
"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humannty-the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions
of Religion, Corntry, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object the free development
of our spiritual nature." Humboldt 's Cosmos.


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## J及tut of the wotk.

DARLIAMENT meets on Tuesday next, and it appears impossible that the interval before our next publication can pass without some explanation from Ministers on the question, what they have been doing at Sebastopol, at Vienna, and in the City? Whether the question comes from Mr. Disraeli and his party, or from some independent member-whose intervention that part.y would "prefer"-it does not matter. There are Englishmen too anxious of the mischief which arises from temporising, too suspicious of any compromise with Austria or Russia, and too much impressed by the sacrifice of life, to separate for the Christmas holidays without some explanation that would be intelligible in itself, and trustworthy. These questions for next week are the subjects of the present week; the events that have occurred only excite curiosity and do not satisfy.

It has been from time to time reported that the bombardment at Sebastopol had ceased. This is entirely without foundation. The bombardment still continues, though, perhaps, not so actively as it has been; the progress of the entrenchments is acknowledged by Prince Menschikoff in a despatch to St. Petersburg ; the Allies still anticipate the probability of a final attack. We cannot therefore charge Ministers with having given up the siege of Sebastopol; but they will have to explain why they did not take it, if their means were sufficient; or why, if its strength excceded the means, they did not take sufficient means from the first. They will also have to oxplain whether it is their intention that the remainder of the army shall be sacrificed, or whether the siege to which Lord Raglan's army is subjected shall be raised by some diversion in his favour.

The next question turns upon the Austrian treaty. How do we stand with Austria-what are the terms of the treaty, or general heads and objects? Vaxious accounts have been given, but they are contradicted as totally inaccurate, and we are left to infer only, that the treaty will emable Austria to resume the aggressive against Russia after a comparatively bricf space shall have been allowed that power for the option of submission. As nobody expects the submission, the proparation for it seems objectless, and provokes suspicion.
The remaining question for Parliament, stil

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

[Price Sixpence.
much discussed, is -Do Ministers intend to take a loan? We assume that they must go on with the war, and that the war must be extended. They cannot intend to disgust the English public with it by proportionately extending taxation for immediate payments; but they do not wish the subject of the loan discussed. At all events they are reluctant to state their own intentions, perhaps because they have no intentions, but intend to fish out a design by drawing out the public mind. It will be observed, the authoritative contradiction to the loan which has been transmitted to the Times, applies only to the statement that Mr. Gladstone wanted means for immediate purposes; whereas the loan must relate to the campaign of next year. Looking to the public mind, as being more important than the ministerial mind we gather that the loan is intended; and the only question is, in what way Ministers will conceive the necessity forced upon them at the usual period for contracting the financial Administration.
There is an episode in the war-that terrible gale that lasted from the night of the listh throughout the next clay, and partially continued for two days morc. It carried away some sixty English vessels, and damaged many others. It wrecked a smaller number of French vessels, but destroyed the great war-steamer Henri Quatre, as well as the English contract ship Prince. The Prince had just landed the 40th Regiment, and When it went down it had on board stocks of winter clothing and of provisions-all gone. Addd to this the loss of 700 tons of gunpowder in the Resolute, and a mass of shipping valued at $15,000 l$. It is sid that the French and Enclish Governit is tha the the
The restoreparion of Poland is discussed in mors the $I_{t}$ is a fict of 0 me places. It is a fact of some meaning that the and ono of the mysterious pamphlets of Paris printed in the oflicial press only to be called in, purgested the resurection of Poland. But a more notable fact still is, that a memorial by the late Prussian Field-Marshal Knesebeck, recommend russinm same mode of strengthening the military frontier of Austria, has been reprinted as a panphlot to circulate in Berlin 1 Tho Prussians will think, although King Frederick William only "thinks ho's thinking?
The Spanish Cort
tho Spanish Cortes have politely rosolved to the former at least was vehemently opposod by the republican Marquis de Albaida, who found $2 l$ to stand by him. The debate was remarkable for a directness and freedom of specch, now un known anywhere aave in Amorica.
Looking home again, upon the whole wo find the public seems inclined to be good-natured if

Ministers will only behave sufficiently well to justify continued good humour in the British Lion. The electors have been exercising their privilege in several of the places for which seats in Parliament have been vacated by death, and the candidates elected appear generally to be mild and impartial people. They also seem to feel bound to express a sympathy for the war, bound not to prejudge the conduct of Ministers; bound, howerer, to exact an account of the war stewardship. Mr. Norris, the newly-elected John Russell for twenty years, speaks in that sense ; so does Sir Joseph Paxton, the new Member for Coventry, who, although he is of all others the man that lives in glass houses, is for flinging something worse than stones at Russia with all the force that modern science can supply. Redford has not elected John Trelawney, one of the men who knows most about such afficirs; but the reason is obvious. Bedford is peopled by genteel folks who throng to it for the purpose of lodging their chil dren and dependents in the schools and charities that are so numerous in the town; the late mem bor, although a Tory in politics, acquired a strong porsonal popularity in the place, from his very ourteous manners-even opponents liked him and courtesy goes a great way with genteel people of narrow means and not narrow pretensions. Captain Stuart, the successful candidate, now inherits, we do not say his father's disposition, but his father's name, and some of the popularity that he father acquired. Thus the Radical John Trelawney failed, although supported by the Russell interest-a combination which render

The war fever, too, is rendering the corporaThe war lever, too, is render has mistak old Nicholss for the Angel of Peace, has been the Nicholas for the Angel of Peace, has been the pretext with somo people in Manchester for John Bright thinks that our Cabinet ought not to John Bright thinks that our Cabinet ought not to have gone to war with Russia, those logical gentlemen in Manchester withhold their mite from the
suffering widows and orphans-a new form of suffering widows and ophans-a new form of
political justice! The Town Council, however, duly ashaned of the paltry sum sent up by Man. chester-15,000l.-organises a ward collection, and in the debate proposing the collection, the injudicious member is frecly criticised.
The London Aldermen wax so loynl, that while Colonel Wilson offers the service of the City Militia to go a-soldiering, or to do whatever Government may wish, tho Aldermen will not even debnto Mr. Alderman Sidney's motion of an address to the Queen for tho romoval of Lord Abordeen. They seorin almost to debate the question whother the motion shatl bo debated; and ats Alderman Sidncy withdraws his motion, some of those epicures in voting regrot that they are not allowed the opportunity "to kiak out" the rude questioner of Prime Minister:

## THE WAR.

There is very little news from the Crimes. The great storm of the 14 this fresernoed elsewhere. A "The Russians made a sortie. The English repiused them, and took permanent passession of a 9 -gan
battery. The Allies have landeral 146 ship-guns.".

Another account ereases athe aehievement:
The Presse makes mention of the sortie on the 25 th, and states, on the authority of a despatch of the 25th from Balaklava, that the English took two
batteries of seven guns each, which the Russians had not had time to spike.
On the 26 th, a part of the garcison attacked the French lines, but was routed with a loss of 230 men. Firench lost 75 men, three of whom were officers.

The Journal de St. Peetersbourg of the 28th ult. announces that Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 18 th of November, reports the damage done by the
storm to have been very great among the shipping storm to have been very great among the
of the Allies all along the Crimean coast.
of the Alies all along the Crimean coast. each day, and the approaches of the enemy were en: each day, and the
The Russian loss for several days had been only four killed and fourten wounded.
The English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the dockyard, but had been repulsed with loss.
Prince Menschikoff, writing again on the 27 th
ult., states:ult., states:-
"The Allies continue their bombardment of Sebastopol, but their fire is weak, and causes us scarcely any loss ar damage:
tion and establishing new batteries, but the their position and establishing new batteries, but the fire of the
The Daily News of Wednesday says:--"Further
riendly advices from before Sebastopol, of the 22nd, state that. the defensive works of the of the 22nd, tween the right of their line of attack and Balaklara, was nearly completed. An English regiment, from the Piræus, arrived on the 20th, and the next day detachments from the Guards, 1 st, 7 th, 23 rd ,
and 95 Rh Regiments, to the number of 1200 men, and 95th Regiments, to the number of 1200 men, landed at Balaklava. French reinforcements were
also continually arriving. The firing from the batalso continually arriving. The fir
teries of the Allies was kept up."
teries of the Allies was kept up."
The Moniteur of Thursday contains the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 28th of November:-
"The rain has ceased, and the weather seems disposed to improve.
state of the roads and trenches, will now assume the bad vigour.
"Our reinforcements continue to arrive, and I have just received the sixth regiment, of Dragoons, the sixth battalion of Chasseurs ì pied, besides vaxious detachments of different regiments.
ontinues to protect the town by repeated entrench continues to protect the town by repeated entrenchments."

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

moral courage of omar pacira.
A cormespondent of the Daily News, writing from
Bucharest, says: Bucharest, says:-
"An incident occurred at the opera here which has excited considerable attention, and is the talle of the town. Omar Pacha made his appearance in his box, accompanied by the wifo of his nephew, 'Cefwik Bey. to the music with the most perfect composure. This is, I boliewe, the first instance on record in which the wife of a Mussulman has displayed her features before men, and above all before Giaours, and is consequently a tremendous innovation, of which I am very amxions to see the result. It displays groat courage on the part of Omar Pacha, but will, $I$ nm certain, when the nows reaches Oonstantinqple, oxcite the flereest ire amongst
the old Turks. Mussar Pacha (Sir. Stephen Lakoman) the old Turles. Mussar Pacha (Sir Stephen Lakeman)
came into the boxs soon after, and entored into conversatiok with madame; and wrilile thie wase going on, Ismail Pacha (not he of Kalafat) aurived, and took his place on the opposite side of the house. Glancing across, he
saluted Omar Pacha, but on seoing the lady, suddenly became deadly pale, remained motionlosa for two or three minutes, and then rose up, saluted again, loft the box, and roturned no more."
 We quote the following from a correspondent of the Darly Vews at Bucharest, as being the
of an intelligent Englishman on the spot :-
"I will glance at a fow of tho ovents which have ocSeptember last Mnsear Pacha (Sir Stephon Lalsemana)
received the command of 4000 of the Turkish cavalry and twelvespans. He had orders to press on the rearon the lame of march towards the Pruth, Omar Pacha intendingt to advance immediately. Mussar Paeha acand rout bucharest one or tro days after, attacked and routed the Cossacies under Colonel Bontersps at at this time continued bas marelh. General Axwep was guns, and General Liiders was at Jbraila with 5900 men , and also some artillery, tout the number of gams is unknown. Mussar Pacha pushed on between them to Martineschi, when Aurep, fearing he might be surrownded, retired precipitately into Moldavia. The former then marched towards Ibraila, hoping to fall in with Liders' force when in the act of crossing the baggage, and plunder, it would have fallen an easy prey. He was within twenty-two miles of the town to return to Bucharest: This order was sent in for him ance with a requisition from Colonel Halik, the Austrian military agent, who had formally protested against the advance of any portion of the Turkish force, and had previously, as I informed you at the time, addressed a note to Omar Pacha calling upon him to retire from the Principalities altogether, but had withdrawn it upon reflection. The Turkish generalissimo was thus for the
monent compelled to remain inactive at Bucharest, as moment compelied to remain inactive at Bucharest, as,
had he put himself in open opposition to the Austriaus, he might have been all but certain, that under a very movernment at Constantinopte M. de Bruck, his own and consequently humiliated him. After the arrival of Count Coronini, Omar Pacha made another attempt to go forward, and actually issued orders for the march of the whole army, with the view of creating a diversion in Bessarabia.: All the officers had received instructions to make their preparations. Omar Pacha himself was to start in a day or two afterwards. On the day following these orders were all countermanded, in consequence of another protest from Count Coronini, and of the intrigues here of the Russian spies and partisans, who fill the highest places in the Government, who are the whose presence in the capital any advance and during of the Turks would be attended with greater or less of the Turks would be attended with greater or less
danger. The Austrian general advised Omar Pacha at this period to withdrav generai advised from Wallachia, and, if he was really anixious to continue his operations against the Russians, to follow them up through the Dobrudscha. From Rustschuk to Toultcha or Matschin is for an army at least, three weeks' march, through a country perfectly desolate, and in which a man inhales pestilence at every breath; and, on arriving in front of the across the river under their fire. They ins superior force and the Turks without sappers or engineeriug staff, and the bridge at Rustschuk which has cost so much time and labour would have been rendered almost useless. This is advice to give to an ally; here is counsel from an "A An Russia!
troons Another order for the march of all the Turkish troops was issmed. Two battalions set out, lut owing to the dreadful state of the roads, were obliged to halt in a village sixteen miles distant, after suffering three ingly issued, as the transport of artillery and baggage was impossible. Yesterday Bairam Pacha (General Cannon) and his staff started for Ibraila, and the snow began to fall to-day; there is a hard frost, and, perkmps, the march of the troops will be resumed, should the
ground prove sufficiently hard. It is said that Omar ground prove sumficiently hard. it is said that Omar at Ibraila. Coronini has not yet returned; if he arrives before the Turks have all gone, very likely he will pro-
test. The movement has, test. The movement has, however, now lost most of its stoed has loeen stolen. Sebastopol by this time is either lost or won. . . . . The conjecture which I ventured to make in the concluding paragraph of my last letter has turned out to be well fuanded. Coronini has again protested against the advance of the Turks, in a letter addressed to Omar Pacha, in which he declares his willingness to tolerate (tolérex) their movements in an onward direction, as far as the Sereth, but no further, meny on one side, and Bucharest to Severiny to Maxiother, the ons sidance, between these places being thine on the So that, smpposing the Turks bo imprudent enough to avail themelves of his pormission, nud attempt an advance in this narrow space, and that Coronini is detopmined to carry ont his intentions with a strong hand, the Rugsians knowing the formor can make no flank movement, have only to concontrate a strong forco between theno two points, and annihinlato Omar Pacha's army."

The Times of Thubrimat alinitandig.
The Times of Thursday gives, offcially, the ful-
lowing negatively explanatory lowing negatively explanatory nccount of the " 'Tho rat
Satuxday lastications of the treaty hignod at Viemna on doubtuens bo oxchanged as speedily as pousibgland will treaty ithelf will then bo mado known to tho world. In
the mean thanean rariety of conjectures have beenhazarded transmittered to us sulject, some of which have been but we arematianfed tor of the trazty has not yet transpired. Whatever may be its prowizions, we undertake to affirm, from our knowledge of policy of the allied Governments and of the intentions Austria, that it does not postpone for a period thene months the decision of a question of vital of Europe; that id does notiscontain any guarantee, either direct or indirect, of the possessions of Austria; that it has nevertbeen intended to send a division of the Austrian army either to Varna or to the Crimea; that it does not contain any promise of subsidy or secret article; that the belligerent Powers have not in any way bound themselves to make any fresh propositions of peace to Russia, or to enter upon negotiations on any basis proposed by the German States; and, lastly, that, although France and England adhere to the Four Points contained in their Notes of the 8th of August, as the chief substance of their time, they have distinctly intimated what their iner pretation of those propositions is, such as to include all pretation of those propositions is, such as to include all
the great objects of the war, and that the Cabinet of Vienna concurs in this interpretation of those terms. The conjecture we have mentioned having been more or less accredited and circulated in Europe, we feel it our duty positively to contradict them; and we are inclined to believe that, when the articles of the treaty are known, they will prove much mare consistent with the account we gave on Tuesday last of the results of this
negotiation. If our information be correct althou negotiation. If our information be correct, although
this convention is not an actual treaty of offensive and thas convention is not an actual treaty of offensive and
defensive alliance between Austria and the Western defensive allance between Austria and the Westerm war with Russia, it is of nearly similar significance, and the strongest engagement which, under the circumstances, Austria could sign. We mean by this expression that we believe the Emperor of Austria to have contracted a positive engagement to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the belligerent States against Russia, unless peace upon the terms exacted by
all the Powers be concluded before the termination of this cutrrent month of December; or, in other words, unless in current month of December; or, in other words, unless, in
answer to the announcenaent at St. Petersburg, that Austria is about to join the Western alliance, the Emperor of Russia declares at once his inability to prolong the contest. Such an act of surrender on the part of the Czar is at present highly improbable."

The following is from the Daily News :-
"Bucharest, Wednesday.
"40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next weel, for the Crimea.
"One regiment remains at Bucharest.
"Danisk Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town.
"Mussa Pacha superintends the embarkation.
"Omar Pacha will leave in a fer days""
Then days.
The Morning Chronicle announces that the follow"If the essential dispositions of the treaty:"If before the end of 1854 Russia does not make aceeptable propositions which will assure a good and obtain that peace "The three con
and practing parties engage themselves not liberated in common""
The Daily News conndently anrounces further
"Russia is to be culled upon immediately to accept of a peace on the basis of the four points, as iuterpreted in the Treaty. This interpretation includes the throwing pon of the Black Sea to the fleets of the Western Powers. Russia is not to be allowed to maintain more than sixships
of war in that fea, and France and Lingland are each (as we understand it) to be nllowed the same number as Europena port is to be ectablished either at Batoun or Simone, as a counterpoise to Sebastopal. As a panarinte for the free navigation of the Danube, the fortress of Ismail, and all the Russian forts nonr the mouth of the river are to be destroyed. Tach of the live Grent Powers is to protect separately its own subjects in Curkcy; and the protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Porto is to be excreised by thom collectively. If these conditions are not accepted by liussin bofore the 1st or 2nd of January, the Austrian Minister at St. Potershurg is to bo recalled; and if Russia continue send 20,000 men to the Crimea, and enter IBessarabia. with tho rest of its disposable forces."
A tolegraphic despatch recoived last night from Berlin atates that the new Treaty botween Austria and the Western Powers had been sent there, and
that at a Council hokd on the oth, by the Kine and that at al Council hodd on the Gth, by the King and
his Ministers, the adhesion of Prussia to the Treaty was detormined on.

## INOIDRNTS.

Babieowa ron wha Camea.-Mr. Suiton, of Derby, has received orders to mako nin unlimited will be rendy for shipment on Tuestuy uent. Jhey

December 9, 1854.]
THE LEADER.
1155

A Pronept Suppry of "Natvies."-On the day appointed for the selection of navvies for the'Crimea the tomporary offices in the Watenloo-rond were corowded to excess from an early hour. The:selection commenced at eleven o'clock, and, notwithstanding that each applicant had to prodace testimonials contractors had obtained in about three hours the half-past two o clock the office doors were chosed, and the following notice posted:-"No mare men are required."
Warrington aing for the Ariay.-The ladies of to prepare all the plum puddings they can by thi day week, when they will be told where to send them to in the next Guardian, preparatory to being sent out with the rector's next despatch of boxes to the Crimea. They should be well boiled, and the cloths left 0n.-Warrington Guardian.
spondent of the Morning Clironicle, in the Crime sayes:-
much more than this letter reaches you you will know of as the ' how we do of what here is generally spoken of as the 'row of the Duke of Cambridge.' His Royal nople, and, as some say, for England. It is asserted that he quarrelled with the Commander-in-Chief in consequence of the battle of the 5th. The Duke reand it is asserted he said some very smart were cut lip, Raglan about the manuer in which the Guards and the second division were left exposed to Guards and the Russian army. What Lord Raglan replied is not known, bat the end of it was (thus is it whispered in the camp) that the Duke went off in high dudgeon, intending to proceed to England and tell them all "about Lord Raglan rand the army.'

Has General Bentinck come over rbout this? Love or War-a Hard Choice.-A good deal of anxiety exists at Ballinasloe, amongst the peasantry, with respect to the militia, many of them dreading a conscription. It having been promulgated in a neighbouring county, that all married men are free from the ballot, many a beardless youth is making preparation to become a Benedict. In some preclude the necessity for a "draw" The Irish girls must have altered very much if they encourage such poltroonery.
The Elbctric Ligiti and tue War.-A cotrespondent, noticing in the accounts, both Russian and Elaglish, which reach us from Sebastopol, that the damange inflicted on the defences of the town is being to a considerable extent speedily repaired under cover of night, suggests that the electric light is capable of sufficiently illuminating the works of the enemy at a
far greater distance than exists between the two positions. He says by means of a simple lantern reHlector and tube a jet of light could be thrown on any gnot of the enemy's works, keoping our own position in complete darkness, and by the same means that the damage is done could its repair be prevented.Daily News.

Wooden Houses for the Chrmea. - The first shipment of wooden huts was made from Southamp-
ton on Sunday. Various other vessels will be ready ton on Sunday. Various other vessels will be ready
immediately. Each house or hut is capable of acimmediately. Each house or hut is capable of acyequisite to complete them, such as an iron stove for each house, window sashes, and a large supply of
ironmongery and carpenters' tools. Instructions ironmongery and carpenters' tools. Instructions for the erection of the houses are pasted
Which the window sashes are packed.
Morn Nurses. - Finencer Sympa
morses for the hospital of the Exast arrived at Fifty nurses for the hospital of the East arrived at Bou-
logne, en route for Marseilles. An excellent dinner, logne, en routc for Marseilles. An excellent dimner,
wines, \&c., was ready for them at the Motel des Bains whit as before, tine proprictor and his servants refused to receive a single sou, and this generous conduct was marked with oyery lindly feeling and attention the same liberal display of good nature was experienced from the Custom-house authorities nud the Chamber of Commerce.
Winter Clotimng vor mur Troors.-Messra. Almond have completed the following contract with the Ordanace for tho army in tho hast:- 44,000 fur clonks, 44,000 fur caps (helmets), $4-1,000$ fur gaunt-
lots (gloves), 44,000 water jroof capes, 4,000 long boots (cow hide matorial), 4,000 suits of ixnen clothing, 44,000 pairs of loggings, 10,000 suits of fur clothing, for offlecers. We should say that 44,000 of our fellows will have difnculty in moving their limbs.
Yagnt Supprimes fon Tun Comprea,-Lord Blanyre has chartored a bark to carry supplies to our comatrymen in the Crimea. He has givon every supply of oatmeal for porridge. Ho suggests that happly of ontmean for porridge. Ho suggests that for the wounded, and offors to despatich any that many he forwarded, by his own vossel.
a Demideratiom- - A commercial agency has been adrertised to supply a rogular steam communication
twice a month betwoen Constantinople and the ftect
and camp at Bailaklava. The sorew steamer wa pose on the 20 ofh inst.
Upon Whon winx the Manthe of Lord Racran Fall ?-This great question is doubtful; but weare enabled to say that his great coat has already fallen on an experienced thief, who purloined it on its
to the railway station from the London tailors to the railway station fron the London tailors.
Wotwithstanding their repagnance to y of Friends, eircumstances, have been earnest susparters of tany Patriotic Fund.
Charity Goes Amronb.-The Journal de St. Pétersbourg states that thirty-one Sisters af Charity have loft Moscew to devote themselves to the care of the wounded Russians in the Crimea. Their expenses are paid by the Grand Duchess Helena.
They are ancompanied by their superior and They are aucompanied by their superior and a chaplain.
Luondon Reformatory Institation The inmates of the London Retomatory Institution for Adult Males value of their provisions to the Patriotic Fund They dewoted the eveniag to prayer.
Wreck of the Charlotte Troor-ship.-The Chanlotte, bound for Calcutta, with a detachment of the 27th legiment on beard, kas been wrecked in Algoa Bay. In a brisk gale she parted her anchior, and made signals for assistance, but the harbourmaster was unable to render ary. The second anekor Narted, and the Fessel rapialy allifted on the rooks: were saved. In all il7 hives were lost
Mr. Siones HiERbERT on the Troops, - At Patriotic Fund Meeting of the inhabitants of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Secretary at War was present, and bore testimony to the moral character of the British army. In moving the first resolation, Mr. Sidney Herbert said:-
"There could be no doubt that in all armies there was a feeling, which was shared in both by officers and men, of indifference of life; but in the present campaign the
warmest feeling of attachment to each other had been warmest feeling of attachment to each other had been
shown by all, and the strictest order and discipline had been followed out. He was looking but a few days since orer the late Duke of Wellington's despatches relative to the Peninsular campaigns, and one of his chief complaints was the total want of discipline, and the outrageous brutalities committed by his army, which nothing but the greatest severity could put an end to. Let them turn to the army now in the Crimea, and compare it in this respect with that in the Peninsula. The army under Lord Raglan was, as he was informed an army without a crime, with great order, with no complaints, and with no bad conduct, and the office of judge-advocate was a perfect sinecure. There was no doubt that much of this was to be attributed to the Duke of Wellington himself, who had left the army in the highest state of self-control. He had seen a letter from the lady who had gone out to talke charge of the sick and wounded, which stated that in her progress
through the various hospitals, which extended over through the various hospitals, which catended over a
distance of four miles, she had not heard a single word unstance of four miles, she had not heard a singly
unf to hear, nor a single complaint."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN TIIE BLACK SEA. Fnom Monday morning the 13 th ult., to the Thursday afternoon following, the most terrible storm ever
l $n$ nown in that region was raging in the Black Sea known in that region was raging in the Black Sea.
The principal damage necossarily occurred off EupaThe principal damage necassarily occurred off Eupa-
toria and Balaklava, but the storm extended even to toria and Balakiava,
Constantinople, where the mosque of Sultan Achmed lost three minarets. The result, is the loss of at least more five vessels, and the partial injury of many Morning Chronicle correspondent at Eupatoria:"The night of the 13th, though lowering, gave no
sirn of the approaching storm, for it was almost $n$ calm sign of the approaching: storm, for it was almost $n$ calm
in the midde watch; but about half-past six in tho morning the sky darkened, und a hoavy squall burst forth from the S.S.W.; second anchors were innmediately let go, and every procaution takon to prevent disaster.
The gale freshened, and shortly after eirht a The gale irashened, and nhortly after eight, a saccossion
of tervible disasters followed onch other in quick succossion. lortimantoly the shore in tlie noighlo quichood of the river is terminated by a smady beach, hence hero wo hoye not had to deplore the loss of life as well as proporty. "Numerons vessols were soon strauded, kat the creve got to thore. IIoxdes of Cossacks and cavalry hovered Found tha wrecks, and, as oach of the amaller vessels were thrown up, were seen ocenpied in examining what
the chancos of the sea and war had sent them. Wo tho chances of the sea and war had sent, them. Wo
could nee tho French sailors led of towards Sobastonol with horsomen before and behind them. In the course The morning the tramsports on shore made signals of dhe, howover, sigmanled that eomnamioation was yet impossible on aceount of tho surf; but in the aftemoon the son had gone down aumbiontly to athempt their relief, "hlhough the effort was still attended with madh clanger.
Tho Cossacks had beon busy during the day, and they mado one or two atiompte orem to shim off in our tray spurth, but were carided back by the staff, nidud by a
knork or two on the head from our morchant sailors, who by tar means ralished the sidea of a Ohristmas in Sebresbeach, mear the $T$ yrome and in gage, drowe down to the the sailors to make ia triad of Mood English oxtrorttia 'We too,' said he, saiting the action to the words, 'haye hedrths as woll as the Enygitish.' I will not give the reply incentensso, suffice it to sxy, it was what somebddy ctalis 'John Bull's great everlasting no,' accompanied by somue strong adjectives. No. fire had been opened on the enemay uring the way from the flleet, and it was determined Tot
to do so till they proceded to overt acts of hostility. to do so till they proceeded to orert acts of hostility.
Abvert four P.a. volunteer boats from the Queen, Rodney, Landon, and some steamers, palled in, end the them aprat under weigh to cover them. fired on the boats, सilling a man belonging to the Queen. This fire was immediately returned from the oteamer, and they at once scurried off. Henvi Quatre parved was at its heariest, shortly after six in the evening, selie want om shore without any damage, and no donibt might have been recowered in better times. The Egypthan hane-of-battle ship is a perfect wreck; she also stranded a heavy squall in the day. Besides this, we have heard of but two lives lost in all. The enemy took adpantare of the gale by advamcing on Euprotoria with about 60 家e cavalry and twellve field-pieces; thry were, however, warmaly received with sach a heary fire, both of guens and rockets, that they retired with a loss of about ia osly two men woanded.
Balaklare has been as yet but ione commanioation from done theve. The Printe, with ad the soldiers' ctothing (she liad previously landed the troops), another transport with a large quantity of Minie ammunition, another with hay for the troops-eight vessels lost; Retribution, Negro, Vesurius severely damaged, and, worst of all, 300 lives lost, are the naked details of this Eupatoria, and orders have been sent thither to destron the Heni Quatre. The gale appears to have injured the Russian breakwater at the entrance of Sebastopol, as they sank another two-decker in the same position as the others."
The following is from the Ilimes correspondent:Such has been the fate of some of the splendid transpopwards of the Katcha, all first-class ships, and worth habit of making periodical The men-of-war, whose cables has here proved of such advantage, rode out the gall with but trifling damage. Topgallantmasts were let go. Some topmasts well stayed, and three anchors ably. The Rodney was not far off the ground, and the Marengo and Britamia were at one time in very dancerous proximity. Floods of water inundated their decks, and the old Britannia was kept pumping for eleve hours. The Turkish admiral lost two of his masts, and three French line-of-battle ships their rudders. The London also has received some damage. The whole shore off the Katcha is strewn with wreck, caske, spars, the Cossacks. I regret to say that the hulk of of Rodsley and the Ganges have been set fire to in of most mysterious manner. This is greatly to he regretted; although all the ships are so bilged that no hope rematins of being able to get them off again, still it would have been perfectly possible to recover government stores to a large lost off the Katcha. comparatively speaking, have been "I wish I could
the state of affairs at Halaklava and Eurable an account of former place the cliffs are steep and abrapt, finling In the directly into deep water, and afforling not the rlightest trace of beach or footing for man-an iron-hound coast indood-added to which a rocky botton and thirty fathomas or water are not an encouraging anchorage in a furious grale, with a lee shore. Here eight first-class transporth have becomo total wrocke, and every soral on
board them has been lost but thirty peryons. these elipips had a comphany of nearly forty mem. To those who held on great elamage has been done to the 'spars sud upper-works. The Prince steamer, which had Lately brought out the 46th Regiment, has gone down with, it is said, 300 souls on board. I gannot spuite understand where this: large number oonld have coume from, anless, indeed, womon and children, toget ther with the sick, had leens seat to her. This, I foar, is a suppthThe
Prince great loss of ammunition and stores in the inquired into. Prince onght to bo inquired into. The storm occurred a weok after the troops were handed, and yet
none of the cargo was on shoro. 1 correspendent of the Times draws attention to this, and another informs us that the "clinching" of the chain cable is of rare ocelarrence. $\Lambda$ "putent stopper" should havo bcen used.

