

Alfred Edmund Galloway, 184 Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—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, Country, 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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VOL. VI. No. 290.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

PRICE { Unstamped... FIVE PENCE.
Stamped... SIX PENCE.

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News of the Week.

THE new fact in the war-news is the appearance of the Allied fleet before Odessa—not the bombardment of that famous port as we had been led to expect. It was on the 8th instant that they anchored off the town, but up to this time we have no news of their progress. This is not, perhaps, difficult to account for. It was by way of St. Petersburg that we received the first intimation of the movement of the fleet. The telegraph which connects the Crimea with continental Europe is at some distance from the scene of action. A ship must be sent with the news, either to Kamiesch or Varna; but it is not probable that the Admiral will send a ship to report progress until some progress be made. No doubt the Russians would inform us in due time should any disaster befall them, but we cannot expect them to be in any hurry about it. Should they beat off the fleet, or should the fleet sail away, *re infecta*, no doubt the Russians would hasten, with all possible speed, to inform us of the fact.

Excepting this movement on Odessa, we have nothing positively new to record respecting the war. But this naval expedition may be viewed as a diversion in aid of the military operations in the Crimea. These operations, so far as they are obvious, are, the strengthening of the garrison of Kertch; a strong movement from Baidar, the right of the Allies, directed apparently against the Russian left; the bombardment of the north side from the south side; and the occupation of Eupatoria in force—the first fruits of which were the defeat of the Russian cavalry, and the capture of six guns and some scores of prisoners, by the French dragoons under D'ALLONVILLE, and a new movement on the Perekop road. From this it would appear that no attempt is to be made on the Russian front, but that an effort is to

be made to turn their flank simultaneously with threatened operations in the rear.

It is satisfactory to see that the British army is in an excellent state of health. The latest returns of Dr. HALL show a considerable diminution in the number of hospital cases. It is also satisfactory to find that not only the French in the valley of Baidar, but the Sardinians and the English on other points of the position, are busily engaged in making roads and preparing for the contingency of another winter in the Crimea.

Little can be said respecting the war in Asia. The arrival of OMAR PACHA, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, at Batoum, with a view of relieving Kars, is confirmed; but the state of Kars is growing desperate; provisions are scarce within the town, and the incessant activity of General MOURAVIEFF on all sides prevents the arrival of supplies. The question, therefore, is whether OMAR PACHA can arrive in time to be of any use; whether the garrison can hold out until the winter; or, should they do so, whether even then the Russians will abandon the chance of reducing the place by famine. On the subjects the data are too slight for any one to form a just opinion.

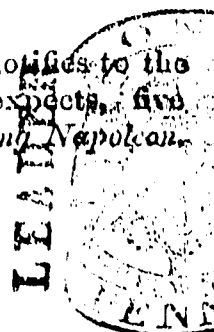
After the battle, the honours; but the remarkable fact in the open-handed distribution of honours that has taken place is, that the victory and the reward do not always coincide. Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour naturally fall on PELISSIER, and may, by compliment, go to SIMPSON; for France is not his country, and to the EMPEROR, in some degree, he represents England. The Grand Cross of the Bath goes to PELISSIER, for he first gained a victory for England as well as France, but why to SIMPSON? He assisted, it is true; he sat and looked on; he did his duty, and there is nothing at present to show that he neglected anything which he ought to have performed. The movement allotted to him, in fact, did not succeed, but he may have an excuse for that. We await it; yet we are astounded when we hear that he is elevated along with the highest and most successful. No, not the highest, he is not made a Marshal; but as France makes one Marshal for the Malakoff, so England makes three for the Redan; only, as routine will not permit dashing Colonel WINDHAM to have the baton over SIMPSON's head, the rewards for the victory which was not one at the Redan must be given to somebody else, and so they go to COMBERMERE, STRAFFORD, and HARDINGE; and as the one Marshal which France has made is well

balanced by the three Marshals which England has made, we need not be ashamed of the final result. Some of the minor officers, also, will have rewards; numbers have been mentioned, a large proportion of them staff—men usually who have high connexions, or can win their way to favour. Some 150 badges of C.B. have been ordered, and they will of course be sent out to the 126 officers who have been mentioned. It is true that this list does not comprise all the officers who were killed and wounded, but rewards must stop somewhere; and if a man has not merit enough to get upon the staff, or connexion enough, he must see his betters carry off the C.B. which he has earned.

France has advertised to all whom it may concern that she—that is the EMPEROR—does not intend to enter into partnership with Neapolitan revolutionists, but that he is contemplating the establishment of his family among the orderly dynasties whose rule it is not to interfere with each other. A formal statement in the *Moniteur* announced that the Government does not sanction the circulation of "a certain letter"—meaning the letter of Prince LUCIEN MURAT; for that the EMPEROR's conduct has always been "loyal" towards the governments of foreign states. France indeed has had some quarrels to pick with Naples, but they are such as monarch may pick with monarch, regulated by the rules of public law, heralds, courts-martial, and diplomacy, and not at all by such law as public opinion or the judgment of common people.

King BONNA may be the most oppressive tyrant in the world; he may shake upon his throne from the indignation of his people; he may be suborning the lazzaroni of the Bay of Naples—playing at once the tyrant and demagogue; but all this is nothing to NAPOLEON, whose business it has not been in Italy, any more than in France, to identify himself with any popular or republican institutions. On the contrary, if Naples will apologise and not meddle with his gunpowder or sulphur, or official representatives, NAPOLEON will not meddle with FERDINAND; will not patronize MURAT, who is rather a soft sort of patriot after all; and with the patriot he certainly will not enter into partnership at Naples any more than at Rome. Such seems to be the effect of the formal advertisement in the *Moniteur*.

The same authentic gazette also notifies to the world that the Empress EUGENIE expects, five months hence, to give birth to a young Neapolitan.



The very words are historical—they remind us of striking events. Was not "NAPOLEON THE SECOND," as it is now the custom to call him, King of Rome? And is it not the fact that French troops still hold possession of the Eternal City? Is a NAPOLEON to be seated in the Capitol, the POPE to become the Archbishop of the grand Empire? But hold! NAPOLEON THE SECOND was in fact DUKE OF REICHSTADT, tolerated in the land of his mother for his maternal relationships. Will NAPOLEON THE FOURTH, if ever NAPOLEON THE FOURTH there be, live and die in the land of his mother, tolerated as the MARQUIS OF THE EBRO CANAL?

Spain itself shakes with dynastic questions, and scarcely promises a quiet future home to any stray scion of a doubtful dynasty. An intrigue has just been discovered, which stamps the character of political Spain unchanged. ESPARTEIRO's honesty and general directness we know; he has difficult men to deal with; he must accommodate his action to the instruments he has, and be neither too tame for the bully O'DONNELL nor too nice for the jobbers around him. Still he stands by the general public; and he is too straightforward and genuine for the Court, which has at its head a sovereign whose womanhood restrains the pen that would characterise her, and a king consort, whose imbecility does not restrain him from intriguing. It has been suspected that this wretched pair have been proposing some kind of partnership to oust themselves, in order to exclude the un-Bourbonian DUCHESSE DE MONTPESSIER with her French connexions. It is not impossible at all. Papers have been discovered which show that there was a Carlist movement upon foot for appealing really to the mob, with every promise of magnificent popular government, extended rights, general employment, and universal prosperity—such as the most reckless intriguer could hold out; and this from the high grandees, whose true disposition we know! It is a glimpse under the surface of Spanish political society.

Unluckily the real patriot party of Europe is not at present in a state to move. We have had evidence but too lamentable of this fact, and we are confirmed in our opinion, that the longer the actual move of the people in any part of the Continent can be deferred, the better it will be for their ultimate interest. We know well how it is said, that if time be allowed, the Absolutists will strengthen themselves. Not at all. At no period in the history of Europe has constitutional republicanism more completely taken the ground; and NAPOLEON can only hope for a lease of power so long as he is identified with the Western Powers, extended commerce, and, therefore, of popular interests in the end. As to his identifying himself with the dynasties, the very idea is absurd. Insults too strongly marked have been for ever recorded on the injured escutcheons of the Napoleons; and he has too much offended and alarmed the old imperial families ever to be trusted. He is not of them, and never will be. He is far less likely to become of their set than the ancient family of the Coburgs are. In the meanwhile, we have the address of KOSSUTH, LEDRU ROLLIN, and MAZZINI, showing that these three gentlemen are faithful to the principles which they always professed: resolved not to adapt themselves to the circumstances of the day, but to dictate the republic only as it is to be found in their books and speeches. We respect their consistency although it renders them politically impossible. They absolutely refuse to adopt the course dictated by necessity, which has been adopted by GARIBOLDI and MANIN. In fact they exclude circumstances and the conditions of humanity; and so excluding, invite the peoples of the Continent to rise. Happily the peoples of the Continent have made no arrangements for that purpose at present; and

most unlucky would it be if they were to risk an insurrection while the conflict of Absolute Russia and the Western Powers is doing their work in shaking down the imperial antiquities that encumber the old world. We do not stand alone in this feeling. We speak with the strong support of men whose attachment to the patriot cause, in this country, in Italy, and in France, cannot be doubted; and in a few days the public will have a distinct evidence from the clear and powerful pen of LOUIS BLANC.

Disorganisation, in fact, is the characteristic of all Europe, our own country included. It is not, indeed, that men are entirely without purpose of a public kind; there are but too many purposes, and the difficulty is to find any which can so master men's affections as to bring them together. The war alone seems commensurate for that end, and yet the war itself is trifled with, as we have seen. There has been a talk of "a Coalition," to unite GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, and BRIGHT; but of all occupations in the world, coalescing seems the last that men can accomplish. The manifestations of the day show that they are running off in all directions instead of coming together. Mr. BRIGHT and his party are for peace, as Mr. GLADSTONE is, and the journal that is understood to belong to the DISRAELI section of the Conservative party dallies with Manchester and peace, but Manchester itself, in its *Guardian*, "pitches into" the Peace party in a manner which shows how little that capital of cotton industry is prepared to knock under. LORD DERBY speaks out on the subject of the war as stoutly as the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, who "has been there;" both avowing, in substance, that the sword cannot be sheathed until Russia shall have received a thrashing. If Mr. DISRAELI was to have made a declaration, we might have expected to see him at Castle-Hedingham; but there we find him not—only a remnant of a Country party deploring the grievances of the age. Castle-Hedingham is now represented only by the Reverend Cox—true to his principles, but without his leader. He will admit nothing but old Toryism; and young Toryism leaves him alone in the world: *Cox et præterea nihil*.

The subjects that most unite men at present are those that have hitherto most divided them. Education, for instance, has caused more diversity of action in this country than most other subjects, yet we find a conference at Birmingham, a half-public reception of DE METZ, a visit of DE METZ at Redhill, and again Recorder HILL expounding to the grand jury at Birmingham some of the last and best doctrines on the subject of supplemental education for criminals, adult and juvenile, his principle being that the criminal should be detained until he is fitted to go at large through educational and industrial discipline. Freedom for all that can use it, for none that will abuse it.

Again, "the claims of labour," hitherto asserted by the philosopher in his closet in the highest spirit of Christianity, or expounded to labourers themselves by men who go amongst them, are now assisted by LORD LEICESTER, of Holkham; by EARL BRUCE, of Marlborough, and other scions of the landlord class, who insist that the labourer will be better if he is better lodged, and surrounded, as ROBERT OWEN says, by "superior circumstances." For it is "rank Owenism" that is extending amongst the other classes.

The one blaze of discord is religion. A bigoted major, reversing custom, has forbidden the band of the Kerry militia to play the regiment to the Roman Catholic church at Limerick, and there is mutiny in the barrack. The men absolutely resisted so wanton an offence. Romanism, too, is blatant against the Income Tax, through the priest of Blarney; who, like other people, finds the payment of the tax against his principles. But there is balm in Gilead; the Worcester magistrates, who fined WILLIAMS for cutting his own corn on Sunday, have been told by the Home Office that they are wrong in law as well as spirit, for that the "hired labourer" was not in pursuit of his ordinary calling, and that he had as much right to reap his own wheat on Sunday as a barber has to shave his own beard. Whereupon the magistrates repay WILLIAMS his fine and costs, and say that they hold the same opinion still. They have shown the true function which the county magistrates faithfully fulfil—which is, to find out the bad parts of our laws and enforce them, that men of sense may amend them.

THE WAR.

ODESSA is once more menaced by the Allies. Gortschakoff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg the fleet which left Kamiesch on the 7th appeared off Odessa early on the following day and anchored there; but no tidings have been received of the bombardment having opened. It is also announced that Gortschakoff is threatened with the expectation that the French and English may will operate on more points than one. The date of the last advices, was favourable. Allies anticipate that there are large stores at Odessa; a fact which induces *Le Nord* to the following sermon:—

"It is probable that we may behold in the near future a new bombardment of Sveaborg. Even if it have worse financial consequences for Russia, we ask ourselves whether such an expedition will not be a terrible blow to the commercial intercourse of the countries which are interested in Odessa. The be, 'This is war; we will burn everything on that is not surrendered.' Alas! all will be burnt but certainly it will not be surrendered."

Despatches from St. Petersburg speak of termination of the Russian Government to the Crimea; and assuredly Gortschakoff has shown no signs of yielding. He continues to his fortifications on the north side, and to fire his Allies, who in their turn increase the strength of their position, and return the fire with interest. French and English engineers are digging trenches and mines, the object of which is to be to complete the destruction of the ramparts of the place. The number of cannon found water is very great, and it is anticipated that the Allies will obtain possession of six thousand respect to the recovery of the sunken ships, accounts have been received. According to them they are hopelessly lost: others again state that they may be raised. Should the latter turn out to be the bitterness of the Russian loss will be by our gain.

Marshal Pelissier has been visiting the Baidar; General Bosquet has fully recovered his wound, and resumed his former command. A universal activity of preparation among the troops seems to promise some speedy result.

Gortschakoff announces on the 4th "Yesterday and to-day the enemy reappeared in the valley of Belbek, retiring at night to the heights separating that valley from the valley of Eupatoria. There has been no movement at Eupatoria; the firing against the north side of the topol continues."

On the 6th he writes:—

"The enemy's fleet is in motion in different directions. His gun-boats are considerably increased in number. The camp between the Tchernaya and Balaklava has been partially broken up. Some of the enemy have descended the valley of the Belbek again to-day."

An action with the advanced posts of the Crimean army is thus described in a despatch of the 25th ult.

"The enemy, after having repulsed the advance of Cossacks on the crest of the hill which separates the valley of Baidar from the left flank of our position from the upper valley of the Belbek, are engaged in the construction of a road on this side of the slope, are, at the same time, establishing redoubts on the mountain. 30,000 men have been in Eupatoria."

From Asia, we have very contradictory news. The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the garrison of Kars is suffering severely, and letters from Asia even express a fear that the surrender of the place is inevitable. The *Moniteur*, on the other hand, contends that the garrison is not in want of food; an assertion which is said to be confirmed by the fact of General Williams having sent from the city upwards of one thousand horses and five hundred men as an escort. Had he wanted of food, it is contended that the horses would have been kept with a view to being slain and eaten. The convoy was attacked at some distance from the city by the Russians, who captured two men and three hundred horses, and the other after dispersing over the plain, are said to have reached Erzeroum. The *Invalides Russes*, of September 30th, publishes a report from General Motia in which he says that on September 11th he fought a battle against 3000 Turks, and made prisoner Pacha. He took four guns and three colonel four hundred Turks were killed. Part of the *d'armée* of Omar Pacha, which is already at Kars, has received orders to advance, and attempt to relieve the blockade of Kars. The *Gazette du Midi* says that, if Omar desires to any service, it is high time he should be on his way. The writer proceeds:—

"According to a letter recently received, we

a superior officer, on whom reliance may be placed, the soldiers are all on half rations, and, having no more bread, are supplied with biscuit. Even on this fare they have not more than will last for a month. All the cavalry of Anatolia have been sent away for want of forage, and the four squadrons of the troops of Arabistan which remain are obliged to go out every day and face the enemy's cavalry, and thus procure a little forage at the price of their blood. The army of Kars is now composed of about 10,000 men, who have received no pay for the last two years, and who are almost without ammunition, clothing, shoes, or military chest. There are with it scarcely any medical men worthy of the name, and no medicines of any kind, and yet the heroic feelings of these soldiers keep them firm to their post. It would be unpardonable for such men to be any longer abandoned. The Russians have lately received three pieces of heavy siege artillery; they have eight others at Soubatan, a few leagues from Kars, and also expect some from Alexandropol. Their intention appears to be to do the unfortunate garrison of Kars the honour of a siege *en règle*."

The *Journal de Constantinople* publishes a report that a squadron of the African Chasseurs had been surrounded near Yeni-Kalch by six Russian squadrons, but cut a passage through them with the loss of only fifteen men. Rifaat Pacha, the bearer of decorations of the order of Medjidié and magnificent arms sent by the Sultan to the Allied Generals-in-chief, has left for the Crimea. Kertch now appears to be the destination of the Anglo-Turkish contingent. A portion had actually sailed for Varna; but counter-orders caused them to return. The English officers are highly indignant at their forced inaction.

The Russians seem to be concentrating a large body of men between Odessa and Nicholaieff. Along the Moldo-Wallachian frontiers, says a letter from Galatz, are now stationed the militia of the empire, who even occupy the fortresses of Bessarabia. The regiments which, shortly after the fall of Sebastopol, were proceeding to the Crimea, and were counter-manded, are now again ordered to renew their march; and reinforcements are constantly sent. The utmost activity, also, is visible at Sweaborg, which the Russians are making every effort to repair.

The Baltic "season" is nearly over; but we read as follows in the *Moniteur*:-

"In a letter addressed to the Minister of Marine, under date of October 2, off Nargen, Rear-Admiral Pénaud, commanding the French naval forces in the Baltic, gives an account of an expedition made in the Gulf of Bothnia by the mixed corvette the *D'Assas* and the English steamers *Tartar* and *Harrier*. These three vessels have captured all the Russian vessels, to the number of eleven, anchored off Biornborg, a small town situate on the Finnish coast. Among these vessels is a little paddle-wheel steamer, which is now employed on the blockade. Eight other vessels, discovered afterwards in the Fiords, have been also captured. This raises to 2500 tons the loss sustained on this occasion by the commerce of the enemy."

Further details continue to reach us of the fearful losses sustained by Russia on the memorable 8th of September. In a despatch from General Gortschakoff, the Russian Commander says:-"The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was 4 superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2625 men killed; wounded, 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5826 men; confused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1138 men; missing, 24 officers and 1739 men." The *Invalide Russe* states that the Russians lost 1500 on August 17th, and 1000 men per day on every day following up to September 5th. Among the officers killed were Generals Lyssenko, Bousseau, and Jousseroff. Such is a part, and only a part, of the price Russia has already had to pay for her criminal obstinacy; and far more will be yet exacted.

A MODERN SPARTAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:-

"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunham Massy, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan Massy,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man of the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massy, borne along, endeavoured to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out, faintly at

first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen Victoria's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight, like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massy. One fellow took away his havresack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him and endeavoured to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unfaltering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as 'killed' or 'missing.' 'Dangerously wounded' was substituted, but he is now doing well."

SEBASTOPOL IN RUINS.

A young officer in the navy writes as follows to his relations:-

"I have been to see Sebastopol; and to describe the state of it is almost and, indeed, utterly impossible. It is a frightful den; the last two bombardments have made frightful havoc in the town; it can only be compared to a sieve, it is so riddled with shot and shell. The buildings look quite perfect from our batteries, but once near them you find them nothing but mere shells. Nothing remains of the inside but confused piles of rubbish—no staircase, no floors—nothing remains except an unseemly mass, nor is there a single door or window to be seen in any of them. In walking through the town, wherever you could turn, nothing but dead bodies piled on top of each other met the eye, and a horrid stench saluted the nose; and, what was more shocking still, there were casks filled with arms, legs, hands, toes, and fingers piled regularly away in heaps. But although this is the case with Sebastopol Proper, it is quite different with the batteries; and, had the Russians half as many mortars as we had, we should never have seen, to a dead certainty, the inside of this stronghold, as the enemy would have been able to shell our men as fast as they came up. But I must give you an idea of the strength of this place. The batteries consist of a solid rock, with huge pieces of granite laid regularly, with enormous wet sandbags, one heaped above another to an incredible thickness. This was their parapet, with embrasures just large enough to allow their guns to protrude; and behind these parapets, and between each gun, were holes of sufficient size to hold from forty to fifty men comfortably, cut out of the rock, and huge trunks of trees laid transversely, with regular layers of sandbags piled up to the height of the parapets. When the fire became too hot for them, they used to leap into the holes, and, once there, they were comparatively safe. In each of these retreats they had regular cooking utensils and bedding, and on the least alarm they could rush out and run up their guns which had been withdrawn; and if any had been damaged they could dig up fresh ones, as they always had a reserve buried in the ground beside each gun, of which they must have had an immense number, as a vast amount of broken guns lie beside each embrasure. When our men entered the Redan, they found a quantity of soup made of bread and meat. One of the men of our ship found a camp-kettle in the Redan, and brought it down to the ship, and we have the pleasure of drinking Russian coffee, likewise brought from there. The reason why the French got into the Malakhoff so cleverly was, the Russians were playing at cards at the time; they were at once overpowered by the French, and fled by the Redan, where they received a murderous volley from our men, and were attacked by a vast number of bayonets, which left the most of them dead on the spot. Our men were repulsed three different times at the Redan. Nor could the English and French together take it till it was abandoned by the Russians, and, although our men succeeded in taking and entering it, the first moment they did so, a cry arose that the place was undermined, which so surprised and staggered our men that it was the chief cause of their being repulsed."

WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE KING OF SARDINIA has conferred the grand cross of the Military Order of Savoy on Marshal Pelissier, on General Simpson, and on General Della Marmora.

LARGE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS continue to depart for the Crimea. "On Sunday last," says the *Indépendant* of St. Omer, "the division of General Chasseloup Laubat received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Crimea. No sooner was the intelligence known at Helfaut than the soldiers illuminated the camp, lighted *feux de joie*, and assembling in their canteens, drank to the health of the Emperor. A number of

officers immediately waited on the General to express to him their joy, and tell him how pleased they were to take the field under his command. The division consists of the 81st, 44th, 33rd, and 69th Regiments of the Line, and the 16th battalion of Chasseurs of Vincennes. It is unquestionably one of the finest in the army."

THE TCHERNAYA.—The banks of this river have been fortified in a formidable manner by the French.

THE BLACK SEA.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* says that, at the request of the firm of Goprewich, France and England have allowed neutral vessels to carry on the corn trade in the Black Sea, under suitable reserves.

AN AMERICAN SURGEON, resident in Sebastopol during the siege, writes home to his friends an account of the interior. There is nothing in his statements of which we are not already informed; but the spirit of the letter is curious. The writer evidently sympathises with the Russians; and always says "we" and "our," as if he felt himself fully identified with them.

NICHOLAIEFF.—The idea of creating a new steam navy at Nicholaieff to replace the Black Sea fleet, pompously announced by the Russian organs, seems likely to prove a failure, for it cannot remain a secret that the resources of the country are not of a nature to admit of ships of war being built with the celerity desirable. There are no stores of dry and seasoned timber at Nicholaieff suitable for ship-building. Whenever a stock is required, the Minister makes a contract with some favourite, or whoever pays him the most handsome bribe, who makes an advantageous sub-contract, and thus the affair may pass through the hands of ten or a dozen different persons, each of whom makes a pretty picking of a Government contract; and when at length the timber is floated down the Dnieper from up the country, it is found to be quite green, full of sap, and generally cut at the wrong time of the year; consequently, perfectly worthless, and totally unfit for immediate use.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

THE BEARD MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMEA.—One of the Scots Greys, writing to his friends, says, "As for myself, I have got as much hair on my face as would make a tidy door-mat; there is no shaving here." The same writer speaks of the "Jack Tars" as having their faces "as hairy as a badger."

GENERAL LA MARMORA AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—An order of the day issued by the Sardinian Commander-in-Chief points out certain alleged inconveniences arising from newspaper correspondents writing on the movements of the army, and threatens punishment to all military men or civilians who shall communicate with the press.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The Austrians are, it appears, quitting the frontiers of Wallachia, to take up their winter quarters in the towns in the interior. A letter in the *Presse d'Orient* states that they have recently received large supplies of munitions of war.

DECLINE OF THE WAR FEVER IN ST. PETERSBURG.—Since the departure of the court from St. Petersburg, great discontent at the progress of the war has been openly expressed. A feeling of gloom and depression is universal, and it is said that pamphlets of an anti-war tendency have been privately circulated. The peasants seek to escape the conscription, and soldiers are continually deserting. Such at least are the assertions of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Paris Presse*, to which the late repeated disasters of the Russian arms give great confirmation.

HEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.—Recent reports from Dr. Hall exhibit a marked improvement in the health of the men, owing partly to the cessation of the arduous night duties, which, now that the town is in our hands, are not required. Cholera has nearly disappeared, and there is no increase in the other forms of bowel complaints.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.—In the French camp, the principal movements executed by the troops are the following:—The entire of the first corps, commanded by General de Salles, has marched into the plain, and taken up a position beyond Baidar. One division only of that corps has remained at Sebastopol. The head-quarters of the first corps are at Baidar. General M'Mahon, who has resumed his command, has descended with the third corps into the valley of the Tchernaya, where he has established his head-quarters. The division of the Imperial Guard has returned to its former encampment.—*Letter in the Presse d'Orient*.

FRENCH MASONS AND CARPENTERS have left Lyons for Sebastopol, to assist in repairing the buildings.

SEBASTOPOL will evidently become the centre of operations in the Crimea. It is proposed to extend the railway to the interior of the place. Mr. Beattie, the director of the road, has been examining the ground through which the line might pass in the direction of Inkerman. The Russian prisoners state that the retreating garrison have thrown into the port five hundred or six hundred brass guns, and they even mention the spot where they are immersed. Divers will be employed to ascertain the correctness of the statement. The admirals were desirous to know what could be done with the sunken ships; but the result of the inquiry made by their orders convinced them that the fleet was lost both for them and the Russians.—*Letter in the Journal de Constantinople*.

THE CZAR AND HIS INTENTIONS.—The Russian Minister of War, Prince Dolgorouki, has been informed

that the Emperor, when scarcely arrived at Nicholaieff, had come to the resolution of going by Cherson to Perekop, whence he would proceed into the Crimea to inspect, as well as events would allow him, the different corps of the army of the Crimea. It is thought here that the presence of the Emperor will produce a great effect on the spirits of the soldiers. It appears that the resolution came to by the Emperor had not been communicated to any one, not even to the Empress, who has returned here from Moscow with her children. According to the opinion the Czar may come to after seeing the army of the Crimea, he will decide on the movements of the reserves. It is said that, before leaving Moscow, the Emperor ordered the Generals of the reserves to make the necessary preparations for their departure, in case that step should be required. It is said to have been in contemplation a short time back to withdraw the two divisions of Grenadiers from Finland, as well as the other regiments of the line, all of which were to have marched to the south, and to have been replaced by battalions of militia; but, on the pressing entreaties of General de Berg, who commands in Finland, and who declared that he could not answer for the defence of the coast with troops but little accustomed to war, the measure has been abandoned.—*St. Petersburg Letter in the Patrie.*

THE BALTIC.—Letters from Helsingfors state that the Russians are repairing with the greatest activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which were so dreadfully damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th of August. They are establishing new powder-magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of fresh explosions; the storehouses which were in wood are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position; the barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Drunsio. General de Berg, the Military Governor, has visited the rock on which the French established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the winter a sort of citadel there.

MARSHAL PELISSIER has received from the Ottoman Government the dignity of a Marshal of the Empire. Several of the French Generals have been made Pachas, and some of their colonels Beys.

SILISTRIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the commander-in-chief of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to prepare provisions for 40,000 to 50,000 French troops, who may be expected at Silistria by the end of October.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LORD PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.

A kind of triumphant reception was given to Lord Palmerston on Friday week at his native town of Romsey, in Hampshire, on the arrival of his lordship there in passing to his seat at Broadlands. Evergreen arches were erected at various points on the road from the railway station; and the Mayor and inhabitants, headed by a band of music and colours, went in procession to meet the premier. An address having been delivered by the Mayor, Lord Palmerston, without leaving his barouche (in which he was accompanied by Lady Palmerston), replied at considerable length, the text of his speech being the recent successes in the Crimea. Speaking of the designs of Russia in maintaining such a fortress as that of Sebastopol, his lordship observed:—

"Although, on retiring, the Russians blew up fortified works, exploded great magazines of powder, and destroyed everything that could be burnt within the time allowed for their remaining stay, yet we know that, when the Allies entered that town, they found among those 'blood-stained ruins' no less than 4000 pieces of cannon—(Cheers)—an immense quantity of powder, an enormous amount of cannon-balls and shell, and materials of various kinds necessary for the prosecution of war. Well, gentlemen, what does that teach us upon reflection? Does it not show us the vast importance which the Government of Russia attached to that stronghold of Russian power in the Black Sea? Why was that vast accumulation of warlike materials made, more than could be required for the most prolonged defence of the place? Why was it that the elements had been there accumulated for supplying great armies and for furnishing great fleets? It was because they felt that this Sebastopol was the stronghold of their power in the East, that from this centre was to radiate that intense and extensive power which was to lead them to the conquest of Constantinople, and to enable them from that centre of empire to sway in a great degree the destinies of Europe." (Cheers.)

The recommendation which had been given by "no mean judges of international or of military and naval affairs," that we ought to have attacked the Russians in the Danubian Principalities, and thence to have penetrated to the heart of the Russian Empire, would not, contended Lord Palmerston, have led to such valuable results as the attack on Sebastopol, and would have imposed greater labours and perils on us. But, properly speaking, there had been no siege of Sebastopol, nor had that town been defended by a garrison.

"The Allied armies of England and France, assisted from the beginning by a portion of the Turkish force, and assisted latterly by the brave Sardinians—a body of troops worthy of admiration by all for their discipline, their skill, their science, their good order and bravery—have not been besieging a single town and attacking a small garrison; they have been fighting the whole military force of the Russian Empire. We have been contending, not merely with an army in the Crimea, equal to ourselves, and sometimes superior to ourselves in numbers, but—I say it without exaggeration—we have been contending with the whole military resources of that vast military empire, of that empire which devotes the great proportion of its revenue to the maintenance of an enormous standing army, an army which they call 1,000,000 men, but which may be set down at 600,000 or 800,000 men. Well, gentlemen, almost the whole, or the greater part, of that force was set free, from the Baltic to the Euxine, by the neutral position of those powers which border upon the European frontier of Russia. Russia had nothing to fear from Austria; she had nothing to fear from Prussia. She was, therefore, at liberty to send down to the Crimea and defend Sebastopol, and drive our armies, as she vainly boasted she would do, into the sea. She had nothing to prevent her from sending division after division and army after army—the garrison of Poland and the garrison of St. Petersburg—every man she could feed at so distant a place; she had nothing of danger upon her frontier to prevent her reinforcing her Crimean army, and replacing by fresh recruits the losses she had sustained in battle."

The idea of the invincibility of Russia had been destroyed; and we had seen the great disadvantage at which that power is placed in having to transport her troops over many miles of barren steppe, while the Allies carried their troops fresh and unfatigued across the sea. Referring to the "neutral" powers, Lord Palmerston observed, "I believe that, if the nations of the Continent were to determine the course which they should pursue, simply according to their own sentiments and feelings, there are countries now resting in inglorious neutrality which would have joined the alliance, and done honour to themselves and the cause." Subsequently, he spoke of "mistaken views of their interests, as he thought," leading the "neutral" Governments to a pacific line of policy. With respect to the Baltic operations, Lord Palmerston stated that our squadrons have never been superior in numbers to the ships of the Russians. His speech throughout was received with great enthusiasm. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for Lady Palmerston, and three for the Queen; and the Mayor, gentry, &c., accompanied the premier to his seat. In the evening, the Mayor, the town council, and the clergy, dined with his lordship.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON AT COVENTRY.

The architect of the Crystal Palace has recently been at Coventry, the city which he represents in Parliament, and has been distributing prizes at the School of Design, and presiding at the annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute. He was also entertained at a public dinner given by one hundred and fifty of the electors. Sir Joseph addressed them in a speech of great amplitude, in which, after reviewing his parliamentary career, and stating his opinions in favour of army reform, he gave a short history of the Army Work Corps. He said:—

"They would remember that on a former occasion he told them that in his opinion soldiers were unfit for trench-work and road-making, and he suggested the sending another class of men to do that particular work. In compliance with the wishes of the Government, he carried out the principle on a small scale, and 1000 men as an Army Work Corps were sent to the Crimea. Their utility was soon discovered, and General Simpson sent home for more. By the end of the week, including artisans and labourers, 8000 will have sailed. Their duty will be to do work to make the soldier comfortable, in order that he may be kept to his own particular work. Now, in obtaining this corps, he acted upon a commercial principle. In order to get good men and officers, you must pay them well; and he had not experienced the slightest difficulty in getting such a class. Men had come from all parts to the office in London, knowing that if engaged they would be well clad, have good rations, and be well paid. That, indeed, was really economy. What had the war cost? It had been stated that it would cost 80,000,000, or 90,000,000, this year. Why, if every soldier in the Crimea received 1*l.* a week, that would only amount to 2,000,000*l.* during the year out of the 80,000,000*l.*; and where was the rest gone? He made a suggestion to Government with reference to better pay being given to soldiers, a part of which they adopted, but did not go far enough. Soldiers might readily have been better paid and had comforts in the Crimea at less cost than had been expended, and their wives and families at home might have received a portion of the pay." (Cheers.)

Sir Joseph warned his hearers not to suppose that he had entered into a contract with the Government: what he had done was done gratuitously, for the good which he trusted would result. Referring to the

necessity for education and refining influences among the working classes, he made a very gratifying assertion.

"Two million persons had visited the Crystal Palace, out of which not more than three police cases had arisen, and two or three cases of drunkenness. By different classes thus meeting together, a feeling of self-respect was engendered, and an improved taste promoted. He would have grounds for innocent recreation, with museums, reading-rooms, libraries, &c., not in an expensively decorative style as some of our large exteriors now are, but neat and useful. As he had promised at Halifax so he would promise here (or rather more here) and elsewhere—he would give all the drawings and superintendence." (Loud cheers.)

SIR EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON AT BUNTINGFORD.

The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society was held at Buntingford on Thursday week; and, at the dinner which was given by the members of the society, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton delivered an address, in which he referred chiefly to the war. Having alluded to the noble and heroic officers whom Hertfordshire has produced, and more especially mentioned the names of Sutton, Powell, Clutterbuck, Blake, Ryder, and Delmer-Ratcliffe, he contended that, though repulsed in our attack on the Redan, we have materially contributed to the success of the siege. Yet he held that we had notoriously failed as regards the arrangements of our army—failed, owing to our not availing ourselves of modern facilities and inventions. The war must be prosecuted with vigour; and, to the credit of the House of Commons, no man who opposed himself to the national will in connexion with this struggle could maintain his position. Referring to his party, he observed:—

"Let me say this on behalf of the minority with whom I have for the most part acted, and with whose sentiments I am most familiar—I say, you cannot misjudge that minority more than by supposing that they, or those who may be regarded as their leaders, are unduly anxious for the transfer of political power. I declare that, during the whole of the startling vicissitudes of last session, I saw with sincere admiration their absorbing anxiety to make the safety of the country, the maintenance of the army, and the honour of the Crown, paramount to all other considerations." (Cheers.)

M. DE METZ ON THE METTRAY REFORMATORY.

The Guildhall, Bristol, was the scene on Saturday last of a meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in Reformatory Institutions, who assembled for the purpose of hearing a statement from M. de Metz, the French philanthropist, with reference to his Reformatory at Mettray. Having mentioned that his attention was first called to the subject by the numbers of children brought before him in the performance of his duty as judge at Paris, M. de Metz (who spoke in French) continued:—

"M. de Courteilles and myself commenced the institution of Mettray in July, 1839, by assembling twenty-three youths of respectable parentage, whom for six months we occupied ourselves in training for teachers. We thus began the *Ecole Préparatoire*, or school for officials, which I believe to be the most important feature of the institution; so important, indeed, that, if it were to be given up, Mettray itself must cease to exist. In January, 1840, we admitted twelve young criminals, and very gradually increased the number. Mettray has first for its basis religion, without which it is impossible for such an institution to succeed; secondly, the family principle for a bond; and thirdly, military discipline as a means of inculcating order. The military discipline adopted at Mettray is this:—The lads wear a uniform, and they march to and from their work, their lessons, and their meals with the precision of soldiers, and to the sound of a trumpet and drum. But, as the sound of the trumpet and the drum lead men on to perform acts of heroism, and to surmount the greatest difficulties, may it not reasonably be employed with the same object at a reformatory school, where, in resisting temptation and conquering vicious habits, true heroism is displayed, and a marvellous power of overcoming difficulties must be called forth? A striking proof of the hold the system had obtained over the minds of the boys was given at the time of the revolution of 1848. France was then from one end of the country to the other in a state of anarchy, and all the Government schools were in rebellion. At Mettray, without walls, without coercion, there was not a sign of insubordination; not a single child attempted to run away. It was in allusion to the absence of walls that M. le Baron de la Crosse, Secrétaire du Sénat, observed, 'Here is a wonderful prison, where there is no key, but the *chef des champs*!' If your children remain captive, it is proved you have discovered the key of their hearts.' During the revolution, a band of workmen came to Mettray with flags flying and trumpets sounding, and, meeting the youths returning tired from field labour, their pickaxes on their shoulders, thus addressed them:—'My boys, do not be such fools as to work any longer. Bread is plentiful; it is ready for you without labour.' The *chef* who was conducting the lads, and who behaved with the greatest calmness and tact, immediately cried, 'Halt! form in line.' The lads, being accustomed to march like soldiers, immediately formed. The *chef* then

stepped forward and said to the men, 'My friends, you have learned to labour; you have a right to rest; but leave these lads; let them learn now, and when their turn comes they may rest as you do.' The men gave way, the youths marched home, and Mettray was saved—saved, as I believe, by our habit of military discipline."

Mr. Commissioner Hill, Mr. Miles, M.P., and others, tendered their personal acknowledgments to M. de Metz, and the meeting separated.

THE HINCHFORD CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

This society, which combines the discussion of politics with the distribution of rewards to labourers, celebrated its annual meeting on Friday week at Castle Hedingham. The chief speech of the evening was that of the Rev. Mr. Cox, who favoured his auditory with a statement of his opinions on public affairs as viewed from a Conservative point. The breaking up of party he conceived to have been the ruin of the country. The late Sir Robert Peel he looked upon as a traitor, and summed up his character in the following imaginary inscription on his monument:—"To the memory of Sir Robert Peel, who forfeited his principles, betrayed his friends, and destroyed his party; and, to perpetuate these great events, this monument is erected." Religion he held to be necessary to education; and the object of the secular system was "to erect Godless colleges and infidel schools." The 10*l.* and 5*l.* franchises incurred his especial wrath. "The great body of the people" being Conservative, he was of opinion that, whenever there is a reform of Parliament, the said "great body" will exclaim—"We will not have your Reform Bill; but every one whose name is on the rate-book shall have a vote, and then we shall not fear the result." Mr. Cox did not expect that many of his Conservative friends would agree with his opinions; nevertheless, they were loudly cheered. One sensible remark, however, should be placed by the side of the foregoing. Mr. Cox ridiculed the idea held by many that no man could be a Protestant who did not denounce Maynooth every time he stood up to speak.—Another of the speakers was the Right Hon. William Beresford, who, while lamenting the Derby Government, admitted that Lords Palmerston and Panmure are great improvements on Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle. He concluded by expressing his willingness to retire from the representation of North Essex at the next election, provided any neighbouring gentleman of Conservative principles were ready to take his place.

THE EARL OF LEICESTER ON THE LABOURING CLASSES.

At the annual meeting of the Docking Agricultural Society, near Fakenham, Norfolk, the Earl of Leicester, who was in the chair, said—

"I have the misfortune—at least the misfortune as far as I am concerned—to be a very considerable owner of cottage property. I have endeavoured, as far as I can, to improve the cottage of the labourer, and in doing so I trust I have both physically and morally improved his condition. In the first place, I have endeavoured in building my cottages to provide such accommodation as will allow a human being to live in the way in which a man should live. (*Cheers.*) In the next place, I have endeavoured to build those cottages at as little possible loss to myself as I can. To expect a profit from cottage property without screwing the tenant, is impossible. By not allowing lodgers to be taken in, by enforcing a few other simple rules which it is necessary to make with the labouring classes, and by having my tenants in nearly every case directly under me as their landlord, I firmly believe that I have improved their condition both physically and morally. (*Cheers.*) Now, gentlemen, as to the master who employs the labourer. When I, as an owner of cottage property, have done as much as I possibly can to improve the condition of the labourer, much still rests with the master who employs him. I believe, gentlemen, a good master makes a good man. I believe, if a little more attention were paid in looking after the labourers we employ, we might make them, in many cases, much more efficient, and give them a much greater interest in the soil on which they work, and the prosperity of the master who employs them. I believe that, when we take labourers from another farm, by making a few inquiries into their characters at the place which they have left, by paying the same kind attention to them that we pay to our domestic servants, by taking, in short, an interest in them which we have not hitherto displayed, we might induce among labourers a regard for character which at present does not exist sufficiently in our district." (*Cheers.*)

The Earl strongly denounced the practice of begging for "largesse" after harvest, and lamented the tendency to drunkenness which characterises the Norfolk peasantry. He recommended the formation of libraries and of adult schools, the latter being greatly needed, since fathers are naturally apt to take their children away from school early, when they find that they can earn three or four shillings a week. The remarks of his lordship were received with great applause.

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of this society at Maidstone was very well attended. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, and Earl Stanhope spoke at length, bearing testimony to the efficiency of the school inspectors. One of the Government inspectors (Mr. Tufnel, he believed), speaking of a school in another county, stated that he found the scholars unacquainted with many of the common facts of ordinary life, as, for instance, the distance to the next market town, and the difference between a foot and an inch; but when they were questioned as to how many millions of miles the sun was distant from the earth, and the movements of the planets, the children were able to give him ready answers. Surely it was the duty of the inspector, in a case like this, to point out how there might be misdirected labours, as well as supine neglect. But, further still, it might be the duty of the inspector to point out that children are to be taught not merely in the same old rule or order, but that the questions should be inverted, or asked in different forms, so that they might obtain a knowledge of things, and not merely have a knowledge of words in parrot-like form instilled into them. After many other speeches had been made, the Archbishop spoke in conclusion. He hoped that Government would be satisfied that they were now going on in a way as useful and as widely extended as it could be extended, at least so far as regarded the rural districts. He did not think a better plan could be devised than that of aiding local contributions by public support, and he was glad to see that one of the most influential of the statesmen who had brought in measures on this subject had declared that he should value no system if it were not based on religion. His grace exhorted all present to use their influence for the effectual support of this society. The meeting then separated.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH has addressed the Winchcomb Agricultural Association, at a dinner given by the Society after the distribution of prizes to working men. His speech consisted chiefly of a vindication of this method of rewarding labourers who have conducted themselves with propriety.

Mr. J. P. MURROUGH, M.P., met his constituents at Bridport on Monday, to give them an account of his stewardship. On the subject of the war, he said he was not hopeful as to its results. The Government had trimmed between the Manchester doctrine of non-intervention and the "grand throw for European liberty" which the nation desired to be made. He ridiculed the idea of Lord Palmerston's fitness for the Premiership, and, while admitting that he had some English qualities, showed, by a sketch of his public life, that he had repeatedly outraged the cause of freedom on the Continent. Lord John Russell was loudly denounced by Mr. Murrough, who considered Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli our two best men, but held that they had been unfortunate in their associates. Mr. Murrough was well received; and, after a speech from Mr. McMahon in favour of rousing the nationalities, and of general reform, the meeting separated.

EARL BRUCE, on Wednesday, addressed the annual meeting of the Marlborough Agricultural Association, on which occasion he occupied the chair. Having alluded to the war, and defended the giving of prizes to working men, he passed to the subject of cottages for the humbler classes of agriculturists, and observed:—"It was notorious that there was a large number of cottages on his father's (Lord Ailesbury's) estate which were in a condition that he should wish to see altered; but many gentlemen could tell them how difficult it was to interfere in such matters. For many years past strict orders had been given that no cottages should be built upon the estate which did not contain three bedrooms, in order that the proper distinction between the sexes might be enforced; for nothing was more likely to lead to demoralisation than an insufficiency of accommodation in sleeping apartments. But he must remind them that the fault did not always rest with the landlord. Many cases occurred in which, when a sufficiency had been provided, some of the rooms were let off to lodgers, and the inmates lived in the same condition as before."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. The town was gaily decorated, and the day was observed as a holiday. His Royal Highness having been received by the Mayor and other officials at the Town Hall, and listened to an address in which mention was made of the Duke's Crimean achievements, he was led through the town, and inspected the chief objects of interest. On Wednesday, his Royal Highness was invited to a grand banquet at the Town Hall. After several toasts of the usual order had been drunk, the health of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Cambridge, was proposed; and the Duke, in the course of his reply, observed:—

"A great deal had been written upon the shortcomings and defects in our arrangements for the com-

fort and efficiency of the army; but the fault was not so much in individuals as in the system, and still more in the state in which our establishments had been left by a forty years' peace. It might be said that the French had enjoyed a forty years' peace as well as ourselves; but it should be remembered that the breaking out of the war had found them much better prepared than ourselves. The French had for many years carried on war in Algeria, and their transport and commissariat departments were therefore in a state of efficiency. When the war broke out, we had no land transport corps at all, and no ambulance, and we landed in a country where no horses or forage could be procured. The commissariat was a department of the Treasury, and the officers arrived in the Crimea with little or no experience of the work they had to perform. They were willing to learn, anxious to do their duty, and desirous to receive suggestions. But, under all these circumstances, it was not to be wondered at that deficiencies manifested themselves which made every one impatient. Officers were impatient, men were impatient, and (said his Royal Highness) "I was impatient." But he saw around him many eminent merchants having establishments in every part of the globe; and he would ask them whether a space of three, four, or five months would enable them to form those establishments and make those ramifications in every part of the globe which were essential to the success of their undertakings, and the harmony and efficiency of their action? (*Cheers.*) Time must be given for establishing the necessary organisation, and our establishments were now fast attaining an efficiency worthy of this great country. The lesson to be learnt from these events—and he trusted that it would not be forgotten after the peace—was, not to starve our establishments during a time of peace, or to maintain them in a low state of efficiency as if we thought that war was impossible."

The Duke expressed his opinion that a peace concluded at the present time would not be safe or honourable, and said it was to his great regret that he had been compelled, owing to the state of his health, to leave the Crimea. His health was now restored, and nothing would now give him greater pleasure than to return to the seat of war. With respect to army promotion, he stated his opinion that English soldiers "like to be commanded by gentlemen, and often feel irritated under the command of men of their own station." Thanking the Mayor and inhabitants of Liverpool for the brilliant reception they had given him, his Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

In acknowledging the toast of the army, Sir Harry Smith made some remarks with reference to the late attack on the Redan. He said there had been much misapprehension with respect to it. In attacking a fortified place, the assault is usually made in several places at once, in order to distract the attention and divide the forces of the besieged, and it is not expected that all shall succeed. Wellington attacked Badajoz at four points, and his two crack regiments failed at the breaches made by the cannon; but the assault succeeded at other points, and no one calumniated the crack regiments for their repulse.

The Earl of Derby acknowledged the toast of "The House of Peers," and briefly vindicated the importance of that institution, and his own recommendation of the three peers created during his administration—viz., Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord St. Leonards, and the late Lord Raglan.

After a few more short speeches, of an unimportant character, the company repaired to the drawing-room, where dancing was kept up to a late hour. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and the streets were crowded. On the following morning, the Duke inspected the river, the shipping, and the docks, and in the evening attended a concert at St. George's Hall.

A great deal of indignation has been excited in the press on account of a reporter from the *Times* being admitted at the Town Hall Banquet, while the representatives of other papers were excluded.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

MONEY DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE.—The progressive decline in almost all public securities, and the serious fall that has taken place in the Rente, have led to considerable anxiety, and it may almost be said that a panic exists at this present moment on the other side of the Channel. On this subject, the Paris Correspondent of the *Times* remarks:—"Persons who have a good deal of experience in financial affairs, and who have studied attentively the nature and causes of these fluctuations, attribute the progressive and considerable decline, which has now existed for three weeks, not to one but to a variety of causes. They are not of opinion that the deficiency of the harvest is alone sufficient to produce such a depreciation in all securities; for, while admitting that deficiency even to the amount of 10,000,000 of hectolitres, a sum of 300,000,000*fr.* would cover it, and the depreciation in the Rente and in railroads alone is more than double that amount; and, if all that constitutes the public fortune be taken into account, and which has been effected by

the increase of interest resulting from the fall in the Rente, the loss will be found to amount to several millions. The deficiency in the harvest is undoubtedly one of the causes, but it is not the only one which has produced the panic. It may be traced, also, to the late loans, the apprehension of the extension of the war, and of other loans which the Government may require. The future crisis which is apprehended, and the perturbations in commercial enterprises which would be the consequence, produce a far greater effect on the imagination of the public than the deficiency of the harvest. There is probably some exaggeration in these forebodings; but when we take into account the difficulty experienced in classifying the last loan of 780 millions, it cannot be denied that there is some foundation for them. A considerable number of the subscribers to that loan speculated on a rise, and anticipated a good profit. It was, no doubt, a perfectly legitimate speculation, but it was not without its risk, inasmuch as the same number of subscribers—and the proof is now before us—had not in reserve wherewith to pay up the monthly instalment of the twentieth part of the capital they had obtained, and still less of the capital, four or five times more considerable, for which they had subscribed in anticipation of the proportionate reduction in the subscriptions. Every one desired to realise a profit, and hastened to sell out the moment the value of the Rente rose ever so little. This depression, continuing from day to day, together with fears for the future, forces not only the holders of the loan to sell, but those also who are obliged to create resources to meet a future crisis."

The *Moniteur* announces that her Majesty the Empress has just entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that the health of her Majesty is excellent.

A state paper is said to have just left the Austrian Foreign Office, in which it is contended that the present is not the time to entertain propositions with respect to peace, and that the Western Powers should follow up their advantage, and not treat with Russia until the Crimea is wrested from her grasp. Further successes are necessary before the war can be brought to a "strategic conclusion." Austria refuses to listen to any proposals that may come from St. Petersburg, unless they are also addressed to France and England; and she agrees with the Western Powers in regarding the four guarantees as the minimum of what is to be demanded from Russia.

The Russian Imperial Court are returning by degrees to the capital.

The *Univers* states that the Russian Government, in order to excite the fanaticism of the people, has caused to be constructed near Moscow an exact imitation of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. The natural configuration of the soil was favourable to this undertaking, but still immense works were necessary to render the imitation perfect. The convent of Voskresenskoe is made to resemble exactly the church of the Holy Sepulchre; and the sanctuaries, chapels, and tombs have precisely the same dimensions, colour, and ornaments as those at Jerusalem.

The Greek Patriarch Anthimos, the favourite of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has been dismissed, and the Archbishop of Amasia is named his successor.

The Greek Ministers, M. Mavrocordato and General Kalergi, have given in their resignations. The new Ministers have taken the oaths. Four are—M. Miaulis (Marine), M. Smolenski (War), M. Siliverio (Finance). The last holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Tricoupi.

The Austrian troops in the Danubian Principalities have recommenced their excesses. At Backeo, in Moldavia, a non-commissioned officer of the Moldavian militia has been wantonly insulted and murdered in a public place. At Tergowitz, in Wallachia, the Austrians have been guilty of such atrocities that the administrator of the district has made a formal complaint to the Government, in consequence of which, an investigation has been ordered.

The central committee of the Bank of Prussia has resolved to raise to 4½ per cent. the rate of discount on bills of exchange, and to 5½ per cent. that on the paper called Lombard (advances on Public Securities).

A leading article to the following effect has been published in the *New Prussian Gazette*, the avowed organ of the Russian Embassy at Berlin:—"Europe is at this moment within two steps of disgrace and of servitude; its independence, its honour, and its faith now incur the same dangers as from 1810 to 1812, and perhaps greater. Forty-five years ago, the first Napoleon undertook to strike, in Russia, the last hope of European liberty, and he drew with him, as victims condemned to the sacrifice, the nations already conquered, and Germany herself: now, revived Bonapartism again conspires for the triumph of revolution, and the establishment of universal monarchy. It is liberty, it is right, it is Christianity itself, which it wishes to destroy by annihilating Russia. It has already got for accomplices England, which has become its auxiliary from fear of conquest; Sardinia, which has descended to the rank of vassal; Spain and Portugal, aspiring to the same servitude; and it still requires the co-operation of Germany. Must Prussia in her turn enter into this alliance, which is only a vassalage slightly disguised? Must she rebuild with her hands the domination of Bonapartism? Must the French reign in Germany? Yes or no?"

Poerio and his friends have recently experienced some slight amelioration of their wretched condition in the dungeons of King Bomba. They are permitted to write twice a week to their friends, under surveillance, and they walk out every day within the enclosures.

A rumour is abroad in France that Prince Napoleon is about to marry one of the Royal Princesses of England. We cannot say we place much faith in it.

On account of the deficiency of the vintage, the Roman Government has prohibited for another year the exportation of grapes, must, common wines, and vinegar, as also crude tartar.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a bill for the establishment of agricultural colonies by means of private enterprise.

The Emperor of Austria is in great perplexity about his coronation. Although he has been on the throne seven years, that august ceremonial has not yet been performed; and it seems not improbable that it will remain unacted for an indefinite period, owing to the difficulties by which Francis Joseph is surrounded. Austria has been declared an empire "one and indivisible"—therefore, its supreme head must be crowned simply as the Emperor of Austria; but it happens unfortunately that Hungary, Bohemia, and Lombardy are very particular about having a special coronation for themselves, in which they desire their national crowns to be introduced, and this would indicate divisibility of rule. On the other hand, to be crowned with the imperial crown of Charlemagne would create great jealousy all over Germany! Such are the petty difficulties of monarchy!

It is believed in Berlin that the banker Hope will succeed in raising a loan for Russia in North America.

The health of the King of Sardinia has so far recovered as to render unnecessary the issuing of any further bulletins.

A collision between the Pope and the Sardinian Government seems imminent. The Sardinian episcopacy, feeling perplexed as to whom they were to apply the Papal excommunication to, addressed the Pope, and were told that the penalty applied to the Ministers, the members of the Ecclesiastical Board, the agents of the public revenue, the mayors, municipal councillors, and workmen who took part in the different expeditions against the convents, all journalists who have supported the Government anti-ecclesiastical measures, and the signers of petitions in favour of those measures. All these persons are to be refused the sacraments unless they sign a retraction. The Pope is certainly doing his best to drive the Sardinians into Protestantism.

The Austrian Government has sequestered the property possessed in Lombardy by religious corporations which have been suppressed in Piedmont, supporting its right to do so by the example of the Sardinian Government, when Joseph II. abolished convents and monasteries. The Sardinian Government has remonstrated.

The Spanish Cortes resumed their sittings on the 1st inst. The Budget has been read by Signor Brail; and it appears that about fifteen millions sterling will be required for the year 1856, and seven millions and a half for the following half year. A demand is also made for 298,000,000 reals for an extraordinary expenditure for 1856; but means are provided for defraying it. Some further particulars of the Budget are given as follows by the *Times* Madrid Correspondent:—"The deficit on the ordinary budget of 1856 is stated at 324,000,000 reals, which will be provided for by an increase of property-tax, which the Minister estimates to produce 34,000,000 reals; by the reimposition of the gate and excise dues on articles of general consumption, which is estimated to produce 140,000,000; by alterations in the Customs' tariff, and draughts on the colonial revenues, amounting respectively to 40,000,000 and 74,000,000. The Minister calculates that 440,000,000 reals will have been received by the Government from the sales of national property by July 1, 1857, and the proceeds are to be applied to the repayment of the loan of this year and of the portion of the Sartorius loan of last year which had been paid in, together with the payment of obligations due to the clergy, charitable institutions, those of public instruction, and corporations, to public works, and the redemption of the public debt. A special law will provide for the repayment of the loan of 1854. Another law confers on the Bank of San Fernando the title of "General Bank of Spain," and raises its capital from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 reals. The bank is to establish within a year branches at Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Valencia, Bilbao, Santander, Corunna, Alicante, Valladolid, and Saragossa, and the Government is to be authorised to grant them the privilege of issuing notes.