## THE ATVACK IN THE PAOTETG.

Firm following letter, gíving an aceount or the attack an Fotronalowbly, comtanas matior whicia calls for inquily :-
"We were landed to be under the orders of Captain Parker, of the Royal Marines, but under the command of
Captain Burridge, R.N., late flag captain. As soon as Captain Burridge, R.N., late flag captain. As soon a 'Follow me, men ; follow me, maxines.' Off they al Went into the thicket; some taking one direction, some was laid down. At this time mousket and grape shots were Aying aronnd is. After getting through the were tying around ns. Ather geting through the
thicket we ascended a hill, when the enemy very soon surrounded us. It was dreadful to see how our poor fellows were falling in all directions. They drove us over an immense clif; how we got down it I don't know.
At this time, poor Captain Parker was shot, and a French officer. Lientenants. M‘Callum and Clements were each wounded badly in the head. A steamer seeing
the state of affairs came up to cover our retreat. We were perfectly paralysed and took to the boats. Some few who were left on the beach were open to a deadly fire from the enemy, which came from all directions. A more disastrous or ill-managed affair never took place
Out of 350 landed, about 107 were killed or wounded and the only effect produced must have been that giving the enemy the most thorough contempt of the
powers of the foe they hiave to deal with. Is it not depowers of the foe they hiave to deal with. Is it not de-
plorable that naval officers will take military conmand; plorable that naval ofticers will take military command, officer than poor Parker was does not exist. In th rebellion in Canada, Captain Parker, then a young firs undaunted courage, and for his gallant conduct was pro moted by the commander-in-chief in Canada to breve captain. Had he in this instance been allowed to take military command, in all human probability many a valuable life would have been spared, and things would have assumed a very different aspect. Cannot the
Admiralty put a stop to these things? If not, God help Admiralty put a stop to these things? If not, God help
us next spring !"-Daily News-

THE LATE ADMIRAL PRICE.
Rear-Admiral D. Price, who committed suicide in He served as midshipman of the Ardent at service hagen, in 1801; midshipman of the Centaur, which captured four French frigates in 1806, and in the bats of that vessel at the bombardment of Copen hagen, in 1807, and a second time in the boats of the Centaur, in cutting out a despatch boat under Moen Island, where he was slightly wounded, and in that ship, at the capture of a Russian 74-gun ship, in oner to the Danes when protecting ; iwice pri Great Belt; lieutenant of the Hawk at the destruction of a French frigate, the Amazone, and capture and destruction of a French convoy and three armed brige of Mareouf; and commanded the boats in brioging of some transports and a lo-gun brig in the face of a heavy fire from the shore. He served in the gig of the sanne ship in attacking a French convoy and a French schooner; was on this occasion a second time severely wounded; from 1811 to the
termination of the war he served in various expeditions and engagements, including a night attack upon New Orleans, where he was wounded a third time. He was also in the boats at the attack upon Fort Bowyer, in Mobile Bay, at the capture of transports, \&ce., and bore the flag announcing peace. He had been of

## military riot at chatham.

 A Great number of volunteers, chiefly from the 94 th Regiment, have recently joined the 18th, ordered tothe Crimea. As soon as the bounty money was paid the Crimea. As soon as the bounty money was pa
the town became a scene of riot and debauchery. the town became a scene of riot and debauchery.
On Tuesday night, soon after "tattoo" had sounded, a number of the 18th commenced scaling the barrack wall, and proceeded to visit the several public-houses, making a disturbance in each. Several of them were observed to be armed with bludgeons and pieces, of wood, with which they paraded tho atreets, finally making their way into rochester,
where several of them entered the North Foreland public-house. The landora, seeing their conduct was likely to become violent, called in police-constable suaded them to leave. As soon as they had enty perthe streot, their conduct became very yiolent and fight ensued with the police, many of whom were geriously hurt-one named lassell being in great danger. Finally, with the assistance of the more peaceable military, the xioters were overcome, and six were mado prisoners. Dhey aro remanded.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ARMY. The Times, in ite impression of Wodusedny, has the following unintentionally true remarks on some of
"Let us see how this atato of uhis
moment on the prospects of our army ing bears at this momont on the prospects of our army in the Nast. The
most important condition of its success is the charactor of the Commander-in-Chief. Its courage, its fortitude, and its disoiplline are undoubted, and will bo shown even more in the direst reverse than in the most brilliant
success. But something more is wanted to lead it to Victory, and that must be found in the genius and enter-
prise of the commander. If the army is led by a man who has hitherto shown no other excellence than the art who has hitherto shown no other excellence than the art
of keeping his juen out of danger, it is obvious that no positive results are to be expected from such negative excellence. Nobody would say this of Lord Raglan. He hasshawn not only the utmost personal courage, but great enterprise and talent. He has only exposed nquiry- Who is to suceed him, in the lamentable contingency of our losing his services? As it happens, all the Generals who at first commanded divisions are dither kiled, or wounded, or invalided, with one exeqpition. Sir Richard England is nav. second in commana, ndir Lora Raglans healla shouldian tian, or a shot from o-chief git shor uture auceess of this paralleled enterrise, and the whole of the great interests at issue, will be committed to a general in whom it would be ridiculous to say that confidence is placed, for the simple reason that nobody can point out anything he has done. We are not at all denying that discretion is a virtue necessary to success, and that a man who can take care of himself may so far be presumed ta be capable of taking care of others, Richard object committed to his attention. But Sir Rction England can scarcely be said to have been in action yet during the present campaign, excepting as at Alma, nor at Balaklava, and on the terrible day of Inkerman his division was only partially encaged one brigade under Sir Richard himself taking the ground racated by the Sicond Division as it advanced to the attack. Sir Richard may or may not be a man of the highest genius and courage, but he has not hitherto
shown those qualities, and,' strange to say, his not shown those qualities, and, strange to say, his not
showing them, or not taking the opportunity to show showing them, or not taking the opportunity to show
them, has led to the present probability that he may one day, hase the high post from which some of the ablest day take the high post from which some of the ablest
and bravest men in the British army are now excluded by death, wounds, or sickness. Are we prepared to find Sir Richard England as Commander-in-Chief? Lord Raglan is 64; at that age he can hardly be expected to stand several weeks of a thermometer below zero so well even as the French General of 45 . He has al ways been Shrward in action; he may not al ways be fortunate. sent'from this country, or appointed by orders from this country could take the command. Meanwhile Sir Richard England would become general -so says
irresistible routine. We may ask if Government prepared for such an appointment, and whether it would not do well to nominateat once a new second in command more worthy of eventually, succeeding to the command-in-chief?
"Again, after every battle there appears a solemn document awarding the meed of praise to those who have digtinguished themselves in it. To be mentioned and the ceremony is sugurestive of the Frdent ambition; ur monumints crowning ber sons with undying by But here again routine comes in with its usual crushing severity, and the whole affair has sunk into such a matter of form that very few readers think it worth while to go through the document, looking on it much as they would on a page of the Ariny List. In the Gazette we published, on Monday Lord Raglan named all tho Generals of Division and Brigage, ard all their staffs. As a record of services, nothing could be less to the pur-
pose. The Battle of Inkerman was fought and won pose. The Battle of mikerman was fought and woon called in the camp 'the Soldiers' Victory.' In such a conflict one would think the battalion officers, and ever the most promineut soldiers, should bo named,-certhe staff even not engaged, are duly enumerated. Again, at the Alma, Captain Maude's battery of artillery con tributed greatly to the success of the day, but it is only in this' last despatch, and in deference to the aniversa loudly expressed thit appreciated his services, now staff, of course, consists, to berrin with of promis and generally meritoxipus men, and their sorvices ar necessarily brought under the eys of the General; but we submit they ought not to be brought forward so exclusively as to give the idea that it is they who have won the battle, and that all the rest aremere servants and machines, who may do their duty, but have no preten fions to tame. Yet courage is an indisponsablo clement of morit, and that courage onnnot but be much proved the Dukio of Eichmond, it is noticed by Napior that on Wellingtorn's stanf durium the whole of the sorved without a hurt; but, boing made a captain of the 52 and, like a grood enluier, joined his regiment the night before the battlp. Shot through the cheat a fow hours nfterwards, he learned hy experience the difference betweon the labourg and dangers of staff und regimontal oficeors which are generally in the duverso ratio to their promo thons. in the charge at balathava a Captain Low, of digles of paralgons, is sald to have performed pro warfare of the middle , which boiong ruther to thi not so much na mention while at fikul deods of several prlyate soldiors, and of one sorgeant of
the Guards in particular, are the talk. of, the whole course is no cedent; but is it not time to change a system which makes the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief 'so little in accord with the observation and feeling of the army? commissions without purchese but been presented with wanted than the faint hope of a commissin more is possibly be a very inappropriste way of rewardine may possular act of courage. Men want honour, which is
ticher never out of place to those who deserve it; and this is not given by the indiscriminate distribution of medals, or even by an occasional commission. But the most serious consideration is, we want Generals, and we ought to encourage the production of the article by recognising merit wherever it makes itself appareat, instead or conining it to the staff, which is selected in great measure, not from merit, but from, favoar and leon, 't carries the materials of a marshal's staff in his knapsack.' It is far otherwise in our service ; in his if the materials are there, the soldier is not permitted to turn them to account.
The Times is incorrect respecting Sir Richard EngBurgoyne. However, that in no way affects their argnment.

## ALDERMAN SIDNEY AND LORD ABERDEEN

Alderman Sidney, when Lord Mayor,1aid before the Court of Aldermen notice of
"A motion of an address to the Crown 'for the rethe Earl of Aberdeen.
The Court persuaded him to withdraw the motion, and subsequently branded him with "cowardice" for the withdrawal, at the same time saying that no motion could be withdrawn. The Lord Mayor also said that Alderman Sidney had since quite changed
his ideas on the subject. The Alderman, in an indighis ideas on the subject. The Alderman, in
nant letter to the Times, explains that-
"There is a wide distinction between the heroic bravery of our troops, "and the policy of dooming those roops to perish on the inhospitable mountains of a lean task at so alvaned a period of the ciently provided with medical sid for the sick and ciently provided with medical aid for the sick and
wounded, badly clothed, with the cold earth their only bed and the heavens their only canopy; and reinforcements delayed until their numbers become so reduced as to make one tremble at the bare thought that 8,000 brave men should. be compelled to conquer or dia in the ren
He also says, that slace giving notice of the "
"Parliament lias been summoned to assemble at a very early day, and every one will prefer that the ing his onduct the fullest opportunity for explaingiven. I urged this in a letter to the Lord Mayor, and that letter having been read to the aldermen assembled at the Mansion-honse should; in common fairness, have been communicated to the public.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES

French Raduwas.-The railway from Calais to Emperar himself, is not to fillow the due to the starting from the Pont Sans Pareil is to pass by starting from the Pont Sans Pareil, is to pass by
Guines, and, after traversing the cantons of Mar. quise, Desores, and Samer, to join the Boulogne line at Neuchatel. This route will be somewhat longer, but will present fewer diffculties of execution. The principal work will be a tunnel at Fienne.
Voge-Adimpal Hamblin Promoted-M. de Lar-
tic, aide-de-camp to the Xemperor, tic, aide-de-camp to the Xmperor, is about to prowith the baton of a full admiral, just granted to him by the Emperor.
Tents fon tiee Trencir Army.-The Emperor has made hiss choice among the model tents erected under his windows in the Tuileries gardens. A con. tract has been made, and the Patrie says that before the end of the monthia sufficient number to sheltor the whole Erench army, horses and men, will have arrived in the Crimea.
Granoi Rariforciments.-Threo thousand eight hundred infintry, of various regiments, have left Marseilles for the Crimea, in the large steamers artillery and cavalry are embaxked daily, for the most part in sailing transports.
a Disidinotion- In a witty pamphlet, recently published ao Berlin, entitled Milllor and Sohultze's Travels in the (Silesian) Riessen Gellirge, the fillowing dialogue passes botween Pasquino and Marfisa, of the Prusprun capital:-
 whoro Russia begins and Prussia ende?


PROTESTANT LOYALTY, AND OTHER Tar Protestants of Dublin have held a meeting,
convened by their Association, for the purpose of expressing loyalty to their Sovereign, contempt of expressing loyalty to their Sovereign, contempt for
her ministers, and admiration of the ex-Chancellor of the Excliequer. The war, as a matter of course occasioned the discussion. The chair was taken by the Rev. Edward Newenlam of Cork, and the Rev. Mr. Drew moved the following resolution:-
"That we are profoundly convinced that, in defence of its own liberties and those of the oppressed of mankind, the British Empire is, under God, able to cope with the world in arms, and that we esteem the present war as a just and necessary one, in which all loyal British
subjects are called upon to rally round the Sovereign subjects are called upon to rally round the Sovereign, ence upon the God of truth and salvation, to maintain her cause against a ruthless foe."
The rev. gentleman then observed that the first thoughts of all present would be thanks to God for having collected North and South, East and West, in the Protestant Association, and they would testify that Protestant Ireland should be heard all over the world
"They undertook-and it was'a great responsibility the be witnesses for God in evil days, but God-helping they would be God-supporting, God-fearing people, Protestant brotherhood Christian love and the bonds of Protestant brotherhood. They undertook to be admonishers of those who needed to be aroused to a sense of
their Protestant duty-they undertook to be the counsellors of the statesmen of the land, and to tell them, from Disraeli at the top to the humble sexton of a parish church at the bottom, that they must stand by their Queen, their country, and their God; and if they did that, the servants of God were determined to stand by thiem. He knew they were not as the giants of old times, that associated together for God's great workthey had not bodily seen Luther at Worms-they had of Huss: and Jerome at the stake-their ears had not of Huss and Jerome at the stake-their ears had not his mercy and by his good providence had hurled from their shores, nor had they personally witnessed the landing of that mighty prince at Torbay, or at their northern Carrickfergus, William III., Prince of Orange. They had not witnessed all those things; but if they had not, who were they? They were the inheritors of those great and glorious principles and predilections. They inherited their fathers, Bibles and their broadswords, and what and to indoctrinate evary man, woman, and child with the blessed and glorious principles of Protestantism." After describing Cromivell's Ironsides, Mr Drew said that in the present day moral Ironsides were wanted to conquer by truth alone:-
"Some of his classical friends had read of the two great orators of old. When Cicero addressed them he charmed every one, and the ladies and Eentlemen went
away saying © Oh, how beautifnl! how eloquent? But away saying, 'Oh, how beautifn!! how eloquent! But
when Demosthenes spoke, the people whom he addressed when Demosthenes spoke, the people whom he addressed
were roused to action. They did not say, 'How elowere roused to action. 'They did not say, 'How elo-
quent:', but they said, 'Arise, and let us march against quant; 'b Their battle was for truth, and their battle cry was, The Bible, Protestantism, the Altar, the Cottage, and the Thronc.

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Sons of William, rise!"
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After regretting the absence of a giant, the Rev. Protestants to unite in the service of God, and never Protestants to unite in the service of God, and never fallen-the speaker concluded by moving the resolution, which was carried unanimously.
tion, which was carried unamimously.
Mr. John Waring Maxwell moved the next resolu-
tion as follows:-
"That we pretend not to criticise the conduct of the war as to its strategical moveinents, but the loud voice of public opinion declares that there has been much needess delay and want of energy during a period of
inaction, a deficiency of comfort for our troops, and a want of heartiness and principle, which we trust will not escape the condemnation of parliament ; that we feel called upon to express our conviction that the British Government should never cease to remomber that Almighty God is the Lord of Losts and the God of Battles, and that cerery single step should be taken in the conduct of warfare with the express view of securing
his blessing on our arms, and his invinciblo strength in his blessing on
their support."
Mr. T. Vance, M.l'., scconded the motion, and asked if Government had been energetic and Whether they were not culpable of great negleot. as for the Army, cholera has been its worst enemy.
"But what he considered more blamable than all was the conduct of Lord John Russolh. Ho had read, and he believed it to be the fact, that war to bo advan-
tageously carried on should be a succossion of surprison In what way, then, had they surprisest the cnemy in the Crimea? He himself heard Lord Johin Kumeoll, three months before the expedition to Sobastopol, state in the

House of Commons that that was the place to which the was prepared. He poured down his of course, the Czar ments; and instead of surprising Sebastopol, they had been themselves surprised."

The Rev. Dr. Gregg then moved-
"That we deeply lament to find practices inconsistent with the character of our Protestant constitution of late which was brought to a successful issue age the late war, formidable enemy than we have now to encounter the strictly Protestant nature of our system of rovernment was never lost sight of nor departed from; and that we conceive that the glorious resalt in the case referred to, the reason of the thing, and the Word of God, go to prove that we should look with strong disapprobation upon a course of conduct novel, questionable, if not absolutely unconstitutional, and likely to be fraught with lamentable disaster; that we are firmly convinced tha all the Protestants of the empire are prepared with of their Queen, their Church, their country and their liberties, and the cause of justice wherever duaty calls that the anticipation of the enemies of Britain, that the present war may be disastrous to the British empire, will be frustrated if the Government be faithful to their
Queen and the principles of the constitution, the which Queen and the principles of the constitution, the which
we are also convinced the spirit of a faithful people will We are also convinced the spirit of a faithful people will
constrain them to be; that we look to Parliainent, and constrain them to be; that we look to Parliainent, an British principles, as the proper instrument for vindicating the constitution, and proper instrument for vinditransgress or have transgressed it. but that it is the special part of Christian people to be awake at the the sent moment to the claims of truth and of religious duty, and to be much in prayer and supplication at the Throne of Grace for our matchless troops and brethren in arms Whose bravery has won for them the admiration of the world and the endless gratitude of their countrymen at home."
He then asked why Government had departed from Protestant principles? God was the Lord of Hosts, and in the last war, with more dangerous nisters himself less disposed to annoy Catholics man than think, thatwhen asked to send out Catholic chap lains and nurses, Government should have said, "No -it is not in the bond."
"He rejoiced that we have a Protestant opposition now in Parliament, headed by a great man, aye, and a a strict account for those murders. Sir, Mr. Dis-[here the entire mectiug anticipated the reverend gentleman by the most enthusiastic checring, waving of hats, handker chicfs, and Kentish fire]. Aye, let Lord Aberdeen hear that cheer and tremble; let the spillers of a brother nothing that was tremble. Ar. Disrael had spoke us have an intelligible line of policy. If you are for Popery and arbitrary power, have it ; go back to it, take it and tyranny, repeal the Reformation; but if you are for Protestantism, let us understand what you mean con cerning it.' He was delighted that Mr. Disrueli has put the matter upon that simple issuc. All that we seel $i$ simple, plain, intelligible honesty. Let us not call ourselves anti-Romanists, and at the same time teach, support, promote, and countenance, and in every possibl who only await the opportunity to strike our constitution to the earth. Let us have an intelligible policy. II thanked God that a man with the genius and power of Disraeli has beon raised up to say just so much, and trusted they would not depart that night without saying
to Mr. Disrachi, 'We thank you for eclling us that wo to Mr. Disraoli, 'We thank
are to be rid of humbug.'"
The Rev. Smith Hurnside seconded the resolution.
Mr. T. H. Thompson then came forward to pro Mr. T. H. Thompson then came forward to propose the following resolut
"That the last resolution be transmitted to the Right Mon. Benjamin Disraeli, with a letter expressing to him the thanks of the meoting for his valuable expressio
constitutional principles and its confidence in him."

Seconded by Mr. Jolin Vance, M. ${ }^{2}$
Mr. G. W. Maunsell, 'T.C., moved the next resolu tion, coupled with an address to her Majesty.

INTENDED MARRLAGE IN HIGH LITE. Ma. Cumenestan has petitioned to bo released from prison on the ground of ill health, but the Lord Cfter which is will consider letters being given up are from Mise Thornhill to Mr Chichester who ob jeats very mach to the young lad y's guardiang seain them, as those which he proviously give up were seen by them, and cansed her mauhl pain. Mr Chichester is willing to destroy them in the ford Chancellor's presence, which, we believe, will be the counse adopted.

ANNOYING A CLERGYMAN.
The Rev. Mr. Judkin is the clergyman of Somer's Chapel, St. Pancras. He married the widow of Alderman Lainson, who has a jointure of 700l. a year, and five daughters with 60001 . each. The eldest daughter, married to Mr. Field, a surgeon, of to see her mother twice a was in the habit of going to have stayed to dinner. Some unexplained never mestic differences having occurred, the entire family leagued themselves against Mr. Judkin, who was finally compelled to prohibit Mrs. Field's visits However, Mrs. Field again called, which led to some very vulgar recrimination and to a demand for an pology on the part of Mr. Field, upon whom Mr udkin had cast imputations of dishonesty respect his a picture-frame which had been removed during to making an apology on the Sabbath had objection mand was made, and on the following day Mr. Field called and assaulted him with a horse-whip. The present proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench are the results. Some amusing cross-examination ook place, in which Mr. Judkin said:-
I believe I did not say to Mrs. Field, "You have come here to suck your mother of everything you can get." I Mrs Fiot have used so vulgar an expression. I said to Mrs. Field, "You are a beauty." She has a disfigure nent in the nose. 1 do not know whether it arose from to accident, or that she was born so. I put my finge calm as a clergyman could be under such circumstances I have met with nothing but a series of insults since I have been married. I must infer the picture-frame was aken out of the house by my wife, and I wrote to my ttorney to ask him what was the quality of that trans ction, but I have never threatened my wife with charge of felony. I merely wanted the opinion of a lawyer about my property being taken out of my house.
I did not tell Mrs. Field that her husband had been guilty of felony, or that he was a receiver of stolen goods.
The Attorney-General-You say Mrs. Judkin was in a chair. Did she faint?
Witness-How can I know that? She has done the ame thing before, and I mean to say it was a fein instead of fainting. I did not say to Mr. Field that he had committed felony. I spoke of the picture-frame,
and he said, "Do you accuse me of felony ${ }^{3}$ " said, "I do not, but the act was felonious." I did not say to did not tell him he was an ansoceiver of blaekrouard soom still living with Mrs. Judkin. Her daughters have left the house.
A witness proved that when the defendant entered the room, just before the assault, the complainant The following cvidence was then adduced for the The following cvidence was then adduced for the defendant:-
Mrs. Eliza Field examined by Mr. Bovill-I am the wife of the defendant, who is a surgeon practising in
Great Marlborough-street. Prior to the 10 th of June Great Marlborough-street. Prior to the 10 th of June $\mathbf{I}$ twice a week. I never dined ther. On the loth of June I went there, and Mr. Judkin ordered me out. I said, "I had come to see my mother." He abused me, and called me a nasty thing, and that I "had come there to suck my mother out of all I could get." He said my husband was a puppy, and there was an action for felony pending over him. He twice accused me of taking the phate. He put his finger to his nose, and
said, "You are a beauty." I said nothing about "a bear with shaggy eychrows." There was a great scene. Mear with shagey was really ill.
Lord Campbell, in summing up, said that the verdict must pass for the plaintiff, but there were certainly circumstances in mitigation. Mr. Judkin, who was evidently a man influcuced loy strong feelings, had not
acted with propriety either in the mannerin which he acted with propriety either in the manner in which ho
had prohibited Mrg. Field's visits, or in his interview had prohibited Mrs. Fiedds visits, or in his interview
with her husband. The defendant ought not to have sat down on a Sunday to write the letter he had, and he had certainly acted exceedingly wrong in taking the law into his own hands.
The jury, ater a few minutes consideration, retumed a verdict for the phaintiff-damages 50 .