The vineyards in the south of France are reported to be doing well. The produce will be greatly superior in quantity and quality to that of last year. The oidium or vine disease has not done so much injury as was expected. The olive and chestnut crops are also excellent.

The new Danish Constitution, adopted by the Chambers, has, together with the Electoral Law, been sanctioned by the King in a Council of Ministers; but the Hereditary Prince Ferdinand has refused to sign, and, as a punishment, has been removed from the chief command in Seeland.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"The Government of the Emperor has seen with deep regret the publication of a letter on the subject of the affairs of Naples of a nature to engender the belief that the policy of the Emperor, instead of being frank and loyal, as it has always been, towards foreign Governments, might favour, underhand, certain pretensions. The Government openly disavows them, under whatever form they may appear."

The Russian Emperor visited Odessa on his way to Nicholasief. His arrival was expected at noon, but he did not arrive till late in the afternoon; so that, the crowds having dispersed after waiting several hours, his Majesty had but a poor reception.

The unity of opinion in Russia on the subject of the war would seem to be not so certain as the Russian organs desire to make out. In a letter from Warsaw, dated October 2nd, and published in the *Constitutionnel*, we read:—"I have to communicate to you the opinion which prevails here generally among the usually well-informed Russians, that it is not improbable Count Nesselrode will retire from public life. The veteran statesman is accused of having, from the very commencement of the Eastern question, allowed it to become envenomed until war became inevitable. In Europe, the opinion prevails that Count Nesselrode was always peacefully inclined. Here, on the contrary, the Russians accuse him openly of having desired war, and they are inclined to suspect him of secretly exulting at the checks they have suffered within the last year. Such suppositions will prove to you how many sources of discord there are between the Russian and German factions. So much is certain, that Count Nesselrode has not received any mark of satisfaction, either from the Emperor, Nicholas or from the Emperor Alexander, since the commencement of the war. The Chancellor is not mentioned in the will of the late Czar. This fact is significant, as the Emperor Nicholas names all his servants in his will. It is finally rumoured here that the Chancellor will be replaced by M. Siéniavine before the end of the year."

General O'Donnell, Spanish Minister of War, in reading to the Cortes a project of law fixing the force of the army next year at 70,000 men, alluded to the possibility of circumstances arising which might render necessary the intervention of Spain in the great European struggle.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior (says the *Times* Correspondent) has personally and *ad hoc* denied, at a meeting of electors, any cognisance on his part, or of any one in his bureau, of the domiciliary visits of the policemen, and their improper attempts at influencing the elections by intimidation. On the other hand, it is known that he approves the attempts made by the *landräthe*, or sheriffs, to secure the return of Ministerial candidates by roundly stating that it will not be tolerated that any one in the employ of the Government should in any way be concerned in forwarding the election of any *ingrata persona*.

The refusal of the Beyradé George Stirbey, son of the Hospodar of Wallachia, to order, in the absence of his father, a general illumination of Bucharest, on the receipt of the news from the Crimea relative to the taking of Sebastopol, is making a great stir in the Principalities. The young man, who is a great partisan of Austria and Russia, had had the impertinence to say that there was no proof of Sebastopol being taken, and that, on the contrary, the public might expect to learn that the Allies had been driven into the sea. The Hospodar returned hurriedly to Bucharest to soften matters. He asked the Director of the Home Department the reason of the omission, and was told the Beyradé George was the cause. Stirbey then ordered the town to be illuminated for three days, and sent the Administrative Council to the residence of the English Consul to congratulate him. Mr. Colquhoun is reported to have replied as follows:—"I am quite surprised to see you here after a delay of fifteen days. I cannot conceal from you the little faith I attach to your felicitations, which you term sincere. The Government of her Britannic Majesty will be the judge between me and your conduct during the last few days."

Several persons, most of them Mayors, have been arrested in Finland, by order of the military commandants in the various districts. The causes of these arrests—eighty in number—are stated to be political.

A conspiracy against the existing Spanish Government has been discovered, according to a letter from Madrid, written apparently by a Carlist. A paper, setting forth the designs of the conspirators, was discovered just as the person employed to distribute it was delivering some copies to a courier. His house was searched, and 14,000 impressions were discovered, as well as the original, corrected by the hand of the author. The writing proved to be that of Don Augustin Perales, Secretary of the Queen, who had just been removed from his post by the new palace regulations. He has been arrested, together with some persons of less note. The paper which was discovered sets forth that, owing to "the failure of the July revolution," the Queen is insulted and tyrannised over, shut up in her palace as in a prison, encircled by *schirri*, and calumniated. A document is then appended, which, it is said, is attributed to

the Queen herself. Whether this be true or not, it is written in the Queen's person, and sets forth the desire of her "maternal heart" that so "sublime a people, who deserve to enjoy the benefit of political liberty," should be enabled to satisfy their "just aspirations." A plan for realising these is subjoined, and all Spaniards are invoked to aid the writer. Among the chief features of this plan are—the establishment of the national militia; liberty of the press, "except in all that affects private life and the sacred ministers of our divine religion;" the free and public elections of the representatives of the nation, the provinces, and the municipalities; unlimited right of petition; reform of public employments; "energetic repression of the abuses of authority;" judicial responsibility; the establishment of a commission of censure (apparently for keeping a watch on the Ministerial departments); public instruction; a general amnesty; encouragement of the colonies; and the inauguration of various industrial works, such as railways, roads, canals, irrigation, agricultural banks, and banks of credit, &c. It will be seen that this programme is very democratic; yet it appears to have issued from the Carlists. Their real design is not obvious; but it may be inferred. They probably hoped to overthrow Espartero and O'Donnell, and thus to slip into power. Once seated there, their democratic professions would soon have vanished. There is no doubt that the Carlists are very busy just now, and are doing their best to precipitate a rising in their favour. An organisation exists in the very capital, and has ramifications in various parts of the country, especially in Catalonia. Some letters have been published in which the Count de Montemolin is spoken of as "the King our Lord." The writer of one of these letters desires a "Royal Commissioner" in Madrid, and speaks of "the Royal army" facing "that of the Revolution"—i.e., the Queen's.

Accounts from Coblenz speak of "the complete understanding between the King of Prussia, the King of Wurtemberg, the Prince Regent of Baden, the Duke of Nassau, &c." This intelligence has not met with much favour in the highest Austrian circles.

The reorganisation of the German Diet forms the subject of a leader in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, in the course of which occurs the following passage:—"The cry for a reform of the Bund, which has been raised by several German Diets with a kind of desperate energy, is neither more nor less than the expression of a deep feeling of shame at the unworthy part which Germany is doomed to play in the great drama now acting in Europe."

The Rev. Father Dionysius, of Piedmont, Carmelite and Apostolical Missionary at Bagdad, has been poisoned by his servant, who had robbed him of 1000 piastres. The European colony was greatly grieved at his loss. The affair has been referred to Constantinople, whence due punishment of the crime is expected.

On the occasion of laying the first stone of the future standing bridge over the Rhine, the King of Prussia, after bestowing on it the usual three taps with the hammer, pronounced to the assembled meeting the following words, with head uncovered: "Gentlemen,—God's grace has permitted us to commence this work in peace; let us implore Him to grant that it may be carried on during peace. Let us beseech Him that its erection may go on and prosper in the plenitude of His blessing; that the great work may stand for ages unassailed; and that, long before its last stone be laid, peace may have been restored to the whole of Europe."—In addition to this ceremony, the King has laid the first stone of a continuation of Cologne Cathedral, and has inaugurated other public works. His reception at Cologne and elsewhere appears to have been very enthusiastic; but it is worthy of note that in all his speeches, as well as in those addressed to him, the word "peace" has been continually harped upon. A magnificent banquet was given to his Majesty by the city of Cologne. In answer to the toast of his health, the King spoke as follows:—"More than one of you must certainly remember the joyful feast we celebrated twenty-two years ago at Rolands-werth. I then proposed a toast—'The prosperity of Cologne'—for the greatness of Cologne was in every heart. I wished Cologne to make steam and iron its slaves, and by their means to regain its ancient grandeur. I had always hoped this; but at that time I could only hope it. What we see to-day is more than anything I could have anticipated. Cologne has risen to be one of the first cities in Germany through the extent of its commerce and its just appreciation of industry. And that crown is not wanting without which a great city is either nothing—or a danger. In the hearts of its inhabitants lives the true fidelity, with solid German sense. All who heard the words of the Burgomaster must share his opinions and own that he is right. Gentlemen, it is a general rule not to repeat the same thing over and over; but here, where everything speaks in praise of Cologne, repetition becomes a necessity. I intend, therefore, as I did twenty-two years since, to drink to Cologne in the ancient manner—'Alauf Köln!'"

There have been disturbances in Ystad, Upsala, Wisby, and other places in Sweden, as there had previously been in Jönköping, of a rather serious character; they were directed against persons suspected of forestalling the markets. According to official accounts, tranquillity has been restored, but it was found necessary to de-

spatch a few hundreds of military to the scene of uproar.

The substance of the communication made by the Finance Department to the Vienna Bank is—1. State domains to the value of 150,000,000 florins will be ceded to the Bank as part payment of the debt of the State to that institution; 2. The cession will be made by means of the usual legal documents, and the Bank will be at liberty to dispose of a part or the whole of the domains; 3. The Bank to enjoy the revenue of the State domains as soon as the deeds of conveyance are signed; 4. The Bank to emit 20,000 new shares—of the nominal value of 500fl. or 600fl.—which the purchasers will have to pay for in specie. The foregoing information, or a part of it, was known on 'Change, and for a time there was an improvement in all kinds of stock; but towards the close it was rumoured that the rate of discount of the Bank, which hitherto has always been 4, was to be raised to 6 per cent., and there was a general decline. The Northern Railroad shares fell nearly 2 per cent.—*Times Vienna Correspondent, Oct. 4.*

Baron Prokesch will shortly depart for Constantinople as Austrian Internuncio. Count Rechberg succeeds him as Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary and President of the German Diet.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, to the Prince Regent of Baden, has taken place.

About six thousand Turks have attacked the Arabs near Tripoli. The combat lasted for several hours, without any decisive result. The Turks remain entrenched in the same position, and the Arabs from time to time make a few skirmishes. In the battle near Tripoli, the Arabs captured two guns, but they were subsequently retaken by the Turks. Ghouma was not present at this affair; and there was only a tribe of the neighbourhood on the ground.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, while walking on the 29th ult. in the park of Rosersberg, was suddenly seized with vertigo, and fell. On her medical attendants being sent for, it was found that she had broken her arm. The fracture is not, however, of a dangerous kind, and she will, it is hoped, soon be cured.

I am informed (says the *Times Paris Correspondent*) that the Austrian Ambassador, M. Hübner, was to have presented to-day an autograph letter from his Sovereign the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Emperor Napoleon. It is not positively stated what the contents of this letter are, but it is supposed, and I believe with reason, that it is one of congratulation on the victory of the Allies in the Crimea, and particularly the fall of Sebastopol. Any remarks that may have been made, as to the delay which has taken place since the great event which has occasioned the letter, have been explained, and the explanation has, I learn, been satisfactorily received.

It is reported in Vienna that the Cabinet of Berlin has recently proposed to that of Vienna the conclusion of an alliance of armed neutrality, which Austria is said to have rejected.

The Bashi-Bazouks at the Dardanelles have been in full revolt. These disturbances were occasioned by an Albanian Lieutenant of the Bashi-Bazouks attempting a gross outrage on the wife of a Lieutenant in an Arab regiment. The offender was arrested by the police, after a fierce resistance; and the Governor, Consul, and Military Governor agreed that all the Bashi-Bazouks entering the town should be disarmed. The Arabs submitted; but the Albanians showed signs of resistance. The authorities, however, posted two batteries of artillery opposite the camp, and infantry were massed on the flank, to protect the guns. The English war-steamer Oberon stationed herself so as to sweep the road with grape, whilst the French at Nagara were ready to march to the assistance of the town. Hereupon, the Bashis yielded, consented to give up their arms, and have since remained tranquil.

OUR CIVILISATION.

HOCUSING AND ROBBERY.—Two cases, illustrating the absurdity of men going into disreputable houses with large sums of money about them, were heard on the same day at the Thames police office. Captain Clarke, a north countryman, was on his way to his ship late at night, when he fell in with two women of the town, and, being "determined to have a frolic with them, and nothing more," he treated them to gin and porter at various public-houses, and at length went with them into a court in the neighbourhood of Shadwell, but, as he afterwards stated, "only for a frolic." Here he was robbed of 54l. One of the women was ultimately given into custody, and she has been committed for trial. In answer to a question from the magistrate, Captain Clarke stated that he was a married man, and had a family.—In the other case also, the prosecutor was a naval man—Mr. Alexander Lawson, chief engineer of the City of Aberdeen steamship. Being "the worse for liquor," he accompanied a man and woman, in the middle of the day, to an infamous den in Fair-street, Stepney, close to the Thames police court. In a little while, he was "hocused"—that is to say, stupefied with drink which had been drugged; and 24l. were taken from him. He was then forcibly turned out of the

house, and beaten with great savageness, his cries of "Murder" being heard by the neighbours. Afterwards, he found his way to the police station, and the woman whom he had been with was taken into custody. She also has been committed for trial.

GEORGE MULLEY, the porter in Newgate Market charged with a murderous attack on the young woman with whom he lived, has been committed for trial. On the Sunday previous to the fact, he had attempted to poison the woman. The motive would seem to have been annoyance at the wretched creature continually telling him she would not live with him, as he had disappointed her of marriage.

WOMAN BEATING.—Thomas Daley has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for a savage assault on his wife. In this as in similar cases, some money assistance was given to the poor woman.—The same punishment has been awarded to a journeyman butcher at Bristol for beating his wife with great brutality, and threatening to cut the throat of his daughter. He had repeated this conduct on several days, and he stated before the magistrates that, if the police had not taken him away, the people would have murdered him. It appeared that he was continually drunk. A crowd of people outside the police court persuaded the wife and daughter not to prosecute, and they accordingly left; but the man, nevertheless, was convicted.—One month's imprisonment is the sentence passed on George Smith, a journeyman tailor of Lambeth, for endeavouring to stab his wife. His conduct, it appeared, was systematically brutal; and, on the evening of the assault, he came home in a very bad temper, quarrelled with his supper without cause, and finally snatched up a knife and made two stabs at his wife, who, however, luckily escaped.—William Owens was charged at Bow Street with assaulting a woman who interfered to protect his wife. He knocked her down, and trampled on her, and, on a man rushing to her assistance, he bit him in the arm. He was committed for three months' hard labour.

CHARLES DE FLEURY has been committed for trial on the charge of unlawfully obtaining 70,000 firebricks from Mr. Patrick John Traquair, brick merchant, Bank-side, under fraudulent pretences. The prisoner had also started a scheme called the "French and English Alliance," in which he had used the names of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Wire (after those gentlemen, finding out the nature of the scheme, had withdrawn), and had actually hired chambers in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, of the City Solicitor, to carry on the business. In August, 1853, he was charged with obtaining money from a gentleman confined in the Queen's Prison, under pretence of obtaining for him the title of an Austrian count. In the present instance he represented himself as engineer to the French and English Canal Company (which never existed), and that the Count de Mornay was the president, Mr. Wilson, M.P., a director, and Sir George Rennie chief engineer.

RUNNING A MUCK.—George Wescott, a respectably dressed young man, was charged at Clerkenwell with amusing himself after a very singular fashion. It appeared that on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, he was seen rushing about the streets, making violent assaults on women by striking them on the breast and in the face. Within a short space of time and distance, he thus assaulted three women without the least provocation; and one of the witnesses said he attacked every woman indiscriminately. He was intoxicated, and was given into custody. A fine of 8l. was imposed, and immediately paid.

THIEVING LEAD.—John Jones and John Brennan, two disreputable characters, have been committed for trial, charged with stealing lead from the roof of an unoccupied house.

CRAZED.—William Worsted was charged at the Mansion House with having forged a cheque on the Bank of England for 150l. He had presented the cheque at the private drawing office of the Bank, and, in consequence of its being written on plain paper, the cashier, as usual in such cases, took the bearer to one of the principals. To him he stated that he was to receive the money for a Mrs. Rolfe, living in Seymour-street, Marylebone, from whom he brought the cheque; but, as the whole affair looked very suspicious, the draft being drawn in the name of one of the directors of the Bank, whose signature it scarcely resembled, the prisoner, after a little further investigation, was given into custody. When he was in charge, the officer took him to where he said Mrs. Rolfe lived; but they had no sooner arrived at the spot, than he confessed to its being all false, and that there was no such person. He was then taken to the station-house. Before Sir Peter Laurie, he voluntarily stated that his name was Cotton, the same as on the cheque.—On a subsequent day, Cotton's wife came forward, and stated that he was insane, and had on three several occasions been confined at Hanwell. He fancied he was descended from the Stuarts, and his wife attributed his insanity to his being employed some years ago to execute heraldic decorations for the New Houses of Parliament. His family were much straitened in their means, and partly dependent on parish relief. Cotton has been remanded, and inquiries have been made with a view to relieve his family.

INGRATITUDE.—A woman named Ann Walker has been examined at the Westminster police court, and com-

mitted for trial, on a charge of stealing a great coat from the hall of a house in Beaufort-street, Chelsea, into which she had been invited by the maid servant during a heavy rain. The prisoner confessed to the robbery, but said that she was intoxicated at the time.

MURDER BY A BOY.—A murder, attended by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, has been committed at Hungerford. The murderer is a boy of twelve years of age: he is in custody, and has confessed. It appears from his statement that he was sent by his master, a rope-maker, to the downs to cut furze. On his way, he met with a little boy, about four years of age, and invited the child to accompany him, which he did. The bill-hook used by Sopp, the lad who is now in custody, was loose at the handle, and, while it was being used, the blade came off and struck the child, Silas Rosier, on the head, knocking him down. He kept rolling about; and Sopp, being afraid it would be thought he had done it on purpose, cut the poor child repeatedly on the head with the bill-hook, and killed him. In the afternoon, Sopp worked with his master, and was observed to be agitated. When the news arrived that the body of the murdered child had been found, Sopp immediately observed, "It is little Silas Rosier," and affected great sorrow, saying, "Any one must be very hard-hearted to kill a poor little boy like that." Having been seen in the child's company, however, on the downs, Sopp was taken into custody. He at first asserted his innocence, but seemed very much frightened, and the next day confessed to the facts. A verdict of Wilful Murder has been returned against him by the coroner's jury.

HOMICIDE.—A drunken quarrel took place on Friday week at the Fountain public-house, Mile-end-road. Robert Henshawe, who was much intoxicated, used very abusive language to a carman, named William Oliver; and, according to one account, a fight ensued, after the fifth round of which, Henshawe was unable to fight any more, and he shortly afterwards died. Henshawe's son gives a different account. He admits that his father was drunk, and that he quarrelled with Oliver; but he says that the latter knocked his father down, and he fell with his head against a fender, and was mortally wounded. Oliver is in custody.

FASHIONABLE MANNERS AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—Mr. Levy, a baker of Petticoat-lane, appeared a few nights ago at some private theatricals at the Garrick Theatre for the benefit of an aged man who would otherwise have gone to the workhouse. The benevolent performer, however, had had a quarrel, shortly before, with one Mr. Benjamin Meyers; and this latter gentleman, on the appearance of Mr. Levy as *Tom Tug* in the *Waterman*, went into a private box, and threw some flour over the amateur actor. A general riot then ensued. Seats were torn up, ornamental glasses broken; the men shouted, the women fainted; Mr. Meyers, after a desperate resistance, was dragged out by the manager, and the tumult was such that the performances came to a premature close. Mr. Meyers was brought up at the Thames police office, and, after receiving a severe lecture from the magistrate, consented to apologise to Mr. Levy, and to pay 5*l.* as compensation for the injury inflicted.

A ROMANTIC SCENE.—James Godfrey and Sarah Taylor were charged at the Mansion House with robbing the shops of silversmiths. One of the witnesses was a Mrs. Brown, who kept a disreputable house in Dean Street, Soho, and who said that the female prisoner, who lodged with her, was one of the class of women called "unfortunate," and that the man Godfrey had been several times to see her. The young woman passionately appealed to Mrs. Brown to withdraw this statement as not being true, and asserted she had only seen Godfrey for the first time on the evening she was taken into custody. Mrs. Brown, shaking her head, replied, "Oh, don't Mrs. Brown me! I know he is the man." The girl rejoined, "The person who used to be with me is young Harry, and he has gone to sea." At this point the mother of the girl came forward, overcome with shame, and said that her daughter had left her home, but that, if she would return, all should be forgiven and forgotten. The girl stated that she would go with her mother, and abandon her vicious life, if the alderman would permit her; and Sir R. W. Carden, who gave credence to her story, allowed her to depart. The man was committed for three months as a rogue and vagabond, there being no actual proof of any robbery having been effected, but only of several attempts at various shops.

THE BELLE-ISLE NUISANCES.—Mr. James Odam, the proprietor of a manufactory of manure near Maiden Lane, Islington, was summoned before the Clerkenwell magistrate for causing a nuisance. After the case had been argued for some time, Mr. Corrie recommended the inhabitants to send a memorial, with their signatures, to Sir George Grey. This was agreed to, and Mr. Odam was ordered to enter into sureties for his future appearance.

AN ORIENTAL FRAY.—A Chinaman, who has assumed the English name of Jem Roberts, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for cutting and wounding Amogotie, a native of Bengal. The prosecutor, whose clothes were saturated with blood, and who was examined through an interpreter, stated that on Saturday he was present at a quarrel with some Bengalese and Malays in the street, when he asked why they were

quarrelling, and endeavoured to pacify them. The prisoner then pulled out a dagger and stabbed him on the side of the head. The weapon, which was about six inches long, and as sharp as a razor, had the words "Liberty and Union" engraved on the handle, surmounted by the "Cap of Liberty." It was found by the police concealed in his boot. The prisoner denied having used it. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A ropemaker, residing in Bermondsey, was passing along Dockhead about seven o'clock in the evening, when he was surrounded by two or three men, and robbed of his watch. One of them was seized, and given into custody, notwithstanding a violent resistance. Subsequently, a woman was apprehended for being accessory to the robbery. Both have been remanded for a week.

STARVATION.—A woman in the last degree of starvation, and afflicted with disease, was brought in the course of Thursday to the Clerkenwell police court in the workhouse van. On being taken out and placed in a chair, she presented a most ghastly sight: her head dropped, and she appeared to be almost on the point of death. It appeared that she was the wife of a compositor on one of the daily papers, who, though earning a very good income, left her to starve while he himself rioted in debauchery. He had communicated to her a disgusting complaint, under which she was still suffering; and one of his daughters had attempted to poison herself in consequence of his ill-usage. The dreadful condition of the poor woman and her children having come to the knowledge of Mr. Dale, the vicar of St. Pancras, the overseer of that parish was communicated with, and went to the house, where the woman was found almost in a state of nudity, filthy, famished, and diseased. Before the magistrate, her shrivelled limbs were partially exposed, and the poor creature burst into tears. The man was in court, and was brought forward. He asserted that the charge was made up against him by his wife's relations. Finally, he was ordered to pay ten shillings a week towards his wife's maintenance, and the poor woman was handed over to the care of her brother, the children to remain with the father under the eye of the parish.—Ann Wood, the wife of a Spitalfields weaver, is under remand at Worship Street, charged with stealing two loaves. The woman burst into tears before the magistrate, and said her children were starving, and that this was the first time she had disgraced herself. Her husband, an emaciated man, confirmed her statement, and begged for mercy. He admitted that he had not applied to the parish for relief, because, had he gone to the workhouse, he should have been unable to seek for employment. The magistrate, who thought he had done very wrong in not applying, remanded the woman for a week—with what object it would be difficult to say.—The decisions in these two cases are far from satisfactory. The brutal husband who starves his wife receives no punishment, and is allowed to retain his authority over those children, one of whom he has nearly driven to suicide: the starving mother driven to a petty theft for the sake of her children is remanded for a week. Property must undoubtedly be protected; but when will the law learn that it is less sacred than life?

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

TWO RUSSIAN CADETS escaped on Saturday from the hospital attached to the War Prison at Lewes.

NEW INVENTIONS IN WARFARE.—It is understood that the late destruction at Sweaborg was chiefly effected by means of bomb-shells charged with a liquid combustible. We are informed that an invention precisely of the nature of these shells was communicated to Lord Hardinge, in April, 1854, by Mr. William Hutton, writer in Stirling. Mr. Hutton's communication was remitted to the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, with several others bearing on the same subject; and so lately as the 29th August last, the thanks of the board were conveyed to him for his invention. From the accounts supplied to their Government by the Russian authorities at Sweaborg, as to the operation of the shells charged with liquid, thrown into the town by the British fleet, Mr. Hutton is fully satisfied that the Admiralty had adopted his suggestion. The effects of these shells will probably soon be experienced at Odessa. Mr. Hutton has, he believes, discovered another preparation for charging bomb-shells, of a nature so fearfully destructive to human life that he has resolved not to divulge it. To the same gentleman were the Government, it is said, chiefly indebted for many useful hints with regard to alleviating the sufferings of the army in the Crimea during the course of the past winter.—*Scotsman.*

LOSS OF THE LOCHMABEN CASTLE.—A long investigation, instituted at Liverpool by the Board of Trade, into the circumstances attending the loss of this ship, belonging to Messrs. Jardine and Son, has been brought to a conclusion. The ship struck on the Bird Rocks on the 3rd of June last, while making for Quebec; but, when near them, no soundings were taken. She was abandoned by the captain, and he sold ship and cargo for 66*l.* She was insured for 10,600*l.*, but cost 16,000*l.* The inquiry took place before Mr. Mansfield and Captain Schomburg, the emigration officer at Liverpool. The result was, that, for evident inattention on the part of

Captain Turner, his certificate was withheld, to be sent to the Board of Trade, together with a report of the case.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—Intelligence has been received at Hobart Town that the Catherine Sharer, Captain Thomas, which left London for that port on the 13th of February with passengers and a general cargo, took fire at Port Esperance, in D'Entrecasteaux channel, on the 6th instant. Being unable to subdue the fire, the passengers and crew took to the boats, and got safely on shore. There were about nine tons of gunpowder on board, which exploded, blowing the ship to atoms. One portion of the mast, weighing two cwt., was thrown into the bush, and fell half a mile from the water's edge. The mail was saved, having been picked up two miles from where the vessel dropped anchor. The passengers were brought to Hobart Town on the 9th instant in a destitute and most deplorable condition, and were received at the immigration depot. One of the seamen is in custody on suspicion of having set fire to the vessel.

A VOYAGE IN A LONGBOAT.—The South American mail brings news of the manner in which the crew of the Enterprise escaped. The Enterprise was bound from Callao for Queenstown, and left the former place loaded with guano on the 26th of May. On the 25th of July she encountered heavy weather, which carried away her rudder, and otherwise so damaged her stern, that she leaked to such a degree that it was found necessary to abandon her the next day. Accordingly, the whole of the crew and passengers took to the longboat, with the intention of reaching Montevideo, eight hundred miles distant. During this perilous voyage, in a somewhat crazy boat, Mrs. Gardner was safely delivered of a daughter under circumstances of extraordinary privation and hardship, which continued without intermission for fourteen days—the period these unfortunate people were exposed to tempestuous weather, cold, wet, and their food saturated with salt water, and for the last day or two no fresh water to drink. This, added to the havoc that death was making among their small party—fifteen in all—must have been terrible. The carpenter, Israel Powell, was the first victim, on the 5th; William Norie, cook, next; and afterwards William Thompson, boy. Their sufferings arose from drinking salt water, and eventually madness carried them off. On the 9th of August, the Oriente, Captain Antonio, of and from Valparaiso, bound for Marseilles, fell in with the sufferers in lat. 39.30 S., long. 50 W., took them on board, and treated them with every kindness in his power to bestow. On the next day, the boy James Ladson died. On the 14th, the Oriente spoke the Cornelia L. Bevan, from Baltimore, bound for Montevideo. Captain Gardner and his party were transferred to her, and on the 25th of August arrived safely at Montevideo. At the hospital at this port the boy Richard Oliver died from gangrene in his feet, caused by exposure. Through all this terrible trial, Mrs. Gardner and the child survived, and both are improving in health.

IRISH MILITIA DISTURBANCE.—*Saunders's News Letter* contains the following account of a serious mutiny in the Kerry Militia, stationed in Limerick:—"On Sunday, when this corps mustered upon parade to march for chapel service, intimation was given that, by orders of General Chatterton, commandant of the district, they were not to be played to worship, as usual when in Kerry, by their band. As soon as this communication was made, the men became discontented, and a general disposition to mutiny suddenly sprang up from one end of the line to the other. Major Spring having called upon the most aggrieved in the affair to stand forward, a corporal of the Kerry Militia did so, and was immediately placed under arrest, and conveyed to the guard-house, having previously struck Major Spring. The entire body then revolted, broke from their position, proceeded to the guardhouse, and forcibly released the corporal, who was carried in triumph through the barrack square upon the shoulders of his comrades. The sergeant-major (Godly) was also struck on the occasion, and since then the entire of the Kerry Militia have been confined to barracks."

LORD ERNEST VANE-TEMPEST, episodes of whose social and military career have been occasionally before the public, has just left the Second Life Guards for the Fourth Light Dragoons, now serving in the Crimea.

MILITARY HONOURS.—The Queen has conferred the Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Marshal Vaillant, the head of the French army, who, as Minister of War, has had a large share in the organisation of the Allied expedition to the East. General Simpson has been honoured with a letter from the Sultan, congratulating him upon the result of the operations of the army under his command. Major-General Hugh Rose, C.B., who has, since the commencement of the war, been her Majesty's Principal Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army, is awarded the rank of Knight Commander of the Bath; and the Companionship of the Bath has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, Second Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Claremont, Military Commissioner at Paris, both of whom have served with the French army throughout the greater portion of the Crimean campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICA.—There is a great scarcity of news from the other side of the Atlantic. The most interesting statement is to the effect that a battle has taken place between the Sioux Indians and the United States troops, the latter to the number of four hundred and fifty, at Sandhills, near the north fork of the Platte river. The fight lasted several hours; but the Indians were at length defeated. A running skirmish for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians, among whom were women, made a stand, and fought desperately. General Harney, the American commander, lost six men killed and six wounded.—Yellow fever continues to rage at Norfolk, and has made its appearance at Canton, Mississippi. Two boxes, each containing 25,000 dollars in gold coin, transmitted to the Government from some land office out in the West, have been broken into, and rifle-bullets and sheet-lead substituted for the gold. The robbery was not discovered until the boxes arrived at the New York Sub-Treasury. Several aldermen and councillors of the New York corporation have been arrested on charges of official corruption. A riot has occurred at Georgetown, in British America, between some workmen and American fishermen, in which one of the former had his thigh broken by a pistol-shot.—In Mexico, a general amnesty for political offences has been announced; and the secret police is abolished. General Wall has arrived at New Orleans from Mexico with the intention of following the fortunes of Santa Anna. He has refused to join the new Government, and turned over his command to General Dastro, who is expected to declare in favour of the plan of Ayutla.—A revolution has broken out in Monte Video, in consequence of a decree (subsequently revoked) abolishing the liberty of the press. General Flores, the President, has retired from the capital, at the head of nearly two thousand men, and, at the last dates, a sort of negotiation was going on; but a civil war seems imminent.

RACHEL AND THE "MARSEILLAISE."—The French Red Republicans at New York lately wrote a "round robin" to Madlle. Rachel, beseeching her to sing the "Marseillaise." To this request, the great actress replied as follows, according to the translation of the *New York Herald*:—"Dear Compatriots,—It is seven years since I have sung the 'Marseillaise.' Something, I know not what, had then given me a semblance of voice, and my health was still unimpaired. Now I am frequently exhausted after a performance. I should, therefore, really be afraid of compromising interests other than my own, were I to augment my fatigues. You will believe in the deep regrets which I experience at not daring to promise you that which you desire from me, when I assure you that I did love to sing the 'Marseillaise,' as well as I do to play my finest rôle from Corneille. Accept, dear countrymen, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.—RACHEL.—I beg the Editor of the *Herald* to be kind enough to insert this letter in his next number." Madlle. Rachel understands that a different state of things now exists in France to that which existed "seven years since," when she "electrified" Paris by chanting the Republican hymn.

AN IRISH PRIEST'S NOTION OF INCOME-TAX LIABILITY.—About two years ago, the Rev. Mr. Peyton, Roman Catholic priest of Blarney, in Ireland, had his goods seized for refusing to pay the income-tax, from which he claimed to be exempt on the ground that his income, as a Papistical clergyman, proceeded from a source that was not legally recognised. He has made a similar refusal once more. This specimen of the logic of Blarney is peculiarly Irish. Mr. Peyton claims to be exempt from a tax on account of the illegal nature of his income; as if evading the law were a thing to be rewarded! He states that the law will not allow Roman Catholic priests to recover their dues; and this is unquestionably a great hardship and injustice. But it is manifestly absurd to claim exemption on the ground of the illegal nature of the gain, especially as some wiser mode of opposition might be found. Considerable excitement and disturbance took place on the sale of the horse which was distrained.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a boy killed by the explosion in Greenland-street, Liverpool, during the thunder-storm of Thursday week. The proprietor of the fireworks manufactory said that the explosion must have been caused by an agent entirely distinct from the fireworks, the whole of which he had since found among the ruins unexploded. It is presumed that the explosion was caused by the lightning, acting on an escape of gas. A verdict was returned to the effect that the boy had died from the effect of injuries caused by an accidental explosion.

A MAN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A WALL.—Michael Kearney, a labourer, was walking along Wapping, Liverpool, when an old wall fell over and buried him beneath its ruins. Two hours elapsed before he could be extricated, and, when he was at length got out, he was found to be dead.

THE SULTANA ANNE KATTE GHERY KRIM GHERY (who died in June last) was a young lady belonging to Edinburgh, who became the wife of the Sultan of the Crimea in the following manner:—About seventy years ago Catherine of Russia invaded the Crimea, deposed the Sultan, and annexed the Crimea itself to the Rus-

an dominions. Some forty years after that event, or about thirty years back from the present date, the deposed Sultan, or more probably the son of the deposed Sultan, visited Edinburgh. While there he was to be found in the first circles of the modern Athens. He became attached to a young lady—a Miss Nelson or Neilson—and married her. After the marriage, he took her to the Crimea. For many years, this Sultan has been dead. His Sultana went in June last the way of all the earth. Last winter, while in Edinburgh, I heard that the family of the deceased Sultan was resident about twelve miles from the river Alma. A small volume was published last winter by, I think, Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, on the subject of the Crimea. This volume is, on the title-page, said to be "By a Lady." The author is, I understand, Miss Neilson, a sister of the Sultana of Krim Tartary.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—A "League" with this title, having for its object the removal of bigoted Sabbatarian restrictions, has just been set on foot. We trust it will meet with that success which the justice, reasonableness, and true piety of the cause demands.

STATE OF TRADE.—The high rate of money, and the peculiar circumstances by which it has been attained, have led to a certain degree of dulness and uncertainty in the chief manufacturing towns; but confidence in the essentially healthy condition of the country appears to be unshaken. It is felt that, as long as the operations of the Bank of France continue, the Bank of England will be obliged to persevere in their measures of restriction; and it is therefore felt necessary to be cautious in speculation.—The strike of the colliers, employed by the New British Iron Company at the collieries in the neighbourhood of Ruabon, has been a most disastrous one. The turn-outs altogether have amounted to 2000, of whom the colliers, men and boys, numbered 1500. It has been calculated that at least 1500*l.* per week has been withdrawn from circulation in the neighbourhood. The distress thus occasioned has been very great; for nearly all the families have been thrown upon the parish, and the rates have been almost doubled. Some hundreds of the men have left to seek work elsewhere.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.—We are sure all our readers will be delighted to know that, by a strict interpretation of the law under which the poor Worcestershire labourer was fined for cutting wheat on a Sunday, the conviction is found to be illegal. The statute in question was passed in the highly moral and religious reign of Charles II.; and the penalty is to be enforced against all those who shall follow their ordinary calling on the Sabbath. Now, the "ordinary calling" of Williams was to cut wheat for other people—for hire; and, on the Sunday when he committed the "offence," he was working for himself, and not for hire. Sir George Grey, therefore, has declared his opinion that the conviction was illegal, and the fine has of course been refunded. For this wholesome and honest result, England is indebted, in the first place, to the right-minded correspondent who brought the case forward, and, in the second place, to the *Times*, which inserted the letter, and kept the fact before the public notice by its powerful and authoritative voice.—The decision of Sir George Grey was alluded to on the assembling of the county magistrates at Worcester, in Petty Sessions, on Tuesday morning. The Rev. John Pearson, the presiding magistrate on the occasion of the conviction, expressed his willingness to obey the Home Secretary's interpretation of the law; but a Mr. T. G. Curtler said he would make the same conviction over again. Others supported him in this; among them, two reverend gentlemen. Mr. Pearson having remarked that it was indeed a work of necessity for a barber to shave himself on a Sunday morning, inasmuch as it was a work of necessity for them all to shave themselves every morning, he was met by a cry of "Not now," and great merriment.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—London is healthier than it was in September. No death from cholera has been registered in the week that ended on Saturday, October 6th; but the deaths from diarrhoea were 51. The deaths from all causes were 951; namely, 260 from zymotic diseases; 210 from cancer, consumption, and other constitutional diseases; 320 from diseases of the brain, lungs, and other organs; 113 from infantile diseases and old age; and 24 from various kinds of violence. Of 5 sudden deaths, the causes were unascertained, and of 19 other deaths the causes were not specified. A coachman, aged 65, died in Marylebone Workhouse; his death is ascribed to destitution.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

DEATHS IN THE QUARTER.—13,012 persons died in London during the thirteen weeks that ended on September 29th, so that the deaths during the quarter were at the rate of 1003 a week. This presents a favourable contrast to the state of the public health in the corresponding quarter of last year, when 24,870 deaths, or 1913 weekly on an average, were registered in London. The decrease has been chiefly in the diseases of the zymotic class, which were fatal in 14,633 cases, including 9708 of cholera, 2069 of diarrhoea, in the 13 summer weeks of 1854; and in 3661 cases in the 13 summer weeks of the present year, when 106 deaths were by cholera, 1258 by diarrhoea. 196 persons, chiefly children, died of small-pox, 107 of measles, 534 of scarlatina, 389 of hooping-cough, 677 of typhus and other fevers.

192 deaths were referred to dropsy, 287 to cancer, 1645 to consumption. Among the diseases of particular organs, are 300 deaths by apoplexy, 235 by paralysis, 88 by epilepsy, 54 by delirium tremens, 431 by convulsions, 475 by diseases of the heart and great blood-vessels, 491 by bronchitis, 492 by pneumonia, 141 by teething, and 122 by disease of liver. Of the deaths by violence in London, 16 were by poison, 33 by burns and scalds, 19 by hanging, 21 by suffocation, 101 by drowning, 158 by fractures and contusions, and 17 by wounds. 2224 deaths, or one in six of the total number, took place in public institutions; namely, 1191 in work-houses, 744 in civil hospitals, 73 in military and naval hospitals, 78 in military and naval asylums, 14 in hospitals and asylums for foreigners, 14 in lying-in hospitals (7 women, 7 children), 94 in lunatic asylums, and 16 in 14 prisons. 3069 of the persons who died in London were males of the age of 20 and upwards; and of that number 83 were in government and local offices, 191 in the army or navy, 85 in or connected subordinately with the learned professions; 38 were engaged in literature, the fine arts, and the sciences; 363 were in the clothing, entertaining, and serving class; 167 were engaged in commerce, 343 in carrying, 75 in cultivating the land; 33 were occupied about animals; 523 on art and mechanic productions; 146 worked and dealt in animal substances, 393 in vegetable substances, 214 in minerals and metals; 215 were returned as labourers, without defining the branch of labour, 142 as persons of rank or property not in any office or profession.—*Idem.*

A DRUNKEN ENGINE-DRIVER.—George Dunwood, the engineer of the steamer *Duchess of Argyle*, got so intoxicated a few days since, that, when the steamer left Helensburgh, he could neither back nor set on the engines, and fiercely attacked every one who went into the engine-rooms to assist in the working of the engines. Ultimately, he was overpowered, and secured till the vessel reached her destination. On the vessel's return to Glasgow, when approaching the berth to land her passengers, the engines, instead of being stopped, were set on full speed, in consequence of which the vessel ran up a good way under one of the arches of the bridge, nearly carrying away the funnel and the paddle-boxes, to the great alarm of the passengers, but much more so of the captain (M'Pherson), who, on seeing the danger, fell down in a fit, and has since expired at Garelochhead.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The committee of this body has issued a second address, in which, after congratulating its supporters on the progress already made (such as the granting by Government of open and competitive examination, the reorganisation of the War Departments, the Admiralty instructions to spare no pains to secure fitness in the dockyards, &c.), plans for the future are set forth. The supporters of the Association are requested to use every effort to secure the success of the contemplated bill for taking the gift of junior clerkships in the civil service out of the hands of the Treasury, and throwing open the appointments to competitive examination. Meetings in all the Parliamentary boroughs are recommended, and the people are exhorted to petition. The document adds:—"These objects cannot be effected without a large expenditure. Hitherto, the subscriptions have been confined to the metropolis. London has subscribed first, because, having originated the movement, it was felt that the metropolis must set the example of subscription; but steps will now be taken for the formation of local committees, the enrolment of members, and collection of subscriptions throughout the country; and the committee are satisfied that sufficient means will be furnished them for a vigorous effort to teach the constituencies the value of Administrative Reform, and to be ready for the next election. But, however desirable it may be to obtain a large amount of subscriptions, it is still more important that the Association shall have the influence of numbers, and that it shall comprise all classes. Administrative Reform is neither a party nor a class movement; it wages no war against any order; it attacks no existing right; it seeks but the end of an exclusiveness that sets up party and incapacity, and shuts out merit. Men are to be found fit for the public service in every class; there are those amongst the humblest who, if the barriers against them be removed, will work their own way to independence and distinction through public usefulness. The Association desires their help, their energy, their counsel, their influence, their numbers; and it has therefore determined that, in future, every subscriber, from a shilling upwards, shall be enrolled and receive a card of membership."

THE LATE HEAVY RAINS caused so large a volume of water to pour down from the Highgate and Hampstead hills that the new sewer which is being constructed from Clerkenwell to Farringdon-street gave way. The water overflowed into a street near Saffron-hill, and washed away a temporary bridge in Castle-street. It is feared that the new sewer will not be found large enough to carry off the heavy floods which will at times pour into it.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A passenger train, at the Kidderminster station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, ran into a goods train, smashing a great many waggons, and throwing the guard of the goods train on to the bank at the side of the rail. He was greatly injured, and has since died.—John Gratrix,

of Gorton, who had been employed mowing slopes on the side of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, went to sleep in a state of intoxication on the line. A train in passing went over his leg, and cut off the foot; and death ensued in consequence. He appeared for some time quite unconscious of the accident.—Mr. Henry Stewart Sperling, a gentleman who was staying at a friend's house at Exeter, was run over on the South Devon Railway, and killed, his head being cut off and crushed in pieces. It appeared that he was depressed in his spirits, and that he deliberately lay down on the line, and allowed the train to pass over him. A verdict of Temporary Insanity has been returned at the inquest.—Charles and Alfred Miller, twins, aged fourteen, have been killed on the Great Western Railway at Ealing.—A train of fifteen empty carriages was being withdrawn from the Brighton platform at the London Bridge station, when, in consequence of the points being set in a wrong direction, the engine burst through the boundary wall and fell into the street below, dragging after it the guard's break and one first-class carriage, and completely blocking up the thoroughfare of College-street, Bermondsey. The driver and stoker leaped off just as the engine was going over, and the street below being empty, no personal damage was received.

COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—A ferry-boat on the Mersey came into collision on Sunday night with another vessel, which carried away a portion of her timbers, and caused the loss of two lives.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.—A terrific boiler explosion at Newcastle-on-Tyne has resulted in the deaths of five men and two boys, besides injuries to several others. A writer from the spot says:—"The body of the boiler at the time it burst spread out like a sheet. It flew through the roof of the mill, and carried all away before it. Striking two chimneys, it overthrew them and the furnaces, scattering the hot bricks and molten metal about, and burying several persons in the ruins; and, having broken the pipes which attached it to the other boiler, hot water was dashed about, which scalded several persons. The body of the boiler was hurled on to an embankment, and killed a blacksmith of the name of Abraham Dixon, as he was running out of a shed, having heard the noise of the explosion. Another portion fell through the roof of the chemical works, and took off three fingers of a boy, and the end was dashed over a hill-top into a lumber-yard, but, though several persons were standing about, no one was injured." After great exertions, several persons were dug out of the ruins, and of those who still lived, two are thought to be in a precarious state.

STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—A sitting for the final examination of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates was held on Tuesday at the Court of Bankruptcy, when a further adjournment of two months was agreed to. The balance-sheet will not be ready for a month, and some time must be allowed for its investigation. Meanwhile, it is thought some further progress will have been made with the criminal charges against the bankrupts. A number of additional proofs and claims have been admitted under the joint and separate estates, and a question has been raised with reference to those arising from a connexion between the respective firms of Strahan, Paul, and Co. and Halford and Co. The total debts and liabilities will, it is estimated, reach from 700,000*l.* to 800,000*l.*, and the assets about 100,000*l.* The amount of property already realised is 44,000*l.* With regard to an allowance to the bankrupts, it was intimated that the assignees are willing to continue it for one month longer to Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates, with leave to apply for its renewal; but Sir John Dean Paul, having drawn a certain amount from the bank shortly before the suspension, is considered not to be entitled to any similar assistance. Since their liberation on bail, the bankrupts, it was mentioned, have sedulously applied themselves to the preparation of their accounts.

MRS. BROUGH.—This unhappy woman, who was tried at Guildford for the murder of her six children at Esher, and who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and respecting whose state of mind there was much discrepancy of opinion, has, since her confinement in the criminal department of Bethlehem Hospital, been under the constant surveillance and care of Dr. Hood, the intelligent resident physician to that institution. Dr. Hood has frequently stated to persons visiting Bethlehem that he entertains no doubt of Mrs. Brough's brain being diseased and her mind deranged. Since her confinement in the Bethlehem Hospital, her insanity has clearly shown itself to all the officials and nurses. The justice of her acquittal is thus conclusively established. This must be satisfactory to all who were engaged in that painfully anxious and responsible investigation, but particularly so to Dr. Forbes Winslow, and the other medical witnesses who, in consequence of their evidence in favour of Mrs. Brough's insanity and moral irresponsibility, were exposed at the time to much animadversion.—*Lancet.*

THE BALLINASLOE HORNED CATTLE FAIR, which has now closed, was one of the largest that has been seen in the town for several years. The quality of the animals was admirable.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES IN IRELAND.—Colonel H. A. Herbert, speaking at the anniversary meeting and dinner of the North Kerry Farming Society, congratulated his hearers on the improvement in the rate of wages, and on

the more comfortable condition of the labourers in point of dress, but regretted that their dwellings are still as wretched as in former times.

REFORMATORIES.—The first stone of the St. Pancras Preventive and Reformatory Institution, to be situated in the New-road, near Gower-street, and intended to accommodate one hundred inmates, was laid on Wednesday by Lord Robert Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dale, vicar of St. Pancras. A very large police force was present, the authorities at Scotland-yard having had some reason to anticipate that Lord Robert Grosvenor would meet with a riotous reception from the opponents of his defunct Sunday Trading Bill. But we are happy to say that no such interruption, which would have had the character of pure vindictiveness, occurred, his lordship having been cordially received. Several of the friends and supporters of the Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory met on Wednesday evening at Grove House, Brixton Hill, the seat of the institution, to bid farewell to nine of the inmates who are about to go out into the world to earn their livings. The proceedings were highly satisfactory.

THE "TICKET-OF-LEAVE" SYSTEM.—Mr. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, delivered a charge at the opening of the Quarter Sessions at that town, in which he defended the "ticket-of-leave" system. He admitted that its operation had by some been exaggerated for good, but he also contended that it had been exaggerated for evil. According to his calculation, from eighty to ninety per cent. of convicts discharged with tickets-of-leave are permanently reformed. He threw great doubt on the assertion that gaol chaplains can with ease extort a hypocritical confession of repentance from convicts, and asserted, from his knowledge of prison clergymen, that, as a body, they are little disposed to rely on fallacious tests. The so-called "ticket-of-leave men," who are supposed to be such dangerous members of society, he held to be not ticket-of-leave men at all, but convicts, who, having finished the term of their sentences, are placed less under the control of the law. He concluded by making some suggestions:—"Let an account be opened with each prisoner, placing to his credit the value of his labour—the real value, if productive labour can be found; an assumed value, or rather a value upon an assumed scale, if his labour be not of a productive kind. Let him clearly understand that each day's labour will tell upon his liberation. If large in quantity, and good in quality, it will materially advance him on his way. On the other hand, if deficient in either of these attributes, his progress will be retarded. But a distant future, however bright—and no brighter prospect can open to the eyes of a prisoner than that of liberty—will not suffice without some hope of benefit nearer at hand. Let the prisoner then be allowed to expend a part of his earnings in the improvement of his diet. By acting on these principles we shall have provided for training him in habits of industry. But although industry will, when he leaves his prison, furnish him with the means of honest maintenance, yet, unless he has learned the art of self-government, he will not be effectually protected against the temptations to fall back into evil courses by which he will be assailed. Let him, then, be informed that every subtraction from the fund created by his labour for the indulgence of his palate will, like indolence, retard the hour of freedom. Thus he will be taught economy."

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—An Address of Congratulation to the Queen on the fall of South Sebastopol has been passed by the City Court of Common Council, after a slight opposition, the dissentients alluding to the bad management of the war and to the fact of the town having been mainly taken by the French.

HIGHBURY BARN.—A license for music and dancing has been refused for this old-established place of amusement, on account of that kind of entertainment having gone on there for the last year without a license, and of disreputable characters having assembled.

THE INDIAN SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—The college is a Gothic cross—a reminiscence of Oxford, and beautiful as it is in many respects, we should prefer something else, to project against a background of palms and tamarinds. It is built of the soft rose-coloured sandstone of Chenar, and the delicate beauty of its buttresses and pinnacles, wrought in this material, make us regret that the architect had not availed himself of the rich stores of Saracenic art, which the mosques and tombs of the Mogul emperors afford him. Gothic architecture does not, and never can be made to harmonise with the forms of a tropical landscape. The plan of this college is unique, and has of late been the subject of much criticism. It was established by the East India Company sixty-three years ago, for the purpose of instructing the children of Brahmins in the Sanskrit Philosophy and Literature, and since the construction of the new building, the English college has been incorporated with it. The Principal, Dr. Ballantyne, who is probably the profoundest Sanskrit scholar living, has taken advantage of this junction to set on foot an experiment, which, if successful, will produce an entire revolution in the philosophy of the Brahmins. The native scholars in the English college are made acquainted with the inductive philosophy of Bacon, while the students of Sanskrit take as a textbook the Nyaya system, as it is called, of Guatama, the celebrated Hindoo philosopher. There are many points of approach in these two systems, and Dr. Ballantyne

has been led to combine them in such a way as finally to place the student, who commences with the refined speculations of Guatama, upon the broad and firm basis of the Baconian system. The latter is thus prepared to receive the truths of the physical sciences, a knowledge of which must gradually, but inevitably, overthrow the gorgeous enormities of his religious faith.—*A Visit to India, China, and Japan.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 13.

MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON PEREKOP.

Hamburg, Friday.

The following despatch has been received here to-day:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.

Prince Gortschakoff, under date of the 9th inst. writes as follows:—

"The enemy has made a movement in advance from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but, meeting with the advanced posts of the left flank of our army, they retired.

"The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janyssata."

A despatch in the *Times*, dated "Vienna, Thursday evening," says:—"Up to nine o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant, the fleets had undertaken nothing against Odessa."

A band of Montenegrins has made an irruption into the Herzegovina, and in doing so has violated the Austrian territory near Krivoscia.

The trial of the Angers rebels has commenced. It seems they came into Angers on the night of August 27th, to the number of six hundred, armed with deadly weapons and with instruments of house-breaking; and had it not been for the energy of General Angell de Kleinfeld, who, at the head of a very small garrison, surprised and defeated the insurgents, the town would have been in their power. The trials are not yet finished.

A despatch from General Simpson, dated Sept. 21 contains the following:—

"I have received a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Ready, 71st Regiment, commanding Her Majesty's troops at Yeni-Kaleh, reporting the proceedings of a trilling affair, in which a detachment of the 10th Hussars, in company with the Chasseurs d'Afrique, were engaged on the 21st inst. with the Cossacks.

"Colonel D'Osmont, commanding the French troops at Kertch, received information that the Cossacks were collecting and driving away all the arabas from the neighbourhood, and, as he determined to endeavour to prevent this, he invited the assistance of the English cavalry to co-operate with the Chasseurs d'Afrique. For this service, Lieutenant-Colonel Ready ordered two troops, commanded by Captains the Hon. F. FitzClarence and Clarke, of the 10th Hussars.

"The Cossacks were supposed to have assembled their arabas at two villages, named Koss-Serai Min and Seit Ali, equidistant from Kertch about fifteen miles, and from one another six and a half. Captain FitzClarence's troop was ordered to the first village and Captain Clarke's to the latter. At each of these villages they were to join a troop of the Chasseurs d'Afrique who had preceded them. On arriving at Koss-Serai Min, Captain FitzClarence found both troops of the French Dragoons, and immediately sent off an order to Captain Clarke to join him that night; the letter was unfortunately not delivered until the following morning. In complying with this order, Captain Clarke, whose troop consisted only of thirty-four men, fell in with a body of about fifty Cossacks, which he immediately charged and pursued; but, as they were soon reinforced by upwards of three hundred, he was forced to retire upon the village, with a loss of his sergeant-major, farrier, and thirteen men taken prisoners.

"Captain FitzClarence's troop, with the Chasseurs, the whole under the command of the officer commanding the French troops, having seen a large body of the enemy, skirmished with them at some distance, and moved in the direction of the village of Serai Min, where, after having joined Captain Clarke's troop, the whole force commenced their march upon Kertch.

"At about the distance of half a mile from the village they were attacked by a large body of Cossacks, who were, however, beaten back by repeated charges.

"From information that has since been received, the Cossacks were supported, within a quarter of an hour's march, by eight squadrons of Hussars and eight guns."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

Public Affairs.

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

THREE MANIFESTOES.

THERE are signs in the sky, and none of them peaceful. The CZAR, addressing his children at Moscow, proclaims that God is with the right. He is not less a Pagan than the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. We fight in this war, under the protection of rival deities, as did the assailants and defenders of Troy. The English thank Heaven for its especial interference in their favour—though they were beaten at the Redan. The French, who gained the victory, are assured that Providence gained it for them, though they had the best position (and disposition) on the day of the assault. ALEXANDER THE SECOND, however, utters grateful ejaculations to his particular Providence, which had nothing to do with the French at the Korniloff Bastion, or with the wearied regiments flung upon the bloody Redan; but accompanied Holy Russia across the Harbour, and settled down in the Star Battery. This accommodating Providence may shortly betake itself to Nicholaieff; or whithersoever else Prince GORTSCHAKOFF may be driven by the Allies.

We have no right to complain of the inauguration, in Christendom, of a Pantheon of Providences. We in England, no less than the MAJESTY OF FRANCE, are accustomed to speak, write, and pray, as if we were more necessary to Heaven, than Heaven is to us.

So much, by the way. As far as the CZAR's address has any tendency, it is warlike. He confesses his defeat, and appeals to the God of Holy Russia to retrieve it. Still, this Imperial cavalry captain urges, he will fight for the Crimea and for Christianity. Meanwhile, the German Governments continue to search for the terms of a safe settlement. The passage of propositions, of course, is secret. The diplomatists, catching what floats in the air, toss it up into a set of points, and offer, or "throw out," the suggestion of a conciliatory scheme. To all appearance the Allied Governments maintain a firm ground against all advances of this kind. They will, at least, impart to their policy whatever tone of dignity can be justified by the fall of the south side of Sebastopol. But they are not yet in a condition to treat at all, for their triumph, even in the Crimea, is as yet incomplete. And this brings to the surface a second manifesto.