## "A CASE." <br> Before the Master of the llolls. <br> kay $v$. smitif.

Mr. R. Parmen moved ex parte for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Gcorge Smith, a solicitor, from prosecuting an action on a bond for $12,500 \mathrm{l}$, alieged to have been given in respect of moneys applied by the defondant in taksing up bills for whicia the plaintiff, along with a Mr. liobert Johnston, was
liuble. It appeared from the learned counsel's statoment, that the plainciff, a young gentleman who attained his majority a few months ago, is entitled to a sum of about 120,000 l. stock, standing in the name of the Accountant,General, in trust, in a cause of "Howard v. Kay," and he is also owner of an estate

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called the 'Ifingrpank estate. In the last two years of his minority, the court made himn.nn allowance of
1,300l. per annum. In 1852 he being then about 19 , l300L per annum. In 1852, he being then about 19, plaintite became acquainted with Mr. Johnston, wha then resided in Eill-street, Berkeley-square, and in April of that year accompanied him to Paris, where
they took a, suite of apartments in the Rue. Castithey took a, suite of apartments in the Rue. Casti gione, at, a rent of 160 l . Thay agreed to furnish thege, apartments at their joint expense, and Mr
Jobuston having rapresented to the plaintifi that his Jobnaton having rapresented to the plaintifir that his
siare of the expenditure anounted to about 5000 l . plaiutiff drew and accepted bills to that amount After remaining in Paris for some time they travellea in Germany, and then parted for a time, but met again at Genoa, and returned to London, and agreed to reside together, and that plaintiff should purchase half Mr. Johnston's interest in his house in Hill streat his furniture, wine, \&c., and that they should
also take a house together in the country. It was also take a house together in the country. It was shoudd ba sent to the house in the country, and that new. furniture should be bought for the house in town. Accordingly, in March, 1853, plaintiff was informed that Mr. Johnston had purchased a house called Oak Ladge, near Feltham, and the old furniture being sent down from Hill-street, new furniture was bought to supply itsplace, andat that time plaintiff gave to Mr. Johnston bills to the amount of $14,500 \mathrm{~L}^{2}$ on account of his moiety of the purchase money of
the house at Feltham and the furniture. They lived the house at Feltham and the furniture. They lived tablishment, and telling the plaintiff when he wanted money; and in the result plaintiff had put his uam to bills to thie amount of between 60,0001 and 70,0001 . In April; 1854, plaintiff became of ase, and in the course of that month, Mr. Johnston introduced hin to the defendast, Mr. George Smith, who had acted as bis solicitor, and there was a proposal to borrow 90,0007. on mortgage from an insurance society, a project however which Mr. Smith opposed, Plaintiff, 12,500 , which was adranced by him to cover for tmount of six bills of exchange, drawn by Mr. Johnston, and accepted by plaintiff, and the amount thus adyanced was to bear interest at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Plain tifí also raised 30,0001 . on mortgage to, an insurance company, which was applied in taking up a. portion
of the bills, for which he and Mr. Johnstou were jointly liable About that time plaintiff appointed Mr Smith his solicitor in "Howard v. Kay," and he als Jppointed hip steward of the manor of Tring. In Juy however he changed his solicitor, and Mr. Smith upon the bond. The object of the present motion was to restrain such action until a proper motion had been taken between the parties, proper accoun The court granted the injunction.

THE EARL AND THE MAYOR.
For a break in the monotony of steady social progression. we are indebted to the Einl of Stamford and Warrington, who, as Lord of the Manor of Ashtom,
has been issuing his orders to NIr. George Heginhas been issuing his orders to Mr. George Heginlottom, the Mayor, respecting a meeting on Dehalf of the Patriotic Fund. The correspondence will convince that the armorial bearing of the noble taw ards the citizen is not yet extinguished, thougli the does not give any great encouragement to its continuance. It seems that a paragraph in the Times newspaper had inadrertently intimated that the Mayor of Asliton had expressed himself unfavourably towards voluntary contributions to the Patriotic. Fund, and had, therefore, not called any public meeting. This aroused the interest of Lord Stamford, not unnaturally; bat, without ascertaining the atrating with his obedient servant Geor remonbottom, he writes a feudial summons to that vasin saying: -
"I request you to state to me, by the bearor, whether it lis yraum intantion to call, a.pubilio meeting of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, in pursu
These are the exact wordse of the inate Nani; andi i the nineteenth century than the twelfth, this would seem to arise, not from a want of will, but of way. Now, the noble Blank concludes with, vemmarking, that if the Mayor will not call a public meeting, ho will; but had both lived a little earlier, the alternative might have been a little more congenial to the parl's feelings, and, a troop of armed retainers might have
wasted the homestead and maltreated tho hoad of wasted the homestead and maltreated the head of of Lord Stamford's lotter, the Mayor of Ashiton'scems to have discoverad that there was rather more fendn sonsoning in that epistle than suited his personal feelings. or public position; and thercupon he write rgin to the liarl, tolling him that the Times' paragraph was incorrect; that he thought Lord Stamford should have inquired in to this before sonding so dic tatorlal an order; that the residents of Ashton lenew

THELEADER
[Saterianaik,
perfectay well that the Mrayor, and not the Lord of the Manor, was responaible fon the good character of he bozough, and conoladiag thas:-
"Angy suggastion from your lordship will, at all times, receive due consideration; but when your lordship's views are couched in language of dictation, I may be ttained: ${ }^{19}$.
To which we should like to append "Cheens," with cries of "Bravo. Heginbottom", only that we think these wexe. not exactly the sentiments with which ne good. Mayor's ines were received at Enville Elall. udeed it is certain that they were not; for mather his wean Laped stamford lectures the Mayor upon of langunge a of a public duaty Courtesy from Mayor bo part marked:-but from Londs of the Manor, bo it thats suits them. The noble Lord descants upon the exceeding virtuc of calmness of temper in Masors; but why not give a nobleman, and even a gentleman since the plarase of the Earl would seem: to imply that the one did not include the other), a similar treatise? A Mnyor, who had made a blundering attack upon a noble, and afterwards found out his gise. But Lord Stamfora been expected to apolothis respect. He acknowledges his an inamunity in not retract his iasolent aictation Sidue, but dover this attempt to revive the ancient privilege of Lords of the Manor has been so signally unsuccessful, it is possible that his lordship may in future think twice before attacking his manorial dependents-we had almost said before teling them his mind, but this orm of expression might be inappropriate.-DLanhester Eximminer.

PRENCE ADAM CZARTORYSKIS ADDRESS TO THE POLES.
Tie following is from the speech of Prince Adam Czartoryski, delivered at the meeting of the Polish Historical Society, at Paris, on the 29 th of November last. The prince alluded to the anniversary of the insurfection of 1830 and, after the usual lamentation over the state of Poland, toole the following hopeful view :-
"None of uscan foretel what will arise from the grappling of all those gigantic forces, and the most momenof faith and hope! Yos Let us put on the armour by giving an ali-wise turn and impulse to Provis ce, unravel the ominous complication of so many and will tendencies, and call forth results which may, perhaps, be beyond the forecast or even reach of human wisdom. Polamd, whose felonius murder is the chrief cause of the oreatirow of the political equilibrium, of the disregard of the law of nations, and of the former, the present, and the endless succession of fixture woes and difficulties-Poland, etterea, forsaken, poweriess, is now everywhore obtriding itself upon the mindsy of the people as indispensably sccurity of a lasting peace issue of the war, and for the which formerly-were either opposed to or aroided men tioning. Poland, cannot help doing so now ; pamphlets are written; public opinion is even in Nowland expressed in our fawour; and various places echo with flattering words to Polurd, whicli escape from various lips. Dut as yet, no Government has uttored Poland's name frankly and opentyr ; and thore is, therefore, no certainty, no reliable and positive promise made in her behalf: Where I even awarethat our future, that our fate, was on be incumbent rupon me to concecal it it might perhaps see, which God forbid, our hope vanishing it: Wrould to on the contrany; my sacred, though most painful, duty to wam of it my fellow-countrymen. As matters stand, however, I can but repeat the advice which I have pre viously givon to my country, namoly, to avoid carofully every rash proceeding, and paticntly wait until clear and positive proofs be given that her existenge and independonce are really and safely secured. Let them beware of in tho

The prince concluded by a tribute to the memory of Lord Dudlay Stuart.

## AS GOOD AS A PIAX.

Tun following amusing story is from the Sioclo. Can the heroine be the reigning Erima Donna who recently disappeared and re-nppeaved?-
"One of the most attractive notrosses of one of our vaudeville theatres was lately selzed with an nmbition triumphamond to her companions. Cired of ephemera ringe - a grand marriage, which would give her an axistooratic titho and a solid fortunc. Possessing considerable atuagtions, she was not long in fading a gontleman who
suited hor idens. a young Mnarquif prosented himedr,
pure blood of the Faubourg Sobl. Gama, belonging, to the imbued with the philosophy of the day, which perfectly disdaining, all prejudices. The Marquis was one of those who are not alarmed at the report of adventures, or at the hundred and one names inscribed on the tablets of gallantry of a theatrical nymph. He thought that true conjugal happiness might and ought to be found time; he therefore set forth his pretensions in a short time; he therefore set forth his pretensions, and made riage over the past,' nobly exclaimed the yeoung Marquis. The actress was pradent, and before accepting his offer she called and made due inquiries from the notary of her suitor. She wished for nothing better than to be a marchioness, but she had made considerable saving 3 , and did not feel inclined to place them in, an opulent cominon fund. The notary completely satisfied her that the Marquis had a fine income of $80,000 \mathrm{f}$. a-year, free of all incumbrances, and was completely free from debt. She corded to the noble suitor, who declared gracionsily accorded to the noble suitor, who declaret himself to be marriage should take place very shortly. 'In the first place, however, and befove our marriage; said he to the actress, 'there is a sacrifiee which my delicacy and my dignity dewand from you I can accept your past life but not the profits you have derived from it: L widi not consent that you should bring me as your dowry the tribute of nations, nor that the jewel-box of my: wife should be coumposed of the gifts of a crowd of generous amateurs. I cannot.see you adorned with the insignia of your former follies. Send back, therefore, your diayou may have. As to your fumiture, sell it and mive the proceeds to the poor. I wish you to be stripped of the proceeds to the poor. I wish you to bo stripped of
all, like a repentant Miadeleine. You must owe to me alone your fortune and your ornaments.' The pride of the gentleman was inflexible on this point, and the actress resigned herself to the sacrifice for which she was to be so amply indemnified by the title of Marchioness, the 80,000f. a-year inceme of her husband, and the promised splendour of her wedding presents. Sise executed his wishes with good grace. The furniture was lately sold for the benefit of the poor, and the jewels and secuastonisked at such an unlooked-for restitution, andit is said: that some of the gentlemen, who had almost ruined themsolves with their mrodicalities, were well satisfined at the circumstance. All this was done, and there appenred to be nothing to delay the marriage, when suadenty the young Marquis disappeared without a word of intimation. Whether ha yielded to the representations of his fanily or-lisis friends, or whether the whole affair was for the purpose of avenging himself on the actress, or playing duped and ruined aotress may be botter imagined than described. It is said that she is about to commean legal proceedings against. her deceiver. This is what her comrades reconmend her, and what the curious are in hopes of.'

## A PRUSSIAN MARRLAGE.

The Tines gives, in a leading article, an amusing: account of the marriage of Prince Karl of Prussia to the Princess Maria Anma of Dessau, and suggests that, if a marriage takeg three days, six months is not an unreasonable time for a state alliance.
"Prince Karl of Prussia marries the Princess Maria Anna of Dessau, and Berlin is bid to wipe its oyes and forget the slaughtered grenadiers of 1848, in order to mide who is passiag benanth the Chario pretty young through the pataly aroh of the limndenbure Gate Jun guns of the prussian fortress andjoining Dessau were fixed, and civic: authodaties at avory railway station, and the more important personages at the Berlin terminus, prosent addresses. Thence the procession moves to Charlottenhurg, and from Charlottenburgs to Bellevac, whera night. chazitably interposed to roliove overtaskednature from the proliminaries of a Gemman mamiage. At noon next day tha princess is convoyed. to bonin, whera ehcia welcomed by seveuty-two glans and. all the municipal nuthoxilios. Ahe the princes in on. has conk. recove har in on thinch tha ling and quoen themselves in ai founth, and, hayving by this, time heon pretity wall: 'xocoived', she is leaft in such tranquillity as this numerous family eirale allows to somewhere near seven o'clock. Then ank the civil and military finnctionarios of Prussin, and all the ladios having the suedede aro distributod, like mo mach typo, into different chambers of the palace. Thomaptial crown is Cuteded fironn the royal treasury by a detachmont of erooppy, and hastoncid on tho brias as head bye the buody and ong of her of tha palaco, whare the wed body gies to do perfomad by the oxchange of two xiangs, dhag is perdomad by the exchange of two riangs,
then six-and-thirty mone guns ne fired, nud the procession returas to the Dotton, where tha royal family offor thoir comgratulations. Let no one suppyose the thing io done. Tho bost part is still to comes IThe
royal and bridal party then go into the Whito Suloon,
and pretend to be playing at cards,-perpetual 'commerce probably, in order to allow the Visitors to offer easy and agreeable way. Then comes supper; which being ar reality, speedily puts to flight the card party,
whichis is onty a stram. Immediately after the soup, the Which is only a sham. Immediately after the soup, the
health of the bride is given by the king, and then the health of the byide is given by the king, and then the court goes and sups expeditiously, though selidly, after
the German fashion. Then comes a polonaise, or torch, tance, performed by twelve Ministers of State, with dance, perfornred by twelve Ministers of State, with
wax tapers in their hands, which we are disposed to acwax tapers in ther hands, which we are disposed to acquencies, and thoir example is followed by the bride the king, and all the princes, the bridegroom, the queen, the an the princesses. Then the crown is sent back to the treasury under the like escort as it came, and the bride's garter is cut up and distributed for edification to the pages ant cavaliers. A solemn procession to the church on the next day concludes this ponderous ceremony, and dismisses everybody, we should suppose, right weary, of
a fegtival so pompous, so meaningless, and so tedious."

We extract, in illustration of the foregoing, and to show that even present Prussian barbarism- has been much modified, from the letters of Baron Bielfield, xiage during the reign of the Great Frederick:-
"Presently after came the queen, dressed in a robe of green velvet, which was cavezed, to the very train, with buapily disposed that it wos monifest the Graces the so happily disposed, that it was manifest the Graces them-
selves had atterded on her toilet. The brilliants hair were above all intastrious: the small Sancy, the third diamond of that sort in Europe, shone among the rest, like the sun amons the stars. Four ladies of the court bore her majesty's train. Next came the queen-
mother, in 2 robe of black velvet, trimmed with empine mother, in a robe of black velvet, trimmed ivith crmine, and adorned mith a prodigious quantity of diamonds,
pearls, and lace; which gave this great and venerakle pearls, and lace; which gave this great and venerable
princess a most majestic appearance. She was accomprincess a most majestic appearance. She was accom-
panied by her two daughters, the Princesses. Ulrica and Amelia, who had forgot nothing that could add to the lusire of their charms.
"At last appeared the illustrious pair, whose happy union gave birth to these sumpptuous festivals. His royal highness led in his angust bride. They were both
dressed in brocade of white and silver. The folds of the dressed in brocade of white and silver. The folds of the
princess's robe were ornamented with gold point d'Esprincess's robe were ornamented with gold poiat d'Espagne, and all the vacant spaces blazed with diamonds.
The hair of both princes was dressed with a liuxurious The hair of both princes was dressed with a luxurious
elegance. The princess's train was borne by four of the elegance. The princesss train was borne by four of the
quen's ladies of honour; and they were followed by all those who compose their court.
": When the whole company had formed itself into a half cincle, the prince and princess inmediately approached the altar, accompanied by the ling, the queens, and anl the princes and princessos, and thore received
the solemn consecration of their nuptials from the hand the solemn consecration of theix muptials from, the hands af Dat. Sack, his majesty's first chirplain, who made on this occasion a short, but very pathetic exhortation. The moment then hats were phed in the garden of the pier of the cannon that were placed in the garden of the palace,
whinh were answered by a triple ciseharge of all the whwh were answered by a triple diseharge of all the
eamon on the ramparts, proclainilng to the inhalitants of Benlin the completion of this happy ovent. After the prisee and his princess had received the compliments of the kings the quecus, and the chief persons of the company, the whole court was entertained at five great
tables in different rooms. At the first tablo sat the lables in diferent rooms. At the first tablo sat the
king, the gueens, the nev. married pair, and all the other king, the queens, the new marricd pair, and nil the other
princes mad princesses; as well those who are not, as princes mad princesses; as
"The Comut of Podewils did the honours at the second table, at which were seabed all the forcign ministers. At the other tables the rest of the company placed themsalres without distinction. They were all, in a word,
royally served, and the entortainment lasted for a long time.
"As soon as their majesties rose from table tho whole complang roturned into the white hall, from whence the altar was removed, and the room was illnminated with fresh wax lights. The masiciants were phaced on a stagg
of solid silver. Sixi lioutemant-gonerals, and six manisof solid nilver. Six liontenant-gunerals, and six minishand, ready to be lighted, in conformity to a ceremony need in the Germon courts on theso occasions, and which is called 'The Danec of 'Lorches,' in allusion to the torch of Rymen. This dance was oponed by the new-marriod pritace and princess, who made tho tour of the hall, salating the king and the company. Bufore them vent the ministors and the genarals, two and two, with their lightual toxehos. The priacess then gave her hand to the lengs, and the prince to tho queon; tha king gave him Prinoo Henry; and in this manner all tha princes and princesterd that, wore prosont, one aftor the other, and moeording to thoir rank, led up the dance, making the tour of the hand, nhosest in the step of the l'ulogneses. "Tho novolty of this performance, and the nublime quality of the porformars, made it in some depree afrep-
able. Otherwise the oxtreme gravity of the danos itself able. Otherwise the oxtreme gravity of the danes itself,
vith the contianal round and formal pace of che dancers,

of the trumpets that rent the ear: all these, I say, made it too nuch resemble the dance of the Sarmates, country. "When the last prince had finished his tour, the nursic and the dance ceased. The queen-mother withdrew. The king accompanied the prince, and the queen the princess, to their chambers, where thăs illustrious bride and bridegrosm prepared themselves, by a very
rich and elegant night dress; to complete their nuptials rich and elegaut night dress, to complete their nuptials.
"As soon as they where ready, the doer of their bedchamber was thrown open, and we followed each other in, where we found the princess on a bed of crimson velvet, highly ormamented with the richest pearls. The prince stood at the head of the bed in a night govn, and a cap bordered with lace. The tasteless jestens, who gave the reins to their fancy, incommoded his highness with their freedoms not a little; be disengayed himself, however, in a pleasant and handsome manner, and taking off the princess's garter, cut it into a namber of pieces and distributed it among the company, and then ended the ceremony by embracing the king, dismissing the company, and bolting his door, henceforward to be guarded by the Go
his torch:
"After their majesties and the princes and priacesses were retired to their chambers, we went all together into the dining chanber, where we found a midnight collation, and excellent wine, in more than one full glass of
which we each drank success to the motual endeavour which we each drank success to the mutual endeavours
of the new-married pain. About three the next morning of the new-married pain.
got home to my lodging-
was assembled in eventrge, about six, the whole court new man and the whole court appeared in dominos, but without mask I alone was pompously dressed, and for which I was not a little admired.
"The company danced and played till nine, when the king ordered me to prepare for my oration. I went imnediately into the first ante-chamber, where I found everything ready for the ceremony. Twelve young in his hand the Baron of each a lighted wax tape in his hand: the Baron of Mordach, a very awniable Silesian nobleman, immediately preceded me, bearing in
a gold dish the crown of flowers, which was very curiously wrought, and adorned wibl small figures of children in was. I was followed by an endless number of spectators, and was doubtless a good deal confinsed; for may fears appeared so plain in my countenance, thet an I
passed the door of the hall, the Baron von Plotho cried out to me, 'Courage! my friend! you look as pale as the dead.'
The whole court formed itself into a half circle, the centre of which was the new married pair, and on each
side of them stood the king, the queens, and two-and twenty princes and princesses. The twelve young lnights began the ceremony by searehing with their lighted tapers for what was silently supposed to be lost the last night. But you will easily believe, madam, that it was impossible to discover that, by the brightest light, which never existed but in the imagination. Be that, however, as it may, when this pantomime was over, I began
my speech. But there was such a horrid noise that I could not hear my own voice, so that $I$ was obliged t desire his majesty to command silence; which, when I had obtained, I immediately recovered from my confusion, and delivered my oration as well as I could have wished.
"As snon as the oration was finished, Baron Mordach entered the circle, and paced the crown on the head of the prineess; which her highness was not ambitious long consort. I marched out with thands of the prince he had entered and having dismissed my lenierhts returned into the hall unattended, where the whole court was en tertnined at five tables, as on the preceding ovening.
"I here send you, madam, the French translation that has been made of my speech, thongle perhaps you
hnve seen it in German, as there have bedn already two editions of it, for it goes off lika new bread: not certalnly on account of ita own morit, but as maling part o the ontertainments of these illinstrions festivals.
which they call the king's garden, a vory beantiful fire, work, which the court saw from the windows of the palace; but the extrome cold had extinguished many of the lamps with which the pyramicls and other ornalments wero illuminated. After this the court went to dancing, and the ball lasted tid very late in the night. "Cha third day the prince and prineess went to the palace of the prines royy, which is to lo their future furnished for his brother. There was the same completely an opera and open table at court.
"The fourth day the prinee
honour to invite mas th dino with hims a did mo the sat down, his royal halghaess was planded to thanle wo very gracionsly for my npeceh, amd for the manner in Which it wat delivered; presenting mate at the tame time
with a vory valmale gold watch, and doniming that with a vory valmablo gold wateh, and domiring that a
woald proserve it in remombrance of those days, and ar a token of that regara whieh ho bore me.
"In thit manner, madum,
"In this manner, madam, ondod all thase entertain-

NASMYTHS $v$. DUKES OF NEWCASTLE. Mr. Nasmixtit, the celebrated engineer of Patricroft, Writes thus-to a comtemporary:-

## November 24, 1854.

If we investigate in a common-sense spirit the cause of the all but entire failure of our great naval expedibron to the Baltic, as also the cause of the protracter involving as they have already dons before sebastopol, fice of our bravest men, it a doreare, so Pearful a sacrifrid that the want of ordnance of power adequate to the emergency lies at the root of all these disappointing and sad results.
Had we
Had we armed ourselves, as we might have done, and might yet do, with such gans as would be capable of throwing shot and shells of 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. each, and hat from distances sufficiently great to keep us out o he reach of the missiles of the enemy, we shoald thu The reason why we have not been able to
not ests with the fact, that we continne to employ for our of its inherent unfitness to withstand violent shock and strains, has, in every other case, been discarded from use.
Were
Were we to revert to the employment of wrought ron, possessed as that material is of every quality re quisite, and aided as we now are by the ample and for forging orduance of yet unheard-of power, we should hus be enabled to arm ourselves with guns the tre mendous powers of which would ouly be equalled by heir perfection of performance; as, admitting of the introduction of the Minié rifle principle, in union with those capabilities of throwing shot and shell of vast weight, we should soon, by such powerful agents, bring When I inform moust glorious termination.
to that of cast irou as six is to one you will is to that of cast iron as six is to one, you will at once sisting capability bears on the matter in question, as it is simply the strength or tenacity of the inaterial of a gun which limits the capabilities of it as to the distance and weight of missile it is capable of discharging. It requires no lengthy reasoning to prove or show what mighty results would issue from the employment of great ordnance formed of a material at least six times stronger In order to at present empioy.
ight, what would be thought of perlhaps, in a stronge Ghit, what would be thought of the judgment of a man
who should propose to employ cast iron for an auchor railway axle? How infinitely more absurd, then, is it to employ cast iron for our great ordnance, as it is wel known to practical men that, besides the vast inferiority in strength in the case of cast-iron, its tenacity decreases
in a rapid ratio with the increase in the massiveness of in a rapid ratio with the increase in the massiveness of the object it is employed to form.
Why, then, do we continue to use cast iron for our
great orduance, which are naturally subjected to vastly great ordaance, which are naturally subjected to vastly
more sovere shocks and strains than anchors or railway more sovere shocks and strains than anchors or railway
axles, and, in so doing, limit our destructive power to its very limited capalilities, to accommodate which wo are obliged to come to such close quarters and discharge such comparative ineffective shot, that we sacrifice in conseguenee thousands of lives of our brayest men, and pend millions of money in our ondeavour to acconplish, which we mirhst to a certainty accomplish by m, Which we might to an certainty accomplish by massive nance at distances quite out of reach of the enemy; for nothing but such massive missiles as I refer to-nanacly shot of two and three hundred-woight, will ever cffectually destroy the tremendous forts in question?
Ifaving spent the best part of my life in most intimate connexion with the working of wrought iron on the groatest scale, and where that admirable materia has to resist shocks and strning of the utmost violence, world the most angetic uront mankind has ever pos essed for the forging of great masses of wrought iron, I trust 1 may be permitted to spenk on this subject with some degree of emfindence, ans it is one that has a most vital and important boaring on the mpeedy and successful ssuce of this terrihe war. haud I but the opportmity given me to bring all the experience I possess on this sub ect to bear, I should go heart and soul into it, and soom us to solve the farfal problem that if we. value oun position ns a frecend powerfal nation, wo must, and that soon, aceomplish.
I may state in conclusion that, although I have mul. mitted most completo phame and desigus for such groa wrought iron ordnance, with the sanc for appropriat Minio rifle sholls and shot, should I not he intruste with the carrying ont of my own designs, P manh not 1
 to whombever may he selected to give proof of wha gency. 1 am , Sir, yourt most respect fully,
Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester.
Mr. Nagayy has nince published tho followin
(To the Editor of the Times.)
Sir,-I have to thank you for giving my Ietters on the above subject so prominent a place in your valuable columns.
I have since been almost overpowered with letters offering me large sums of money to enable me to carry out my views on this vital subject, should Government not be disposed to do so.
I have the happiness, however, to inform you, and all
those who have taken so lively an interest in this great those who have taken so lively an interest in this great
national subject, that Government have entered most national subject, that Government have entered most
cordially into my views, and in the most liberal spirit have empowered me to proceed forthwith in carrying out my designs-
I beg you will permit me to take this opportunity to
return my most sincere thanks to all those who have in return my most sincere thanks to all those who have in so hearty a manner offered me the aid of their purses in furtherance of this great subject, to acknowledge which individually would be totally out of my power

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

## OUR CIVILISATION

Grving Way to Passion--At Darlington a boy looked beo Xommy Horsman's stable, whereupon with bruises, and, on the mother interfering, beat her in a similar manner. It was said in defence that the boy had formerly stolen some sticks. The magistrate fined Horsman $2 l$, and recommended him not to give way to passion.
Three or Fove Wives.-Thomas Cuxon told Sarah Phillips that he was a widower. They married, and he shortly after went to Birmingham, to work as a goldbeater, leaving his wife in town. He sent money to her for a month, and then she heard no more of him. The other day she saw him, and spoke, when he affected not to know her. She, however, gave lim into cus-
tody for bigamy, and stated that she believed he had three other wives living. The prisoner said the prosecutrix knew before she married him that he had another wife, but that during his absence in India as a soldier she had married another man. He thought that sufficient excuse. It is surprising that so bold a man should want any excuse at all.
Floodirg a Coal Mine.-Messrs. Gidiow are the the property of Lord Balcarres, at Wigan, through which a tributary stream of the river Douglas passes, called the Arley Brook.' A seam of coal passed under the land of Lord Balcarres, and under the Arley estate, gradually rising towards the surface of the land till it cropped out near the Arley Broolc. That portion of the seam of coal which underlays the Arley estate was worked many years ago, leaving the subterranean workings open; and as the Arley Brook way into these old workings, which water find their way into these old workings, which are open to the
surface, and pass within a yard of the bed of the surface, and pass within a yard of the bed of the stream. A proper barrier was kept up, but the
prisoners caused about 10,000 tons of water to flow into the old mine, which damaged that of their neighbour and delayed its working. They are committed for trial.
Stabining at Bristol.- A lad about fourteen years of age, named Robert Kíngstone, has stabbed a man named John Povey with a knife in the abdomen, inflicting a wound of which he has since died.
Some words occurred between them in consequence of the prisoner having used some expressions reflectof the prisoner having used some expressions reflectvain desired him to desist, took off a leather gtrap which he wore round his waist, and struck Kingstone with it, who immediately pulled a lrnife out of his pocket, made a rush at Povey, and stabbed him.

PENINSULAR AND ORTENTAL STEAM
At a meeting of the Company held this week, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., free from incomemax, was dechared, the report having been unani of a congratulatory nature, and the assistanco the Company have been able to afford the Government in the war by the use of their vessels was generally
alluded to. The altorations in the China and Ausalluded to. The altorations in the China and Australian services have been caused by the withdrawal of several of their principal ships to serve as transports, but it is stated that a considerable expense will be saved, especially in tho latter case, througha a discontinuance of the line. With regard to the future,
the directors consider their prospects encouraging The drectors consider their prosjects encournging. The ireight of ghipping and the cost of coals at the
various stations have been much reduced, while the various stations have been much reduced, while the
mines of Labuan and other resources in the East will hereafter, should any fresh scarcity arise, render the Company independent of supplios from this country for the more distant stations.

ELECTION IN'TELLIGENCE.
Coventry.-Sir Joseph Paxton was returned on Saturday, without opposition. After thanking the electors, he said :-
"Although I have exercised the right of criticism upon a portion of the conduct of the government, I shall go to parliament perfectly unbiassed and unshackled. I shall give no factious opposition to this or any other trovernment that may happen to be in power. I will
endeavour to represent you honestly, faithfully, and diligently on all questions that may come under the consideration of the legislature; and rest assured that all matters connected with your local interests shall receive my best attention. To the working classes especially, I would say that every measure calculated to promote their prosperity, and to elevate them morally, socially, and intellectually, shall have my most cordial support. I thank you for. the kindness and cordiality I have received from men of all parties since 1 came amongst you; I will endeavour to make the best. return in my power by a zealous and u
mote your best interests."

Bedford. -The Conservatives have been triumplant. Captain Stuart has been returned by alarge ant. Captain Stuart has be
majority over Mr. Trelawny
Lrmerrak - Colonel Dickson and Mr. Stephen de Vere are the candidates. Colonel Dickson, in his address, thinks the war should be carried on with a vigour worthy of this great nation, and that Ireland's magnificent resources should be developed Motives of delicacy induced Mr. de Vere to post pone his address until atter the funeral of the late mem ber. He has since arowed himself a free-trader, and of Ireland depends :upon sustaining the great prin ciples of religious liberty, social progress, and justice to all classes of the community
Abingdon--The election will take place on Mon-day- Major J. Haythorne Reed and Mr. J. T. Norris, both liberals, are the candidates. A railway project has made the Major rather popular.
Fermanagh.-It has been decided that atcontest is irrexpedient, so Lord Henry Loftus is to have a quiet walk over the course. "County Family" principles.
probably Mr. Holford, of the is thought that most probably Mr. Holford, of the Regent's-park, at crendidate.
MaryLebone.-Nothing is yet settled, but Vis-
count. Ebrington Tenny: count Ebrington, Tenny son. D'Eyneourt, and Mr.
Jacob Bell, will probably share the contest. Jacob Bell, will probably share the contest.

## FIRES IN TTHE METROPOLIS.

Destruction of the Wartington Cedb-House. Tew premises occupied by the members of this club have been totally destroy ed by fire. With this strucCrown has And Anchor that remained of the once famous metropolitan political meetings during the scene of of the last and the early years of the present cent part and which is described by Mr. Cunningham, in his "London," as the "place where Johnson and Boswell occasionally supped together."
The fire was of a most destructive character, scarcely allowing time for the escape of the few inmates sleeping on the premises. However, no lives were lost.
Among the fire engines, the officers of which particularly distinguished themselves, was the gallant deputy foreman of this office, Barrow, and willite son, an officer of the brigade, narrowly escaped being lsilled by the unexpected fall of a mass of ruins, beneath which they were engaged in their arduous duties. For some time their brother offecrs considered they were killed, and their escape unhurt is described to have been miraculous.
The inconvenience to the club will be great. They hiave lost an extensive library of modern books; and some of the more polite members have also lost the port themselves upon "gala nights" and "festive occasions."

Firmin Bishopagate-street.-A fire, the origin of which is quito unknown, broke out in Bishops. grte-street on Tuesday morning. It commenced on course luises of Mr. Heath, a builder, whose stock of each side. Two houses also in Stioner. atreet were destroyed, and four houses in Acorn-street were much dimaged

SMXTHFLELD CLUB CATLLE-SHOW.
Fixe usual numal array of amimals too fat to move or to be enten, has, this weok, been on view ial Balkerstreet. Thoy, satisfy expectaitions. A few usefial agricultural machines, are exhiluited, and amougst thom a " self-holding" plough, which is worked by
steam.

AMERICA
The Philadelphia correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says :-
"This, indeed, is the very age of rumours, and amon's the reports, which must be taken cum grano salis, is one in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Herald, and published yesterday, to the effect that Mr Buchanan had sent a warlike despatch to the Government, urging an increase of the army and navy, the annexation of Cuba at and hazards, touching upon gauntlet to France, and recommending a pog down the of action with regard to the Sandwich Islands for the present. I send you this merely as one of the prominent or dits of the day, and without attaching much, if any credit to it, for Mr. Buchanan is too experienced a statesman and too prudent a man to express himself thus broadly with referenee to delicate and important inter national questions. The following are said to be the points which engaged the principal attention of the "1. Whether Cuba could be purchased urope. Cabinet which the revolution was likely to bring into power.
"2. Whether, if the purchase of Cuba should be found Governor-Ge, the diplomatic independence of the - What-General of that island might not be secured. people, and what were the strength and prospects of th Democratic element in the several States of Continental Europe.
transpir nature of their report to Washington has not transpired, but it is said that they describe the democratic
feeling in Europe to have diminished, and that it hardly feeling in Europe
exists in Spain."

Annexation of tae Sandwich Iscies.-The New York Tribune quotes the following:-
"We have, from various soarces, late, reliable, and important information in regard to the pending treaty readers will rememb of the Sandwich lslands. Ou lished on this subject a few weeks since, viz: That a treaty had been informally agreed to between the Govern ment of the Islands on the one hand, and Mr. Gregg, the American agent on the other; that on the transfer being perfected, an annuity was to be paid to the Royal
Family and the leading Nobles; and that annexation Family and the leading Nobles; and that annexation was generally popular with residents and natives, and
only strenuously opposed by Prince Alexander, the heir only strenuously opposed by Prince Alexander, the hei
apparent, a few of his immediate associates, and portion of the European merchants and residents of the Islands.
"This opposition threatened to defeat the project. The Prince was implacable-the real, but not the avowed cause of his hostility being based upon the fact that while travelling in this country a few years since, and
when on board of a New-York and Boston steamboat When on board of a Now-York and Boston steamboat
he was not permitted to take a seat at the supper table on he was not permitted to take a seat at the supper table on
account of his colour! The officious steward who passed this indignity upon the Prince, little dreamed that its remembrance would constitute the chief difficulty in the remembrance would constitute the chief dificulty in the
way of securing a new State to the Union. Yet such i the fact; and it is no secret in Honolulu. That insult still rankles in the breast of the Prince. He would prefer to have the Islands pass into the hands of England where prejudice is less potent, and from whom he could hope to retain his titles and dignities, which he seems to hold in greater esteem than the annuity which annexation to the United States would secu
The. Monner Counrax- - It turns out that the baby that gained the prize at the late show in the United States is a 3 3ritish one after all, the father having emigrated from Canterbury when it wa eloven months old
The Rev. Antoi

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown has resigned the pastoral charge of the Oxthodox Congregational Som ciety ili South Butler, Wayne Co., N.Y., with a view to the improvement of her health. She wilh continue, residence is with her father, at Henrietta, Monroe, Co., N.Y.-New York Tribune.

## SPAIN.

Tue now Government has had a crisis. By a side vote on a Budget Question, they were beaten by a majority in the Comidenco vote, and returned to their places with a majority of 146 to 42.
208 votes against 21 dissentients, have declared Isabella II. should proplechition that the the Cortes oneof of fumdamental bases of the political structure the alout to erect. Novertheless some violent speeche were mado by the Liberals. A passnge in Senor Oronse's opecel, in which he said that, since the revolution of July, lsabolla had not been a de facto Queen, but had been "a thing that hatd remained Quecn," produced loud murmurs in the Chamber himanediately repressed by Senor Midoz, who declarel that lie would protect the orator in his right of
speech, and added, that the Throne had lost none o Escosura, Garcia Lopez one of the minority witi Orense), Lujan (Minister of Public Works) spoke a greater or less length; and Orenise spoke again, de nouncing the celebrated apolegetic manifesto whicl ional Ministry, and declaring Miguel's brief Provi blow to the throne of Isabella II., stripping it of all prestige.
is, 'They nal phrase of Kings, said Senor Orense Isabella II. said in her manifesto of the 26 that of July They have deecived me during 11 years; I have no nersons, Senors bed in the country. I care little for will say that you have given its death-wound to the throne of Donna Isabella IT It it is impossibie she to theuld have prestige to reign, and there will probably happen o her what happened to her father and her grandfather."

## THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS

There have been severe contests in the Second Chamber: The liberal Count Schwerin has been elected President of the Chamber, by a majority of 58 , in a house of 256 members. M. BethmannHollweg, leader of the constitutional conservative pposition and anti-Russian party, has obtained the secoad vice-presidency, defeating the feudalist can-
didate, M. Geyr, by 12 votes. The first vice-presididate, M. Geyr, by 12 votes. The first vice-presi-
dency was obtained by M. Arnim $a$ menber of the Right. His opponent was a member of the catholic Left.

THE WAR AND AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE. The writer of the City article in the Times says the rent between Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company:-
"The subjoined letter expresses opinions regarding the intended cessation of the overland communication with Australia, which are believed to be generally entertained by commercial persons connected with that country. by the Government renders it necessary to recal the comparatively unimportant ones used as the link be tween Singarore and Sydney, the Peninsular and Oriservice which, although only performed every alternate month, constituted the last remaining means of rapid communication upon which the merchants and manufacturers on this side and the inporters in the colony could absolutely rely. The trade to and from Australia amounts annually to nearly $30,000,000$. sterling, and by the contemplated step, this is to be thrown into suspense, and, as regards individual interests, constantly couple of moderate-sized and not particularly fas teamers. The Government have deprived the mercantile community of the results of the bounty system in this case, at the onily moment, perbaps, when all persons would agree that benefit was to be derived from it- In ordinary times every movement towards its discontinuance would be hailed as a gain to the cause of pri vate enterprise."

BRTTISH-BUYLT WAR-STEAMERS FOR PARAGUAY.
Experience has recently removed many an crroneous notion as to the supposed attributes and capa city of certain mations; but probably in no instance has fact more strikingly corrected the fillacy of a received opinion than in the case of Paraguny. Hermeticaly sealed for nearly halia century from inter policy of Francia, and subsequently isolated from surrounding states through the aggressive designs of Rosas; peopled by a native race whose docility had rendered them pinstic to a proverb under the argent of Loyola; ruled by the descendants of Spaniards in Whom the indolence of the original Iberian character was supposed to be aggravated by an enervating climate and luxurious soil; impelled to enterprise by no necessity for imported luxury, and no desine fo territorial aggrandisement; prosperous, pencenble, ministered under popular forms, phraguay might reasomably be looked upon as the paradiac of laisse faire. It was in such bolicf that so many at this side of the world regarded the treaty effected by Sir C. Hothan and the Chevalier St. Georges, for opening up the great South Amorican rivers, as certain to bo a virtual dead letter. Yet two yours have not elapsed since the ratification of that treaty, when we
find Bragadier. General Solano Lopez, gon of the find Brigadier. General Solano Lopez, gon of the tiary to Great Britain and lirance, retarning to his country in a fine steamer expressly built for him in the Thanaes, to be followed by several othors. The command of means to mako purchases necessarily so costly exhibits pecuninry resources to which the treasury of Paraghay wns supposed to be inadequate,
while its executive was believed to be incapable of
mploying them in a manner so enlightened but so little in keeping with its antecedents. Sanguine expectation may indeed be formed of a country
whose admission into the community of nations is Whose admission into the community of nations is signalised by so promising and unlooked-for a the intended steam fleet-some six or eight in allare to be fitted in the manner of the pioneer vesse which is already on its way to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, on the river of the same name; but it is believed that some of them, at least, will be more adapted to strictly commercial purposes than the one in question, namely, the Tacuari, which has been constructed by Messrs. J. and A. Blyth, the eminent Considering the difficulty of hese stirring times it is of obtaining hands in Thesuari should be provided with a picked crew of Englishmen, engineers, stokers, and officers, in the same ratio as on board of a British man-of-war steamer of corresponding size and armament.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN PERSIA.
Soms importance, whether deserved or not remains to be seen, has been given to the question of the poRussia ; and how the game is to be played on our Indian frontier-who is to pull the strings of the Persian puppet-is not yot decided, but it appears from good authority that $G$
"The appointment of a man of talent to be the Bri tish representative at reheran will no doubt be followed by the fall of Russian influence in that weak and waver ing monarchy. Nhe advantages Which the Czar poshis past policy, and the belief of his irregistible streng of are so great that it is wonderful that Persia should havi refrained from hostilities against Turkey for so long a time. That delusive expedient, 'a glance at the map might lead one to imagine that the fear of England ught to be greater at the court of Ceheran than the fear of Russia. A few days would be sufficient to send a arge force from Bombay to Bushire, furnished with very aid to eastern warfare, whilst the coasts of the culf would be at the mercy of our steamers, and al in the Black Sea. The forces of Russia on the contrary are hardly sufficient to guard the Asiatic province which she has already won. In spite of the profligacy and imbecility of the Turkish commanders, the forces of the Czar have not been able to maxch from Gumri to Kars, solely because their communications were in anger, and because they were weak and wasted, with thousand miles between them and their country, and cannot be expected to have extended political sha ledge, and aven lesi barbarous personages are chicf affected by what is brought more immediately nea them. The dominant class in Persia, to which the Shah and his principal advisers belong, have their origin in the northern provinces. The Royal race of the Kadja are from Azerbijan, a frontier province always oxposed to the inroads of the Russians, and containing a populittle less than a to look upon the czar as something European country gred, while their. ideas of any othe hand, the southerí provinces, on which English power can principally act, are peopled by a kind of subject race, and their interest and influence are but of slight iraportance to the aristocracy of the north. The essence
and strength of Persia are therefore in the Russianised country which lies on the Kiur and the Caspian, and we shall have to breals through the prejudices and terror into a loage before the yonim stato can be brought There is a good deal of Ottoman obstinacy in this domi nant race, who are of kin to the Turls, and whose name is generally spelt Toorle for the salke of distinction Chey are the most enterprising people of the empire and carry on the greater part of the little trade. The Gine-looking men in high pointed caps who are met with in the lovantine towns are generally of Toork race, and speak Turkish among themselves- Yot they aro fanatical than the Infidel. Tabriz is their principal mat a towa fast rising to creat prosperity, and they fancy that th fust rising to great prosperity, and they fancy that the thoy are concorned; of the empire at largo thoy have little notion.
"The Russians have a great hold over Nasroddin Shak by having in their custody Buhman Mixza, unch to the reigning sovererga and pretender to tho throne This prineo was taken after an unsuccessful intrigue, The Stinh has a ways felt wreat torer at tho lion af ciberation, mas tho threat will, no doubt bo hald out a means of keeping him firmin his allegiance.
"The Shah, who is about $t$ wentynthree years of are is like Shuhs in general ; but the Grand Viaier is said to be a sonsible man, and inclined to the Turkiah alliance. For the negative success already obtained in restrainikg Persin from an open alliance with the unemy, much
credit is due to Achmet Effendi, the most able of the credit is due to dehmet cifendi, the most able of the
younger lurks, and loy many consldered as the future
saviour of his country. For some months he has Turkey against the enemy which both had to dread. The great difficulty was the inveterate sectarian hatred between Sunni and Sheah, exasperated by the late occurrences at the Persian holy places. The tombs of Ali and his son, the unhapy the Pare are to every Sheah. They are situate in the Pashalic of Bagdad, visited by the devout from the Euphrates to the Indian Archipelago. A sort of independent jurisdiction was granted them or acquired by prescription, and, as in the case of European sanctuaries, the independence was much abused. Kerbelah became in course of time a refuge for outlaws of every kind, and from the holy precincts they carried on their ravages until the surrounding country became almost impassable. The Pasha of bagdad at last determined to crush the nuisance. He The tomb of Hussein was violated, and the anger of the Persians flamed high. All the old disputes broke out again, and the boundary question afforded a pretext for incessant border hostilities. The boundary commission was afterwards appointed, and seems to have done its work well. As to the holy place, it seems allowed that the Persians are entitled to some compensation, which will probably no longer be refused. But the rancour of tremely difficult made the task of Achmet Effendi exbut he could hardly expect to rouse the piry the Court, the Russians and to expeate an enthusiasm similar to that with which the Turks have fought. He, however, determined boldiy to throw himself on those very religions feelings of the Persian people from which so much hos""lity was to be dreaded.
He went among the priests, represented the common danger of Islamism, urged that their ninor differences should be forgotten for the present, promised concessions the matter of the Sheah holy places, and even and Medina. The success of the plan is said to be beyond all hope:- A strong feeling has been raised against the Moscovite infidels, which has been increased by the example of the still more remote Mahomedans of Affghanistan and India, whom the Persians have heard to be enthusiastic in the Sultan's cause. Whether the econciliation will survive the danger which has caused tis impossible to be predicted; but it is not unlikely forld which orla, whi be sill further oceedig for the last twenty of these old animosities. At any rate it is a great thin even to excite a temporary enthusiasm, for without it Eastern soldiers are worthless, and with it they can do great deal. Where military discipline and skilfulnes of command cannot be looked for, the only hope of success is in such a fanaticism as caused the Albanian and Egyptian Fellahs to rush hand to hand upon the havse never shown themselves equal in obstinate valou oo the Turke, Yet on well under the influence of stroncr excitement. In the late war, the defeat of the Russians by Abbas Mirza a prince of great popularity and religious influence, is a proof that tho Persian races are not so degenerate as the servility of the Government and the utter collapse ompire would lead the nolitician to believe.
"On the whole Persia has not behaved badly; on the been expected. That the Government nust be thoroughly frightened, and made to understand that its safety lies in siding with us, is quite cleer. The fall of Sebastopo will have a great effect on this Eastern State, as well a on a more civilised but congenial kingdom in Europe it woula be as well, however, to abstain from threats an violence, for the Persians are disposed slowly to com ver to our alliance, and by next spring, when thei verted to the views of Turkey and the Western lowers Every day weakens Russia, and adds to the strength of ho nations banded together against her. A renewal of gool feeling hetween the two greatest Mahomedan Powers, ereated by a wise and gentle policy, will be in the end of far greater importance than the addition of a cow raw levies draggeal up against the kussians in obedience to the command of a terrified and bewildered Shah.

## MISCELIANEOUS.

 are thinking of following the oxample of their brethron at Glasgow, and ceasing to work on Sunday'. 'They ar induced to take this step by a notion that it in roligious and that their pay will not bo roduced.
 Lancastial.- It appoars that Mr. Luechart is suc
ceeded in hais Auditorship, Dy Mr. Martolacei, who wo ceeded in his Aundormbip hy Mr. Martolaci, who wa appointed ing hat contingency in May hast, A con
 Chancollorship, and suggesta that tho dectment was a the instigation of Lord John Russell, who can ntand good deal, but could not htand Bertolacci. Ho ald sugg
nem.

Expenstive Smoking.-Mr. Wright, C.E., Government Inspector for the smoke nuisance, proves that
$400 ; 0000$. yearly is saved to the manufacturers by the re$400 ; 0001$ : yearly is saved to the manufacturers by the recent Act, besides such trifling things as soap, wear and
tear of linen through dirt, \&cc. He says that health will tear of linen through dirt, \&c. He says that heal
improve, and that London already looks cleaner.
Sunday Drinking in Crieff.- The number of per-
sons drunk on Sunday is as large as before the passing sons drunk on Sunday is as large as before the passing people supply themselves on the Saturday night; and if people supply themselves on the has been checked by shutting the dram shops on Sunday, it has increased a far worse species - viz., fireside drinking.-Perth Advertiser.
Superiority of Large Steamers. - The Great Britain seems quite to have sustained her reputation in her outward trip to Australia. One of the passengers,
Mr. B. C. Aspinall, thus describes the voyage:-"We Mr. B. C. Aspinall, thus describes the voyage:-"We had a charming passage, no wrecks, no horrors-nothing but a long pleasnre-trip in a large Facht. Dancing, most enjoyable extent."-Morning Chronicle.
A Bad Workmain Quarreliting witi his Tools.Mr. Cobb, Chaplain to the Norwich Gaol, has, it is said, resigned. The Visiting Justices complained that he had neglected his duty, and he showed them his reasons written in his minute-book:-"No surplice fit to wear, and no service during the week whilst it is washed and repaired.?

Where Does TT ALL Go To?-The total amount of gold coined from March, 1851, till Jane, 1854, is no less than $28,000,000 \%$. For a similar period of time the coinage dur
$3,000,0007$.

## fontanint.

Leader Office, Saturday, December 9.
THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.
The following is from the Morning Chronicle:-
"Vienna, Thursday, December 7 .
"Advices from Sebastopol, of the 27th November, have ibeen received here.
"The siege was zealously continued.
"The Russians had sunls another liner near the mouth of the harbour.
"Reinforcements to the number of .9000 , men had reached the Allies in the Crimea."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.
Five hundred French have gone to Bucharest and Ibraila.
Colonels Dieu and Mirecourt have gone to inspect Isilktchia and Toultscha.

## THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The Daily News says-" A rumour was circulating in Paris yesterday to the effect that the Prussian Court had agreed to accede to the alliance of Austria, England, and France. The news is probably premature, although it is known that for the last week the new treaty has occupied the anxious attention of the Prussinn King and his advisers."

## THE FLEETS.

The Times says-" Admiral Hamelin has returned to France, and has relinquished the command in chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea."

We learn from the Daily News that I. M. S. Duke of Wollington, and some other vessels, sailed from IViel, on the 7th, for England, but were compelled by stormy wenther to auchor of Knuds Hend.

## STAIN.

Intolligence from Madrid of tho 2nd inst. states that the Ministerial crisis was complete.
The Dulse of Victory (Espartero) had advised the Qucen to send for MM. San Miguel, Madoz, and Olozaga, who had voted with the majority, and to entrust to them the task of forming a Cabinet.
All the Parliamentary chicufa and the ambaseadors of England and France had repaired to Dapartero to beg him to withdraw his resignation, but he re fused
Tho following telegraphic desprtch is communicatiod by the Monning Chronicle correspondent a Paqu: :-
"Madrid, Decomber 6.
"In the sitting of yesterday M. Madoz was elpeted presidifent of the Cortes by 170 voter, and M. Infante was olected olrat vico-president by 124 votes."

## TERMSOF SUBSGRIPTION TO


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## 

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

## 秎ullir Mafits.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.
Why is Parliament about to meet? A Minister would explain - To vote money. A Tory ex-Minister would explain-To tum out the Government; Tory ex-Ministers having reason to believe that Mr . Bright and the Peace Party, with a great number of Liberals, who are not of the Peace Party, are quite ready to join in an attempt of that kind. But, on both sides, there is a mistake as to the reasons of the meeting of Parliament. Parliament meets because the country has demanded it : and the country demanded it because the Government had broken down. That is to say, Parliament is called in, not as a Legislative, but as an Executive Power, because the country has "no confidence" in the Ninistry, and conceives that the Parliament will per form, directly, those friendly functions of assisting and guiding the Government, which are at present discharged so indirectly, and therefore so clumsily, by the press. For it is to be observed that, in regard to the approaching Session, there is no thought of "those measures of progress" which we hear of in other Sessions: the House of Commons will be converted into that "Council of War" the idea of which Mr. Cobden so much ridiculed sonae few months ago; for some months it will be a Council of War, and nothing more.
It is very natural that a constitutional public should, in its despair of its War Ministers, summon its Parliament. But the resort is in some respects illogical. The Ministry which has broken down in the war is a Ministry of all the talents-a literal fact. It is a Ministry composed of the picked men of the governing classes; and it is a Ministry safe from antiMinisterialism, because there are none to suc ceed it. The war is developing the complete unfitness of the governing class to govern, both in respect to brains, and in respect to principle, their sympathies being very distinetly antagonistic with the sympathies of the English nation. It is a profound beliof in the camp and in the fleets that the "gallant officens" do not malke great generals nor good leaders: and at home wo sce confidence in the issue of the struggling reviving precisely at that point When the roork of conducting the war passes from the hands of dull and tiightened nobles into the hands of the Nasmyths and Petos-the new oonfidence heing agrin doluded locause illplaced. A contemporary (the Ilerald) distinguished for its bold and healthy treatment of all the war topics, congratulates Lord Aberdeen on the dofence wo havo made for himour observation, last week, having been that Lord Aberdeen had produced this result by his cravings for peace; he land given time for
opinions to mareh before erents, and had converted the war into a revolutionary war. Perhaps this is premature : it was written before the nows had reached of the sinister treaty of Vienna. But of this we think the students of public opinion will not doubt-theat the war has produced a conviction throughout the workmanlike mind of actual England-that our aristocracy is not equal to the war, and that the aristocratic system has become incompatible with a "popular" war. And as Parliament is the aristocratic system, we may, for the present, be making some mistake in welcoming so ardently the 12 th of December.
We should be definitive in speaking of Parliament. In the first place, when we talk of Parliament we merely mean the House of Commons. Furthermore, we do not mean the whole of the House of Commons. We do not mean the one-third of it who are abject Ministerialists, men afflicted with the philosophical conviction that in the end one Government is as good as another, and in the mean time are disposed to make the most of the loaves and fishes offered them by those who happen to be in. On the other hand, we do not mean the other third, the wretched partisans of Tory leaders, who, with the reckless morale and characteristic stupidity of their class, are attempting to take advantage of an honest national indignation to oppose a Mi nistry which, compared with any they could make up out of their ranks of boors and cretins, is divine in intellect and Christian in morality. We count, then, upon a new section of the representative Chamber-upon those men who are coming up, for Tuesday, thinking of their duties to their country, and mot at all of their duties to parties or to classes. But it is the hue of this section in which the Tories will seek to clothe themselves; and the very apprehension of some such identification may modify their action.
On their action depends everything; and, though it is a melanchely consideration that we are defending civilisation by this aid of a senate, one-third of which alone represents the people-and that indirectly and not directly, by sharing in, rather than springing from, national desires-yet it is some consolation that we may depend on their action. The Ministerialists are mere negative members: good to cheer. The Tories, being led by Lord Derby, who is not reputed to be so sagacious, and by Mr. Disraeli, who is reputed to be only sagacious, are an opposition of account morely for number. Yet the action of this patriotic one-third, in which we strive to believe, though the numbers miny be too "round," can only be effective up to a certain point. It can coursel, and even coerce : for, emphatically, it will represent the "c country."." But it will not propose to itself to ceaso to be patriotic and to become a party ; that is, it will not contemplate becoming a Government to carry on the way as the country longs to see the war carried on. Within, the one-third on which we placo our hopes, are crowds of small eliques, or eccentricitios, difficult of fusion into a homogeneous whole-difficult because the crisis luas not yet presented us with a great max commandiug a load. Thus we must be content with incoherent patriotism; and, in fact, we have a Coalition Goverument because the aristocracy is worn out while the widdle class is unpreprired for Governmont.