The manifesto of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, in the *Constitutionnel*, semi-official, but inspired probably with the present tone of the Government. In this there is no indication of peace intentions. There are allusions to the probable "conquest" and "disposal" of

the Crimea; but the most positive statement of the writer is that Sebastopol, with the entire territory to which it gives importance, must be held as a material pledge to induce the CZAR's submission. Such is the programme—not a glimpse beyond. Not a reference to new fields or new enterprises. Turkey is in the foreground—a vacuum in the rear. From this manifesto there is nothing to be concluded, except that, as the CZAR repeats his challenge at Moscow, the FRENCH EMPEROR and Lord PALMERSTON take it up in the Western capitals.

It seems impossible that the war should not proceed, unless some alarm raised by the revolutionary party should warn the Governments to settle their differences, and close the ranks of the Holy Alliance. That great confederation of despotisms, by applying its whole force to repress every liberal movement, however partial, has been successful during forty years in maintaining its European ascendancy. It is now dissolved, temporarily. Every month of war dissolves it further. An extended conflict would annihilate its foundations. The danger is, lest by any act of incautious patriots, the dynasties should come to a sense of their position, and postpone the satisfaction of their jealousies to secure the existence of their thrones.

The dynastic organs throughout Europe profit by the disclosures of the republican party. They remind the great powers of those common interests which, despite temporary differences, should hold them together in conservative unity. Great Britain herself supplies an illustration of this policy. In the interval between her German negotiations she importunes the wretched Governments of Spain, Naples, and Greece so far to modify their conduct that they may preserve their relations with legitimacy. The blows hitherto directed against Russia have no tendency to shake the basis of her absolutism, or to loosen her hold on the conquered provinces of Europe. France follows a similar course. With the exception of her Italian intrigues, which have already caused a flaw in the Napoleonic alliance, she labours only to confirm the government of the sabre in the west and south. Austrian co-operation is desired as a counterpoise to the co-operation of England. "Civilisation and liberty"—the public pretences of the war—have not one friend among its directors. "Authorised" armies alone are employed; courtly alliances alone are sought; diplomatic principles alone are recognised;—the nations have but to pay, fight, and submit to any forms of oppression that may be imposed on them when the sceptred gladiators cease contending.

But a third manifesto, followed by a cloud of small insurrectionary circulars, appears to dispute the propositions of diplomacy. It is the manifesto of KOSSUTH, LEDRU ROLLIN, and MAZZINI, and, unfortunately, teaches as much to the enemies as to the allies of the liberal cause. These three illustrious leaders point out to the absolutist governments the lines by which they may be attacked, and, in this respect, we cannot but question the necessity of issuing such proclamations. The French Government confirms this view by allowing the triple Manifesto a free circulation in France. If the liberal party has an organisation, public circulars are superfluous; if not, they expose the fact, besides putting the dynasties on their guard. It would be curious, as an historical inquiry, to examine retrospectively the beginning of great movements, that the success of sudden, unannounced outbursts might be compared with that of revolts against watchful governments, warned that their domestic foes had hauled down the flag of truce.

However, these statesmen have their plans, as to the nature of which it is not for us to enlighten their enemies. Whatever may have been the grounds upon which they decided on a public exposition of their views, they have described "the situation" with general accuracy. Russia, defeated at Sebastopol, and inflamed by magniloquent and martial tirades, has entered on a conflict of indefinite duration. She has been overcome—but only at one point. The result is to produce, not humility, but exasperation. The fortified line of the Baltic shores is still unbroken; the empire has neither been penetrated nor exhausted, for it is fed in profusion across the neutral territory of Prussia—neutrality signifying in this case, that Prussia, without having to resist the Allies, is free to assist Russia. The Allies, themselves, have not much excuse for pride. The military Government of France, with all the advantages of secret, rapid, and concentrated action, and the constitutional Government of England, in two years, have spent the blood of a hundred thousand men, and a hundred millions of treasure, with the effect of reducing one side of Sebastopol, leaving a few ruins on the shores of two seas, and harassing, with an incomplete blockade, the commerce of Russia. Even their victories do not prove them irresistible.

Without overwhelming Russia, the war has partially dismembered the confederation of absolutist governments. They stand temporarily apart, though a revolutionary union, publicly announced, may drive them together. The Emperor ALEXANDER THE SECOND, defending his own territories, is no longer the chief Conservative of Europe. FRANCIS JOSEPH, with an army in the Principalities, another in Lombardy, a contingent in Rome, a military "demonstration" along the German frontier, a vast force engaged in Hungary, can nowhere concentrate his powers. Prussia, in the agonies of reaction, awaits a *coup d'état*, and its consequences. The little governments of Germany and Italy are under arms, terrified by the menacing eclipse. An ominous intellectual agitation—the circulation of strange theories—the galvanic activity of the Church—the reappearance of the religious orders with their old pretensions—the gathering into groups of the dethroned dynasties and their supporters—the reign of a BONAPARTE in France—itsself a disturbing circumstance—the revival of antiquated claims, and the tendency of liberals to forget their differences at the approach of a general contest,—all this foreshadows a convulsion in Europe, to be consummated, possibly, by a war of opinions.

We saw useless bloodshed in 1848—vain sacrifices; the armies of liberty consumed in a hopeless war. And this compels us, while we look, full of heart and hope, to the future, to implore the generous friends of German, Italian, Hungarian, French, Russian, Polish freedom, not to risk by premature signals the success of that struggle which is going on, though not yet in a military arena, between the liberalism and the despotism of the old world. The time for a war of principles will come; but at what hour the governments ought not to know. Above all, it is painful to hear the summons of such leaders as MAZZINI and KOSSUTH die away without an echo.

OUR FRENCH PARTNER'S MONEY MATTERS.

WE last week explained the nature of the great credit companies which have fostered speculation in France, drawn forth the capital of the people, and placed it under the control of the Government. This week we have some of the facts of the working of the system, and it is desirable to watch the operation—not,

we repeat at present, for the purpose of pronouncing judgment on NAPOLEON'S St. Simonian projects, but for really placing ourselves in a condition to estimate those institutions, and still more to understand the interests of our own country in the progress of events. The interests involved in this subject, future as well as present, are so vast and so momentous, that no prejudice against the man should bias our observation.

In describing the character of the Société de Crédit Mobilier and its congeners, last week, we pointed out how the economical policy of the French Government furnishes a key to the political policy of NAPOLEON; how in establishing a connexion which amounted to solidarity between the different industrial and commercial enterprises of France, bringing the whole under the concentrated power of his one hand, he furnished a working model of the plan upon which he has constructed an alliance, including this country and Sardinia, and probably to include other states. We now have the working of these principles as they affect the monetary state of Europe, and, therefore, of England, and we may be assured that monetary projects are not excluded from the scope of NAPOLEON'S views or operations. On the contrary, he is himself, through his Ministers, directly acting upon the money market of Europe.

We say he is doing so, because not only do we find his personal adherents, such as DROUYN DE L'HUY and DE MORNAY, amongst the governing bodies of the credit societies—not only do we know that a PEREIRE could not have carried out his projects into the vast institutions which have been established, and have extended under State patronage for two or three years, if he had not had the positive active assistance of NAPOLEON—but we also find that the Governor and two Deputy-Governors of the Bank of France are appointed by the State; to say nothing of the fact that the whole condition of France and of the metropolis compel all men who have the opportunity of taking an active part in public affairs to subordinate their action to the will of the EMPEROR, who carries in his pocket the gigantic "Yes" and "No" of the whole empire. When, therefore, we find the Bank of France purchasing the 4,000,000*l.* sterling of bullion to sustain the public credit, and continuing to purchase, we must understand that it is acting under the approval or the expressed orders of NAPOLEON; and indeed that grand decree regulating the monetary tide is as manifestly a Napoleonic decree as any that we have read in the great characters of practical events. The state of France, therefore, monetary as well as commercial and political, is Napoleonic.

Let us, however, not ascribe too much to NAPOLEON. The drain of gold which has been exhausting the bullion of our Bank of England does not originate in France; nor does the stream terminate in France. Paris is not the bottom of the great abyss into which the stream is running. The bullion in the Bank of England, which stood at 17,500,000*l.* in June last, has since dropped to 13,000,000*l.* But the bullion of the Bank of France, which stood at 17,500,000*l.* in March, has now dropped to 10,000,000*l.* Here, therefore, is a lower level in Paris, a more rapid stream. The gold then flows further on: whither? In part the ultimate direction of the current is well known. Speaking generally, we may describe the circulation thus. London is the great reservoir towards which, as towards the most open mart with the most liberal prices, the gold of America and Australia flows; here then we might expect to find the highest level of the collected stream, and thence, from London it flows in a stream

which forks as it leaves our shores towards the East by many minor channels, to supply the wants of the war, to supply also the requirement of an increasing commerce in that quarter; and to supply, thirdly, a preference given for the English sovereign as a medium for circulation throughout the Mediterranean and the Levant, because it is so well minted, and so well trusted. The next branch of the stream flows, no doubt, into Paris, and thus percolates to many parts of the country where speculation has been fostering the outlay of capital—to the innumerable joint-stock companies and private associations which have been assisted by the credit companies in Paris. And the chief of these companies, in its dealing with Austrian railways, Ebro canalisation schemes, and other foreign projects, has ended in sending gold out of France. With Austria it has been beg, beg, beg, and borrow, borrow, borrow, except during the very brief period when she enjoyed the credit of an alliance with the powers, and she was enabled to plan and hypothecate her Bohemian and Hungarian railways. Russia is borrowing, and our impression that she is doing so by some covert if not private channel in many quarters at once, imitating, as it were, secretly, the great public loan of France, is confirmed by various circumstances, and by the disposition of commercial men to think that there may be something of that kind at work. It will be observed that many of these demands for gold are not strictly ascribable to NAPOLEON, but that we and he have to furnish for the time the war expenses of the enemy.

The plan of ramified connexion, amounting to solidarity, which NAPOLEON has carried out, however, has contributed to render France a percolator through which the stream of gold is with some facility conveyed towards Russia. We do not for a moment, indeed, suppose that it would be possible, if it were desirable, to arrest the stream. Free trade is as essential in money as much as in other articles, so that "money" be properly defined and constituted. But NAPOLEON has also fostered an artificial demand for money. He has developed schemes for commercial activity, designed to promote the apparent well-being of the middle classes. He has set going works not properly of a reproductive kind, to keep the working classes employed and contented. And, carrying out his guiding principle, he has thus effected a solidarity between the commercial progress of France and his own political position. To keep up a state commerce of this kind, however, is expensive, and it demands peculiar devices to control it. It gives the appearance at once of safety and vigour in the commonwealth, but it also affords enormous opportunity for jobbing by persons who can lend their hands in carrying out so grand a scheme. Men whom we see in the direction of the great credit companies will probably retire at the end with immense fortunes; we have yet to conjecture what may become of all the shares and shareholders. But the most remarkable consequence of the scheme is, that it has, to a certain extent, placed foreign countries in a condition of partnership, for many purposes, with the joint-stock associations of France. All Europe has a common money-chest, in which the coins are spun round slower or faster in proportion to the demands rather than the means of the many partners who dip their hands into that chest. No effectual barrier can interpose between the great money-box of France and that of England; and while we cannot in any manner estimate the unfathomable nature and extent of operation of French credit, we are compelled to share with it the common stock of gold.

The partnership is not one by which this country can profit. On the contrary, this country can be most useful to France by remaining in an independent position. The commercial state of the two communities is entirely different; their principles of action are different. We have already described the condition of French commerce. Our own was never in a state more perfectly intelligible, less speculative, or sounder. Some few years ago, large advances were made upon goods to be sent from India, and India remained disastrously indebted to our trade; while heavy consignments from this country hung on hand in all the Indian markets. That has been pretty well cleared off. When the gold discoveries were first made in Australia, immense speculative consignments by our merchants were attended by the novelty of direct consignments from the manufacturers; and the Australian markets were loaded with English property, rendering prices ruinously low by competition, and yet constantly arriving after the supply of demands from the other side. That also has now been cleared off; and the arrivals of Australian gold and produce in this country are effectually restoring the balance. Some time since there were great speculations in railways. When the war broke out, a Liverpool merchant, speculating in freights, bought up an enormous fleet which he could not keep going, and he "smashed." The American merchants habitually trade upon calculations which are safe enough if every post and every ship performs its destined course in the shortest possible time. Liverpool and London were largely engaged in American business, and when the crop failed, last year, with the smash of high speculators who had mingled fraud with gambling, there were disastrous consequences both to London and Liverpool. That is now corrected, and America will repay us handsomely in corn. Something else has been corrected: our merchants have not lavished speculative consignments; our manufacturers have not been making on speculation; there are, therefore, no back stocks to beat down the market all over the world, and transactions are generally effected at a genuine profit. Even the raising of bank discount—should it take place next week as it was expected this—would not materially influence profits, except through unintelligent interpretations it were to cause a panic, and then it would contract dealings, and so render existing stocks cheap in the market. Our commerce with all parts of the world—quite uninterrupted by war—has been so extensive, has moved so steadily, and must return such genuine profit, that dealers on a large scale are not likely to be moved by a mere rise in the price of money in the Bank. One or two per cent. discount can make little difference in the large profits of first traders as between country and country; and the prosperity of our trade, independently considered, is not, therefore, merely endangered by the inconvenience of a somewhat short supply of the circulating medium. On the contrary, the rise of price, by directing the gold current towards this country, will keep us perfectly safe. It will co-operate, and ought to co-operate, with other measures in drawing a strong line of demarcation between English and French commerce. This the Bank directors will of course have in view, and prevent them from unduly delaying the defensive enhancement of discount. Let us have as many dealings as possible; let us assist each other as much as possible; but let England stand firm upon her own ground, and then, while she suffers less from any vagaries in a neighbouring country, she will be able to render

more assistance to those of her commercial friends there who might be endangered. When France has carried out free trade thoroughly, then her position might become the same as our own, and she would be one of the most effective partners in the vast joint-stock company of the world. But she has much to do before that day.

SURVEY OF THE WAR.

THE immediate operations at the seat of war again furnish material for boundless speculation. The question discussed is not only what are the Allies doing, but what are they going to do? We cannot follow far in this track; we cannot pretend to divine the intentions of the commanders; we can only do, as we have done before, bring under the notice of the reader such new facts, or such old facts confirmed by new evidence, as may enable them to form an opinion as well as ourselves.

The first thing to remark, is that the war has been carried beyond the Crimea. With whatever intent, and that intent has not yet been disclosed, an Allied squadron, consisting of nine line-of-battle ships, twenty-eight steamers, and nine gunboats, left Kamiesch on the 7th October and anchored before Odessa the next day. The Ministerial *Globe* promised us an immediate bombardment, but, so far as the public are informed, that event has not yet taken place. Another report, derived from a questionable source, speaks of the fleet as subsequently threatening Otchakof and the estuary of the Dnieper.

The next fact to be noticed is the extension of the French positions in the Baidar Valley to the north side of the ridge overlooking Markoul and Koluluz. They were therefore complete masters of the Baidar Valley and the passes leading to the north. Taking a bird's-eye view of the positions, we see the advanced posts of the Allies stretching from the right over Markoul, through Ozembash on their left, and thence by the line of the Tchernaya to the plateau of Sebastopol. We shall see the line of the Russians with its extreme right at Fort Constantine, its centre on the Inkerman heights, its left behind the Mackenzie ridge, and its extreme left near Markoul. We shall see the outposts of the belligerents facing each other on the right of the Allies, and engaged in constant skirmishes in the valley of the Upper Belbek, and on the banks of the Upper Tchernaya. We shall see the Russian battery at Inkerman firing "pot shots" at the French on the Tchernaya, and the batteries established in Sebastopol engaging those on the north side. Over the plateau of Sebastopol, in the valley of the Tchernaya and the valley of Baidar, we shall see the soldiers busily engaged in drilling and road-making.

The third point attracting attention is Eupatoria. Here there are possibly 40,000 or 50,000 men, with two British cavalry regiments, and a division of French horse. The activity of the latter is indicated by their success on the 29th of September, when General D'ALLONVILLE defeated General KORF, and captured six guns; and by a recent move along the road to Perekop.

Combining these operations we get this result: the French have outflanked the enemy's left and gained the valley of the Upper Belbek. Should this movement be continued, it is reasonable to suppose that the Russians would fall back upon the defiles of Mangup-Kaleh and Albat; and thus their left would face to the east and occupy these defiles, which are in fact little more than the beds of winter torrents, cut deeply in the ranges of cliff-like hills that run from Aitodor in a northerly direction to Baktchi-

Serai. What further movement the French can make in this direction remains to be seen; but Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports that he has this week been beaten at Koluluz and Janisala. But we must take this in connexion with the occupation of Eupatoria in force, if we would estimate the pressure thus brought to bear on the enemy. And then we see that while the North side is bombarded daily, the left flank of the enemy is menaced, and a strong force is within three days' march of his line of communication with Russia. Simpheropol is now the strategic centre of the Crimea, and he who can hold that wins the victory. The expedition to Odessa is necessarily purely naval; the bombardment of that town would be a positive gain, as well as a strong diversion: the threatening movements of the fleet on the coast would constitute a diversion solely, but a diversion of considerable importance.

The value of Odessa to Southern Russia is almost as great as the value of Sebastopol. Odessa is the commercial capital of Southern Russia, and the emporium of her trade. Founded in 1792 by CATHERINE, stimulated by many privileges, supplying a great social as well as a great political want in those regions, Odessa has sprung up into a flourishing city, the pride of the CZAR. It is also a great military station. To destroy it, therefore, would be to inflict almost as heavy a blow on the power of Russia in the Euxine as was inflicted by the destruction of Sebastopol. We trust, therefore, that it is not only doomed, but that its doom will usefully affect the operations in the Crimea.

CANDIDATES FOR ITALY.

DIPLOMACY is the safety-valve of despotism. King BOMBA had worked his police-machine at high pressure, until Austria feared the effect of an explosion upon her Lombard provinces. Thereupon, three powers intervened—and the Bourbon dismissed his accomplice. Naples, for the present, is at peace. The British squadrons, hovering off the Bay of Beauty, will not enter, lest the people should accept the event as the signal of revolution. FERDINAND, meanwhile, unable to employ MAZZA as a minister, trusts to him as a private adviser. There has been only one reform in Naples: the King was a ferocious bravo; he is now a ferocious hypocrite. To Italians, therefore, the situation appears unchanged. The Neapolitans remain the victims of an abasing tyranny. The Lombard provinces, drained by Austrian avarice and scourged by Austrian brutality, only await an opportunity to detach themselves from the Hapsburg Empire. Rome is repeating the days of 1847. But in Naples especially, all parties regard the dynasty of the Bourbons as effete, and look anxiously for its successor.

At this point the Muratists present their idea. They propose to seat on the throne of BOMBA a man whose sole claim is that his uncle was a usurper, false, mean, and tyrannical. But contempt does not suffice to extinguish contemptible pretensions. MURAT, indolent and weak, is a desperate egotist; necessarily, because he is of the Bonaparte blood, and has, perhaps, a star. It is, therefore, important to quench his faction before the final moment arrives. Indeed, to accomplish this, it is only necessary that the patriotic Italians should unite. They represent all that is intelligent, independent, manly, in the peninsula. The Napoleonic section is composed only of unscrupulous or infatuated adventurers, scheming upon a contingency, with not a chance of success except through the disunion and infirmity of purpose upon which they rely to deprive the real Italian party of its hold upon the disaffected nation.

The recent acts of MANIN and his friends have produced great consternation among the Muratists in France and Naples. It was imagined that the Venetian president and the Republicans throughout Italy, by disavowing the constitutionalism of Piedmont, would divide the ranks of the Italian nationality, and open the way to a Bonapartist pretender. MANIN, however, with a patriotism in harmony with his character, has chosen the better part. He knows that it would be impossible, and unwise were it possible, to disaffect the Piedmontese towards their throne. Our readers have already seen the letter, published first in the *Opinione* of Turin, in which he prefers an alliance between the democratic and constitutional parties. In that letter it is well said that the Piedmontese, in order to deserve the support of Italy, must entertain national, and not municipal feelings. If the rallying of the Italians round the Sardinian flag be viewed merely as an aggrandisement of their King, or as a tribute to their importance, the Republicans can offer no countenance to a policy so selfish; but if VICTOR EMMANUEL's subjects, loyally valuing the independence of the Italian nation, put aside all considerations of egotism and the indolence of apathy to assert the principle of a free national life, they will draw to themselves the sympathy, the respect, and the aid of every man who has the liberties of Italy at heart. MANIN, referring to the Muratist intrigues, and to the declaration of RICCIARDI, has addressed to the editor of the *Siècle* the following letter:—

"A propos of a pamphlet about to appear under the title, *The Italian Question—Murat and the Bourbons*, you have published the declaration of M. J. Ricciardi. Be good enough to add mine, which is this:—

"Faithful to my principle—Italian Independence and Unity—I repel every scheme that assails it. If regenerated Italy must have a king, she can have only one, and that one must be the King of Piedmont."

Without passion, without personal antipathy, there is enough to condemn the idea of a Muratist kingdom in Naples. In the first place, it would vitiate essentially the principle of an Italian revolution. War against Austria, against the Bourbons, against the POPE, against the despicable DUKE OF TUSCANY, would be illogical and fruitless, unless it were a war of independence. To vindicate and to preserve that independence, the Italians must be united, which can never be the case while rival governments rule the peninsula—especially if one of them should be an alien, with the traditions of a disgraceful period, identified with conquest, usurpation, treachery. Muratism, not mad enough to propose itself as the sole successor of the Austrians, priests, and Bourbons, tends to establish a political dualism, fatal of course to the idea of Italian unity, and dangerous to the integrity of the peninsula. A region quartered in small divisions among various governments is a mark for military aggression. Such has Italy been. Such would Muratism compel it to continue. But its patriots have other aims: they desire to root out those foreign influences which have converted the loveliest land in Europe into an arena for conflicting armies of occupation, for reckless pretenders, for Austrians, Bourbons, and Bonapartists.

Even conceding the possibility, which has not yet been established, that two kings of the north and south of Italy could co-operate for a time to keep out the Austrians, it is obvious that causes of antagonism would exist from the first. As a Bonaparte, MURAT must govern upon Bonapartist maxims. Naples could not be the shame of France. Her institutions must be assimilated, whatever illusion might be created, to those es-

established by the head of the family. In Piedmont, on the other hand, constitutionalism, frank, bold, progressive, is to VICTOR EMANUEL the breath of life. He dare not encourage reaction if he would. The nation has known freedom and loved it. In this and in many other circumstances lie the sources of natural discord between a Neapolitan and a Piedmontese kingdom, between a national and a foreign dynasty, between a reigning hereditary Italian house and the government of a pretender who might, at any hour, witness the downfall of his family in France, and resort, as did his uncle, to the perilous friendship of Austria. Austria, at all events, if not France, would profit by the inevitable hostility arising between the two states.

We may be reminded, no doubt, that Naples, under the nightmare administration of King BOMBA, presents already such an antagonism to Piedmont. But the Italian patriots reply, at once, "BOMBA is our enemy, not our candidate." They conspire against him. In all human probability he will be overthrown by them; but why, if Italy be not utterly dead, incite foreigners to control her future? Why perpetuate the old principle which has already been the prolific source of sorrow and bloodshed? Why consummate one revolution by creating the necessity for another? MURAT, who is a French prince, of the kindred of LOUIS NAPOLEON, would, if mounted on the throne of Naples, be a mere *prefect* of the French Empire—and Italy, instead of gaining an independent sovereign in place of the cashiered Bourbons, would still be under the reproach and the peril of an alien rule. Further, a country in the occupation of one foreign power, is always liable to be invaded by another. In the event of a war between Great Britain and France, it would be English policy, supposing a French dynasty established at Naples, to destroy and supersede it. Thus Italy, punished for the ambition of her usurpers, would remain a theatre of contention, fettered, unhappy, hopeless. And here it is particularly to be noticed that in the Muratist pamphlets there is a studious display of hostility to England. France is promised, if she will favour MURAT's designs, a strong ally in that future conflict which will avenge Waterloo and humble the English nation. So far, indeed, is this infamous suggestion developed, that the man who affects to offer a solution of the Italian difficulty hints at a collusion of Great Britain with Austria to sacrifice the cause of Italy. But, when the Bonapartist usurpation perishes in France, on whom would MURAT lean, if not on the Austrian Empire, as did his cowardly uncle, betraying by his act the independence of the Italian people?

It would seem to a clear mind that to be at once the member of the Bonapartist dynasty, and the ruler of an Italian state, would be a false position, by no means honourable, and impossible to maintain. The Spaniards expelled JOSEPH; the Dutch expelled LOUIS; the Neapolitans expelled MURAT; and what must MURAT's nephew be, if under pretence of political heroism, he hazarded for Italy the terrors of a civil war?

We may understand the character of MURAT by studying that of his friends. Is SALICETTI, who recommends this "solution," a man of the purest fame? It is he who, once a triumvir of the Roman Republic, and a member of the MAZZINI Committee in London, advocates the candidature of MURAT—MURAT who, in the French Constituent Assembly, voted three times for the piratical expedition to Rome, to bombard the republican city, to quench its aspirations in blood, to force the inhabitants upon their knees

before an impotent and malignant priesthood. Can SALICETTI reconcile it to his patriotism that he, once a triumvir, should serve an assassin of Rome?

THE LAW OF CREDIT.

PERHAPS the question of credit and its true responsibilities may be settled by considering how the liabilities are naturally divided; and probably we shall find that the new law of limited liability is a step towards that division. Debts are of many kinds, some of them purely personal, others having very little relation to a particular person.

A man may desire to borrow money simply as a convenience, as he would borrow a spade or a pistol; and in such cases the loan is properly a debt of honour, a personal affair entirely; the neglect of payment constituting a personal offence, like ingratitude, but not properly cognisable by law. On the other hand, the borrower may make representations inducing the lender to supply the money upon grounds that are fallacious; a case of imprudence, if the borrower speak in good faith—of fraud, if he intentionally deceive. In case of personal debt, it would appear, the offence lies, not in the inability to pay, but in the fraud. On the other hand, there are innumerable cases in which it is advantageous and desirable to obtain credit upon the strength of specific property. All sorts of "securities" represent such property; and in respect to them the liability is necessarily limited to the amount they represent. It is a great advantage to commerce if specific amounts of capital can be placed at the disposal of third parties, without the owners of that capital becoming liable beyond the amount thus transferred. The law of limited liability recognises this want in our commercial law, and satisfies it to a great extent. It does more—it indicates a thoroughly sound principle. All debt must be paid out of actual means. Whatever the moral question may be, the responsibility can only be met by means; and you have no solid foundation for credit, in a mercantile sense, except the property itself, accrued or accruing. This would imply that the liability for debt, irrespectively of fraud, should lie upon property; and here we come to the true principle of division. The person is answerable for fraud—the property for debt.

Apply these principles distinctly, and we shall see that we gain a further advantage, if we can separate debts of honour, which are purely in the nature of personal promises, and as liable to be broken as pie-crust, from debts of business, which ought always to be based upon actual things or transactions. We shall do so in proportion as we extend the principle of definition with respect to liability, and as we can make each thing or transaction convey its own basis along with its responsibility. Most securities are an example, conveying the right to the property and the responsibility of the property in one instrument.

We should apply this division strictly if we were to recognise no personal responsibility for debt; except when fraud is distinctly made out; and, at the same time, if we were to require for every debt a distinct definition, not only of the transaction in respect of which the liability was incurred, but of the means by which it was to be met.* This is exactly applying the principle of the Limited Liability Act, securing the debtor against indefinite liability, and the creditor against indefiniteness in respect of means. Were such the actual state of the law—putting debts of

* Throughout this paper the word *personal* is used in its ordinary and natural sense, and not in its technical sense as a law term.

honour out of the consideration—no man would trust another who could not present him with some kind of security for the means of ultimate payment.

If we were dogmatising, we should hesitate to set down these ideas for consideration; but we know well that some of the keenest minds in the country employ the intervals of thought devoted to the business of the day in considering this very question; and these memoranda may at least aid in drawing forth further suggestions. One has already reached us, emanating from a mind as suggestive as it is noble in its sympathies:—

"I have sometimes thought," says our valued correspondent, "that the power of enforcing debts beyond a certain small amount might be confined to the Debtor's Banker, whose name should be publicly registered. The answer to a Debtor requiring credit would be, 'That is the division of labour of your Banker. Pay me ready money by a cheque on him, which I will tender before I deliver the goods. If he, whose business it is to know your affairs and your trustworthiness, will not accept your cheque, it would be wrong in you to ask such a favour at other hands; and if he will accept it, the favour is not required, so that *quicunque viâ datâ*, your proposal is inadmissible.'"