The House of Commons may mot, then, at once secure a popularisation of the war; but it will prevont the English aristocracy playings, too cardully, the game of the dynastien. 'The war, we raller think, will, to a great oxteut, take care of itself; so that the governing chases bo not left to themselves; and it will bo hard if, while there is revolution abroad, we do not, in the crnsh, get some noforms.at home.

## CONCENTRATION OF THE NATIONAI

## PARTY.

There is no necessity to create a popular party : the popular party exists, and is, what does not always happen with popular partiesreally popular. Favoured by the people, closely connected with the people, especially mingled with the people, it is not a Wilkes faction, not a Foxite clique, not a George Gordon mob, but really the people undivided into classes. It is called into action uninto classes. It is called into action un-
doubtedly by various motives. We have many brigades in this great army. There are, in the first place, those long-experienced politicians who have actually foreseen the present position of affairs, have matured the ideas which belong to it, have, before now, distinctly marked out the true line of policy, and are prepared toinsist upou a course of action into which the Government has entered very slowly after the necessity, and perhaps without being prepared to carry it to a real issue.
There is also an extremely numerous circle who are now forced to consider the question of the war, and of all that is involved in that question, as a personal matter. In the three victories of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, there was a loss of 7800 in killed and wounded; every one of the persons killed and wounded had some relations in this country, and amongst the officers of course there was a large majority that had relations in the wealthy and aristoeratic classes of society. Now there is no doubt that if the forces had been much stronger, the Russians could not have inflicted those three victories upon us; they would have been crushed, as they deserved to be, and that loss would not have been sustained. It is proved by experience that the English soldier is equal to about two, if not three or more, Russians: if our force had been tivice as great as it is, if not three times, the Russians by this time would be put down; and many a politician therefore would not have been actuated by the personal motive-the sense of family wrong and domestic bereavement which now imparts a sting of indignation to the lelief that Government has not done what it might. The party consisting of these people is to be found, we say, principally amongst the wealthier classes, and amongit those poor classes with whom the private soldiers are connected; but it is very widely spread.
Besides these two classes we have the Radical Opposition, which dislikes the temporising, minimising conduct of Government. We have the Friends of the Pole and the Friends of

## Italy

And we have aunther party also disconnected with politics, but largely connected with important towns. One reason why the forces aro weak is, that they are not supplicd with sufficient instruments. Notwithstanding the advance of science in modern warfure, our troops are imperfectly supplied with xifles; every man has not yet his revolver, though that should be a fixed principlo; in artillery, we are inforior to the Russians, though we have the Lancastor gun-only just tricd.. A Nasmyth undertakes to send two hundrodweight from a distruce boyond the onemy's range; and a Perkins promises to sond a ton flying a distance of five miles from the steam dying a distance of five miles from the steam
gun. $\Lambda$ few navigators are only now sent to construat a flying railway from Balablava to Sebastopol. Workmen are still ongaged upon the winter clothing. And there are many other supplies for the troops which are in arrear. Now the war had some tendency to put a stop to trade; when conduated with spirit, however, it has demands of its own, whioh to a certain extent restore the defioioncy in the ordinary demand; and if Ministers do their duty by troops abroad, somo branches of activity, otherwise thrown out of employment,
will be called into increased usse. By procrastinating the aid for the army, Ministers have neglected to set in motion this compensating
trade; and heace the manufacturing districts trade; and hence the manufacturing districts
have not received that stimulus which they have not received that stimulus which they
should have had for the interest of and of the state for the interest of the troops turing party whose own injury lends force to the sense of the public injury
Beyond this, there is the
Beyond this, there is the working-class, of whom we can speak from a close and recent knowledge on the'spot in different parts of the country, who entertain the most generous sympathy with the war-who are anxious to see it carried out with the utmost vigour-who mistrust Government, and believe that much of their efforts are now directed to maintaining the Continental system as it is. The workingclasses are inclined to suspect that our men are sacrificed to prevent the genuine war which would effectually put down Russia, and perhaps some other things with it.
Here then is the national party-the party which doubts whether Government has done its full duty to the State and to the occasion; the party we say, does not meed to be created; it exists, it is moving, it speaks aloud.
What it needs is not creation, but concentration. It does not require excitement, but direction in its efforts. We do not want speechmaking, but we want a machinery, and a course of action which would bring together the divided sections of the great national party, give to its movement unity, and enable the power in it to produce its full effect. Is it represented out of doors and in Parliament?
We do not know. We can imagine that we We do not know. We can imagine that we
might have patriotic men complaining of the waste of life; Radicals denouncing the saerifioe made of our armies to battle out a compromise and save whe crowned despots of Europe; Birminghan men exposing the favouritism which gives contracts to a few houses, and closes the trade which Ministers declare to be insufficient for the production of arms; bereaved families complaining of their loss, and accusing Government; working-men denouncing a great aristocratic job for the benefit of the aristocracies abroad; and yet all these classes virtually doing that which they charge Government with doing, because instead of directing all their efforts to the one object which they have in common, they may be endeavouring to raise above everything else their own special crotchets, and acting more against each othe sneerino. at Radicals; discreet middle-class men will be looking down upon working-men ; berenved families will be repelling party associations; and alchough everybody is conscious that Government does not do so much as it might, everybody will copy that same Government. The firat thing, thon, if anything like is, the to be imparted to this national party and without speeches to parado the diversities of opinion among'st thern, endenvour to find out the points of ation upon which they ennbine, and to settle them. This will be effected principally by two procosses-by simplifying the objects of action and agreoing to unito upon them, diversitics upon secondnry points apart; and by abstaining from the fussy ostentatious iudulgence of specolh-making. Action, not specohes, is what wo waut. Combination, not emulation, is the neeessity of the day. Wo want an effectual war, nad public opinion might be made to boar upou the Government with a resistless pressure, if wo could ouly get goutlemen to moat in quiet committeo.
wifat would mane the war rea A rew days more will solvo our doubts, and may inform us that Ministers xea!ly compre-
hend at last the anture of the contest in which
throy:are engaged, and have resolved to carpy. it through. Somse few eircumstances tcompel ug, before we have such assurances, to doubt. They tolerated King Frederids William. $;$ they temporised with Austria; thay persist in throwing out assurances that they do not intend to take a loan. Now let us see what these three negative facts prove against them.
Aloan would be unnecessary, if Russia were actually to yield, were to confess hevself wrong, give up the points in dispute, and submit to any mutilation or restraint that might be'put upon her. Who believes that she would do so? At the best she can but pretenid to yisld, and give a mockery of guarantee. Should peace be concluded with Russia befoxe the spring, it must be a dishonest peace ; and the people of England, as well as the nations of the Continent, will be swindled. But if Russia do not submit, the war must proceed; and if the war do proceed, to be more than a mockery it must be:extonded, must be carried deep into Russia, must cost infinitely more-twice, three times, five, or even ten times as much as the present war. Will Mr. Gladstone charge that upon yearly income. If he do, he and his colleagues must mean to render the war impossible, by placing upen it a prohibitory penalty and making commercial England pay for it out of capital. If such be his jintention, Ministers must intend to secure the suvvival of Russia by the extraordinary guarantee of making her destruction the destruction also of English commerce.
The very worst suspicion is encouraged by their treatment of Prussia-a Government so
utterly worthless, so false, foolish, and vile, utterly worthless, so false, foolish, and vile, that common sense could not treat it in any way but one. The King of Prussia, largely connected with all the German Courts and the Russian Courts, makes public affairs how to the most trivial of family matters. He finds leisure now to dance "the Torch dance" with the German bride of Prince Karl Friedrich; and the business of his Court has been suspended by the marriage ceremony. Before that he had busied himself in a series of trumpery ceremonies, in order to typify his hatred of revolution, German or Spanish. He continues to avow his adherence to "moderacontinues to avow his adherence to "modera-
tion," according to his own sense of the word -that is truckling to Russin; while he affects alliance with the West. Like idiats in old times, he uses his repute for fatuity as a privileged means of playing spy with impunity. There is but one wny of treating royal Prussia, and that is as the rough husbandman treats veeds-the plough of war should be passed over him, and the weed should be ploughed in But our Government acts in a manner which shows a greater care to spare and preserve royal Prussia than to attain the objects of the war.
The conduct of Austria being less equivocal than that of Prussia, her treatment by our own Government is less ugly; and yot it is bad enough. Of courso we are speaking' with imperfeet information, but we suspect the worst of the terms of the Vieman agreement. A whole year has boen allowed to pass, and Austria, still tomporising, signs a treaty, promising to aet-next yoar! Bankrupt in promises, she offers a bill at at month? date; and it is accopted. And tho interval is professedly allowed, because there is a probability that Russia may como in and submit! The very expectation is a treachory. It :bo. trays the half-heartedness of our statesmen. They seek a compromise with Russia ; and for what? Because if Russia were driven to extromities, and Austria wero obliged to take a real part in the war, wanting suppont at homp, ahe must rally round her flag her subjeot mations; nad to do that she must cultivate their grood-will, by vecognising thoir political exist-
-q edompay be natural for Austria to dread that day viritues.亶tegult? If political necessity obliged the Ausition Government to renew the Stadion policy, what could English ministers find to regret in an extension of constitutional Government to the Empire? They can only regret it by being traitors to English principles; they can only seek to spare Austria the necessity, because they themselves are untrue to English staudards.

But if so, they are doubly and trebly traitors. They are seeking to avoid the emancipation of the subject nations under Austria; they are sacrificing our own countrymen in vain; and they are frustrating the war that costs us so much. As well enter into a single combat with a Russian on the principle of striking gently, as carry on a war of forbearance with Russia. We cannot really conquer her, save by striking home. Those who administer the war in the idea that they can spare her, forbid a real victory, and waste blood for nothing. They side with Russia against our own army. They perpetuate the mistake under which our enemy was suffered to be bred, born, and reared into greatness, and they seek a result which involves the ruin and enslavement of our land. Hitherto, in maintaining Russia, Europe has kept a Goth, to hold down the civilised nations; a few years more, and that Goth would effectually have mastered those who have sustained him; and even now our Government is temporising and compromising. There is only one test of their sincerity-the adoption, frankly and absolutely, of the declaration that Russia must be destroyed.

## SIEGE BY CONTRACT.

Aithovar we boast very loudly of our superiority in science and mechanics, it is a curious phenomenon that, now we are at war, we seem loth to take the vantage ground offered us by our discoveries in the destructive sciences. It is a fact that we began to sit down before Sebastopol in the same formula and with very nearly the same machinery that Wellington employed in the reduction of Badajos, more than forty years ago. The pick and the spade suffice to scoop out our trenches; the heavy guns and matériel were dragged up steeps and along rough roads by horses and men; with the exception of the Lancaster gun, our artillery was constructed upon the oldest principle, and, with the exceptions of the Minie rifle and Colt's revolver (both dealt out with the most niggard hand), the bayonet and "Brown Bess" were the most effective of our small arms. In all these matters our enemies were quite equal to ourselves. Their guns as heavy in metal, and certainly with range quite as extensive as bur own. In order to attempt an impression upon the stone walls of the fortress (up to this time apparently an unsuccessful attempt) we have had to approach our range so close to the walls that the loss of artillerymen by musketry alone has been sexious; and yet the comparativoly small pieces of iron with which we continue to batter away are reported to do little more than just "spot" the white exterior of the walls. Recent accounts lead us to the disagreeable conclusion that we have expended all our ammunition in vain,-or, at any rate, with no more serious effects than what the Russians can repair within the space of a single night.

Yet we have not been stationary since the time of the Peninsular war. On the contrary, our scientific mon have been remarkably active in devising the most formidably destructive forces. There was a Captain Warner, for inistance, possessed of a power capable of hurling into atoms the largest man-of-war. Where is he now? dead; and where his anven
tion ? - lost. Officials laughed at the idea for no better reason than that they could not comprehend it; yet every chemist knows that there are substances (chloride of nitrogen, for instance) a very small quantity of which would be the destruction of a city. Then again, there was Perkins's steam-gun ; a death-dealing tube, capable of pouring four or five hundred bullets against an advancing column, in a minute, and with all the power and accuracy of a rifle ; an implement that might be played upon battalions with as much facility as the hose of a fireengine, with such effect as may be easily imagined. Yet that has never risen beyond the dignity of being a toy at the Adelaide Gallery. James Nasmyth, of Patricroft-no speculative man, but one of the first practical mechanics in the kingdom-declares that by means of his steam-hammer he can make a gun capable of throwing a ball upon the Minie principle weighing three hundred weight. Why not three tons-for as George Stephenson said, impossibilities are only matters of money? Mr. Perkins, son to the inventor of the steam-gun, declares that he can propel a ball of one ton weight against the walls of a place, at the distance of five miles. Conceive for one moment the effect of such enormously destructive missiles upon a place like Sebastopol, and compare it with the spattering hail of bullets, the most enormous of which does not exceed eighty-four pounds.

The idea has several times been thrown out in these columns, why not have these undertakings executed on the same terms as other great undertakings are executed upon - by contract. A siege is admitted to be a mechanical operation, and, in the case of Sebastopol in particular, immense natural difficulties have to be overcome. Suppose, by way of putting the case, that any one of our great contractors had undertaken the job, and let us picture the manner in which he would have proceeded. Of course his estimate would have been a very large one, and his command of men and money unlimited. He would have required an armament, probably not inferior in extent to that actually sent out, but how differently pro vided and constructed! No want of medical stores there, or of ambulance-corps to economise the lives of his workmen-our contracto would have known better than that; the surplus profit would have pleaded eloquently for the lives of those who were to assist him in executing the task. Arrived before the fortress to be taken, a swarm of stalwart "uavvies," armed with the rock-cutting machine, which has effected such wonders in America, would have hollowed out the trenches with ten time the celerity of the best Sappexs and Miners. A tramroad and machinery would have brought up the heavy material from Balaklava to the trenchos with scarcely any expenditure of human or even equine labour. The position of the forces would have been defended on all sides by dofences which no enemy could approach, far less overcome. Well housed, and warmed, and fed (economy would have taught all this to our contractor), the troops would have awaited in their impregnable camp the moment when they would be required to rush forward to completo the conquest of the fortress, already pounded to atoms by machines of irresistible power which would havo been brought to bear upon the enemy from a distance far out of reach of their puny artillery. This, as it seems to us, would be the way in which a great contractor would avail himself of English skill and English science if pitted against the ignowant hordes who have hitherto had to send to Manchester or Birmingham for the meanost piece of mechanism used to spin them a hank of yarn.
But then, to be sure, this would put an end to all prestige of military glory, and would reduce war to a mere mechanical operation

Is this an evil? Is war, then, so much of pastime that we love to hear of our braves gentlemen falling in the execution of wha could be better done at less sacrifice of life? 1 is true that the employment of a contracto might have the effect of upsetting Vauban, a well as of stultifying the memory of some ver glorious sieges. But what then-if the wor wlorious sieges. B

Government has already adopted one or tw of these notions-in part. The contractc idea, for instance, has been reduced into hirin Messrs. Brassey and Peto to make a railwa from Balaklava to the trenches. The navvi have been hired for the purpose; and are all good character (out of compliment, it is pr sumed, to Lord Aberdeen). The railway wi probably be finished by next March, by whic time it will not be wanted, or ought not although, to be sure, it may then serve $t$ carry Menschikoff and his luggage down the Agamemnon. Nasmyth's idea, too, $h$ been taken up by Government, to the exte of "empowering him to proceed in carryin out his designs.? But all this is terribly tittle by-tittleish, and lacks the grasp and power men who foreknow and foresee. The fact patent: the science of warfare, like that Government, wants development. To gai that, both must be performed by men who heads are equal to their purposes.

## THE RIFLE CONTRACTS

If anything could prove how slowly the natur and magnitude of the war into which we hay drifted had opened upon the mind of the $M$ nistry, it would be the small supply of in proved small arms furnished to the troops. is reckoned that about 45,000 stand of rif and carbines on improved plans have bee delivered in by makers ; to allow a store 50 per cent. on the arms in use is a very sme allowance; so that now, at the end of 185 we have efficient fire-arms for 30,000 men go against the Czar. Do not let it be pr tended that the force was always to have be larger : who would believe you, if you averr that you intended to have thirty people dinner, and you only laid knives and forks 1 ten? Do not let it be said that no time $k$ been allowed for getting the supply: it was 1851 that the Duke of Wellington affirm the necessity of substituting the Minié rifle the old musket, and it was in the lifetime the late Duke of Orleans, if we rememl rightly, certainly before 1848, that Sir Char Shaw witnessed those feats with the Mi which he publicly described in this count The Lancaster gun may have been tried recently, the Minio has been known and use for eight years at lenst, and to this some of our troops are sent out with "brown Bess" to fire salutos of honour to Russians. It cannot, originally at least, h been intended to shoot the Russians.
In the admirable romance of Amadis Gaul, the great King Lisuarte is going fort meet a mortal enemy, and he is encounterec a beautiful lady who makses him a present fine sword: the King is led into an amb and his sword breaks off at the hilt.
In excuse, the Govermment accuses the tractors, and the contractors accuse Gov ment. The contractors, says the right hons able the Times, prevented the establishmer tho Government factory at Woolwich, w wouldhave furmishod the supply wanted; and the contractors camnot make fast enough. contractors reply through their local org that they can make at the rate of 3000 a ; in Birmingham alone; but that Governr first paralysed them by threatening to estal the factory; then gave contracts only to principal firms in Birmingham ; and to this
appoints " reviewers" so few or so over-scrupulous, that out of a number between ten and twenty thousand stand which were waiting for examination in the middle of November, by the end of that month ten thousand were still waiting. We remember reading somewhere of a duel which was to have been fought; only the seconds, being in collusion, delayed it so long by the over-scrupulous measuring of swords, that the duel was unfought, and the wronged man, awaiting satisfaction, was taken up by the guard.
Surely the Government is misled by a name, and misconceives the contract system to be a means of contracting business instead of expanding it? A large supply of arms is needed -the Duke of Wellington calculated that 350,000 would be necessary in the peace of year of 1851 , besides a store of 600,000 -and Government grants contracts to four men at Government grants contracts to four men at
Birmingham. True the rule has been relaxed and a few other makers have been engaged; but the actual supply from Birmingham is only 1100 a week, and the supply which the town could produce would be 3000. There are gunmakers also at Coventry, in London, and in other places, so that it is not too much to say that the supply at home could be quadrupled. Why create a monopoly? The only excuse for doing so is when a demand is limited, and the object is to make it "worth the while" of some firms to do the work well; but in this case the demand is practically unlimited. In such circumstances, the only object of a contract is to fix conditions, not to give an exclusive trade; and there is no reason why Government should not at this moment have contracts with all makers in the United Kingdom. The makers themselves would multiply under such encouragement.

Nay, hateful as the very sound of Government factories is to a Free-trade community, we believe that Government would have been allowed its gun factory at Woolwich, on one condition. If it had said, we want guns faster than they can possibly be made; we will add, therefore, to the making power by establishing a factory, not to compete, but to aid-then we believe that the manufacturers themselves would have voted for the aid, upon the sole condition that Government had frankly said-We want the arms as fast as possible, for we want them to destroy Russia, the great despot, the arch enemy of constitutional freedom.

## UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

American elections are frequently incomprehensible contradictions to Englishmen, and the last is more than usually tangled. Two years ago, when Mr. Pierce was carried into the Presidential chair on the flood of overwhelming popular opinion, the canvass presented no confusion, and consequently needed no explanation. The contest just over, however, quires com
A few weeks since we had returus from the great states of Ohio and Pennsylvania showing results decidedly adverse to Mr. Pierce's administration, and the last mail brought intelligible reports from New York, Massachusetts, Lllinois, Indiana, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin. As this is the first Congresand Wisconsin. As election since Mr. Pierce's elevation to the chief magistracy of the Republic, and as all the states named have returned Opposition members to the House of Representatives, or popular branch of the national legislature, some apeculations
appropriate.
The oampaign was evidontly contested without special reference to the principlos laid down in the platforms of the old political parties. New issues were raised, and new elements
entered largely into the canvass: Know Nothingism-a novel phase of American poli-tics-seems to have met with considerable sucsess at the North and West, gathering foree as it went from almost all the other small 'isms of the land. This combination was unknown a year ago except as an impotent faction of what in 1844 was called the Native American Party. Now it absorbs all except the Democratic Party, which, it seems to us, often falls into bad hands, but as often rises above the temporary defeats it suffers from the follies of its friends. Its present discomfiture is justly attributable to the uncalled-for repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery is introduced into free territory, and the too common practice many of its leaders have of playing the demagogue to ignorant foreigners, to the manifest neglect and insult of intelligent native-born Americans.
Reaction to some extent always follows the first Congressional term of a new President, disappointed aspirants for place, the non-fulfilment of the extravagant expectations of others, and revival of hope in the Opposition being its chief elements. In such cases the recoil, how ever, is only partial; a consummation not indicated by this campaigu. The change which has just taken place is best illustrated by figures. At present there are twenty-two Democratic congressmen from New York State, and eleven Opposition; four from New Jersey, and one Opposition; sixteen from Pennsylvania, and nine Opposition; and the same proportion from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In the next Congress, to assemble in December, 1855, this will be almost, if not entirely reversed. The Whigs and KnowNothings of New York have elected twentyseven out of thirty-three members; the same parties in Pennsylvania, twenty out of twentyfive members; while the States of Ohio, Illinois, Maine, and Massachusetts do not send a single member favourable to Mr. Pierce's Administration. The Know Nothings have every congressman from the last-named State, together with the Governor and three hundred and forty-one out of three hundred and forty-eight members of the Lower House of the State Legislature.
Influences of a local nature had weight in both New York and Massachusetts, in New York the canvass being what Captain Marryatt would call a very pretty triangular fight. strangely enough, the one friendly to Mr . Pierce was elected, although the Congressional dele-gation-which if favourable would be the real support of the Federal Government-was chosen from the Opposition. In Albany, the capital of the State, the native Whigs voted for the Presidential favourite, whereas the Irish and German democrats of the same city gave their support to Mr. Ulimann, the KnowNothing nominee! The sequel to this lies in the facts that Mr. Seymour, the successful Governor, is pledged against that tyrannical gag, a Maine Liquor Law, which grained hink Whig sympathisers ; and that the Whigs, being hostile to Mr . Ullmann, represented him as a foreigner, to insure his defeat at the hands of naturalised citizens; but to their astonishment this had the contrary effect.

The repudiation of the Know-Nothings by the New York Whigs contrasts strongly with the Whig endorsement of the new party in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some of the Western States; and yet it is not surprising. In 1844, when the Native Annorican party sprang to great, hut brief power, the Penneylvania Whigs courted it, to ensure Henry Clay's election, their brethren of Now York disclaiming the alliance. Mr. Clay was defeated. The Whigs of Now York attributed this to the Native Americans of Pennsylvania
having voted for him, while the Philadelphis Whigs as confidently imputed his failure to the native vote of New York having been cast for Mr. Polk. This created a breach which has never been solidly repaired; and as the KnowNothing party is clearly a revival of the old Native American organisation, spiced with a Native American organisation, spiced with a
few new elements, the principal being secrecy, we do not see that the Whigs will gain by becoming its advocates. Mutual distrust already exists, and the Whigs, by courting the new party, merely catch at a straw to save their party from immediate dissolution. Their gain in New York, Ohio, Michigan, and other States, is not healthful. It is the result of the disaffection we have referred to, and not an endorsement of their principles. The KnowNothings expect to rule, and will. They are not likely to submit to Whig rule, but the Whigs must yield to them. Such, indeed, appears to be the belief in Massachusetts, for that Whig State has become wholly KnowNothing. In this view the Opposition in the aext Congress will be formidable on none but the slavery extension question, and as that is settled for the present, the election of a Whig and Know-Nothing majority is only a change in the ring of the old saw about the horse and stable-door. If we are correct-and we believe we are-there are two hundred and two members of the House of Representatives or popular wing of Congress. The returns so far indicate a Whig and Know-Nothing preponderance of some twenty votes. This, combined, is sufficient to defeat any democratic measure; but as the Know-Nothings number twenty-eight or thirty members they hold the "balance of power," and will assuredly exercise it in the way most to their profit. Whichever party offers fairest will most likely obtain their aid, and once they break with the Whigs that organisation will be powerless, the old animosity will revive, and reconciliation be impossible. Here is the vuluerable point of the opposition; nor is it to be supposed the democrats will fail to assail it. They are somewhat disorganised now, but have not deserted their principles, and may be considered the only united, consistent party in the Republic. There can be no doubt that they will have settled their differences before the end of 1855, and therefore the new Congress, having a balancewheel in the recruited Whig vote, may legislate better than the present one has done so far. We do not believe there will be any change in the policy of Mr. Pierce's administration, except on the question of slavery, and that change will most likely be in favour of peace and against unnecessary agitation.
From this analysis the late elections present nothing very surprising. Know-Nothingism is contrary to the genius of republicanism, and camot become permanent or controlling. The party carries the seeds of its own dissolution with it, and must injure the combination which favours it. It is made up of the fragments of all factions, and, like unto David in the cave of Adullam, has gathered unto itself "everyone in distress, everyone in debt," and all the discontented.
"TIIE CAMBRIDGE ROW" at INKERMAN.
Ond of the most starting subjects of the week has passed under what looks like a systematic silence. Wo alluded to the reports respecting the Duke of Cambridge. A more pointed expression has been given to the same reports by the Standard, whicle says:-
"We have some reason for veliering that the Duke of Cambridge, than whom a braver soldier never stood on the ficld of batthe, has had his mind most alarmingly overthrown by the sight of the cold-plooded butcheries and deliberate assassinations
perpetrated ty the bratal and savage cut-throats, disgrace to the name and profession of a soldier."
The modes in which this "overthrow" manifested itsolf have been variously stated; but one statement, is, that the Duke of Cambridge had some over-animated discussion with Lord Raglan on the subject of military conduct. Letters;from the Crimea speak of the subject as "the Cambridge row." Other versions of the stary represent Major-General Henry Bentinck as the offended party. General Bentinck was:wounded, but not very severely. He returns, homever, to this country, and pays one of his first visits to the Duchess of Gloucester, at whose house he is met by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. It had been stated in the papers that he had received an invitation from the Queen, but had excused thimself on the score of his bad state of health. Later, however, the General did visit the Queen, and had a long intexview with her Miejesty and Prince Albert. He has subsequently been appointed Governor of Portsmouth. It is reported by the telegraph that the Duke of Cambridge "had left the army invalided." These are some of the very few ascertained facts, mingled with mere rumours, which throw a doubtful light upon the subject. The reports have been repeated; their bearing has been pointed, as we have observed, thy the Standard; they remain without contradiction, and the whole subject is involved in what looks like a systematic mystery. We are therefore left to put our own inferences.