The development of Joint-Stock Banks,—if they conduct their affairs with prudence and avoid the temptations of fast times in trade,—promises already that something will be done to realise the suggestion, even before the expiry of that "century" to which our far-sighted friend consigns the fulfilment of his own suggestion.

HOW TO CREATE A MUTINY.

SOMEBODY has found out the way to make the regimental drum as useful in rousing to the battle of sect as drum ecclesiastic—the pulpit. Ireland, it seems, is *too* tranquil, and somebody has issued an order, enforced by Major DE ROLLES DE MOLLEYNES, for rousing a little spirit in the Kerry militia. That body was stationed at Limerick. It has been the custom in the regiment, contrary to a general rule in Ireland, for the band to play during the march to church—the soldiers being Roman Catholics. It seems that it is the rule in Ireland to permit the playing of the band only when the soldiers proceed to the Protestant establishment; a Protestant ascendancy still having sufficient influence in military quarters to compel that mark of disgrace and inferiority for Roman Catholic soldiers. The practice, however, has in some cases been waived, and the *Globe* mentions an instance:—

"The commanding officer of a regiment in Ireland, in which all but a dozen were Roman Catholic soldiers, caused the regiment to be marched out of barracks on Sunday in a body, with the band playing. The regiment made somewhat of a detour, dropped the Catholics near their chapel, while the Protestants marched on to church. We do not believe that the Christian spirit of the soldiers on either side would be injured by that considerate administration; or that Protestantism would be lowered in the eyes of the Irish people by the conduct of the commanding officer. Certain we are that it has had no effect on the loyalty of a regiment; for it has, like its Colonel, been distinguished for its gallantry in the Crimea."

It is not stated that there are any Protestants at all in the Kerry militia; the custom of band-playing was well established; and it had been productive of no inconvenience. But there are those who cannot tolerate tranquillity, who cannot be content unless their own sectarian feelings are gratified by compelling others to be uneasy if they are not converted; and it is for people of this kind that Ireland is too tranquil. By a new order, then, condemning a papistical band to silence, they succeeded not only in rousing the men to mutiny, but in rousing Limerick to a disorderly sympathy. The occasion is the more suitable for these proceedings, since we require every soldier that we

can to strengthen our defences at home, or to augment our forces in presence of the enemy. The order issued by Major DE ROLLES DE MOLLEYNES, therefore, is calculated not only to have the effect of rousing the Kerry militia and Limerick, but also in reminding the thousands of Irishmen that stand now undistinguished from Englishmen in the Crimea and in Odessa, that they are a degraded class whom their fellow-countrymen when in safety will revisit with humiliation and contumely. Major DE ROLLES DE MOLLEYNES may be said to have cultivated a mutiny which is likely to have fruit in other mutinies, before enemies as well as at home; for all Irish, wherever they may be, are reminded that, although the drum may march them into the presence of the enemy, it must not march them into the presence of their Creator; that equal as they may be when they are considered food for powder, they are not equal when considered as creatures of a common Father. They have an equal right to immolate themselves in attacks upon the Redan, but they have no equal right in the eyes of a DE ROLLES DE MOLLEYNES—no equal protection from the Toré General of the district in which Limerick is placed.

We wait to see what Lord PALMERSTON'S War Minister will be instructed to say to DE ROLLES DE MOLLEYNES.

ITALIAN LEADERS AT WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE uncertain tendencies of the revolution which, on the barricades, or on the battle-field, will probably, ere long, take place among the justly excited populations of Italy, have already been illustrated by the opposite character of the documents which have been published almost simultaneously, and partly in connexion with each other. We have before us the manifesto made by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin to Europe, the proclamation of Mazzini to the Neapolitan youth, the letter of Lucien Murat to the *Times*, the revolutionary national programme to the Sicilians, the adhesion of the Republican Manin to the House of Savoy, and the protest of the Neapolitan and Sicilian exiles against any dynastic question which is not founded on the free will of the people. Each of these documents takes a different view of the subject, each pretends to show the Italian people the way to Liberty, and each circulates through the Italian peninsula among partisans, sectaries, and patriots. What will be the ultimate result of these rival ambitions, these divisions, and this party spirit? How will they affect the impending struggle, which will probably decide for ever the future of a nation so noble and so long suffering?

Revolution is not easy, hence it is not a frequent event. To be successful it must be of rare occurrence, and have a determinate object; it should know from the past what dangers to avoid, what passions to raise, what to repress, and how best to direct the movement. In Italy, where a dozen revolutions have failed through the divisions fomented by governments, or parties who were the faithful servants of foreign powers, the lessons of the past are too well known, and the object to be attained too well defined. Mazzini's error seems to be an attempt to conduct and realise the revolution by an abstract idea. He has never studied the opportunities of the times, nor the actual condition of Europe, but, deeply immersed in dreams, constructs the destinies of the people, and comes forth from the silence of his chamber with a programme announcing to Europe at large, to Italy in particular, that (to use his own phrase) "*Kingdoms are ruined from the Idea*" that all is now ready, that republicanism has but to show itself, and forthwith Austrians, French, kings, popes and priests will disappear. Now, it needs no argument to prove that republicanism is on the distant horizon. It was destroyed as soon as born in Italy, it was treacherously crushed in France, and in our day it has never been tried in any other country. After these failures, is it likely at the present moment to be seriously contemplated in Italy? In France, besides Bonapartism and re-

publicanism, there is legitimacy; while in Italy, besides the choice between half a dozen tyrants, or the *Idea*, there is the Independence and Unity of the nation, an object far more precious to the Italian patriot than the mere substitution of one form of government for another. Opportunities do not therefore at present favour M. Mazzini's plans, and this of itself throws doubt on his political foresight; for policy, more especially revolutionary policy, may truly be defined "the science of opportunities."

These considerations have not escaped the more practical observation of Daniel Manin, for we hear him say, "I, a republican, raise the standard of union." The republican party, so deeply calumniated, offers a new act of self-abnegation to the national cause. That party says to the House of Savoy: "*Remember Italy, and we are with you.*" They say to the Constitutionalists: "Take thought for Italy and not for the aggrandisement of Piedmont alone. Be Italians, and not mere burghers, and we are with you; if not—not." There is a true appreciation of the actual state of Europe in the considerations which rule Manin's conduct. About ten years ago Count Cesare Balbo, a Sardinian statesman, whose name stands high in public estimation, wrote a book on the "*Hopes of Italy*," in which he proved that the future solution of the Italian question, as far as regarded Austria, would depend on the future dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The argument was simple enough, although it appeared very strange at the time. He took the principle of compensation as a basis, and showing how extremely difficult it would be to make new territorial arrangements in Europe without great and general events, he suggested that in the unavoidable partition of the European provinces of Turkey, Austria might receive a share as an indemnity for the loss of her Italian possessions. Liberals of every denomination laughed at Count Balbo's new idea; but his book, possibly from the want of others on similar subjects, was read throughout Italy—although rather as a curious specimen of speculative policy than as offering any serious insight into probable events. Count Balbo died at the commencement of the Russian war, but his book is now sought after, from the fact that all the hopes, fears, and projects of revolutionary diplomatists and kings, in short all the most vital questions of Europe, are now centred in the existence or destruction of the Ottoman Empire and the final solution of the Eastern Question. The circumstance, therefore, of Piedmont sharing the dangers and glory of the Allies in the Crimea is, to a certain extent, a pledge that she will be called in to share something more in the final European settlement, and this gives a certain air of prophecy to the idea of the Sardinian statesman. The adhesion of Manin with his section of republicans to Piedmont, while it adds strength to that State, shows her growing favour among Italians of every party, and is also a noble abnegation of individual opinion for the general good. We most heartily cheer the pure patriotism which has thus seized the only opportunity for the unity of Italy, and we trust it may find imitators.

While one republican leader has, for the last twenty-five years, stood firmly by his *Idea*, while a second is turning his eyes towards that land where the Italian colours still float, and where Italy as a nation may be spoken of without crime, a third conceals himself beneath the folds of a royal mantle, and, fearing to show himself openly to his friends, tries secretly to obtain a sceptre for a Murat so as to drive away the Bourbon, and then, perhaps, at some future time to get rid of Murat he would be ready to exhalt the Cap of Liberty. Murat, therefore, is a mere supernumerary in the drama; the principal actor is Mr. Saliceti, a man highly esteemed by his countrymen for his honesty and talent, and whom we would gladly justify for thus endeavouring to throw his country into the arms of a new foreign pretender, if such a proceeding were in accordance with the wishes of the more prominent of the Neapolitan and Sicilian refugees. These have, however, in two separate protests, one at Genoa the other at Turin, made known that "they think there is no necessity for the people of the Two Sicilies to manifest beforehand what shall be the form of government, or the dynasty that shall rule over them; this can only be determined in accordance with the rights and interests of the whole of Italy." Mr. Saliceti, a leading member of the European Committee, has thus lost the confidence of his republican friends, although the favour of an Imperial court, and the more efficient

money which Murat, when on the throne, may confer upon him, would seem to many a sufficient compensation for this loss. It is said that he has succeeded in obtaining a loan among Italian capitalists in aid of Murat's projects. Murat does not disavow his claims, but, on the contrary, explains on what grounds he intends to act; of course, according to the trick of all pretenders, he professes to give to the Italians everything they wish, while it is understood that his cousin is afraid to act lest suspicion should be thrown on his frankness. Thus we have the strange anomaly of proclamations and declamations by Italian republican leaders, united to imperial and princely letters, all breathing impatience for action, and each party ready to tear Italy into fresh portions.

Unfortunately they have forgotten Austria, who in the meantime, with German coldness and forethought, looks calmly on, makes preparations for war, adds fresh troops to those already under her command, and sees with satisfaction, if she does not secretly add to the multiplicity of discordant elements, whose existence is her life. Will not these considerations induce Italian leaders to enrol themselves under the "Standard of Union" raised by Daniel Manin?

MR. THACKERAY'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

THE last public appearance in England, previous to his departure for America, of the author of *Vanity Fair* and *The Newcomes*, took place on Wednesday evening at the Jews' Literary and Scientific Institution. The room was crowded—in fact, overcrowded; and some interruption had to be encountered at the commencement of the Lecture, owing to the struggles for place of the ticket-holders. "*Humour and Charity*" was the subject of the discourse, which consisted of a *résumé* of the six Lectures on the English Humorists with which Mr. Thackeray has already delighted the world. Some additions, however, were made in the form of brief criticisms on, and extracts from, living humorists, even including the works of the Lecturer himself. A summary of the chief points of the Lecture is thus given in a daily contemporary:—

"The object of the lecturer was to show that the humorist has a higher function than that of merely contributing to the amusement of his readers, his being the magic power to excite their charity, to elevate their turn of thought, and altogether to make them wiser and better than before. Mr. Thackeray's earlier illustrations of his position were received with silent attention, plainly indicating that the literature of the Augustan age of English literature is little better than a sealed book to modern audiences. His admiration of Addison was accepted upon trust, and his laudation of Steele excited merely curiosity; but when he came down to modern times, the hearty and repeated cheers proved how admirably he coincided with the general acceptance of the authors enumerated. The allusions to Charles Lamb evoked the applause of the elders; Thomas Hood met with more general recognition; but when the lecturer came down to Jerrold, Dickens, and the author of *Vanity Fair* the company gave decided indications that he had reached the level of every one's literature. As a question of quantity, the applause was pretty equally divided between *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Vanity Fair*, but some deduction must be made for the personal presence of the author of the great novel of the century. In this portion of the lecture, and *à propos* of popularity, an admirable use was made of some of our cheap current literature, to which was given as a pendant a visit made by the lecturer to a penny theatre, the description of which elicited shouts of applause. The object of both passages was to show that the popular feeling is always with the weak against the strong, and can only be successfully appealed to by showing up a struggle between 'minions of the aristocracy' and chivalrous men in mole-skin, which invariably terminates in the complete triumph of the latter. Throughout, Mr. Thackeray contended, and proved to the satisfaction of his audience, that the pen of the humorist is always enlisted in the cause of love and charity, and that it invariably does good service in fostering both those valuable qualities of erring humanity."

THE TESTIMONIAL TO SERGEANT BRODIE.—The movement, originated at Canterbury, in behalf of this ill-used non-commissioned officer, is progressing satisfactorily, all classes sympathising in his present position, caused solely through his preventing a hostile meeting between two of his officers. Among the list of subscriptions already received stands the name of the Earl of Shaftesbury for 5*l*. A letter has been published from a police-sergeant, enclosing a subscription, and speaking in enthusiastic terms of Brodie's character.

A NEW PLANET.—Dr. Luther, of Bilk, announces that on the 5th of October he discovered a new planet. The exact locality of this new planet is at present very indistinctly stated.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

BEFORE us lie the *British Quarterly*, *London Quarterly*, and *Irish Quarterly Reviews*, and the batch of Magazines. To give in reasonable space an account of so much Literature is out of the question; we shall, therefore, dot about from subject to subject, selecting an article here, a passage there, and so try to "do our spiriting gently."

One thing is noticeable in these periodicals, and that is the gradual increase of attention bestowed on science. In the *British Quarterly*, NEWTON furnishes a good article, and in the *London Quarterly*, COPERNICUS, the story of whose life is less familiar to that wondrous personage the General Reader (who is popularly supposed to delight in all the bad books and shallow philosophy written for his especial benefit, and who must have a very peculiar organisation if that supposition be true); indeed, it is for G. R. that reviews are mainly written, to supply his leisure with the fruits of many men's labour. G. R. is even more fond of the portable erudition than of science. He especially delights in those retrospective glances at the past, which tell him something, not too much and not too elaborately, of the men of old. Reviewers are the bees gathering honey from the heather of dreary commons. They tell him, for example, the whole story of SPENSER's life (as in the *British Quarterly*), with remarks on SPENSER's poetry, which save the trouble (G. R. is fond of opinions ready-made) of a lengthened cultivation of that much-neglected poet; and which perhaps, in a lucky mood, may even urge him to take down the *Faëry Queene*, and so do him a benefit. That SPENSER is little read is a fact no one disputes; but the reason why he is neglected, and neglected in spite of exquisite and obvious beauties, in spite also of the enthusiasm of certain admirers, surely lies in the simple fact that he is tedious? There will always be a class of purely poetical readers who will delight in SPENSER, and always the vast public which declines his acquaintance. We remember MONCKTON MILNES once humorously answering the question put to him whether he really admired SPENSER, with—"Is that a public or a private question?" Publicly, all poets are bound to admire him; privately, they leave his volumes to the undisturbed researches of dilettante spiders.

SHAKESPEARE's *Minor Poems* also, in spite of the Shakspearian idolatry, are less read than their admirers patiently acknowledge. BELL's edition, recently issued, and the article on that edition in *Fraser*, will give many the desire to read, or re-read, these poems. By the way, when ROBERT BELL and his Critic announce as a novelty the fact that SHAKESPEARE's reputation as a poet was, for his contemporaries, mainly founded on the poems, and not upon the plays, do they not both overlook the striking but indisputable fact that plays were not then regarded as literature, in the sense we now regard them, but simply as theatrical pieces, very much as the plays of our day are regarded by us? BEN JONSON was laughed at by the wits for calling his plays "works." And this we take it is the reason why *Venus and Adonis* went through six editions, while the most popular of the plays, *Romeo and Juliet*, was printed only twice.

Really novel, and very interesting, is the fact (if fact it be) which BELL has advanced respecting SHAKESPEARE writing for the stage long after he had quitted London, and settled down into a country life. Novel also is the notion advanced by the Critic in *Fraser* respecting the revival of learning, which we quote:—

The revival of classical learning in the sixteenth century is generally spoken of as if the classics had been till then unknown. The great revolution of opinion which marks that period is supposed to be mainly attributable to the new light which the literature of ancient Greece and Rome shed upon the world. Never was there a more flagrant example of the confounding of cause and effect. The darkness, or whatever it may be called, of the middle ages, was a thing deliberately chosen in preference to the light of the classics. Clemens Alexandrinus, and Gregory Nazianzen, knew Plato much better than Picus Mirandola, Leo the Tenth, or Erasmus; but they preferred St. Paul. Ambrose and Augustine were familiar with Virgil, Horace, and even Martial; but they thought David and Isaiah on the whole greater poets. Later, and in the very grossness of mediæval darkness, Thomas Aquinas was perfectly acquainted with the classical authors, and might have written as learned commentaries on the vices which constituted their inspiration, as Scaliger or Brunck; but he thought he was doing better for the interests of mankind by commenting on the Bible. It was not, then, that the long-neglected classics were, in the sixteenth century, suddenly discovered in the recesses of some library, and that, when laid open, they diffused a flood of light over benighted Europe. The true statement of the case is this: the minds of thinking men had then become assimilated to the classical modes of thought, and were therefore prepared to appreciate the classics. Petrarch, Dante, and Boccaccio in Italy; and in England, Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, had, upwards of a century before the revival of learning, as it is called, adopted as much of the classical feeling as found acceptance in their age.

While we are drawing on *Fraser* for extract, we must not pass over the striking description of a night in the forest given in the "Excursion to Point Manabique." The writer, overtaken by a storm, creeps into a hut. How fine is the mysterious terror of the following:—

The thunder, however, gradually ceased, but the rain fell heavily for some time longer. Then, for a short while, nothing was heard but the dripping of water from the leaves of the forest-trees, and the hoarse voice of the billows. One by one, the stars peeped out from behind the receding curtain which had veiled them. I also ventured out of my retreat, and lay myself on the sandy beach to eat my supper, for I dared not sleep, through fear of being picked up by some roving jaguar or alligator. I was absorbed in reflection, when suddenly I perceived out at sea, within about half a mile off

the coast, a large black mass advancing towards me. I strained my eyes to pierce the darkness which separated me from it, and clearly discerned a small light, or lantern moving regularly up and down. I knew by this that it must be some ship sailing fast to destruction. Without losing a minute, I set fire to the rancho, and in a few seconds a column of flame was towering high up in the air, and casting a ray of light through the surrounding wilderness. My signal was perceived, and the vessel soon tacked out of sight.

Having thus saved the ship, he proceeds:—

I heaped up some wood on the fire, and determining on taking a few hours of repose I cocked my pistols, rolled myself up in my blanket, and lay down. I had reckoned without the sand-flies and nocturnal sounds. Everything at first was still. The beautiful red, green, and yellow fire-flies were flitting by thousands through the air. Gradually a sort of humming sound reached my ear, proceeding from the depths of the forest. It swelled and waxed louder and louder as it seemed to approach me. Ten minutes more and I was in the midst of the most infernal concert that ever fell on human ears. The din and uproar were astounding. Thousands of tree-frogs occupied every tree in my vicinity, and probably for a hundred miles around me numbers of enormous toads of various species were crawling everywhere; geckos (a species of lizard) glided invisibly over my face and body; innumerable swarms of crickets, grasshoppers, and cicadas covered every plant in the Manabique territory. All these creatures seemed striving to outdo the others in the production of unearthly sounds. It was or immense accumulation of singular and inharmonious noises—of croakings, pipings, bellowsings, stridulations, saw-sharpenings, chirpings, squeakings, chattering. Imagine yourself a million of voices raised simultaneously, with every variety of intonation and with unceasing perseverance, and you still have but a weak idea of the discord which that night drove sleep from my couch. From time to time the shrill cry of some night-bird startled me as it silently hovered over me, and several times I distinctly heard the roar of a jaguar, roaming along the beach in search of the large turtles which at this season come to spawn in the dry sand. Hosts of sand-flies and mosquito assaulted me all night, and irritated me by the hopelessness of getting rid of them. Scratching and slapping were of no avail, as those I thus destroyed with a sort of savage satisfaction were immediately replaced by new myriads. At last the long wished-for dawn appeared, and the sun rose rapidly above the horizon. The howling monkeys saluted its presence by a terrific chorus, which echoed far and wide through the solitary woods, and crowned the wonderful vocal performances of this memorable night.

In the way of retrospective reviews, we have more than once directed attention to the series on the "Dramatic Writers of Ireland" in the *Dublin University Magazine*. The present number contains a very interesting sketch of MATURIN, whose *Melmoth* made us shudder in our "sallet days," and whose *Bertram* gave him a momentary fame. The writer notices of him:—

He was eccentric in his habits, almost to insanity, and compounded of opposite: an insatiable reader of novels; an elegant preacher; an incessant dancer, which propensity he carried to such an extent, that he darkened his drawing-room window and indulged during the daytime; a coxcomb in dress and manner; an extensive reader; vain of his person and reputation; well versed in theology; and withal, warm and kind-hearted man. Amongst other peculiarities, he was accustomed to paste a wafer on his forehead, whenever he felt the *estro* of composition coming on him, as a warning to the members of his family, that if they entered his study they were not to interrupt his ideas by questions or conversation.

MARGARET FULLER AND MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Woman in the Nineteenth Century, and Kindred Papers relating to the Sphere, Condition and Duties of Woman. By Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Trübner and Co.

THE dearth of new books just now gives us time to recur to less recent ones which we have hitherto noticed but slightly; and among these we choose the late edition of Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* because we think it has been unduly thrust into the background by less comprehensive and candid productions on the same subject. Notwithstanding certain defects of taste and a sort of vague spiritualism and grandiloquence which belong to all but the very best American writers, the book is a valuable one: it has the enthusiasm of a noble and sympathetic nature with the moderation and breadth and large allowance of a vigorous and cultivated understanding. There is no exaggeration of woman's moral excellence or intellectual capabilities; no injudicious insistence on her fitness for this or that function hitherto engrossed by men; but a calm plea for the removal of unjust laws and artificial restrictions, so that the possibilities of her nature may have room for full development, a wisely stated demand that disencumber her of the

Parasitic forms

That seem to keep her up, but drag her down—
And leave her field to burgeon and to bloom
From all within her, make herself her own
To give or keep, to live and learn and be
All that not harms distinctive womanhood.

It is interesting to compare this essay of Margaret Fuller's published in its earliest form in 1843, with a work on the position of woman, written between sixty and seventy years ago—we mean Mary Wollstonecraft's *Rights of Woman*. The latter work was not continued beyond the first volume but so far as this carries the subject, the comparison, at least in relation to strong sense and loftiness of moral tone, is not at all disadvantageous to the woman of the last century. There is in some quarters a vague prejudice against the *Rights of Woman* as in some way or other a reprehensible book but readers who go to it with this impression will be surprised to find eminently serious, severely moral, and withal rather heavy—the true reason perhaps, that no edition has been published since 1796, and that it is now rather scarce. There are several points of resemblance, as well as of striking difference, between the two books. A strong understanding is present in both; but Margaret Fuller's mind was like some regions of her own American continent, where you are constantly stepping from the sunny "clearings" into the mysterious twilight of the tangled forest—she often passes in on breath from forcible reasoning to dreamy vagueness; moreover, her unusually varied culture gives her great command of illustration. Mary Wollstonecraft, on the other hand, is nothing if not rational; she has no erudition, and her grave pages are lit up by no ray of fancy. In both writers we discern, under the brave bearing of a strong and truthful nature, the beating of a loving woman's heart, which teaches them not to undervalue the

lowest offices of domestic care or kindness. But Margaret Fuller, with her passionate sensibility, is more of the literary woman, who would not have been satisfied without intellectual production; Mary Wollstonecraft, I imagine, wrote not at all for writing's sake, but from the pressure of other lives. So far as the difference of date allows, there is a striking coincidence in their trains of thought; indeed, every important idea in the *Rights of Woman*, except the combination of home education with a common day-school for boys and girls, reappears in Margaret Fuller's essay. The point on which they both write forcibly is the fact that, while men have a horror of such faculty or culture in the other sex as tends to place it on a level with their own, they are really in a state of subjection to ignorant feeble-minded women. Margaret Fuller says:—

Wherever man is sufficiently raised above extreme poverty or brutal stupidity, to for the comforts of the fireside, or the bloom and ornament of life, woman has power enough, if she choose to exert it, and is usually disposed to do so, in relation to her ignorance and childish vanity. Unacquainted with the importance of her position, trained to a selfish coquetry and love of petty power, she does not look beyond the pleasure of making herself felt at the moment, and governments are haken and commerce broken up to gratify the pique of a female favourite. The foolish shopkeeper's wife does not vote, but it is for her interest that the politician flatters her by the coarsest flattery.

gain:—

Wives, bad or good, loved or unloved, inevitably influence their husbands from power their position not merely gives, but necessitates of colouring evidence and guiding feelings in hours when the—patient, shall I call him?—is off his guard.

Now hear what Mary Wollstonecraft says on the same subject:—

Women have been allowed to remain in ignorance and slavish dependence many, many years, and still we hear of nothing but their fondness of pleasure and sway, preference of rakes and soldiers, their childish attachment to toys, and the vanity makes them value accomplishments more than virtues. History brings forward a full catalogue of the crimes which their cunning has produced, when the weak have had sufficient address to overreach their masters. . . . When, therefore, I call women slaves, I mean in a political and civil sense; for indirectly obtain too much power, and are debased by their exertions to obtain illicit sway.

The libertinism, and even the virtues of superior men, will always give men of some description great power over them; and these weak women, under the influence of childish passions and selfish vanity, will throw a false light over the objects the very men view with their eyes who ought to enlighten their judgment. Men of sense, and those sanguine characters who mostly hold the helm of human affairs in all, relax in the society of women; and surely I need not cite to the most supercilious reader of history the numerous examples of vice and oppression which the private uses of female favourites have produced; not to dwell on the mischief that usually arises from the blundering interposition of well-meaning folly. For in the actions of business it is much better to have to deal with a knave than a fool, because he adheres to some plan, and any plan of reason may be seen through sooner than a flight of folly. The power which vile and foolish women have had over wise men who possessed sensibility is notorious.

There is a notion commonly entertained among men that an instructed man, capable of having opinions, is likely to prove an impracticable yoke-fellow, always pulling one way when her husband wants to go the other, clatter in tone, and prone to give certain lectures on metaphysics. But, so far as obstinacy is concerned, your unreasoning animal is the most manageable of creatures, where you are not allowed to settle the question with a cudgel, a whip and bridle, or even a string to the leg. For our own part, we see no consistent or commodious medium between the old plan of moral discipline and that thorough education of women which will make rational beings in the highest sense of the word. Wherever weakness is harshly controlled it must govern, as you may see when a strong man is a little child by the hand, how he is pulled hither and thither, and tied in his walk by his submission to the whims and feeble movements of his companion. A really cultured woman, like a really cultured man, is ready to yield in trifles. So far as we see, there is no indissoluble connexion between infirmity of logic and infirmity of will, and a woman innocent of an opinion in philosophy, is as likely as not to have an intangible opinion about the kitchen. As to airs of superiority, no woman had them in consequence of true culture, but only because her culture hallow or unreal, only as a result of what Mrs. Malaprop well calls "ineffectual qualities in a woman"—mere acquisitions carried about, and knowledge thoroughly assimilated so as to enter into the growth of the intellect.

On the return to Margaret Fuller, some of the best things she says are on the subject of absolute definitions of woman's nature and absolute demarcations of man's mission. "Nature," she says, "seems to delight in varying the elements, as if to show that she will be fettered by no rule; and we admit the same varieties that she admits." Again: "If nature is bound down, nor the voice of inspiration stifled, that is enough. We are leashed that women should write and speak, if they feel need of it, from something to tell; but silence for ages would be no misfortune, if silence be from divine command, and not from man's tradition." And this is a passage, the beginning of which has been often quoted:—

If you ask me what offices they (women) may fill, I reply—any. I do not care what you put; let them be sea-captains if you will. I do not doubt there are men well fitted for such an office, and, if so, I should be as glad as to welcome the son of Saragossa, or the Maid of Missolonghi, or the Sultane heroine, or Emily. I think women need, especially at this juncture, a much greater range of action than they have, to rouse their latent powers. . . . In families that I have seen, some little girls like to saw wood, others to use carpenter's tools. Where these are indulged, cheerfulness and good-humour are promoted. Where they are denied, because "such things are not proper for girls," they grow sullen and misanthropic. Fourier had observed these wants of women, as no one can fail to do who sees the desires of little girls, or knows the *ennui* that haunts grown women, wherever they make to themselves a serene little world by art of some kind. He, therefore, in proposing a great variety of employments, in manufactures or the care of plants and animals, allows for one-third of women as likely to have a taste for masculine pursuits, one-third of men for feminine. . . . I have no doubt, however, that a large proportion of women would give themselves to the same employments as men because there are circumstances that must lead them. Mothers will delight to have the nest soft and warm. Nature would take care of that; no need to clip the

wings of any bird that wants to soar and sing, or finds in itself the strength of pinion for a migratory flight unusual to its kind. The difference would be that all need not be constrained to employments for which some are unfit.

A propos of the same subject, we find Mary Wollstonecraft offering a suggestion which the women of the United States have already begun to carry out. She says:—

Women, in particular, all want to be ladies. Which is simply to have nothing to do, but listlessly go they scarcely care where, for they cannot tell what. But what have women to do in society? I may be asked, but to loiter with easy grace; surely you would not condemn them all to suckle fools and chronicle small beer. No. Women might certainly study the art of healing, and be physicians as well as nurses. . . . Business of various kinds they might likewise pursue, if they were educated in a more orderly manner. . . . Women would not then marry for a support, as men accept of places under government, and neglect the implied duties.

Men pay a heavy price for their reluctance to encourage self-help and independent resources in women. The precious meridian years of many a man of genius have to be spent in the toil of routine, that an "establishment" may be kept up for a woman who can understand none of his secret yearnings, who is fit for nothing but to sit in her drawing-room like a doll-Madonna in her shrine. No matter. Anything is more endurable than to change our established formulae about women, or to run the risk of looking up to our wives instead of looking down on them. *Sit divus, dummodo non sit vivus* (let him be a god, provided he be not living), said the Roman magnates of Romulus; and so men say of women, let them be idols, useless absorbents of precious things, provided we are not obliged to admit them to be strictly fellow-beings, to be treated, one and all, with justice and sober reverence.

On one side we hear that woman's position can never be improved until women themselves are better; and, on the other, that women can never become better until their position is improved—until the laws are made more just, and a wider field opened to feminine activity. But we constantly hear the same difficulty stated about the human race in general. There is a perpetual action and reaction between individuals and institutions; we must try and mend both by little and little—the only way in which human things can be mended. Unfortunately, many over-zealous champions of women assert their actual equality with men—nay, even their moral superiority to men—as a ground for their release from oppressive laws and restrictions. They lose strength immensely by this false position. If it were true, then there would be a case in which slavery and ignorance nourished virtue, and so far we should have an argument for the continuance of bondage. But we want freedom and culture for woman, because subjection and ignorance have debased her, and with her, Man; for—

If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?

Both Margaret Fuller and Mary Wollstonecraft have too much sagacity to fall into this sentimental exaggeration. Their ardent hopes of what women may become do not prevent them from seeing and painting women as they are. On the relative moral excellence of men and women Mary Wollstonecraft speaks with the most decision:—

Women are supposed to possess more sensibility, and even humanity, than men, and their strong attachments and instantaneous emotions of compassion are given as proofs; but the clinging affection of ignorance has seldom anything noble in it, and may mostly be resolved into selfishness, as well as the affection of children and brutes. I have known many weak women whose sensibility was entirely engrossed by their husbands; and as for their humanity, it was very faint indeed, or rather it was only a transient emotion of compassion. Humanity does not consist "in a squeamish ear," says an eminent orator. "It belongs to the mind as well as to the nerves." But this kind of exclusive affection, though it degrades the individual, should not be brought forward as a proof of the inferiority of the sex, because it is the natural consequence of confined views; for even women of superior sense, having their attention turned to little employments and private plans, rarely rise to heroism, unless when spurred on by love! and love, as an heroic passion, like genius, appears but once in an age. I therefore agree with the moralist who asserts "that women have seldom so much generosity as men;" and that their narrow affections, to which justice and humanity are often sacrificed, render the sex apparently inferior, especially as they are commonly inspired by men; but I contend that the heart would expand as the understanding gained strength, if women were not depressed from their cradles.

We had marked several other passages of Margaret Fuller's for extract, but as we do not aim at an exhaustive treatment of our subject, and are only touching a few of its points, we have, perhaps, already claimed as much of the reader's attention as he will be willing to give to such desultory material.

EXILE IN SIBERIA.

My Exile in Siberia. By Alexander Herzen. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett. THE author of these Memoirs is one of the most distinguished writers of his nation. We claim him as a friend and collaborator. A politician, an historian, a romancist, he scarcely reached manhood before the Emperor Nicholas feared and persecuted him as an enemy. His associations had betrayed his opinions; he was twice arrested, twice exiled, watched, thwarted, and long deprived of all but illicit fame; for the Government forbids any person, once condemned for a political offence, from publishing, unless anonymously, or under a pseudonym. Thus, Alexander Herzen, forcing his ideas into circulation, was named and praised only in seditious circles of free speech—beyond the range of spies. Nevertheless, his reputation extended throughout the empire; his works, though now prohibited, roused the more intelligent classes from their apathy, and were so significantly popular, that to admire one of Herzen's books was to avow the revolutionary spirit.

In a moment of incautious complacency the Emperor Nicholas, in 1847, granted to Herzen a passport out of Russia. He emerged from that vast fortified empire, in which every individual is under the Autocrat's hand, travelled in France, Germany, and Italy during the insurrectionary period, acquired a facility of writing in the French and German languages, and thus formed relations with the great fraternity of liberal minds in Western Europe. When a continuous process of reaction had stifled opinion all over the Continent, Herzen migrated to London, and established in Regent's-square

the first free Russian printing-press. Thence have emanated many striking works, some of which have been introduced to English readers by ourselves, some by the *Athenæum*. Until the outbreak of war, indeed, they were only permitted to circulate within the British frontier, though, when the Elect of France desired to wave a warlike plume in the popular breath, Herzen's works once more appeared in the Parisian windows.

Encouraged by the notice bestowed on him by our contemporary, by ourselves, and by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Herzen has published an English version of his Memoirs, relating chiefly to his political persecutions, including a protracted exile in Siberia. In these Memoirs he presents a highly characteristic view of Russian official society, interspersed with sketches of rural life, episodes of picturesque adventures, and fragments of serious and logical speculation. Moderate, frank, and conscientious, he uses no dramatic artifices to enhance the effect of his well-written and manly narration. The volumes, as presenting the experiences of a patriotic and intellectual Russian in conflict with his Government, contain all the sources of popularity; they sparkle from end to end with clear thoughts and keen allusions; they are severe; they are ironical; they abound in illustrations and incidents, free portraits of imperial dignitaries, and satire upon institutions; but M. Alexander Herzen writes his personal history, and writes it with well-bred reserve.

In the spring of 1834 a friend, whom he dares not name, was arrested, upon an unspecified charge. Alexander Herzen, belonging to a rich and noble family, then knew that danger had been incurred by him, not only through his bold democratic conversations, but through the expression of his political faith in essays and sketches, of which the manuscripts would witness against him. He felt that when his friend was seized, some connexion existed between that circumstance and his own position,—the more so since the officials maintained a significant silence when questioned upon the matter. Some weeks passed, and the cloud still overshadowed the house. At length, at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th of July, he was awakened by his valet, and summoned to meet an officer who had entered the salons below. There were soldiers in the street, and the cap of a Cossack was recognised behind a group of men with white plumes. The Director of the Police met him as he went down, with orders to give up his papers, and to accompany him to the bureau. A wretched scene of terror and grief ensued:—

My mother was nearly senseless. All the household servants accompanied me down-stairs, surrounded me, kissed my hands. It was as if I, while still alive, were present at my own burial. The Director of Police frowned, and hurried our departure.

When we stepped out of the door, he assembled his army. With him were four Cossacks, two commissioners, and two policemen.

"Will you not allow me to go home?" asked a man with a beard, who sat before the door.

"Go!" answered Müller.

"Who is that man?" I asked, as I stepped into the carriage.

"That is the juryman; you know that unless he is present, the police cannot enter a house."

"And on that account you left him outside the door?"

"A mere formality; the poor man has lost his sleep for no purpose," observed Müller.

We drove off, accompanied by two Cossacks on horseback.

Upwards of half a year elapsed, while Herzen was transferred from one place of detention to another, before he learned his sentence. Sometimes, secluded in an ancient cell converted from monastic to penal uses, he was allowed to converse only with his gaolers; sometimes the authorities relented from this rigour, and permitted him to have books and paper, and even to receive the visits of his friends. At irregular intervals he was brought up before the Imperial commissioners, first exhorted by a priest to confess his political sins, and then plied with leading questions as to secret associations, their places of meeting, their numbers, objects, and methods of action. His invariable reply, that he belonged to no secret associations, was characterised as a perverse endeavour to elude the Imperial justice. The Imperial clemency, however, was proposed to him on condition of his becoming an informer. To refuse was to aggravate his offence, and to excite additional suspicions, punished by additional severities. In Russia, however, there is a prison aristocracy. M. Herzen contrasts his own treatment—somewhat considerate and respectful—with that of the peasants, menial servants, workmen, or citizens accused or condemned. The practice of torture, though thrice abolished—by Peter the Third, by Catherine the Second, and by Alexander the First—prevails from Behring's Straits to Tauroggen, and men and women are flogged, chained, forced to walk with bare feet on frozen iron floors, to eat excessively salt food, to endure the temperature of ovens, and to vary between the extremes of thirst and famine, that they may corroborate by their confessions the perjuries of the police. Only an escaped captive can testify to their miseries, since every grade of officials composes a separate fraternity deaf among the victims, dumb among those who have the power to redress. Such are the disorders and brutalities of these courts of secret justice, that the poor criminal awaits with impatience the end of his trial and the beginning of his punishment, for Siberian banishment, monotonously wretched, is preferred to the gratuitous and malignant caprices of the petty tribunals. Not even the fear of these Powers, however, could silence the political prisoners, who argued with the commissioners, denied their inferences, and occasionally threw out suggestions of the most refined but audacious irony. The following is admirable; it refers to a free ballad against the altar and the throne:—

The auditor of the commission, a pedant and pietist, who had grown grey and lean through envy and covetousness, asked Sokolofsky, apparently through respect for the throne and altar, and as if not understanding the grammatical sense of the last two verses:

"To whom do you apply the detestable words at the end of your poem?"

"Be assured," answered Sokolofsky, "that they do not apply to the Emperor, but to God. I direct your attention particularly to this extenuating circumstance."

The auditor shrugged his shoulders, looked up to the ceiling, then regarded Sokolofsky for a long while silently, and finally took a pinch of snuff.

Ultimately M. Herzen was banished to Perm, on the desolate Siberian

frontier. To this place he was taken in a carriage, guarded by soldiers, and, on his arrival, was at once introduced to the governor. That functionary was neither harsh nor insolent, and M. Herzen discovered that the first day of exile was the first day of liberty since the night-arrest. However, from Perm he was deported to Wiatka, and hidden in the remote desert beyond the country of the Woteks, the Mordwines, and Tschermishes. Here his superior, with all the instincts of a wolf, had all the habits of a monkey—coarse, dissolute, brutal, enjoying only the humour of antics, gibes, and sneers. He placed M. Herzen at an official desk to scribble with the clerks—a company of poor-minded, dirty, spiritless creatures, whose society forced him to regret his former prison, with its solitude, its vermin, its moisture and darkness, its sentinels pacing by the door. Nevertheless, he had time and inclination to observe—

A propos of the exiles! In Nyjnei we find exile Poles; in Kasan, the number increases considerably. In Perm there were at that time forty; in Wiatka not less besides which, in every small district town there are several.

They live quite separate from the Russians, and shun every intercourse with the inhabitants. The greatest union prevails among them, but no Russian is admitted into their society.

On the part of the inhabitants, I saw neither hatred, nor particular inclination towards them. They looked upon them as strangers; and the more so as not one of the Poles understood the Russian language.

An old and thorough-bred Sarmatian, who had been an officer in the time of Poniatowsky, and had shared a part of Napoleon's campaigns, received, in the year 1837, the permission to return to his possessions in Lithuania. The day before his departure, the old man invited me and some Poles to dinner. After dinner, when my host was a little elevated, he approached me with a drinking-cup, embraced me tenderly with soldier-like cordiality, and whispered in my ear: "Why are you a Russian?" I made no reply; but this observation fell heavily on my heart. I understood that this generation of Poles will not liberate Poland.

Since the time of Konarsky, however, the Poles look differently upon the Russian. The exiled Poles have never been ill-treated; but the position of those who have no means is dreadful. From Government they receive but fifteen roubles a month, and with this money they must provide lodgings, board, fire, and clothing. In the larger towns, such as Kasan and Tobolsk, they can live by giving lessons at concerts, establishing drawing-classes, and playing at balls. But in Perm and Wiatka even these resources are wanting. Notwithstanding, they never ask the Russians for anything.

Siberia, subjected to a series of vicious or incompetent governors, adds little to the resources of the Russian Empire. It is officially regarded as a region which, abounding in furs and other valuable commodities, may be drawn upon to replenish the Imperial treasury; but which is cold, dismal, scanty in its produce of food, destitute of good roads and rivers, and inhabited by a meagre and unenterprising population. Yet to this country, M. Herzen affirms, a nation like the American might give an impulse that would place it among the richest in the world. The opening of the Amoor, which will tend to introduce Siberia to America on the confines of China, may stimulate its commercial and industrial development:—

I said long ago that the Pacific Ocean will be the Mediterranean of the future. In this future, the part of Siberia is most important, in consequence of its position between the Pacific, Southern Asia, and Russia. It is understood, of course, that Siberia must extend to the Chinese frontier. Why should we be obliged to tremble with cold in Beresof and Irkutsk, when there is a Krasnoyarsk?

The natives are generally well-formed, healthy, and characterised by habits of prudence. They have no feudal class, and the officials who govern them resemble a hostile garrison. Free from the immediate control both of the army and the Church, the use of hunting implements has communicated to them a bold and almost a martial spirit, which flourishes unrepressed while the police and their superiors are absorbed in a policy of private embezzlement.

Recalled from Siberia to the capital, M. Herzen perpetrated a second offence, and incurred a second punishment, the nature of which may be gathered from a dialogue with the chief commissary of police:—

"It seems it is not very long since you got permission to return to the capital?"

"Last year."

The old man shook his head.

"You profit badly by the Imperial favour. It seems that you depend upon one more going to Wiatka?"

I looked at him with astonishment.

"Yes," he continued, "you show a noble gratitude to Government for your freedom."

"Indeed, I do not understand!" I said, losing myself in conjectures.

"You cannot understand what this means? That is very bad! What connexion have you—what occupations? Instead of showing the first time an extraordinary zeal to wash off the spots left behind by youthful error, instead of employing your capacities for the public welfare, you continue to occupy yourself with politics, and to oppose Government. Has experience taught you nothing? How then are you sure that in the number of those with whom you speak, there is not every time some rascal, knowing nothing better, than to come the same minute hither with a denunciation?"

"If you can explain to me what all this signifies, you will greatly oblige me. I am torturing myself to understand what you are talking about, or to what you make allusions."

"Of what I talk? Hem! well tell me, did you hear that near the Blue Bridge, a policeman murdered a man in the night?"

"I did hear it," I answered quite naively.

"And you repeated it?"

"It seems so that I repeated it."

"With reasoning about it, I think."

"Probably."

"And with what reasonings? There is always the same inclination to blame Government. I tell you openly, it does you honour that you confess so frankly; and will be taken into consideration by the court."

"But, for Heaven's sake!" I said, "what do I confess? The whole town talks about this story; they talked of it in the Chanceries of the Minister of Home Affairs as well as in the magazines. Is it to be understood that I, likewise, talked of it?"

"To spread false and pernicious rumours, is a crime prosecuted by law."

"It seems that you accuse me of having invented this tale?"

"In the account made to the Emperor, it is only said, that you helped to spread this pernicious rumour. But thereupon ensued an Imperial resolution, about your returning to Wiatka."

reader will now be anxious to examine, from M. Herzen's point of view the prospects of liberalism in Russia. Comparing the society of 1812 with that which he left in 1847, his heart "beats with joy." was, at the former date, a society of malcontents, formed of dismissed soldiers, and of others, dissatisfied by nature; but, a year before the great conflagration, independent opinions had spread; doctrines of liberty reigned in extending circles. He, first a professor, then an author, was again permitted to live in the old capital, and remarked the effect of these tendencies upon the more earnest order of minds. Patriotism in Russia has usually been confined to a police-inspired flattery of the Government or its works—styling Schuia the "Russian Manchester," and St. Petersburg the "Palmyra of the North." Boulgarine wrote in the *Northern Echo* of one advantage likely to arise from the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow he could not think without emotion—person might then hear a *Te Deum* for the Emperor in the morning, and another, in the evening, at Moscow! But Tchaadajeff, the man who wrote that Russia had a vacant past, an insupportable present, and a dreary future—that she was a hiatus in human intelligence, addressed himself directly to the sense of the reasonable classes, who understood what he said and knew it to be partly true. The book was interdicted. Its sole author was dismissed from his professorship, the favouring Review was suppressed, Tchaadajeff, like Tasso, was pronounced mad, and forced by Nicholas to publish a paper engaging to write no more. Every Saturday, during a year, he was visited by a physician called at his door to make a report of his health, and received fifty-two sworn certificates of his lunacy. The Czar had been told that Russia was as the gigantic Moscow Bell, which sank to the earth when it had produced a sound—a mute empire, asleep or dead. M. Herzen is a patriot, for he will not despair of the Commonwealth. We gain from this narrative of persecution and exile a better idea of the political system in Russia than from any previous work. It is rich in interest and authentic detail.

INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE ON POETRY.

Wissenschaft in ihrem Einfluss auf Poesie, Religion, Moral, und Philosophie. von Dr. Julius Frauenstädt. D. Nutt.

A little book, though written by a German philosopher; a little book on a great subject, and written so well that we regret it was not larger. Influence of Science on Poetry, Religion, Morals, and Philosophy, is treated by Dr. Frauenstädt in temperate and philosophic style; not, indeed, with much scientific knowledge, not with any novelty of ideas, but in very effective sections full of suggestive matter.

It is an old cry that Science is destructive to Poetry; a cry which finds its truest expression in Schiller's finest poem, *The Gods of Greece*, and in the celebrated passage in *Wallenstein*, so finely amplified by Coleridge in his introduction:—

A deeper import
Lurks in the legend told my infant years
Than lies upon that truth we live to learn.
For fable is Love's world, his home, his birthplace:
Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans
And spirits; and delightedly believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
The intelligible forms of ancient poets,
The fair humanities of old religion,
The Power, the Beauty, and the Majesty
That had their haunts in dale or piny mountain,
Or forest by slow stream, or pebbly spring,
Or chasms and wat'ry depths; all these have vanish'd.
They live no longer in the faith of reason!
But still the heart doth need a language, still
Doth the old instinct bring back the old names.

It is obvious that when the gods were dethroned by men of science, the old Laws on their thrones; when lightning was wrested from the fabled "thunder-delighting Jove," and made an electric flash, which could be brought away from the clouds by Franklin's conductor; when Helios no longer drove his chariot in quiet majesty from east to west, and Hamadryads no longer haunted the valleys, the Poetry which they had inspired must inevitably have died out. But as Dr. Frauenstädt asks, "Is there no other intimate nature besides that of gods and demigods?" The answer is, of course, no. Let the gods die: long live Poetry! When Schiller energetically says that "undivided Nature slavishly obeys the laws of gravitation, dead stroke of a pendulum"—

Gleich dem todtten Schlag der Pendeluhr
Dient sie knechtisch dem Gesetz der Schwere
Die entgötterte Natur—

is poetically true, i. e. true as expressing a poet's regret. Nature is less because the old Mythologies are dead. Nature is animated by principles, and Poetry accepts those principles as the ancients did. If Ariosto were now to write his *Orlando*, he would not give the same journey of Astolfo to the Moon. That is clear. But would the same power of poetic representation which made Ariosto potent in the 16th century have enabled him to charm the nineteenth? Because science has destroyed the theories men formed about the moon, would it have destroyed the mental vigour which employed those theories? Is the poet a poet in virtue of the materials which he used and superstitions of his age furnish, or in virtue rather of his own great soul? The same question applies to the *Antiquities*, so plaintively regretted by Schiller. Our poets can no longer use that material. But if they do not find abundant material in the world before them, and in the creeds and aspirations of their age, the secret is not that Science has destroyed Poetry, but that they are not poets. Frauenstädt has put his finger on the point when he says that the moderns may destroy certain historical forms of poetry by destroying the

superstitions of historical times; but it cannot touch the essence of poetry. We go even further. We say that not only is it incorrect to suppose that Nature is held to be lifeless because the old divinities no longer animate it, it is also incorrect to say that Science banishes the poetical element of Wonder. The feeling of Wonder remains, even when Mathematics have displaced Fancy, and when the laws of attraction and repulsion are substituted for the wills of deities. But the Wonder is transposed from the subjective to the objective, from Ignorance to Knowledge. Does any one suppose Herschel and Humboldt to have less awe and wonder at the celestial phenomena than was felt by Pythagoras and Ptolemy?

Science cannot destroy Poetry, although it must force Poetry to change its imagery, and adapt its creeds to the conceptions of the age. Destruction of error is not dangerous to Poetry, which seeks to embody the truths of every age. As long as the world is fair to look upon, as long as human hopes, human sufferings, and human struggles are present to the mind, there will be no lack of material for Poetry. But it is often said that the cultivation of science is destructive of that attitude of mind which permits Poetry to exercise its influence. This is plausible; but the facts are utterly opposed to it. Never in the history of the world was Science so generally cultivated as now, and never was Poetry so much read. Arago does not hurt Lamartine, Liebig does not touch Heine, Owen leaves Tennyson undisturbed. Nay, the very striking example of Goethe is enough to give us pause in such a question. He was not simply the greatest poet of modern times, he was the most essentially modern of poets, and yet he was himself a scientific discoverer, one who opened new paths in science; and even threw himself into a department of science—optics—the most radically opposed to poetic treatment.

There is, however, a radical distinction between the Scientific and the Poetic Intellect, considered as such; and of this Dr. Frauenstädt seems to have no suspicion. The poet, whose method is *representation*, is forced to be vividly concrete; he pictures objects to the mental eye with a vividness which sometimes surpasses reality, or which is equal to what reality produces on a mind exalted by passion. The man of science, whose method is *abstraction*, is forced to disregard the concrete phenomena, is forced to push out of sight the ordinary properties and sensible appearances of objects in order to fix his whole attention upon some unobvious similarities lurking amid diversities; for only thus can he pass from Observation into Science. Take as an example Davy's discovery of the metallic bases of alkalis. To suppose that potash, lime, soda, &c., were metallic, was in flat contradiction to the evidence of sense; all the observation in the world would not have revealed the presence of the metals. The more he considered soda, as soda, the more impossible would the discovery have been. His success lay in considering it as *not* soda, but as resembling another substance in one particular only, namely, that of forming salts. Some salts were known to be composed of an acid and the oxide of a metal; other salts were known to be composed of an acid and what was called an alkali. Davy perceived an identity of function between the two bases, and declared that it must depend on identity of structure, and that this alkali must also be the oxide of a metal. Experiment soon determined that his guess was right. Indeed, when we turn over the pages of a scientific work and see it crowded with *symbols*, we are at once made aware of the peculiar process of *abstraction* by which Science advances; we are made aware of the fact that the man of science, instead of thinking of the sensible properties of objects and trying to make the reader realise them vividly, is bent only on getting rid of these properties, and bringing to light certain hidden properties which the objects have in common. Thus the poet regards light as light, in its splendour, in its influence on life and happiness; the man of science abstracts from the phenomenon certain properties, undreamed of by the poet, and pushing the rest out of sight, shows you that the angle of incidence of the ray of light is equal to the angle of reflexion.

But in explaining the radical distinction between the methods of science and poetry, we are not giving countenance to the popular prejudice of the one being destructive to the former. There will always be a special class of men organised for a more exclusive pursuit of science than is compatible with any great enjoyment of poetry—men who will ask what *Paradise Lost* proves!—against whom may be placed the scornful poets, who ask, "What's the use of the differential calculus?" But apart from such classes, it will be found that the man of science is quite capable of enjoying poetry, and that poets are greatly interested in science. Life is manifold. Men are not wholly given to one thing. The headache we get through a microscope, is soothed by a lyric of Tennyson, or a sonata of Beethoven. Faraday is known to be an insatiable novel reader. Diamagnetism has not spoiled his interest in the magnetism which draws Angelica to Medoro, and Juliet to Romeo.

THE PRODUCTIVE FORCES OF RUSSIA.

Commentaries on the Productive Forces of Russia. By M. L. De Tegoborski. Vol. I. Longman.

This is the most pretentious of the books hitherto issued to satisfy public curiosity respecting Russia; its magnitude, and the high official position of its author, combine to procure for it more than ordinary attention. In the opinion of the translator, this work is admirably qualified to give English readers correct views of the resources of Russia; exhibits a remarkable absence of leanings and prejudices; and its statistics, drawn from the most reliable sources, have been carefully and conscientiously sifted. We grant Tegoborski as much honesty and candour as consists with his "unbounded confidence" in the destinies of his country, and that his estimates of the productive forces of Russia are as valuable as any we are likely to obtain for at least half a century to come. But this is not saying much for his labours. After a careful perusal of his *Commentaries*, we are bound to pronounce them very unsatisfactory; qualified, at best, to substitute erroneous views for vague notions or discontented ignorance.

M. De Tegoborski's attempt is one in which success were a miracle. It is the attempt to analyse and exhibit all the physical and material produc-

tive forces of an empire whose superficial extent is close on 400,000 geographical square miles, extending over forty degrees in latitude from south to north, and over ninety degrees of longitude from east to west, embracing almost every variety of climate; an empire whose population is highly heterogeneous, and in every phase of the progress from barbarism to civilisation. The magnitude of this undertaking might, of itself, lead one to conclude against its being well executed. But, considering the difficulties which Russia presents to the statistician, that nowhere are official returns so incomplete, when complete so little to be relied on, and that nowhere are the errors in making probable estimates from defective data so liable to be multiplied, we were fully prepared to find the attempt a failure. Tegoborski has fully realised our expectations.

Our author, to judge from his frequent use of the phrase, is a believer in the "irrefragable testimony of figures." He reveres them, however, in their Arabic character as much as for being the representatives of human labour and honour. But, except in so far as they represent these, figures of numbers are as treacherous as figures of speech. We must inquire, therefore, into the validity of the testimony which they give in M. De Tegoborski's book.

In making a calculation of the soil in regard to culture, he is forced to jumble the results of surveys at widely distant dates; those collected in the middle of last century with those just completed. At page 39 we find a table exhibiting the agricultural classification of the soil in forty-five governments. In regard to twenty-six of these, the data rest upon an old general survey of last century; and in respect to two only was the survey effected in the present. Four tables, supplementary to that just alluded to, exhibit results rectified from those of the former on numerous, and, we think, frequently unreasonable assumptions. The method in which these rectifications are made may be illustrated by an example. The amount of the cultivable lands in forty-five governments is quoted from M. Arsenieff at 72,386,755 dessiatines. This is the basis of the calculation for the whole empire, Arsenieff's calculations, errors and all, being accepted so far in the mass. Our author, however, differs from him in detail, and particularly in respect to the governments not included in the forty-five above referred to. Our example is the case of Bessarabia. In the text we are told that the arable land in this province occupied in 1846 more than a million dessiatines. In a foot-note we are informed that Arsenieff reckons it only 500,000, or less than half as much. This calculation our author considers below the truth. Arguing from the amount of cereals sown in 1843, he holds that there must then have been at least 688,000 dessiatines of arable land. Slumping with this the fields under potatoes, orchards, &c., &c., he says, "We do not see how we can admit less than a million of dessiatines." It is thus he doubles the computation of M. Arsenieff! Similar rectifications of previous estimates occur at pages 42, 46, and 47.