The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge is the most conspicuous, but not the sole example of those made apparently on some graund of connexion or favour. Others have given occasion to xemark. Why was the venerable but hot-headed Lord Luean placed in position to make that suicidal charge at Balaclava, the discredit of which was for a time thrown upoo poor Captain Nolan? What axe Lord Cardigan's characteristics, beyond those of a trooper? What admirable qualities of command has he displayed, to redeem his black bottle stains, that he should be chosen to dash his men into action and to bring so few of them out of action? It could not be for want of cavalry officers who have shown genius and have gained experience, since there is a Thackwell at home,-employing his great ability in recruiting horses for the troops! The Quarter-Master-General in the East was by some reason or other induced to return home soon after the commencement of the campaign, and his return called attention to the question why he ever went out? Was it because of his connexion with a Minister in office? What have been the services of the Duke of Cambridge? The incessant restlessness with which he rode about the camp at Chobham was marked, and looked mexitorious; and he had shown a similar vivacity of solf ndisplay at the Wellington funeral; but Chabham and the Strand are not fields which tost the genius or experience sufficient to make a General of Division. On the field of battle, as at Alma, he displayed a laudable desire that his troop should "form up;" his anxieties however seeming more for parade niceties than for smatehing a rough victory out of a rough field. It must have taxed Lord Raglan's tact to give the Duke a service suitable; but why encumber the Commander-inChief with a Royal Highness, when ho wanted an officient General of Division? In a field where five Generals may be wounded, and three killed, in one day, it is not desirable to have ornamental officers, or to give away posta in "a particular service," for the claims of family connexion.
As excentions amongst the mass of eloquent atid ofivivirous literature that the post poorrs back from the Jiast, come a few grumbilings,
disparagements, and despondencies. Some of the officers, grumble, and go on ; others mix with their grumbling the talk of their returning home; and cynics observe that these homesick people are the sons of hatters and grocens who have crept into commissions by the unaxistooratic laxity of the :Horse Guards. If such is true, perhaps we shall find that the hatters and grocers had commercial relations with the aristocracy, and that the Horse Guards had favoured lenient creditors. But what are the facts? There are some tolerably notorious instances of gentlemen who have shown the utmost dislike to the trenches and enterprises of Sebastopol, or the victories o Balaklava and Inkerman; but it is not the sons of hatters and grocers who are reported to have bolted, or to have laid themselves down upon the ground, "roaring" with terror at the idea of being ordered to advance! If you go down to the humblest classes, you may repeat, without ceasing, instances of a chivalry equalling that of romance. A Sullivan, acting as one of a small picket party, withstands an approaching host of Russians, as we hear of knights withstanding armies; and a Hewitt remains alone to man a gun against the advancing enemy: but these are noncommissioned and warrant officers, whom, with many others of the same rank, the authorities. are foreed to recognise by military promotion. These men have "crept into commissions," though they are probably the sons of those who are even "lower" than hatters and grocers. They have the capacity for understanding their duty; the fidelity to render just obedience in a field where infidelity of obedience is the frustration of victory, courage to snatch triumph from the very hands of death, fortitude to sustain death itself with patience, and gentleness orowning the chivalrous eharacter which worships female presence. Hear what Mr. Sidney Herhert says of the private soldiers in the Crimea:-

He had witnessed with great pleasure for many years past the endeavours which had been made to improve our soldiers by giving them a better education and more comforts, and he disagreed with those Who thought that we were doing too much for the be greatly changed by what had recently taken place
" greatly changed by what had recently taken place. was a feeling, which was shared in both by officers and men, of indifference of life; but in the present and men, of indifference of life; but in the present
campaign the warmest feeling of attachment to each campaign the warmest feeling of attachment to each
other had been shown by all, and the strictest order other had been shown by all, and the strictest order
and discipline had been followed out. Fe was lookand discipline had been followed out. He was look-
ing but a few days since over the late Duke of Welling but a few days since over the late Duke of Wel lington's despatches relative to the Peninsular cam-
paigns, and one of his chief complaints was the total paigns, and one of his chief complaints was the total
want of discipline, and the outrageous brutalitics want of discipline, and the outrageous brutalities
committed by his army, which nothing but the committed by his army, which nothing but the
greatest severity could put an end to. Let them greatest severity could put an end to. Let them
turn to the army, now in the Crimea, and compare it turn to the army now in the Crimea, and compare it
in this respect with that in the Peninsula. The in this respect with that in the Peninsula. The
army under Lord Raglan was, as he was informed army under Lord Raglan was, as he was informed
by an officer who had just arrived from the seat of by an officer who had just arrived from the seat of war, an army without a crime, with great order, with no complaints, and with no bad conduct, and the office of Judge-Advocate was a perfect sinecure. There was no dorbt that much of this was to be attributed to the Duke of Wellington himself, who hadileft the army in the highest state of self-control He had seen a letter from the lady who had gone out to take charge of the seils and wounded, which atated that in her progress through the various hospitals which extended, over a distance of four miles, sho had not heard a single word unfit for a lady to hear nor a single conplaint."

It is not, thercfone, for want of matevials that they choose unsuitable cadets of aristocratic houses, or select Royal Highnessos to put in place of officers and Generals of division Certain failuses of pexsons who have not known how to use the opportunities ithrust upon them in the Cximea, corveborate all that we lanve said as to the mischief of choking up the higher ranlas in the army with the favourites or minions of count on ariatocnaoy, inatead of letting eppointments go according to the direct claimas of merit and capacity.

## RALLW-AY CONTRACTORS CARRYING ON THE WAR.

## (From a Corraspondent.)

Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Bette, and Co., haviag entered into an engagement to send to therCrimea, certain civil engineers, railway navvies, rail way plant, \&c., the public will no doubt wait most anxiously the results. That one or more thousand men innared to labour may be made useful no one need doubt-that is, their power to labour will be so much added to the available stock of power on hand. But, that they will add to the efficiency and strength of the trmy, in proportion to their numbers and cost (if used as proposed, namely, to construct railways), may reasonably be doubted. Horses, mules, and donkeys, or even Turks, present labour in a much cheaper and more available form: these, or a combination of these, will convey ammunition and stores generally from the shipping to the army quite as well, and at a cheaper rate, than the navvies can-under the circumstances.
Does the Duke of Newcastle expect that railways can or will be laid during the continuance of this siege (Sebastopol) so as to be useful? If so, other than wooden houses should be sent out; the nation may look for a repetition of the siege of Troy, and should prepare for it accordingly. The army may require model lodging-houses, baths and wash-houses, patent soil pans, \&c.; the question of brick sewers, or earthenware tubular pipe drains may probably be settled at the oamp, and the metropolis benefit by the experience accordingly
But, in all serious earnestness, to return to the question of navivy labour in war-for the subject is a grave one-how shall it or how can it answer? It is said one navvy will be worth, in the trenches, several sol-diers-Query! This depends upon the judgment of the general. Soldiers are, for the most part, day labourers and artisans, men brought up to labour, and who have been drilled into obedience. Then there are the Sappers and Miners-artisans of good character, and skilled in the use of their tools, prepared by precept and practice in entrenching and fortifying. Surely no man will say a raw, clumsy, uncouth, untrained, and mulish navry is even equal to one of these men. Then why not send out every available sapper?
Those who have employed, superintended, and paid gangs of navvies, know something about their tempers and their working powers. In temper, they are obstinate, in disposition, brutish; and, at any other labour than filling a waggon or wheeling a barrow, clumsy. They labour like asses, but eat, drink, and sleep like pigs. By constant labour of one form their limbs are strong, but stiffened and ungainly. They can neither run nor fight-to advantage. A London pugilist of ten stone weight would beat a score of the larigest and stoutest navvies as fast as they could stand up before him, one after the other, and would only be beaten in turn ly the damage to his fists. All this may seem besithe the question of their use at the war, but it is not. Men are required, not only strong, but active, and, above all, amenable to discipline. This the navvies are not, neither will they be made so in the time required. We do not expeet to hear of "single and double runs, horse runs and waggon roads" being regularly "worked night and day by double shifts" in the trenches; if so, the navy will require "suld" and have his "drimking bouts," or the men sent out will alter in their mature and in their conduct.

There is amother and more scrious reature of the case oo be considered, numely, the presence of free mon and their pay-that is, the association of the unemisted xaw materinl at 7s. a day with the soldier doing heavier duty and risking his life at 1 s a a clay. Will this tend to harmony? Will it create content? Will it improve discipline? Wo fear not.

The wording of the agreomont is not very clear. railways from Balaklava to the heights round Sobastopol. Whey had bettor be employed to enrry or wheel up the material ammunition, stores, \&e. By the time the railvay is formed the war may be at an ead. One the railway is cormed the war may thon at mon will carry or whed ten thousand tons thonsand men will carry or whed con laposama tons raillyny ; therefore, ierghey thonsand tons may to placed rallwny; thorefore, wighty thonsamators may bo placod on the hoights roun
rails could be laid.
The wholo selheme looks vastly like an absurdity, and indicates the shlifts a Minalatry may bo driven to.
Govorament might eontract for many things with ad-vantago-mipt of war, \&c. Yankey lackwoodemen would have shot down tha Caflees by contract at a atentle or tho sum, paid. Wo might evon be goverued by contract cireapor than it present. At nu eventg, the Queon mightiary the tesult or an adverthement for a 1 Var BEinister, waxranted to muderstand lisis hasingegs.

## 我itrature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws - theyinterpretand try to enforce them.-Edinbwrg $\sqrt{2}$ Reviero.

Triere is now a lull in the war, and, in consequence, literature begins to raise its head again. The advertising columns of the newspapers begin once more to have good show in the literary department-publishers reminding the public of their old, as well as announcing new, books; and, more symptomatic still, the daily papers have again had a spare column or two for literary notices. Probably Parliament, with its storms, will cut short this period of revived leisure, so dear to publishers and authors. On the whole, however, we expect that the coming season, let the war rage on as it may, will not be one of comparative literary fertility. Should this Treaty with Austria, and the "Four Points" negotiation which it is to set on foot again, lead to peace-that is to say, should the Emperor of Russia, finding Europe too strong for him at present, see fit to draw back, and wait some years till he can renew his great game with less hindrance-of course, we shall be able to fall back on our literature, and other things. Or, should the war go on in this strait and narrow groove to which the Austrian alliance, if undisturbed, will tend to confine it, then, also, as all profounder European interest will be taken out of the war-as it will stir no topics of novel interest, and move no man's heart to its depths-we shall not be so engrossed but that we shall have a moderate disposition for anything that may be offered in the way of Literature. We have already fathomed the war to this extent, and we know all that can be got out of it. There is a chance, indeed-more than a chance-that, in spite of all the efforts of official politicians, the war will not go on long in this groove; there is a chance-more than a chance-either that the democzacies and nationalities of Hungary, Poland, and Italy, which bave been waiting to see how this matter of the Austrian alliance would turn out, will, now that they find France and Great Britain in concert with Austria, proceed to act for themselves without any regard (why should they have any regard?) for our policy, or that the Czar himself, driven to his last icsource, will try whether he cannot use the democracies andenationalities on his side, and sway them in the service of St. Petersburg: In either case, the war will be interesting enough; and, engrossed with its topics, we shall have to forego Literature. Such a tremendous enlargement of the war, however, is still only prospective; and the book-market may have a brisk interval. We are glad to think that during this interval loig or short as it may chance to be, we shall have a return to "legitimate" literature. The cheap rubbish system-which has of late been ruling the market-has fortunately proved a failure; and our publishers are returning to theiv senses. Not only are we once more lhaving handsome and well minted volumes from the superior firms; there is even a tendency to the artistic embellishment of books. Mr. Ruskin's advice the other day to our artists to revive, in a fashion suited to the time, the old art of illuminating valuable books, is $\Omega$ suggestion which will gradually meet with more and more acceptance. To us there is no minor form of art more pleasing than a beautifully-ornamented book. Wo hear, therefore, with interest, that an eclition of Tennysox's Collected Poems is in preparation, with illustrative lesigns by Easthake; Mhimis, Rossetti, and other artists. We cannot finey a fince example of the kind of art Mr. liuskin recommends than such a volume is likely to be.

The fourth volume of Six Wriminar IIamilton's edition of Dugand Stewart's Works lans just been publibhed by Mebsis. Constanle and Co. This volume completes the "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind." There are to be five or six more voluines, making nine or ten in all. The fifth is to contain Stewart's "Philosophical Ebsays;" the sixth and seventh are to contain the "Plilosophy of the Activo and Moral Powers;" the eighth is to consist of Stwwart's Lectures on "Political Sconomy," nevor bofore published; and, as at prosent arranged, the ninth volumo is to contain the Liographical Momoirs of Smiter, Ronertens, and Kerm, withan Original Memoir of Dugam Stwonat himself by Sir Wimanam Hamiriton. Altogether, the work will be as perfect an edition of a philosophical author as wo havo in our language. In noticing the former volumes of this reissuc, along with Professor Fermerr's Institates of Metaphysic, we alluded to the fact that there begin to be symptoms of a revived interest in philosophical and metaphysical literatme-particularly in Scothand. Various philosophical works by now Scottish authors have recontly beon published or announced; and we hear that ono work of this kincl, long in proparation, and of which those who know the author have formaed very high expectations, is now all lut ready-an original work on Psychology by Mr. Armannama Bans, already author of vadious less extensive writings in this department, amel in that of physical se:enco.

It is always interesting to hear a poct theorising on poetry; and the fol lowing extract from a report of a lecture on Buans, delivered last woek by Mr. Ánoxanoma Smara, at a provincial Mechanice' Tustitute, is more eapocially intoresting, ns it shows in what attitude Mr. Smon, ne a chiof among
the new poets, himself stands towards the criticism which he and otfiers bate educed :-
The old poetry of incident and action, of men in collision with these fellows and are generally students; instead of action there is abstruse and metaphysical subjects. Solitequy there is conversation on all manner of mental, its despair is philosophic. Certain alarm immensely employed. Its woes are now-a-days are altogether wrong that alarmed critics are crying out that poets fathers, that if poetry would aroing, that they have strayed from the paths of thein touch the earth, and draw from thence a new supply of she mast, like Antrus seems to us that this outcry is in a great a new supply of atrength and beauty. It could be written at present: it in a great measure useless-no other kind of poetry circumstances-in a rich, civilised, and luxurious, it-is thenecessary product of our earlier days, to contend for very life with the blind forces of wature, when have not, as in those wild beasts of the heart, are so far tamed and forces of nature, when the passions, chiefly mental, and energetic action next to imed and domesticated, where struggles are would escape ennui, into politics, Iiterature, to impossible, where mon are thrown, if they far enough to see discordance and discrepancy, not harmony and completeness inced such circumstances the style of poetry of which we hot harmony and completeness. Of product. Those who think it an evil may comfort themselves with the an inevitable every evil rights itself at length. Nothing expires sooner than the thought that How quietly the Della Cruscans died! Gething expires sooner than a worthless book. noiselessly as ghosts, however trumpeted and anplauded, will the Minerva novels, and can number of stupid authors walk into oblivion, each happily with his books under his arm.

This passage shows that Mr. Smrre can give and take with the crities; that, tested even in the element of doctrine about his own craft, he is no weakling; and that, in fact, he knows what the is about as well as most of his critics can tell him.
Is was thought that Mr. Lockmanr's death would leave a valuable appointment to be filled up by some other literary man; but it:turns out that the Auditorship was vacated some time ago by Mr. Locknart, and that a Mr. Biertolacer got it. People of course are asking. "Who is Mr Bartolacer p's Two ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ M.P's have books fortheoming-Mr. Massey, a boolk on English History; and Mr. Sturling, a book on Spain. There is a story of a new manuscript novel of Scotr's having turned up in France. Scotr, it is said, made a present of the MS. to somebody or other, on conidition that it should not appear with his name, as he did not think it good enough. Lord Cockburn of Edinburgh, besides his numerous Marginalia has left, it is reported, several complete manuscript volumes, entrusted to the editorial care of Lord Rumamrand, formerly Lord-Advocate. Two of the volumes are said to consist of "Notes of the Circuit." They would be doubtless, a rich treat to those who are fond of books of historical gossip, and chacacteristic of social incident.

## STORIES OF THE WAR.

Our Camp in Turkey, and the Way to It. By Mrs. Young. Author of "Cutch," "Western India," "Facts and Fiction," \&c. Bentley. 'Mas. Young's memoranda remind us a little of the energetic preparations of our Government for the prosecution of the war-they are just too late. But the Government retains this advantage: reinforcements are always better late than never ; whereas in this dreary December, while all eyes and ears are intent upon the crisis of events in the Crimea, we are not at all persuaded that we have any retrospective attention to spare for the diary of a lively and intrepid lady, who shared the cunui and discomfort of Gallipoli, and the disastrous inaction of Varna, while the war, like our Minister of War, was in its infancy; an infancy of indecision and delusion in the council, of chafing impatience and fretting disease in the camp.

In war time we live in the present and in the future, but as the tide of action sweeps us on, we take little thought of the past, with all its errors and deceptions. We therefore beg respectfully to warn Mrs. Young that her graphic and animated journal, which bears the date of only last, spring, nay prove to readers in this present December an unwelcome revival of a wornout story of which wo had hoped we were well quit. Wre might suppose that Mrs. Young had, like many other hasty bookmakers, taken unnecessary trouble to appear unseasonably and out of place. It will be almost offonsive, cortainly irritating, to the taste and feelings of many, to be assailed withe pages of smart yattle and frivolous vivacity at a momont of dovouring nationnl anxiety, when the very existence of our heroic Spartans is at stake. We have rond this clever book, let us confess, with a vexation rather sharpened than appeased by the cloverness.
The authoress, if we are not much mistaken, will come to acknowledge the sin of nal-it-propos she has no doubt unreflectingly committed; we regret it for the sake of a book so genial and entertaining, for the sake of a lady whose society is so agrecable, whose intelligence is so bright and ponetrating, whose hunour is generally so happy and refined, above all, whose heart is so kind and so true.
One more reservation ard the disagrecalbe part of our task is porformed. Mrs. Young's experiences ashore (she is a little too often at sout in the course.of her narrative) are limited to the allied campes at Scutari, Gxallipoli, and Varna. Surely wo have read all this before in the columans of "O Our own Corrospondents," who, wo cannot doubt lad as good opportunitios of obsorving, if not as good a faculty of describing, as Mrs. Young. We do not moan to imply that Mrs. Young has borrowed from "Our own Correspondents," nor do wo deny hor the merit of secing with her own cyes and writing with her own pen; what we complain of is a certain unintentional affectation of novelty in presenting reminiscences which are, we foar aflectation of novelty in presenting reminiscences which are, we foar
inevitably, too recent, to be historich, too old to bo intereating, and too inevitably, too recent to bo historical, too old to bo antereating, and too
painfial to be considered worth ropetition. Whon the war sladi be happily painful to be considered worth ropatition. Whon the war shall ho happily
over, the spring ati Scutari and tho summer at Varna in 1854 will forma
 and unprofitablo.

Now, having oleared our anscionce of m mpleasing duty, lot us, in justice to tho authoress, and to ronders who do not appreciate our sureenti-
bilities, commend the tone and spirit of the book. Mrs. Young writes-w mere going to say-en militaire, in a sharp, brisk, clear, decisive manner add to this a vivid sense of the picturesque, and every now and then a certain feminine felicity of discrimination, and you have a series of very
readable chapters. Fortunately, too, Mrs. Young has bestowed a woman's readable chapters. Fortunately, too, Mrs. Young has bestowed a woman's observation and a woman's sympatiny upons subject which only a woman
can understand and feel correctly: We mean the position of the soldier's wife in the camp. She returns again and again to this distressing difficulty, wife in the camp. She returns again and again to tais warmly recommend these chapters of actual experience to the and we can warmly recommend these chapters of actual experience to the attention of all who have a thought for the living as well as for the dead Well to inquire into the lot of the wives who are permitted to share the rough Wendurance and the stern privations of the camp.

Hear Mrs. Young on the condition of
the british soldier's wife.
I know nothing, whether at home or abroad-whether in the lanes and alleys that apread infection, moral and physical, over London, or in the distant heathen lands
where slavery' prevails, and of which religions philanthropists consider it their duty to preach-that so loudly and so justly appeals to the sympathies of the men and women of England; as the condition of the soldier's wife. I saw many of the women of this great army half dead with grief, when regiment after regiment marched on board Faring from fair hands, to cheer on these gallant bands. I heard their entreaties to be allowed to follow.. I saw their tears and despair when, with helpless little ones in Lreir hands, they went their way, almost pe crushing power on the mother as to some and grief had already done upon the wife. I was associated with many of the poor creatures who, unhappily, as the most respectable and unburdened, were allowed to gccompany the army to Turkey; and they were suffering uncared for, and in some case dissolute. Self-respect was lost; and the women were a disgrace to the army; instead of being, as they should have been, useful items in their camp machinery. At home, we know how. it is Who would take a soldier's wife as an assistant in any domestic duties? Who doss not dread her habits? To whom is not her very name A.word of fear? And why is this?-why should such a stain remain to be mixed up With the gratitude due to the brave men who shed lustre upon England's glory? Why should the honest farmer's daughter, or the well-principled servant-girl-Who, like provincial town by the presence of the military-be doomed as the result of her be coming a soldier's wife, to lose character, self-respect, and all that renders woman the safeguard of society, in whatever grade of it her lot may fall? Why cannot the original feelings of modesty in the soldier's wife be protected even in a barrack 3 and if suffered to accompany the army at all, why should she remain exposed to the miseries that men would shrink from, while yilified for vices, the certain, the inevitable result of that utter carelessuess of her condition, which, in those who are responsible for such things, forms indeed a blur upon the fair page of their humanity?
The reader would not have thought these remarks out of place, while attempting to afford a glance at our great camp of Scutari, if he had seen these poor creatures as I Gallipoli under promise of a speedy under a burning stan at Constantinople, Ieft at months in Turkish houses, swarming with rats and vermin;-if he had seen then as they fell with sickness at Varna, terror-stricken and helpless: if he had kindint much of their vices abroad had been the result of cruel carelessiess at houde, and remenbered how the barrack system must either wholly demoralise the parest-minded woman, or crush her beneath a fearful sense of its shame and horror.* The appearapce of the groups of soldiers' wives 'at Scutari first attracted my sym-
pathy, and thertere' introduce them at this point ; but matters grew worse as we didanced, and, with misery, vice, as its too frequent companion, in all times and Agaces.
I cannot help thinking that the English soldier's wife is one of those miserable mistakes in our social system, by: whicliwe are apt to malse people bad, and then severely punish them for ibling. so, by measures only calculated to make them worse. We thelaws, and pernaps may act more wisely for the future; and it were well could we thelaws, and pergaps may act more wisely for the future; and it were well could we discover another mistake, which perhaps this war may throw some light upon, and
lead us to more-judicious, Christian, and merciful treatment of the wives of our soldiers. The time may come when a woman's modesty may be considered worthy of protection,-when she is not driven to intemperance, to render her insensible to the shame of a new, and, to some, terrible position, -when the religious education of this class of society may be considered as necessary as that of the heathen native of
Africa or Ludia, and when, as a woman, her influence for good or evil may be recogAfrica or ladia, and when, as a woman, her influence for good or evil may be recog-
nised, and even tho soldier's wife-degraded as she now is in the social scale, too often deeply sumk in habits of vice, drunkenness, and depravity-may yet find true sym-pathy-a aympathy which may protect original goodness,-may raise the sinner from the soldior's wife not only a respectable and useful member of society, but improving the sonene of pur army by her example and influence.

It will be allowed by every one conversant with our present war, how cruelly the proteation of our women has been neglected. Many-a vast denl too many (since they went with undefined duties)-were pernitted to encumber the ariny is the rest, married, some with, some without leavo, were condemned to risk the yery probable
olhances of, stanvation. at homo. Those who went had nepither carriage nor shelter provided for their wante: those who stayed had tho public opinion, entirely agains them, as far as affected their chances for honest employment.
Ghe reader will have beon with me what. the poor women suffered at Scutari and Galdipol, and will belleve. how much mare judicious the French are in lsecping tha Wives of their soldiers at home, unkss they could give them, decided (huties, under
proper protection, with tho force. Nothing seemed more to amaze the Irench soldiers proper protection, with tho force. Nothing seemed more to amaze the french soldiers
than to see transports crowded with women $;$ women and horses! - for truly this was the arrangement, as we on board the Thabor saw the Georgiana tramsport pass ug, laden in this incongruous manner, I was asked a hundred questions at diminer about
tho matter; and in good truth, the answors must have been most unsatisfactory. The tha mattor; and in good truth, the answors must have been most unsatisfactory. The
fact was, that I had seldom felt more ashamed of any chance association than $I$ was at the dinner-table of the Thabor, when, as an Rigglash aoldier's wife, I becamo ldeps thaed with this subject, and was expectud to explain, to lirench officers, our military
his can hardly bolieve that the fact is gonerally known, that on the marriago of a soldier
 proflumed, and tho practlce of pious or virtuous halits rendered lmponsible. Even no pur publio dohoolat Rossin, near Preston, in Lancashire, canvas partitions have licen considered necessary,
to securo self-respoot, and permit freedom in the oxorefso of religious habits; and thans.eron the sohoolboy enjoge a protection not provided, or deomed, it would appar, reuisite for tho
somna and Derhaps originally pureminded and virtuous wife of tha British soldior.
system of protection and employment to the wives of our soldiers. Of course they could not understand me. "Were they going out to the seat of war, instead of Sisters of Charity; to minister to the comfort of the sick or wounded?"-"Oh no!" "As cooks?" "Certainly not." "Where were they to live? what carriage had we for them? who was responsible for their conduct? what pay had they for their duties?" What could I say? Could I lower the opinion held by the French of our army, our discipline, our religious estimate of ourselves as a moral and benevolent
people, by telling the Colonel of the Fifth, and my friend the staff officer of the people, by telling the colonel of the Frifectly untrained in all habits of usefulness that they were allowed to orowd out, to live like sheep upon the Turkish hills; that there was neither carriage nor shelter provided for them; and that, should their conduct be bad, they would be turned out of the tents they shared with the men to sit in the burning sun, or:lie in ditches outside our camps? Could I say that these poor creatures might be cast into Turkish prisons, or left in Turkish houses, under promise of passages to their native land, half-starved, unpitied, and nearly killed, or frenzied,
by rats and vermin? And yet the history would have been too true, waddening as it is to remeiaber or to record.