Again in regard to population. We instance the mode in which he obtains his grand total, to show the spirit in which he sets to work. According to the last census, the population of European Russia in 1851 was 55,033,000. From this figure he desires to pass to the population at the end of 1852. After showing in a general way that in twenty-six governments the rate of increase of population fell (in most, considerably) short of one per cent. per annum, while in ten others it exceeded that proportion, he adopts the rate of one per cent. for the ordinary annual increase of population throughout European Russia. He is thus enabled to add half a million to the census of 1851, which, with the populations of Finland and Poland similarly augmented, thus amounts to 61,969,000. He then sets down the population of Russia in Asia at 4,638,000. "This cipher," he says, "added to the total population of European Russia, gives 66,607,000 inhabitants for the whole empire; or, if we add the American possessions, with a population of about 60,000, together with the army and navy, we may carry the total cipher of the population of the empire to 68,000,000." He proceeds to say that at the same rate of increase the population will amount to 100,000,000 within thirty-nine years. The facility with which he here operates upon numbers is admirable; it is only to be equalled by his faith in the results. First, we have an imperfect census, in which he admits that the same persons not unfrequently figure twice or thrice, and which passes the possibility of rectification. Next, we have a guess at the rate of increase of the population. To conclude, we have the army and navy reckoned broadly at 1,009,000 to bring out a round number in the grand total, while at the same time we have no information whether they were not already included in the census.

In dividing the urban from the rural populations he arrives at numerical results independently of any data whatever. We must do him the justice to say that in this, as in other cases, he is far from being studious to conceal the shaky bases of his conclusions. He tells us that in the large towns the frequency of changes of domicile, &c., occasion mistakes, and make the same individual figure over and over in the population lists; that as regards the population of the towns the accounts are generally very imperfect; and that the population of the burghs is altogether unknown. He effects the division notwithstanding; by figures he floors all difficulties, and secures their "irrefragable testimony" in favour of conclusions already determined upon.

In estimating the products of the soil, he proceeds with great boldness to reason upon the data in his possession; not unfrequently he ventures upon his estimates with few or no facts to guide him. We here quote the gross results of his estimates of Russian produce:—

ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

	Silver roubles.
Cereals, including straw.....	1,019,200,000
Potatoes	15,000,000
Culture of beet-root for sugar.....	1,800,000
Product of vineyards.....	7,700,000
Product of gardens.....	60,000,000
Product of meadows	860,000,000
Flax and hemp.....	86,523,000
Cotton	520,000

Oleaginous grains.....	18,886,000
Tobacco	2,100,000
Tinctorial and medicinal plants.....	2,500,000
Forest products.....	185,000,000
Products of domestic animals.....	275,880,000
Poultry.....	10,000,000
Bees.....	8,000,000
Silk	1,500,000
Chase.....	2,000,000
Fisheries.....	15,000,000

Total (= 311,221,000*l.* sterling)..... 1,965,609,000

This table includes only a few of the products of Russia in Asia. The corrected annual gross product of the rural economy of Russia, according to our author, gives the grand total of 2,044,000,000 of roubles, or 332½ million pounds sterling. We are unfortunately unable to compare this result with those obtained by other statisticians; but we think we can show what value is to be attached to it by examples in the case of France. Tegoborski himself admits that French statisticians enjoy many advantages over himself in making estimates of agricultural produce. Now in France Count Chaptal estimated the gross returns from agriculture in 1819 at 4,678,708,000 francs. In 1836 they amounted, according to M. Dutens, to 6,728,760,000 francs. M. Royer, in the same year, estimated them at 7,543,023,000 francs; while, according to the corrected official statistics prepared in 1840, they amounted to 5,897,529,459 francs. Last year M. Lavergne, availing himself of the most recent information, set them down at 3,400,000,000 francs. Here we see that, in the absence of positive information, the errors committed by some of the statisticians actually doubled the gross returns. To come nearer home, one of the results of the report of the Scottish Agricultural Statistics Society was to show the utter absurdity of such arguments as to make up the book before us. Mr. McCulloch had achieved a great reputation for his "admirable" statistics, till it was found that by such arguments as those of Tegoborski he had made an error of nearly 4,000,000 quarters in his estimate of Scotch produce. This statistic actually doubled the produce from the small area cultivated in Scotland—an area far exceeded by that of most Russian provinces! We are not aware that Tegoborski is personally above falling into errors as great as those of Mr. McCulloch and the French statisticians, and we know that his data are more deficient and less trustworthy than those to which they had access. But when the errors in respect to a single province come to be multiplied fifty-fold, as in the gross returns above quoted, no reliance can be placed on them. We will give one example of our author's mode of making estimates. At page 150 he sets down the land occupied in the culture of beet-root at over forty-five thousand dessiatines, or say one hundred and thirty-five thousand acres. He here proves by probable reasoning that this estimate must be considerably beneath the mark; but at page 493, having received the report of commission, he confesses to an error in excess in this estimate of about 45,000 acres, or one-third of the amount. No doubt the candour of this confession is to be much admired, but as much is the obtuseness which refuses to benefit by the lesson involved in the discovery of such a mistake to be censured. When we discover such an error as this in his estimate of beet-root, what are we to say of the cereal harvest, the potato crop, the vine, meadows, flax, hemp, tobacco, and other products, the estimates of which appear to be in no better case? We hold "guesses at truth" in works affecting to be statistical to be worse than valueless. While they mislead, they present the appearance of work done, and delay the collection of reliable information.

As M. Tegoborski occupies a large portion of his work with comparisons of the produce, and the money values of the produce, of Russia and other European countries, we have to remark that he uniformly omits to accommodate the money values in the different countries to each other, by applying the money equation. In consequence, the tables of comparison which he gives are calculated only to mislead; and it is impossible to obtain from them, without performing a troublesome arithmetical sum in each case, any idea of the relative resources of the countries compared. We would also observe, that in comparing the resources of different countries as deducible from produce, a comparison of produce alone is insufficient. The subjects of comparison should be the fraction formed in each case by putting the produce as numerator and the population as denominator. But had Tegoborski followed this rule he would have "turned the tables" against his own country.

We have now given our opinion of M. Tegoborski's statistics. His book contains much interesting matter apart from his figures. Though the absolute population of Russia is so great, the empire is relatively one of the most thinly peopled countries in the world. Whereas in England there are nearly 5000 inhabitants to a geographical square mile, in Russia there are only 672. The population is, besides, very unequally distributed, varying in different governments from 21 to 2591 inhabitants to the square mile. This inequality contributes with other causes to make the prices in the corn trade variable. Among these other causes, and independently of the Russian system of agriculture, are the inequality of the harvests, the distances between the corn markets, and the difficulties of communication. With us, the variations in the price of corn are never very remarkable. In Russia, between 1832 and 1841, prices varied in some governments from 10 to 25, and in others from 10 to 111. The remedy for these variations, to judge from the thinness of the towns, must be far distant. In European Russia there is only one town to 130½ square miles. And besides the disadvantages under which the corn merchants labour from the distribution of the population and towns, the system of culture by serf labour prevents their obtaining more than half the benefits of the soil. Thirl labour is admitted to be less productive than free labour, and the former is almost the only kind employed in Russia. According to the last census, there were 11,683,200 male peasants subject to the *Corvée*, and 11,687,500 not subject to it, of whom only 230,000 were free peasants. In forty-six governments in which the total male population is 23,459,350, there are of serf cultivators 10,865,993, giving a proportion of 46,318 to the hundred thousand male inhabitants. So that, "on the irrefragable testimony of figures," the Russian Empire is in a very bad way. We are accordingly glad to learn that the Government

are taking measures to improve the industrial habits of the people, and to enable them to develop the almost boundless resources of their country.

We have already devoted more than the usual space to this book; we cannot, however, close without adducing a fact which appears to us to speak volumes as to the condition of the vast majority of the Russian people. It appears that in Russia the amount of sugar consumed per annum equals 2.2 lbs. Russian of sugar per head per annum. In Austria it equals 2.8 lbs.; while in Great Britain it is 24 lbs. Russian. The consumption of coffee in Austria is 78 lbs. per head; in Russia 1.3 lbs. per head. In Austria the consumption of tea is 10 lbs. Russian per head; in Russia 1.5 lbs. These figures are M. Teugobroski's. To us who consume at least a pound of tea a month in our proper person they suggest unutterable things.

The Arts.

"NITOCRIS" AT DRURY LANE.

THE failure at DRURY LANE, this week, of the expensively got-up and well-trumpeted diorama, *Nitocris*, and the success, on the same boards, of a slight three-act piece, merely well-acted, are two facts which ought to operate together as a useful lesson to the manager, and to all managers for the time to come. Apparently forgetting his ingenious acknowledgment of the hisses which greeted the end of the Egyptian piece—forgetting his playful allusion to the bird of Michaelmas—MR. SMITH advertises the complete success of that which no one knows better than himself to be a perfect failure. This is an insult to the public judgment, and deserves to be publicly resented. No doubt it will be resented in the most effectual way, by future indifference to Mr. SMITH's gasconades, and consequent empty boxes.

The *Times* has given, with accustomed ability and care, an account of the piece and its origin:—

Herodotus in his *Euterpe* (c. 100), tells us of an Egyptian Queen named Nitocris, who was raised to the throne after the murder of the King, her brother, by his subjects. Although she profited by the crime, she was determined to punish the criminals, and accordingly she prepared a large subterranean room to which she invited those who were most guiltily implicated under the pretence of giving a banquet. When the party had assembled at table she admitted the waters of the Nile by a secret canal, and thus drowned the whole of her guests. Fearing that this monstrous act of vengeance might draw down upon her head the wrath of the people, she flung herself into an apartment filled with ashes (*οἶκμα σποδοῦ πλέον*). Her object in so doing is variously construed. According to the usual interpretation, she committed suicide; but Larher, in a note, states his opinion that she merely plunged herself into ashes, as an act of humiliation, to excite the commiseration of her subjects.

Thus much for HERODOTUS and his annotators. We now turn from his *Euterpe* to the poetical version of Mr. FITZBALL, so materially aided by the historical "properties" of DRYWYNKIN. The *Times* says:—

Nitocris (Miss Glynn), sister to *Mesphra* (Mr. Edgar), King of Egypt, has been brought up in seclusion among the Priestesses of Isis, whose temple, with the pyramids in the background, is shown in the first *tableau*. While thus in retirement she forms an attachment to *Tihrak* (Mr. Barry Sullivan), a young Ethiopian whose father has been slain by *Mesphra*, and who now stalks about with his younger brother *Kaphed* (Miss Anderton), vowing vengeance for the deed. Soon, however, the quiet existence of *Nitocris* comes to a close; her brother's Prime Minister, *Amenophis* (Mr. Stuart), comes to take her to the Royal Court, and she departs in a royal galley, intended to be one of the "effects" of the piece.

The second *tableau* brings us to the interior of the palace at Memphis, where we find the Princess indulging in stolen interviews with her swarthy lover. When the King appears, *Tihrak* finds it convenient to retire; but on the threat of *Mesphra* to slay his sister on her refusal to marry a certain King of Libya, he steps in to the rescue, and recognises in the Egyptian monarch the slayer of his father. A fresh altercation ensues, in which *Nitocris* saves the life of her brother from the vengeance of *Tihrak*; but this only reserves him for the dagger of *Kaphed*, who very opportunely makes his appearance. Guards come on to apprehend the assassin, but are forced to content themselves with paying homage to their new Queen.

On the accession of *Nitocris* to the throne, her first act is to proclaim *Tihrak* her chosen husband, much to the disgust of *Amenophis* and the thoroughly Egyptian party, who do not admire an Ethiopian alliance. Like many other disappointed politicians, they conspire, and the result of their conspiracy is a plan to murder *Tihrak* at a grand banquet, given by the Queen to her Ministers. The feast takes place in the gigantic Grotto of Memnon, which, with its series of grotesque statues, lining the tables, is one of the most remarkable scenes in the play; and in the course of the entertainment a dance is executed by Miss Rosina Wright and the *corps de ballet*, in which most of the movements are imitated from the postures of figures found in the Egyptian monuments. It is now time for *Tihrak* to put into practice a scheme which he has formed for the destruction of the conspirators, with whose projects he has been made acquainted. Dismissing the Queen, he remains alone in the midst of his enemies, and for some time replies to their menaces of death by words of supplication. At last, when prayers will not avail, he touches a spring, which, causing his throne to open, allows him to vanish through the wall, and then, reappearing on the roof of the apartment, turns the huge key of the Nile and admits the waters. The conspirators are destroyed by this contrivance, in which *Tihrak* does the work assigned by Herodotus to *Nitocris*, and from a completely opposite motive.

The point on which the fate of the drama turned was this very act of *Tihrak's*. As originally written and even acted at the dress rehearsal on the previous Friday, *Nitocris* was at least intelligible. But it seems that the manager's ideas of spectacular effect are paramount; and to bring into greater prominence a certain coronation scene and a certain procession, rough work was made with the story. Accurately-modelled Egyptian gods, and other displays of managerial learning, brought about an anti-climax; and when the curtain fell at ten o'clock the audience hissed, on the indiscreet complaint of the play being too short. It has since, we believe, been restored to its former limits, but with no very satisfactory effect.

We can only record this week the entire success of the comedy, *Married for Money*, in which Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS made his first appearance under his new engagement.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 9.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY BULL and JOHN JAMES HARPER, London-street, Greenwich, upholsterers—GUSTAVE LOUIS LONGFELS, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, merchant—CYPRIAN JAMES COTTERELL, Abingdon, Berks, draper—WILLIAM FISHER, Stratford-upon-Avon, grocer—JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, St. Mary's, Staffordshire, miller—JOHN MAY, Barnstable, manufacturer—HENRY LEE FRY, Plymouth, carver and gilder—GEORGE THOMPSON, Knaresborough, leather seller—WILLIAM JEFFREE, Kingston-upon-Hull, cotton spinner—THOMAS SMITH, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN WALKER, Maryhill, near Glasgow, baker—PATRICK WALLACE, late of Perth, coach builder—JAMES MITCHELL, Glasgow, commission merchant—GEORGE SMITH, Glasgow, manufacturing chemist—THOMAS CROOKS, Glasgow, warehouseman.

Friday, October 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—VOHS SALMON, Bricklane, Spitalfields, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer—NHEMIAH JOHN REED, Marlborough, Wilts, licensed common brewer and malster.

BANKRUPTS.—ALFRED WATTS and THOMAS WHITNEY, Blatchenden-terrace, Southampton, and Millbrook-road, Freemantle, Hants, carpenters and builders—RICHARD BRIERLY FLETCHER, Crompton, Lancashire, cotton spinner—DANIEL BENJAMIN HERTS, Sidney-square, commission agent—JOSEPH LITTLEFORD, Marylebone, coach-builder and livery stablekeeper—WILLIAM WRIGHT, Loughborough, miller and corn factor—ROBERT JOHN ENGLAND, and THOMAS AUGUSTUS GARRARD, London, wholesale druggists, &c.—JOHN THOMAS ARCHER, Nottmng hill, Bayswater, licensed victualler—PHILIP SLATIER, Woodstock, innkeeper and coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—WILLIAM FLEMING KENNEDY, Glasgow, metal broker—DAVID McDONALD, Dunfermline, grocer—WILLIAM HETHERINGTON RAE, Glasgow, commission merchant.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, October 12, 1855.

DURING the week the great majority of the moneyed circles was firmly of opinion that the Bank Directors would increase their rate of discount to 6 per cent. at their weekly meeting of yesterday, and from the unusually long and protracted sitting it would seem that such a measure had been under discussion. Some considerable speculative sales had taken place during the Wednesday and Thursday, besides the steady real sales by the Bank Broker. Consols were considerably depressed; but as soon as the Bank Directors had broken up without any alteration of the existing rate of discount, the markets rose perceptibly, and have been improving steadily. In the foreign market, Turkish Six per Cent. and the New Loan have been done as low as 5 per cent. discount. Here there has been a partial rally.

Railway shares have been heavy throughout the week, but partake latterly of the improvement.

A meeting of the Great Luxembourg has taken place, stormy as ever. In mines there is nothing doing; plenty of speculation in English mines of Devon and Cornwall, the amount of ore raised in the two counties being now most considerable. Bank shares are heavy, Crystal Palace

also, and the various Australian agricultural companies. It is stated, among other reports, that the Bank, instead of raising the rate of interest, will refuse to discount certain Prussian paper, which is supposed to have connexion with the incessant drain of bullion from this country.

Consols close at four o'clock, 87½; Turkish Six per Cents., 50½; Turkish new guarantees, 31½; Peruvian, 71½; Prussian Five per Cents., 95, 98.

Caledonians, 58½, 59½; Chester and Holyhead, 11½, 12½; Eastern Counties, 92½, 93½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49, 51; Great Northern, 84½, 85½; Ditto, A stock, 67, 69; Ditto, B stock, 119, 121; Great Southern and Western of Ireland, 100, 102; Great Western, 51, 51½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 65, 70; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½, 75½; London and North Western, 92½, 92½; London and Brighton, 94, 96; London and South Western, 81½, 82½; Midland, 64½, 64½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22½, 22½; Berwick, 68, 69; Yorks, 45, 46; South Eastern, 56½, 57½; Oxford and Worcester, 24, 26; North Staffordshire, 74, 74½; South Devon, 11½, 12½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 74, 8; Bombay and Baroda, 4, 4; Eastern of France, 35½, 36½; East Indian, 21½, 22½; Ditto, Extension, 1, 1 pm.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 9, 8½; Great Central of France, 31, 4 pm.; Great Western of Canada, 23½, 23½; Luxembourg, 42, 44; Madras, 19½, 19½; Paris and Lyons, 44½, 45½; Paris and Orleans, 45, 47; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8½; Great Western of France, 31, 32; Agua Prieta, 4, 4; Imperial Brazil, 24, 3; Coates, 21, 31; St. John del Rey, 27, 29; Claremont Copper, 4, 4 pm.; Cobre, 65, 69; Linars, 7, 7½; Liberty, 4, 4; Santiago de Cuba, 34, 4; Australasian Bank, 53, 55; London and Australasian Chartered Bank, 19, 19½; City Bank, 52, 54; London Bank, 50, 52; Union of Australia, 68, 70; Oriental Corporation, 40, 42; Australian Agricultural, 27½, 28½; Land, 140, 145; Canada 6 per cent. Loan, 103½, 104½; Crystal Palace, 24, 24; North British Australasian, 4, 4; Oriental Gas, 1, 1½; Peel Rivers, 24, 24; Scottish Australian Investment, 14, 14; South Australian, 34½, 34½.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	207	207	207	207	207	207
3 per Cent. Red.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Consols for Account	87½	87	87½	87½	87½	87½
3½ per Cent. An.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
New 2½ per Cents.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Long Ans. 1860.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
India Stock	228	228	228	228	228	228
Ditto Bonds, £1000	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ditto, under £1000	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ex. Bills, £1000	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto, £500	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto, Small	1	1	1	1	1	1

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	97½	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents., 1822	90½
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	63	Russian 4½ per Cents.	99
Chilian 6 per Cents.	99	Spanish 3 p. Ct. Nw Def.	19½
Danish 3 per Cents.	81	Spanish Committee Cert. of Comp. not full	4
Deunder Bonds	4	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.	...
Mexican 3 per Cents.	20½	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	...
Mexican 3 per Ct. for Acc. Oct. 16	...	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	64½
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	...	Dutch 4 per Cent Certif.	93½
Portuguese 5 p. Cents.	...		

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday Evening, October 13, 1855.

THE supplies of all kinds of Grain continue very moderate. Wheat is held firmly, and though there have been but few transactions during the week, former prices are firmly maintained. There is little or no demand for Barley, and quotations remain unaltered. Oats meet a slow sale; fine fresh Corn is fully as dear, but other descriptions are not disposed of without difficulty. Beans and Peas are also unchanged in prices. The arrivals off the coast have been numerous, but they chiefly consist of Maize; and many of the cargoes have been sold previous to arrival. Two cargoes of Galatz Wheat, one arrived and one on passage, have been sold at 74s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance, to the United Kingdom, and two of Brazil Wheat at 72s., cost, freight, and insurance to the Continent.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

The public is respectfully informed that this Theatre, which has been entirely redecorated during the Vacation, will REOPEN for the SEASON on SATURDAY, October 20, under the management of Mr. Alfred Wigan.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, and every Evening during the week. Crowded continually with all the rank and fashion of London. THE GRAND ELEPHANTIAN SPECTACLE OF MAGIC and MYSTERY, by Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North, in Twelve Acts, with ever-changing variety of incidents, continuous surprises, novel and extraordinary effects.

MAGIC and MYSTERY is an entirely new entertainment, possessing distinctive characteristics and peculiar phases of amusement. It is not a Monologue, for the audience themselves perform their part with the principal actor, some of them on the stage and others in front; it is not an Exhibition, for though everything becomes metamorphosed before the eyes of the visitors, no one can be positive that he sees any one thing; but it is a Comedy really performed by the company: a Melodrama replete with startling positions and unexpected denouements; a Magnificent Spectacle, with 2000 of the public every night to appear as auxiliaries; and an Extravaganza, in which all that seems to be is entirely beyond the bounds of probability.

Doors open each Evening at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight.—Private Boxes, 17, 11s. 6d. and 17, 1s.; to be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries, Stalls, 4s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 5, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, Junr. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, October 20, at Two o'clock; doors open at Half-past One.

MRS. CHATTERLEY'S SHAKSPEAREAN

DRAMATIC READINGS in the West of England commence this week at Bristol. She will next proceed on a Professional Tour in the Northern Counties. Letters to be addressed to her at 5, Brompton-grove, London.

DR. KAIN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL

MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, also the various Races of Men, &c., open (for Gentlemen only) daily from 10 till 10. Lectures, varying every day in the week, are delivered by Dr. SEXTON, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—4, COVENTRY-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at GOOD- RICH'S Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), removed to 497, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.—Box, containing 14 fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, 6 stamps extra. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

TO LOVERS OF FISH.—100 Genuine YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s., package included. These HIGHLY ESTEEMED DELICACIES and CHEAP ARTICLE OF FOOD forwarded to all parts, on receipt of penny postage stamps or P.O.O. (preferred). Full and plain direction, County, and nearest station.—Address, THOMAS LETTIS, Jun., Fish Curer, Great Yarmouth.

"This is the third season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent."—J. BRASHOW, House Steward, Blenheim Palace, October 20, 1854.

"Mr. Lettis.—As soon as you send out your genuine Bloaters, I shall be glad to have a supply as usual. Those I had last year gave great satisfaction."—A. F. COURROU, Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace."

ADNAM'S Improved Patent Groats and Barley.

THE ONLY EXISTING PATENT.

And Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession. **TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.**—The important object so desirable to be obtained has at length been secured to the Public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, PATENTEES, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the Public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior Gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies, and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon and Supper.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguished character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soups, &c.

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each Package bears the Signature of the PATENTEES, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and Country.

CURES OF INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c., by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. James Drury, Stone Bow, Lincoln.—"I am authorised by several ladies and gentlemen—whose names I can give—to state that Dr. Locock's Wafers have proved of the highest efficacy to them for colds, coughs, hoarseness, wheezing, influenza, sore throat; and in almost every sale I hear of benefit obtained by their use."

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION. GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the skin, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and, by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. In the process of shaving it is invaluable, as it annihilates every pimple, and all roughness, and will afford great comfort if applied to the face during the prevalence of cold easterly winds.

Sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d., with Directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS an inestimable remedy for Disordered Stomach and Weak Constitution.—These astonishing pills have such strengthening and invigorating properties, that persons of low or nervous habits, or whose digestive organs are in any way impaired, should have recourse to them, as the most debilitated have been restored to the blessings of perfect health by their use, after every variety of medicines have proved useless; consequently the Faculty recommend all persons going abroad subject to bilious affections, or complaints similar to the above, to make use of Holloway's Pills.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and H. Hoods, Malta.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.—Free of Charge, for the Protection and Instant Relief of the Deaf, a Book of 80 pages.—An extraordinary Discovery.—Just published, sent free by post to any deaf person writing for it, "A STOP TO EMPIRICISM and Exorbitant Fees." Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this book, permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain or use of any instrument. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and for ever rescued from the snares of the numerous advertising, dangerous, unqualified pretenders of the present day. It contains lists of startling cures, published by Dr. F. R. HOGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1845; L.A.C. April 30, 1846; Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall, London, where all letters are to be addressed.—Personal consultations every day between 11 and 4 o'clock.—Sufferers deaf 40 or 50 years have their hearing perfectly restored in half an hour without a moment's inconvenience. Testimonials and certificates can be seen from all the leading members of the faculty, and from Patients cured.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street, (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 27. 14s. to 57. 10s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 57. 10s. to 127. 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 37.; Steel Fenders from 27. 15s. to 67.; ditto with rich ormolu ornaments, from 27. 15s. to 77. 7s.; Fire-irons from 1s. 9d. the set to 47. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges—

Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

PAPIER MACHÉ and IRON TEA-TRAYS. An assortment of Tea Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Maché Trays, per set of three ... from 20s. 0d. to 10 guineas. Ditto, Iron ditto ... from 13s. 0d. to 4 guineas. Convex shape ditto ... from 7s. 6d. Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets, equally low.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—

The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are ON SHOW over his SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz., from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 167. 18s.

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The Largest, as well as the choicest, Assortment in existence of FRENCH and ENGLISH MODERATEUR, PALMER'S, CAMPHINE, ARGAND, SOLAR, and other LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, and they are arranged in one large room, so that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected.

Real French Colza Oil, 5s. 9d. per gallon. Palmer's Candles, 9d., 9½d., and 10d. per lb.

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in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; Block Tin, 12s. 3d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without silver plated handles, 76s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, 107. to 167. 10s. the set; Block Tin Hot Water Dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro plated on Nickel, full size, 117. 11s.

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Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

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TESTIMONIAL FROM DR. LETHEBY,

Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, &c., &c., &c.

"I have frequently had occasion to analyse the Cod Liver Oil which is sold at your establishment. I mean that variety which is prepared for medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and sent into commerce with the sanction of Dr. DE JONGH, of the Hague.

"In all cases I have found it possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds and of iodine in a state of organic combination are the most remarkable; in fact, the Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Huile brune,' and described as the best variety in the masterly treatise of Dr. DE JONGH.

"IT IS, I BELIEVE, UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS DESCRIPTION OF OIL HAS GREAT THERAPEUTICAL POWER; AND, FROM MY INVESTIGATIONS, I HAVE NO DOUBT OF ITS BEING A PURE AND UNADULTERATED ARTICLE.

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Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAE, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, London. Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees; and by most respectable Chemists in town and country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

30,000 NERVOUS MIND AND HEAD

SUFFERERS, from Nihilism to Mechanics, having tried all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have, during eighteen years, been obliged to apply to the Rev. Dr. Willis Mosely, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London, and 50 are not known to be uncured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for life. Novel Observations, a pamphlet on nervousness, franked to any address if one stamp is sent; or, for 30, Twelve Chapters on the Only Means of Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints; "the best book on nervousness in our language."

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Capital, 100,000l., in Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 12. per Share.

(On which Interest, at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, exclusive of Dividend, is guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement.)

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PARTIES desirous of INVESTING MONEY

are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect Security.

The Interest is payable in JANUARY and JULY, at the Head Office in London; and may also be received at the various Branches, or through Country Bankers.

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Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1807; Empowered by Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. III., and regulated by deed Enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

3, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM WYBROW, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Bischoff, Esq.

Thomas Boddington, Esq.

Thomas Devas, Esq.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq.

Robert A. Gray, Esq.

Chas. Thos. Holcombe, Esq.

Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.

W. Anderson Peacock, Esq.

Ralph Chas. Price, Esq.

Thos. G. Sambrooke, Esq.

Auditors—THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.; WILLIAM H. SMITH, Jun., Esq.

Medical Officers—JAMES SANER, Esq., M.D., Tottenham Green; W. M. COOKE, Esq., M.D., 39, Trinity Square, Tower Hill.

Actuary and Secretary—CHARLES JELICOE, Esq.

The Assets of this Company Exceed Three Quarters of a Million Sterling.

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS—One Hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Pounds.

THE NUMBER OF EXISTING POLICIES IS—Upwards of Four Thousand.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT ASSURED—Exceeds Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.

AT THE DIVISION OF SURPLUS IN 1852,—About One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds was added to the Sums Assured, under Participating Policies.

The Division is Quinquennial,

AND THE WHOLE SURPLUS (LESS 20 PER CENT. ONLY) IS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE ASSURED.

The Premiums required by this Company, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 80 per cent. of the quinquennial surplus.

The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country—(Australia and California excepted)—north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude; or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any places lying in the same hemisphere—distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator, without extra charge.

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