It may be asked, where were the women of the regiment all this time? why did they not act as nurses?-A very natural inquiry, and one that would suggest itself to any non-military person, who might have become aware of a large number of women, being then in the camp sith their husbands. Several of these women had been cooks, as well as nurses, in the families of officers at home; but it is not the system to allow or encourage them to be useful in an hospital. The soldier, as he did here, lies on the ground upon a bed of cut grass, and takes his tenth share of the attendance of an ignorant unpractised soldier like himself; and the women are washing in the sun, or drinking to drowa misery, or quarrelling about the right to some wretched ghelter, or doing some bad thing or other, most likely, to which their whole previous training, in the condition of soldiers' wives, and the suffering of their present state, urges them.
How much wiser it would have been to form such women as were allowed to accompany their husbands into a band, or "administration," as the French call it!-to have given specific duties to classes-made some needuewomen, some cooks, some nurses is port to have provided proper shelter for them in the exercise of their duties, proper protection against the evils prominent in their position; and so, by adding to their comfort and rendering them responsible for the due performance of womanly duties hàve originated an idea in these women's minds of the true value of character, and of the real importance they might be of, if acting their part in the great drama of Tar about to be played.
If every regiment had taken this view, and judiciously acted on it-as soon as they left England, employing the women in hospitals, under the control of the medical officers, as in training-schools, till the forces left Yarna for the Crimea, and then storing them, as it were, under proper superintendence, at Scutari, Galypol, Therapia, or the Dardanalles, until ther services were ag!
We, in Turkey, should not have witnessed vice going hand-in-hand with misery. We should not have seen the rays of a burning sun beating down on the heads of our whappy women, and dxiving them, half-frenzied, to intoxication for relief. Our ears Would not have been assailed by the language of blasphemous despair, and utter reckby accounts af result. Nor should we here in England have had our feelings harrowed my accounts of the want of woman's hand to raise and succour, and by knowing how
much has been endured before the aid that benevolence afforded could possibly treach its object
Mrs. Young enjoyed peculiar opportunities of studying the admirable military system of our brave allies, and her testimony corroborates the observations of all who have watched the administration of the two armies since the beginning of the war. In a word, the French are born soldiers, as the English are born sailors; but it is in all that relates to the calminiseration of an army that the adroit and fascinating symmetry of the French system, and the coarse and brutal clumsiness of our own, present the most ludicrous and lamentable contrasts.
It is to be hoped that our national vanity will condescend to take a lesson or two from our ancient foes, and now (we trust for ever) brothers in arms. The one fact of the two armies having fought and fallen side by side is worth half the cost of the war, but we shall do well to better our instruction in so glorious a rivalry of discipline and valour. Here is a scene on boird

## a french transport.

The Thabor was crowded with French troops; but fortanately they were French, oo that less annoyance was to be expected; and moreover I looked to have a very interesting opportunity of observing a good deal of their system of military discipline. It was possible to enjoy fresh air too, which would not have been the case on board an English transport; but here, on each side of the dech, was stretched a rope, behind Which the men being ranged, room in the centre was secured for the accommodation of the passongers. On the left hand were grouped the "Administration," as they with tailors, carpenterg, ehoemakerg, and artisans of all sorts. The attendants on the sick, as it may be supposed, are an eminently valuable class; they are carefully selected for the work, and regularly trained in their responsible and important duties. All thege soldiers composing the "Alministration," appenred full of intelligence; during the day they employed themselves in reading, working, and writing-one or two among them even drew with considerable skill and taste; whilo, in the evening they formed into littlo circles, and amused themselves by singing. It is notable, however, with what decorum this matter was conducted; there was no uproar, riot, nor impropricty of any lind. A sort of leader mounted a little way up the rigging of the vessel, to direot the proceedings; each clrcle followed in order, with their glecs bula; occasionally wo had a solo from lieleanger, or gloes in honour of Napoleon. It was observable in these last, that the enthuslasm or gloessed towards the great leader did not appear so much to arise from his exploits, as from his fraternisation with the French army, as every verse ended with the chorus " LIo ate with his soldiors;"-"Il mangeait avec ser soldats." One man, of oxtramely dolleate appearance, was very popular, from his talent for singling Erench romances, which he did with a charming voice and exquisite taste. The part of the mattor the most remarkable, howover, was the perfect propriety observed, the good taste shown in the selection of the music, the order in succession observed by the singers, and the courtesy and good-feeling, which Were never viohated. This last chanracteristic was also very remakiabio at Smyrana The krench solk I all intoxication and punishment. I had no causo for alarm, however; my friends all ceturned aober, polito, and in the best possible humour with each other and their

The great secret of the ordor which pervados the French army, and its general
freedom from offence, despite th absence of the degrading system of fogging, seems
to be-first, the much better materiel of which the army is composed, and the respect which is always supported by the character of discipline. Where we degrade, the French endeavour to elevate. A French soldier is usually a man of some education; he has a character to support or lose. He is not recruited, as with us, from among either agricultural boors, or men whose vices render civil life uneasy to them; on the contrary, the French soldier constantly looks hopefully to the time when he
may retire to the honours of citizenship, with the prestige of having been a braver may retire to the honours of citizenship, with the prestige of having been a brave
man. Now, with us, such is the origin and training, the habits and vices of our ordiary soldiers, that, so far from the fact of a man's having served in the ranks being an advantage to him, should he desire employment, if obliged to leave the service, it soldier's wife, is tacitly to introduce the idea, that an individual has a soldier, or mass of disreputable habits, that to place him or her in positions where such a honesty, or respectability is concerned, is quite out of the question. The Engity, soldier fights, while in the army, with all the bravery of the Briton; The English machine. He is governed by force, and in habits and feelings is often little better than a mere animal. The French soldier is intelligent; he has also great nationality ; and, as the Colonel of the Fifth "Léger" told me, who had himself risen from the ranks, "I can generally manage a man with the two words, 'La France, et la gloire.'" If, however, these two talismanic words fail in their power, and the soldier commits a treat breach of discipline, such as striking his commanding officer (a circumstance
that occurred during my stay at Gallipoli), or any gross disobedience of orders, he is either shot, or, for offences of a character not so calculated to introduce disorganisation, he is sent to Algiers. Here, at a very considerable distance inland, the French have established a sort of Sanatorium for the recovery of debilitated military morals; and the offender is condemned to work either in chains on the highway, or in prison, according. to his own character and that of his offences. The period required for his recovery may be shortened by good conduct; and when at length he is morally convalescent, the soldier is not sent back to the sneers of his comrades, or the scene of his
temptations and offences, but disposed of in' a regiment serving in France, so to be brought under the good influences of family and social feeling there to regain his own amour-propre by cultivating the respect of others. The system is found to work well. Punishment in the French army is rare; but when used, severe and prompt. Men are not hardened by punishments they learn to become indifferent to. Pumshment hat often depend on the humour of commanding officers, and being dealt forth to irritate without reforming, and to increase rather than subdue insubordination. Neither are men degraded to a condition of despair among their comrades; but every means is taken to encourage them to good, to hold up a high standard of military emulation, and to stimulate them to imitation of glorious exploits. Again, they are not treated as mere machines by their superiors. The French soldiers learn to feel that their health, their comfort, even their daily recreations, are subjects of interest to feel elevated by their knowinates a strong degree of personal attachment, and the men the Thabor afforded me rreat officers on board were good enough to afford me many interesting proofs connected with such matters.
the "fille du regiment."
The wives of French soldiers generally are never permitted to accompany their husbands on service, unless in the case of the one or two cantinieres, whose services to each regiment were likely to be useful. We had only one Frenchwoman among the troops on board the Thabor, and she was a midale-aged Norman, who, in a somewhat dirty cap, orange neckerchief, draggled chintz dress and sabots, was anything but an attractive object. Having seen no other woman, however, except our pleasant little Marseilles stewardess, and a fernme de chambre on her way to Constantinople, I was somewhat startled, the morning we anchored off Smyrna, at the sudden appariclanking her spurs down the companion ladder at breakfast and ght jacke, cas most self-possessed air into the saloon, touched her casquette to the colonel, and stated her intention of passing the day at Smyma. Monsieur le Commandant smiled bowed, addressed the individual as "Madame," and requested she would have the goodness to be on board again at four. On this, she touched her cap a second time wheeled round", and re-ascended the "companion" in most military style. Truly dress is a great improver of persons, for this dashing cantiniere was no other than the
lady of the sabots, whose chance of creating an impression was entirely the result of lady of the sabots
this grande tenue.
this grande tenue.
Notwithstanding the very gallant and respectful manner in which our cantinièrece announcement of intended absence had been received by the colonel, I yet found that
she also was withheld from feminine folly by a system of excellent discipline. original selection of a cantiniere is a matter of consideralle care: she is neither required to be very young nor very pretty, but of a carriage, figure, and constitution required to be very young nor very pretty, but of a carriage, higure, and constitution
suitable both for the due effect of her costume, and the due performance of her required duties.

Her husband must be a man in the same company, in which she takes rank as a corporal, and he becomes responsible for the conduct of his wife. Should she commit acts worthy of Algiers, the husband suffers with her. The soldicr must accompany hand the man has an and the wife, $n$ the other hand, may withheld from evil, by the knowledge that it punishment will involve her husband.
The lirench offeers treat the cantinières of their regiments with marked respect and consideration. Their value is understood, not only, as I'was told, as sutlers, but as nurses to the sick, and assistants to the surgeons, in case of accidents to the soldiersWomen of the reginemt withont sudh specifice dutios would however, they consider,
simply encumber the army; consequently the lirench soldiers do for thomselvos simply encumber the army; consequently the lirench soldiers do for thomselvos
all that the wives of the English are supposed to be required for, as washerwomen all that the wives of the English are supposed to be required for, as washerwomen
and cooks. The arrangement is doubtless a merciful one. Ferv French soldiers marry, because, boing seldonk in garrison, they feel indisposed for a condition which will only bring for in France, when the regiment marehes; and, like the husband, eajoy a reputation whioh is rather a security to their employers than a difficulty in the possibility of employment. The cantinidres enjoy the greatest possible reapect and protection in the discharge of their duties. They become the care of the whole reginent; exposure and fatigue are spared them in every possible way, and their health and privaoy thoroughly regarded.

Mrs. Young assures us with delightful gusto that " it is quite a mistake to suppose that Turkish women, though shaves, have not their own way," and sho adda, with an accent of commiseration exquisitely feminine. "I'oor man," is we believe, an Linglish idiom. At all events it is a charming concession.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that Turkish women, though slaves, have not theif own way. They enjoy a great deal of liberty, as we have seen, in the bazaars, at the but exercise authopity educational training and while their thiect is to prear tempers are unchecked by and, as they suppose increase it by artificial means, they are deauty or their percoms; an iota of their own privileges, some of which, as part of the harem system, are very considerable. In all these matters the ladies make common cause; and the gossips nurses, and female merchants, who make it their business to go from harem to harem, keep the ladies of each well acquainted with what is going on in another; and should the desire for any particular possession or indulgence be so excited, and the lord of the harem be disposed to raise objections, his life is not a happy one till the caprices of the ladies are satisfied; and though a Turk may be a very dignified-looking individual wounted on a magnificently caparisoned horse in Stamboul, he cuts but a poor figure ladies, with iron heels to their slippers, make comp render at discretion, amidst a shower of abuse and moroceo shoes.

## A Turkish husband is terribly henpecked at times, poor man

when united to irrational, uneducated women, with vivacious tempers most men are known to shrink, and abandon their stronghold of independence even, before the steady, pertinacious attacks of even one lady of this description; surely then, the poor Turk, even if only for this cause, deserves commiseration. What he may suffer tho, as the ladies of the harem gain the idea of "the rights of women," it is fearful to liberties aright with true me se the necessity of teaching the ladies to use their social circle. The Circassians have abundence of spirit of are responsibity the Georgian ladies. And people still in Constantinople remember the Circas. than the who, becoming to a certain degree educated and intelligent, and quailing from the degradation of her position, left her master's house, and commenced an honourable and useful career. And when the pasha, in a spirit of admiring generosity-for he had loved her well, and was a man of nature higher than usual-sent her the jewels he had The price of a Gircassian the gems to powder, and so returned them.
Gfty pounds of a Circassian slave in Constantinople, when I was there, was about dispraceful practio barter had been orbiden, till a Russian general again permitted the and it is practice. The state in which the poor creatures arrive is generally fearfal, indeed many of them are so, and long for this condition of slavery in Turkey, as a means of acquiring wealth and influence, ambition being one of their ruling passions.

- A woman's opinion is worth having on any subject, even when accompanied by perfect ignorance, for then it is intuition, a faculty unknown to the ruder sex. But in the present case, our authoress speaks as an eyesayings, that we notice with respect Mrs. Young's opinion of the


## future of turket.

The period is come for great changes in the history and character of Turkey and its people. In past time no "Frank" could be a landholder there, but we may now look at no very distant epoch to the settlement of French and English as colonists in Turkey, and that, under their efforts and enterprise, her lands,
they are, will develop to the full their long-treasured resources.
Whatever good arises in Turkey will be forced upon it from without; it will originate in what Dr. Chalmers called "the expulsive force of a new idea." The elements of decay, not of greatness, are within; and these must crumble and be lost, and th new life spring up from among their ruins.
There is now an immense population from the West pouring into Turkey. Not alone soldiery of every rank, and of varied faith and countries, but chaplains, men of science, nurses, and English ladies of high rank and tender nurture, of refined habits and warm womanly sympathies. It is impossible to believe, that, war once over, and the integrity of Turkey secured, her shores will be left, and her cities vacated, withou mighty changes having arisen thero.
Between the Turkish ladies and ou
rise, friendships commence. The Mussulmans and Circassians will intercourse will and at length desire, not only to enjoy the freedom, but to imitate the habits of these Christian ladies. The Turks themselves may learn that a frockcoat and cloth trousers do not express civilisation, but that there is something more; and mighty as he fancies himself, in his apathy, stolidity, and indolence, the Turk may discover at length what a miserable mistake he is, and begin to think that, after all, he has wasted more time than has been exactly good for him in smoking and reading the Koran.
Jurn

Turner, in his amusing work, The Vindication of the British Bards, tells us, that the three things that improve genius are, "proper exertion, frequent exertion, and suc-
cessful exertion." Now this seems to strike at the very root of all hope as affects the character of the Turk ; because, though the Koran olloliges him to be honest, forbide him to be false either in word or in deed, it yet opposes all exertion; and so, even
if he have any modicum of capability or "genius, its improvement is out of the question.
What then can arise? The Turk hates the Greek, despises the Englishman, abhore the Christian and tho "Giaour" in any shape. Yet the "Jurk, as he now is, will soon becoine impossible. A few may " sit in siok misery," and pine in fatness; but the
majority will begin to escape from Ulemas and Imaums, and, while they sip their coffee, have their doubts of them, Self-interest will have its weight. The Turks will Gee great and euriching matters going on in art and science, and will not allow a trumpery old prejudice to stand in the way whon they might share a few advantages Then will come the love of pleasure. I have seen the Turks in Cairo in paroxyems of laughter in the parterre of the theatre, a clever French farce acting on the stage; and by degrees, the gentlemen of Stamboul will find that sitting upon a divan, with an amber mouthpieced pipe botween their lips, is buta dull business. Lads will begin to laugh at thoir elders, and to cultivate science; noxt they will laugh at the Ulemas; The next will sin better things : learning order in thouge ars inquiry. Mennwhile, amolioration will bo going on in the evils of order in thought, inquiry. Mystem; intercourse with the good, the wiso, the gentle, will teach the Moslem charity;-and ao, and Ao, gradually and progressively, we hope the force and pressure from without will chango the character of the Turl, and not leave him as he is now, a wonder, a jest, and a stumblingblock to the Ieastern and Western world.
If such is not the case,- -if the Turk has not enotagh depth in his nature to allow the seeds of improvement to fruetify and briag forth good fruit, to the equal benofit of himsolf and hin neighbour, thon tha Turk must become a nonoutity. It is imponsible that the allied forces can leave Turkey-that men of neionec, teachers of religion, soldiers,
 That fair land has better thinga in atore for hor than to bo crushed and blighted by the
same cruel despotism that has so long shedits withering breath over her mountains
and henplaine, her flowery praixies; and the Bandse of her lovaly rivers. War; with ites trarrithexincidents, is not for ever; and when, Pease, with her pruning-hook and scythes her arts and learnings, at length divells:affelyr on the, shores of the old Rrom
 and theiFine: Tower-of Rernumay at lengthe find rest' whew it is surrounded by houses sand fictaries; libnarias an

## A VEINETLAN EMBASST TO ENGLAND

Sedection of Despatchiss: wmiteer by the Venetian Ambassedor Sebastian Giustinean-1515-Mres is a book illustrative of secret diplomacy-a book precious in a week in which the popular mind is agonised in fear of what our governing classes may be doing with the Austrian alliance. The comparison between Venice and England dates from before Mr. Disraeli's time; a parallel between the
position of Venice when, from 1500 to 1550 , she was allying herself with all pasition of Venice when, from 1500 to 1550 , she was allying herself with all
then despotisms, in ordex: to keep the Tuwles out of Constantinople and her Eigypt; and the position of England at:this moment coalescing herself with fixe amboul, night now be worked out with order to keep the Riussians out of Stamboul, might now be wonked out with gyeat effect : the monal being, that as Venice suffered from saerificing the Italian republicans to her haute paflique and commercial interests, so Eingland may be drifting into a League of Cambray catastrophe, because she is neglecting nationalities and cultivaling the aliances of those who are the enemies of all the Reform deas of the age. From considerations of this sort, we think. Mr. Rawdon Brown's publication is timely, and we have read his translations of these diplomatic cetters with singular interest. They deal with a remarkable period, and thmow the strongest light upon the personal history of that period. The diplomatist whe is the heromasoboiously a very able man, a man picked for a delicate duty; and the charm of his Ietters consists in the fact that bhey were written for a. "Foreign office" which never had "blue books" and which never contemplated possible publication. They describe the actual social and political circumstances of England of that day with minute ness, and with the cosmopolitan philosophy of Venetians. But it is for the personal sketches that they are chielly valuable-of Henry VIIL. in bis grand time, when he was young, rich, and honest; and of the Lord Cardinal of York, in Wolsey's happiest periva, when England was the arbiter in Europe, and when Rex Meus was too much engaged in jousting and loving to interfere with Ego- We, however, cannot make extracts with any effect from the correspondence; for the single letters are only fragmentary references to a question detailed in a series, and for a series we have no space. e refer our readers to the two volumes-delightful reading.
Not the least interesting portion of the book is the account of the Giustiianifamily, a perfect family' romance :-
On, the fall of the Heraclian Dynasty (A.D. 711), in the person of the Emperor dustainan il., the gurvivors of his family emigrated finst to Istria, where they founded the city of Justinopoli, nowt called Gapos distria, and in the course of half a century, dho year 756, was a Giuatinian, whose: daughter subsequently married Doge Angelo Eigdber.
In the 12th century, three members of the Giustinian family wore Procurators of Sti Mank, a dignity inferior only to: that of the:Doge, who was almost invariably choann fromitheir body-
After the lapse of four centuries and a half the Giustiniani seem not to have lost the renolloction of their wrongs and, of thair formor greatness, and accordingly, in, the year 1.7. W, When in consequence of the, seizure by the Enaperon Manuel Comnonus af all he enctian traders in his dominions, the Republic declared war against tha Greelrs, they: eagenly availed. themselves of so fair an opportanity for avenging the murder of heit wholeraca:in the cause of their adapted country, and in her defence they onbarkedinot less then one hundred combatants, all bearing the name of Giustinian, and bacludinge even 1 an, aged. Procurator of:St..MEark's.
Doge Vitale Michiol and; the Giustiniani steened their gallant fleet first to Dalmatia,
far the punislment of cortaim rehals there, and then made for Negroponts the are the punisltment of cartain relals thare, and then made for Negropants, the Gionernon of whichi island apologised for his, master the Emperor most. abjectly, and prevailed upon the Doge to a vert the calamities of war by sending an embassy to the Vematipn flect retired to winten ot Gealo, whe most atrocious treachary, suocceded; of ona hanadred end twrenty Wiat, cemnant whioh had escaped the treachery and pessilence of the Greek .island
Amongoth the sumwixars of this. Venetian expedition there was not found one of the Clinstiniani; thoir resemblhnce to the Irabii was complete; and all Kenice, patricians and plebeians, mourned the extinction of such a race. They felt that high name and dasoont, ane pledges fon honoumable exortion, and as; the laymon of the Giustinian fanailo had perighed, the Ropmblic datermined, if prossible, to proserve tha name by mapanetof ai Beapediatinemonk, the:solo;survivor of the family; who dwelt at the: Lido
 Alemander IIIt; and Marbone Morosini: and. Tommaso Faller olvtained from, his Holitos him Doge, Witalo Michiell gave tha hawd of his dhughter Anna tocether with, an omple dower, consisting of tho threo Yenotiau parishos of St. Moisu St Gith an Bragola, andr:Sts. Pantadeonos. The offspring of this marriage were, mumerous: of nine sons; ane, by namo, Mratteenlmd the satisfluction, of taking part in the conquest of Constantinople, A.D. 1204 ; anothar, Maroo, establishod himself in the: islund of Candia, andiwas probabiy ones of the arst ohippers of sack and malmsey, winos: with: whicli Gongland was. suppliod by tha Venetians ducing sevoral centurice; and a third,

 thas, sanon
Inther Nicholas; GLustinian, having fully realised the hopes of tho Venetians who drew him from his cloistor, roturned once mone to his ooll' at the Lldo (that atrip of

 - Pane, $L$


the Giustiniani of Genoa are in any way authorised to claim the same origin; indeed,
he asserts that no family ever existed in Genoa. who were lawfully he asserts that no family ever existed in Genoa who were lawfully entitled to. the descendants of the Benedictine monk numbered fifty distinct families; and as mon the tivo hundren individuals bearing the name of Giustinian are said to have sat at one time in the Grand Council of Venice, a tradition, however, which Count Litta gives good reason to doubt. At the close of the 17 th century, forty of the Giustinian families were extinct, and at this present time there remain only: four.
Stefano; and his lineal descondant, Sebastian, it is wias has furniab bore the name of Stefano; and his lineal descendant, Sebastian, it is who has furnished matter for the present volume. He was the son of Marino, by the daughter of Piero Gradenigo, and
was born in the year 1460 . was born in the year 1460

Another episodical passage is the following account given by another Venetian diplomatist, Bidoer, who was sent to the court of our Henry VIII, and was found in Londou by Giustinian. Badoer appears to have been of the grumbling class of travellers; but his chapter of complaints presents a singularly vivid picture of Europe of the period. His conceit is splendid:-

## FIOM THE AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND, ANDREW BADOIR <br> (Describing his journey and arrival there.)

Honoured and Noble. Brother, - In the month of January, in thy 24, 1512. when the hostilities of France against the most Illustrious Signory began to wanifest themselves, remedies being sought again'st the Gallic toils, the most sage counsellors appointed to govern us determined to send hither privily an ambassador to induce this most serene king to attack France (on whose crown he has claims, it in justice appertaining to him), and to arouse him to make a diversion over there in our favour; the need being extremely urgent, and to despatch some one forthwith; and speedily; though, as the roads were intercepted everywhere, it was impossible to effect the journey save at the most manifest peril of one's life. Inquiries were nade over Venice for one who had the heart to venture through such a hurricane, the fire raging most fiercely in every quarter; and at length, after many consultations, no one else being Councill of Ten and the Junta, according to a motion carried therein, and by the Higun the will of God and for the most excellent Signory's weal, with one hundred ducats per month for may expenses, whereof I was not required to give account to any one This took place on the last day of January, 1508-9, when his Serenity the Doge (to whom may God grant long life) sent for me, and as $I$ knew nothing of the matter, I stared at him in surprise; whereupon, he told me I had been appointed Ambassador here, exhorting me to serve the State in so sage manner, binding me in such wise, that I could only reply fat voluztas tua; and pardon my presumption, brother, ATaster Luke, but by God no one save nuyself was capable of executing this mission. In the first place, laying aside the perils aforesaid, it was easy for me to go in safety by any this country, which is as little known at Venchice as modern Greek, and with that or this country, which is as little known at Venice as modern Greek on Sclavonic inf
London; ask those who know me, and you will hear, and for so great an accomplishLondon; ask those who know me, and you will hear, and for so great an accomplish-
ment I thank Almighty God: I thus in fine resolved to come and serve the most illustrious State, especially being sent by the Council of Ten, having always underinstrious state, especialy being sent by the Council of Ten, having always underlooked forward and not.behind me, inflamed by the most ardent love for my country, and left my affairs in confusion, starting with a triffe of money that might have sufficed, had I merely been going to Mestre or Treviso, and not to travel through fire and water, as I may say; to the end of the world, and in peril of my life. This, however, was my folly; induced by the hope of obtaining, besides the certain promise of
100 ducats per month, great credit witli the Government, as has been the case, to 100 ducats per month, great credit witli the Government, as has been the case, to nyy
knowledge, witi many more fortunate than myself, though their deserts are far knowledge, winn many more fortunate than myself, though their deserts are far
inferior to mine. With these aspirations, thien, I set out, and so much the more willingly, being persuaded by his sublimity the Doge, who loves me, and urged my windigly, being persuaded by his sublimity the Doge, who loves me, and urged my
undertaing the service. "Knowest thou not," said he, "how those whom the council of Ten sends ons similar errands of need are rewarded?" In short, I allowed myself to be persuaded, and in six days got ready; and departed in so auspicious an hour, that after riding twenty-six days I reached London, where I am now ; nor do I know what more could have been expected of a man at my age, which was then I rode incessantly day and night in the rond such disasters as the following:- First, I rode incessantly day and night in disguise, crippling and laming myself so, that I ghall never again be as sound as I was previously; for when on the Mount St.
Gothard, my loorse fell under me, whilst riding over ice and in the darls, I received suck a wound on my right leg, that it was bared to the bone two inches deep, and by good fortane he fell to the right; for had he slipped on the other side, I should have gone down a precipice, and no further news of me would ever have been heard, except from the two cantonniers, who were at my horse's head to guide my way. At length, by God's grace, I got to the inn, and it was the night of the Carnival, and being late, I could got nothing but bread and wine for my supper, and dressed my leg myself. On the following morning, which was Asl2 Wednesday, I got to Basle (sic) at about nine, and there embarked, to proceed by water, the Rhine being, moreover, very much loaded with merchandise, on board of which down the stream, we got into a large vessel of this boat struck upon some sedges which were my horses likewise; and the bottom shoal, past which thie water medhed with great violence: the boat went over on its sile, and there we were, letween the welges and the shon, when, from the shock, the planks of the boat separated, and she was carried to the shoal, on which we all jumpedimmediately, lamdinge, the horses also, and the boat fillod wjth water, for it was neither pitched nor caulked, but morely nailed together like the little barges which bring eggs to Venice. We passed the night counting the hours; and I, with my wounded log, and all the rest of us likowise, woll drenched. Finally, praised bo Goil, the boat was repairod, and took us safe to Strasburgs 'Mhis part of my adventures 1 have choson to tell you in detnil; and for the rest, it will sutfice to say that, as sus-
picion was everywhe alive, it bohoved me to give account to everybody of what picion was everywhere alive, it bohoved me to give account to overybody of what I
was doing, and not change colour whilst telling my tale; so sometimes I passed for an Englishman, and sometimes for a Scotchmang whilst at othors $I$ thought it safor to make myself out a Croat; and subject of the limperor's, saying I was on my way to the court; whither. F had been sont, for a good neoret ronson, to his Cosarian Mujonty, who was then on the borders of Flanders; with this, pretence, I went on for some chays, having made my face vory black according to a device of my own; and when I hat passed' the territory where he was, I replied to all indquiries that I was a messengor of the King of England's, returning from court, hud 1 cams on thus, in another snitalile disguiso, untll I got near Calais, which is a fortilled town in licardy, on the main land, belonging to the King of Eigghand. I experiencol greator dilleadty in getting into his phace than had bafillen mo throughont: the reat of my jounoy, the country buine bordors, which are very atrictly gaurded from foar of the Engelish, so that, on one and
 orrand; mad findiag mayelf at one thone distant two miles from Calais, and at thio other one mile, I answored hanghtily, that I was an linglishman coming from Elan-
 of. Calois, where I faund ani English. axned bank hound ta. London, on which. It tooke e God. I like to give you all these details that you may know what an pleasant journay I had on my way to this country.
Having reached London, picture to yourself, noble brother, what a. stately mission
mine was! for, on leaving, Venice, to avoid suspicion mine was ! for, on leaving Venice, to avoid suspicion; I took nothing with me but what Eas on my back-namely, two shirts, one over the other, and a certain doublet in the this world : in short, on axriving. here; I. had to clathe: myself anewf fromy head to foot, as a Venetian, ambassailor, just as if I had only then come into the warld and parchasing. each of my penn'orths. for twopence. Here they manufactura no cloths of silk, receiving all such from Genoa, Florence, and Lucca-a most grievous and lamentable fact, for it behoved me to take what I could get, and shut my eyes. Think what a figure I shall make in Venice, my neighbours' gowns being of silk, and my wn of frieze. I bought everything new, at its weight in gold, at the greatest inconrenience, and worse; for, when at Venice, I shall be unable to use my apparel, as it is all made more according to the English fashion than that of Italy. In the next and to give you an idea of who were common thieves, not linowing whom to trust; and to give you an idea of what they were, you must know that one gluttou robbed I found that the King, his present Maid twenty-eight ducats
been made out, wassick, nor could he give me audiance, and a few days afterials had died, and was succeeded by his son, about the time of the rout of the Ghiara d' Adda I wrote to Venice, that the letter of credence was no longer valid, and that another must be sent me, the which did not arrizeiuntil the following month of November, so you, see how. I should have served the state had I waited for that! It is well that through the English noblemen whom I had received of yore in my house at Venice (giving them, good welcome, not indeed that I ever thought at the time of going to nglamd, bung own satisfaction, I was introduced to this magnanimous prince not ten days after his coronation, they having heed of my need, and exerting themlattery, althoughi addressed to his father. By God's grace he was silent on this score and heard me so gracioully, that, by the favour of the Almighty, he took a liking to me immediately, owing to the good account of me given to his Majesty by my friends, and I was enalled so to influence him, that I got him to write to the Pope in favour of our most illustrious Signory, requesting him to receive the State into fayour and take off the censures: his Majesty promising for us that we would prove most obediant sons of the Church:in future: He made suohe efforts as suoceeded.; and, in addiion, sent his ambassador to Rome, who constantly took part with the Venetians, and Spain, praying his Catholic Mrajesty to consider the most illustrious to the King, of, ally; and he also wrote endless letters to the Emperor, sending him an ambory as his this effect. I also caused the King of France to he writter to to desist from to league:againgt the Venetiane, having obtained what belonged to him in the Duchys of Milan, whereas he had no clain upon the other possessions; and to assure him, that if he chose to continue in amity with his Majesty here, he was to cease molesting the Venetians, his good friends and good Christians, defenders of the Christain faith, who had proved themselves the bulwark of Christendion, by a most immense outlay, both of blood and treasure. Upon this the King of France took offence, and' answered ing the Pope and the Catholic King his father, and by letters.from said:Majesty quietsaw the King of England well disposed towards the Yenetians, they likewise powers menced siding with the Pope, but the chief impediment lay with the Empiser comso plied the King, that he wrote to him offering to mediate and arrange every difficulty between the Signory and his Cesarian Majesty. After so much oxertion, toil, and trouble, which never left me a single hour's happiness, nor even repose, I was soized with a malignant fever, whitch never left me for thirty-seren diys. Thou mayst imagine how. I. was waited on, and. by whom, and with how muchikindness, luring this my malady, and who came to comfont me.. I had two physicians, each of whom chose to receive a noble per diemb, which is equal to a.ducat and a half, and their Ieted my thirty-seven days' fever in bed, the Kinc received a reply from the had comand not knowing that I was so very ill, sent to tell me to come to speak vithe him, regardless of the fever; I noso from my bed, on St. Catharine's eve, thie 24th of Novomber, and went to the Court at Greenswich, six miles distant hance, by water, though all dissuaded me from doing so, thimking it would be my death. When the king saw me, he wopt for very pity at my having come, it seeming to him that I had been taken out of my grave.

## A. BATCCH OT BOOKS.

A. Shetoh of the Rise and Prognesa of Christianity, By Rbbert William Mackay, mu, A. Author of "The Erogress of the Intellect," \&o.

George Tho Chureh and Ifer Destimies. By James Biden. Aylott and Có. itarary Addresses; Deliververh at Vievious Popular:

Instivations. and Corrected by the Authors.
Essazs on Shakspeare and llis Writings.
Anne Boleyn; or, The Sluppression of the Religious Trouses. Introductory, Text Book of cicology. By David P'ago. A. Pomular MFistory of British Mfossos. $13 y$ Robert MI. Stark. Llluvell Reevo. Fa We place MLr. Mackny's Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Christianily on our-present list, with the purpose of giving it some immediate notice, hown cuer shovit and with the hope of being able to reviow it at greater length on another ocasion. Meanwhile, our rendors may rest assurod that this warle is on every account worthy of special and most attentive perusal. A foanlessly practical inquiry into the causer of the progress of Cluristianity, and the value of the evidence on which the belief in Christian doctrines reets, is of sufficient importance to advocato its own clams irrosistibly to the attention of all thinking men. Mr. Mackay has treated his difficult nand delicate subject in a manner which ought to offend no sensible person of any soct or persuasion. He writas moderately as well as fearlensly, with the spinit of aphilosophor and the candour of an honest man. Many people may difer from some of his deductions (we ourselves among the number); many people also may (question here and thexe the validity of some of his
authorities; but--always excepting the extremely credulous bigot on the one hand, and the extremely sceptical bigot on the other-no reasonable person can be: offerded. with this book, and every tolorant person may assuredly learn something from it.

Village Deuelopment'is' a-very: senoible little volume, containing some excellent advice to: country clergymen on the management of their churches and the relations in which they ought to stand to their parishioners. We heartily wish the book a wide clerical circulation, for we are convinced that it is calculated to do great good in a practical and unpretending way. As, to Dr. Biden's small rhapsody about The Church and Her Destinies, when "new Jerusalem," which leads him into "expounding" fis own about the tions, and going the whole hog, in an explanatory way, with the Prophetsour readers will probably not care to know more about Mr. Biden and his opinions. However, he shall state his position for the benefit of any persons of an argumentative tendency. "The Holy City;" he writes, in his first paragraph, "the new Jerusalem, described by St.. John, has,. by divines, been said to be a figure to represent the Church triumphant in heaven. I
declare it to be a figure to describe the Church on earth," If any readera deelare it to be, a figure to describe the Church on earth." If any readers
want to argue on this extraordinarily important topic with Mr. Biden, there want to argue on this extraordinavily important topic with Mr. Biden, there is the raw material of dispute for them to begin upon.
The Second Series of Nessrs. Griffin's collection of speeclies, by famous, modern orators only requires from us an announcement. The present volume contains Literary Addresses, delivered by popular men at popular institutions, and corrected for publication by the speakers own pens. Speeches by Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Cobden, Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Brougham, Sir. Robert Peel, Professor Masson, and other eminent and honourable gentlemen, fill the pages of this last new book of Britisfi Eloquence - which, we may add, is portable in size and very earefully and clearly printed.
It is said, and quite truly, that "everybody turns author now." Everybody must, of course, mean: the whole population, and that necessarily we have a.certain sprinkling of insane persons. Of book-writing maniacs We have two specimens this week, so inveterately rabid as to exhibit:not the fainteat glimpse of a "lucid interval', of any kind: More nonsense has pro-lived-but in the lowest depth of abeare than about any other man who ever deep still; and the sentleinan wer deep sill, and the genak produced the last book on Shakt speare appears to have reaohed it. We had no room to place his whole title at the head of this notiver; but we will try and copy it now. Here it is; to Shakspeare the to Shakspeare; the greavest Poet and Dramatist, the greatest Noral Philoness like an Alpine opase the creasing, as the wonderful revelations of lis overwheluing Geasing and inthe steep of time!" There is a nice of ha overwhelming Genias roll down at the libuaries! The main delusion und af this astounding title labours is on under which the unfortunate authon af this astounding title labours, is, that Shakspeare is genenally underrated
by the public and the majority of the critics: He (the unfortunate author) is also insane to a great degree on the subject of spelling, being desirous to alter English: ontiography in many absurdly useless ways, and feeling alter English onthography in many absurdly useless ways, and feeling whole, he strikes us as one of the most dangerous Iiterary lunatics at large whom. we hawe ever encountered.
The secend insane-writer on our list gives us a story about Anne Bolcyn, He (or she) raves less loudly, but gabbles faster, in a grinning, conceited way, than our unfortunate Shakspearian friend. 'This is, for example the manner, in which the delirious author of Amne Boleyn introduces himself (or herself, as we are inclined to suspect) to the reader:-

I do.profess ignoranca of mysolf. I can judge others much bettar than I can determine me (sic). I defy my own serntiny. Therefore my readers must not expect me to explain myself. dut-pass we onf ; pass we on. I am no scholar. I am na ing deeply upon a subject, I have thought I might write heartily-Time will tell. There are many-how many!-vooks published annually, and $I$ suppose the authors make fame or pence of them. Why may not I? To write as the many, is but a modest, a. very modest desire, one that I care not to follow. I despise the many.
Rie many•is a. mob. I would lie a leader. Could if not be somothing, I woull be Lie many• is n. mob. I would ie a leader. Could I not bo somot
nothing. The many! away. The few for me-and I one of them.

There is more to the same purpose-but one such specimen of absolute nonsense as the foregoing is cnough for quotation. Seriously, wo are astonished that Messrs. Saunders and Ottley should tritle (to say the least of it) with their repiatntion in "the trade," by publishing, on any terms whatever, such utterly discreditable trash as Avne Boleyn.

It is pleasant to get back into the clear atmosphere of Science, and to bo able to inform our readers of the publication of two useful books. Thic Introductory Text-Boole of Geology really poxforms the promise of its titlepago. The science is most carefully made cleas for beginners, and the volume is published at a commendably cheap date. Mr. Starle's Fistory of British Mosses is also intended for the widest popular circulation; and attracts the botanical student by a profusion of very carefully and beauti-fully-coloured illustrations. This worle is further recommended by an Index and Glossary-it is excellently printed-and (not the least important in its list of merits) the young Botanist car carry it ahout with hins in his walks as a volume for the pocket
delightful of all stories - the Vicer of wetest, simplest, most inexhaustibly delightful of all stories-the Vicetr of Waleffictal. "Tho present edition of one of the few fictions which ena never bo out of date, reaches us fiom
Mossra. Sampson, Low, and Son, and is really a beantifal gift-book for the Mossad. Sampson, Low, and Son, and is really a beantiful gift-book for the "pproaching gift-senson. It is excellently prated in the old style, on paper illustrations by Mr. Georre Thomus; and is bound in the most indestruc
 and smarter in the famous " bloom-coloured cont," than hiy immortal work now looks in the lust new Ohristmas dress provided for it.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their Colloquial Use, and Illustrations from various Authors; to which are added, The Customs of the County. By Anne Elizabeth Baker. Two vols. post octavo

John Russell Smith, Soho-square, London A conplets dictionary of archaic and provincial words we shall probably never have, but each addition to this class of literature must be of value Miss Baker's volumes contain upwards of five thousand words and phrase about two thousand of which have not previously been published. It is said Sir Walter Scott once paid half-a-crown to a labourer for the word "whemmel." This, no doubt, was a fit of facetious gratitude the Wizard delighted to indulge in. The anecdote, however, illustrates the comparative value of a word, in season, to an author.

Language is progressive, and it is not only curious but highly interesting and most instructive to trace the change and growth of our mother-tongue even through a limited period. Many words and phrases common to the literature of past ages have been banished from schools and polite circlesWe must seek for them in the secluded villages and hamlets, or dredge them from the slums of society. Shakspeare has been a puzzle to "the learned" down to this day. It may be news to the schoolmen to learn that the "uneducated" throughout the length and breadth of the land can read him, and can understand his language without note or comment. Miss Baker proves this by showing that many of Shakspeare's words and phrases are in daily use by the peasant population of Northamptenshire.

THE MERCHANT SHPPPIVG ACT.
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with an Introductory Summary, gc- By William Digby Seymour, Esq., M.P. Unrut the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, introduced by Mr. Cardwell, the shipping trade was fettered and annoyed by the amount of legislation which it had endured. There were eleven acts in full force for the regulation of navigation, and in every case which occurred it was wecessary to refer to each act to see how one modified another. That evil sifting arranging. Caden, who undertook the the ali clear, arravgig, condensing, and amalgamating them all into one act, clear, but by no means concise. Mr Digby Seymour has further improved copious notes, and statements of various cases referred to the sey summary, copious notes, and statements of various cases referred to the several parts. Such a work was much wanted: it has been carefully compiled. Mr. Digby Seymour is entitled to the gratitude of the large body of British Shippingetraders.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.
The Anti-Sabbatarian Defenceless; or, the Sabbath Established upon the Ruins of the The Anti-sabbatarian Defenceless; or, the Sabbath Establish

The Ruins of the Poems. By Matthew Arnold. (Second Series.)
Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans Whately. (First Series.)

## Jerusalem Revisited. By W. H. Bartlett

 Jerusalem Revisited. By W. H. Bartlett. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co from the Logic of the Rev. Ysaac Watts, D.D. By the Author of "Logic for theMillion." Million." Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, and Juridical, contributed to Blackioood's Magazine. By Samuel Warren, D.C.L., F.R.S., \&c. 2 vols.

William Blackwood and Sons. The French Prompter; a General Handbook of Conversation, in English and French alphabetically arranged; with a Key to French Pronuncintion. (Fifth Edition.)
By Mons. Le Page. Mile Tre Page.

Effingham Wilson.
The French School (Part I.) -L'Echo de Paris; a Selection of Familiar Phrases; with a Vocabulary. (Twenty-second Edition.) By Mons. Le Page.

The French School (Part I.) -Gift of Fhuency in Trrench Cond Exercises. (Tenth Edition.) By Mons. Le Page. Enversation, a Set of Familiar Le Petit Causeur; or, First Chatterings in French: Being a Key to the Gift of French Conversation. (Fourth Edition.) By Mons. Le Page. Effingham Wilson. Finishing Exercises in French Conversation; being a Key to L'Echo de Paris. By Mons,
Lo Page. Some. Memorials of John Mampden, his Party, and his Times. By Lord Nugent (Third Edition, revised, with $\Omega$ Memoir"ofthe Writer.)

Discoveries in Chinese; or, the Symbolism of the Primitive Characters of the Chinese System of Writing. By Stephen Pearl Andrews. Tribbner and Co Glossology: being a Treatise of the Nature of Language and on the Language of Nature.
By Charles Kraitsir, M.D. (Second Edition.) Flax and Hemp, their Culture and Manipulation. By Sebastian Delamer. Odds and Ends, from an Old Drawer. By Wardua Retuyw, M.D. Routledge and Co G. Routledge and $\mathbf{C}_{0}$ A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia; or Herbert's Note James Hogg Howitt. The Dream of Pythagoras, and other Poems. (Second Edition, revised and enlarged.) The Trapper's Bridge and White Stone Canoe. By Percy B. St. John.

Students Abroad: their Romance and Real Life. By Richard B. Kimbil
Sharp-eye ; or, the Scout's Revenge. By James Weir. Ward and Lock Ward and Lock

## Cibx Mrty.

## LYCEUM.-AGGRAVATING SAM

On Wednesday a Mystery, in two acts, entitled Aggravating Sam, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre. To attempt an account of the plot would be idle-it would be almost incomprehensible. The main point is, that Sam Naggins (Mro Charles Mathews) relieves an otherwise unoccupied mind, by annoying not only everybody who comes in his way, but everybody into whose way he can come. Fortune appears to enjoy the fun, and favours him. Thus, in one fortunate morning, a most improbable substitution of paletots puts Sam into possession of two or three facts, which subsequen tly enable him to aggravate at least a dozen utter strangers, and to engage the affections of Clara Biffin (Miss Oliver), who possesses a considerable fortune. Sam then humourously moralises on the fact, that he has been aggravating everybody all day; that they all hate him; and that in spite of them all, he is defeating their plans by marrying the girl and obtaining the fortune. The author being called for, Mr. Mathews explained that the author wished his name to be known, and the audience wished it also-but he would not tell it-just to aggravate them. The piece is an adaptation of Un Drôle de Pistolet, by MM. Varin and De Leris. It is one of those performances every minute of which brings a shower of brilliant impossibilities of incident, and a greater shower of practical realities of laughter. Charles Mathews is, of course, deliciously unamiable; and Miss Oliver, from excess, unamiably delicious, Miss Harriett Gordon made her début, and met with considerable approbation for her thoroughly assured mastery over a reluctant lover. The song about Mexico is as destitute of point as it is unnecessary to the piece.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH.

The war, which seems, during the past month, to have paralysed the theatrical managers, has stimulated Mr. Albert Smith. "Mont Blanc". is on view again at the Egxptian Hald, with an almost complete change of "scenery" and "performances" to attract the public. Wisely retaining his Ascent of the Mountain, Mr. Albert Smith has otherwise altered and renewed his programme. He now takes his visitors to Switzerland through Holland andup the Rhinehe gives them a new moving panorama of the route painted by a German artist, as well as now views in Switzerland painted by Mr. Beverley. Some of these last are as striking and beautiful as any of the pictures which have preceded them; and parts of the panorama-especially those in which the lighting most assists the effect of the painting-are really excellent specimens of the best kind of scenic effect. The very large part of the eutertainment, which depends entirely on Mr. Albert Smith, has been as thoroughly renewed as the pictures. New characters, jokes, and songs appeal to old visitors to come again. One of the best of these songs is a comic description of the Rhine, sung to the liveliest of tunes with the happiest rapidity of utterance-the panorama moving on as the pictorial accompaniment and illustration to each verse. There are other thinge in the entertainment as good as this in their wny-but it is needless for us to point out what most of our readers will doubtless discover for themselves. When we have helped in announcing the fact that "Mont Blanc" is again to be seen, we have done our part-all the rest Mr. Albert Smith can easily do for
himself.

Gonga raningt the Grann:-The Lord Provost of Glasgow has called a public meeting of the inhabitants for the ovening of Friday weok, to consider the propricty
of petitioning Parliament to prohibit the distillation of
Grain. They Txam Suipwricixc's Strima.-The strike seems at an end. Messrs. Smith, have set on their mon at the old wages-36s. per weok, as also have Messrs. Laing the South Shields masters will be able to follow this example.

## $\mathfrak{C}$ numurial Mthurg.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLLIGENCE.



CORN MARKET.
Mark Lane, Friday Evoming, Doe. B.
The What trade romnins in an intative stato. Old Forolga had baen in rather more request and at rather hilphor
prices. Now loorelga can only be sold ky subuttiting to lower

trom the northern ports have been very moderate，and prices
have consequently given way a little．61lb．red Wheat
might now be had at Stettin at 60s．to 61s．f．o．h．and at

 freight，and insurance．Tue supplies of Engish Barley into
Condon have been liberal，but there have been but mo
derate arrivals of Foreign．Prices have continued to London have been liberal，but there have heen but mo－
derate arrivals of Foreign．Price have continued to
droop，and are now 2s．to 3s．． 0 wer than this day week．
The supply of Oats has received some addition during The supply of Oats has received some and addition during
the week，both frovn iIreland and the Continent，and
though deqlers have not got into stock to any extent， though dealers have not got into stock to any extent
they appear unwiling to do so notwithstanding the decline
which has taken place，and the trade is consequently very Fhich has taken place，and the trade is consequently very slow sale at rather reduced rates．A cargo of Egyptian
Beans has been sold at 4os．，cost，reight and insurance．
The French markets infuenced．by the decre which pro The French markets，influenced by the decree which pro－
hibits export，have suffered z trifine decline．The ship－
ments of Wheaten Flour to the United Kingom during the
week endine the 23rd November．were only 5 Gig barvels week ending the 2ra November，were only sing barrels，
against $5,50,03$ barrels in the corresponding week last year，
and of Wheat 1787 quarters against 33,890 quarters last year．

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE．


Friday，December 8.
BANKRUPTS．－WILLIAM WINDER，Haymarket，tavern－ ongineer－BENJAMIN BATEET．Kingsland－road，corn dealer
 Goodere，Merthyr Tydfil，scrivener－ERASMUS BONY， MAsTwoon，Gray＇s－place，Mile End road，licensed victualler

Northamptonshire，coal merchant．
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS．Aurdew Dow Troys
son，Glasgow，music publisher－WiLLIAM SIMPsoz，Kin ross，grain miller．


FOREIGN FUNDS．


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 tive indication），they naro of wnorring eflicacy，In asthma，



St，Paul＇s Oathodral，30th Nov．， 1840.
Sin，－1 have much ploasure in recommonding your ho
zonges to those who may vo distressed with hoarseness Shey have afforded me rellio out sovernh ocanslons when
 Pubitio Orators．－I am，Sir yours falthrully，
Io Mr．Kenting．
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After which the comic drama of
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thing antistio or protty to pest the oye unon． thing artistic or protty to rest the oye unon，Whico expe
rendmg this，or desirons of adding to thair arcady ohoico

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By cleansing the blood it for evar prevent pust and pimples and overy variety of sores on the face and scabs， it in $\quad$ great toric，and imparts streng the and vigour to the debilitated and weak，gives rest and refreshing sleep to the the
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Assurors on the Bonus systom are eninitied at the ond o Avo yonrs, and aftorwards annunily, io partioppatio in four


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 oredit for seven yoars, ox one-thitid of the Prowamm ma,
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No olazige for Polloy stamps

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who ixicdical ofmoers ationd overy day at a quartor bufor
two oolock.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.-VISCOUNT EBRINGTON'S Central Committee, Sir John Eastlope, Chairn
land-strect.
To the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of MARYLEBONE. Must in the first place condole with you on Eentative premature decease of your late lamented RepreEentative, whose self-sacriticing liborality and philanthropy
have identified the name of Dudley Stuart with hatred of oppression, and sympathy with distress.
Having been uncxpectodly honoured
from a Meeting of silectors to moured with an invitation political opinions, with a view to being proposed as thil I am happy to find that, the answer in have since given to a Deputation, in further explanation of my sentimesten, both upou political matters in general, and upon the allfrom many quarters assurances of influential support, if should allow myself to be puti in nomination.
Under these circumstances, I have determined to solicit Under these circumstances, I have determined to solicit
the honour of your sufliages.
The public questions are few indeed, on which, in the The public questions are few indeed, on which, in the
course of filteen years, I have not pronounced an opinion,
whether by my votes, my speeches, or by writings whether by my votes, my speeches, or by writings. I sliall, however,
further inguiries you may think tit to put of my a
lo but I can give no pledge beyond that of mypast public
life. lf I cannot. bo returned as an indevendent sentative, I will not be returned at all. I never have sat, and I never will sit on any other terms; and I would sub-
nit to you, that he who could be capable of sacriticing his bont to you, that he who could be capable of sacriticing his
convictions for the sake of your votes, would be, on convenient occasion, equally capable of sactificing your interests to his own.
If you do me the great honour of approving me as the the promoter of good local self-goverment, and of that efficiency in local administration, which is the only true economy; as the supporter of extended franchise and geand necessary war-a war undertaken in concert with just B:ave French neighbours, for the purnose of chocking the
creroachments of despotism, and of ulthately, with God's encroachments of despotism, and of ulthmately, with God's peace: if, above all, you feel with me, that we ousht to struggling forces in the Crimea, the wasted survivors of that gallant army, so lately embarked from our shors of the mide ol health, of equipment, and of numbers; if you Without stint, that sadiy dinimished band of heroes, whose noble prowess and ill-requited humanity, whose devoted chedience and uncomplaining endurance make us proud of the name of Englishmen, but whose losses, privations, and
sufferings it makes our hearts bleed in the midst of our exultation to think oupon; if, on these terms, and with these sentiments, you place me in the proud position of your Remescntative, I shali mendeavour to merit your approbation, and testify my gratitude by a diligent attention intercsts. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obodient servant, EBRINGTON.
Grosvenor-square, Decomber 7, 185̈4.
BOARD OE TRADE, DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE AIVD ART
A 10 TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS in OBTATNLords of the Comminlec of Privy Council for Trade having resolved to furnish examples to Nehools in accordance with
tho plan adopted by the Committeo of Privy Conncil for the plan adopted by the Committeo of Privy Comncil for :3tuck of such aricicles at the Department, Notice is heroby criven, that on and after the list of Jamuary, 1855 Examples and Art as at present but theough agmants in Lond Scienco and art as at present, but through agents in Londonand may be obtained at the OHfes, Marlborough House, Pall Marlhorough ITouse, 30th November, $185 \%$.
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