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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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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

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Review of the Week.

ON Wednesday afternoon the SPEAKER was kept waiting fifteen minutes before enough members could be assembled to form a House; and even when that result was obtained, it was found that the right number was made up of the wrong men; so that, not only had the SPEAKER to kick his heels for a quarter of an hour, but the business first in order on the books had to be thrown over for want of the men to conduct it. Things being come to this pass, the consummation most devoutly to be wished is, speedy prorogation. To that desirable end all the work now being, or to be, done, is made to tend. Government has asked for all the money it will want till next year, and has been supplied to almost the full extent of its asking, the sum refused being no less than three hundred pounds—the salary of HERR MUNDLER, "Expert de la Galerie Nationale de Londres," whose special services are, for the present at least, declined by a majority of 128 to 110, on the ground that they do not find any satisfaction in paying a gentleman to go about the Continent raising the price of all the pictures they have a fancy to purchase. Having arranged money matters and cleared up the most pressing work—a little hastily, perhaps—Parliament will most likely be in a condition to shut up the office about the end of the month; at all events, very early in August, work must be struck, because a lot of the partners have determined to charter a steamer for a pleasure trip to Cherbourg to meet HER MAJESTY, who is to be at that interesting place of reunion on the 4th.

First in importance in the week's Parliamentary transactions has been the progress made with the India Bill in the Lords. Still the course of that great experimental measure is unchecked, and still its prospects are as bright as Lord STANLEY, or even Mr. DISRAELI, can wish. Read a second time without a division, the little show of opposition offered by Lord ELLENBOROUGH will not cause much anxiety to Government. With, at the most, some very trifling amendments, the India Bill will in all probability be ready to receive HER MAJESTY'S signature in the course of a very few days. Next, and certainly of more immediate importance to us of London, is the plan proposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER for furnishing the money to drain the metropolis and to purify the Thames. At last the thing is

to be done. Some system of drainage is to be decided upon, the money for carrying it out is to be placed in the hands of the executive, and in five years and a half from the moment of commencement the work is expected to be done. Bravo! A rate of threepence in the pound levied on the metropolis will, in forty years, not only furnish the required annual outlay while the work is progressing, but will supply a sinking fund out of which the principal and interest of the 3,000,000*l.* permitted, will be honourably and punctually repaid in forty years. The *Times* says gallantly, never mind if the works cost more than the estimated sum, only let the 3,000,000*l.* be spent in such a way that the work produced may be comprehended in a larger scheme, and that is the best advice that can be given at the outset of such a vast experiment.

The majority against Mr. HURR's motion on Monday evening need not disquiet any one. That a large number of the present House of Commons are content to back Lord PALMERSTON and Lord DERBY in the maintenance of their anti-slavery policy, goes for little against the rapid advance of public opinion on the slave question. The *Times*, which always aims at representing matured, or almost matured, public opinion, has of late come to hold exactly the same views that have been all along expressed by this journal on the slave trade; and even the *Globe*, with all its partiality for Lord PALMERSTON, is arguing in the abstract from our point of view. These are successes on the side of broad public opinion that far outweigh in importance the Conservative triumph of Monday night's majority.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has admirably defined the relative positions of the two Houses on the Jew question. After all the tender regard which has been shown it by the House of Commons, the House of Lords has placed itself in a most undignified, not to say absurd, position by the course it has taken with regard to the Oaths and Jews Bills; it has passed a measure designed expressly to enable Jews to take their seats in the House of Commons, and as a reason for adhering to its own amendments of the Oaths Bill it has expressed itself strongly of opinion that Jews are morally unfitted, by the nature of their religion, to take part in "the legislation of a professedly Christian community." Lord JOHN RUSSELL is wisely of opinion that the best thing to be done is to accept these two bills, which at least effect the two main objects for which the one was designed: they secure, as he said, "an alteration of the Oaths and the admission of Jews into Parliament."

The news from India, without being positively bad, is of a kind to cause anxiety for the British troops, labouring as they are under fearful disadvantages. The heat is terrific, and it is only wonderful that Europeans are able to perform any duty requiring bodily exertion. Our army is thus terribly overworked, and can only hold its way by sheer force of courage. It is easy to see that the mode of warfare adopted by the rebels will enable them to hold out for any length of time, for they can never be decisively beaten. After being driven out of Calpee, the Gwalior men marched straight upon the country of our ally SCINDIA, whom they fought and compelled to fly to Agra, after two-thirds of his men had gone over to the enemy. They were in possession of Gwalior when the latest accounts left India, and Sir HUGH ROSE was moving forward to attack them. Meanwhile strong bands of rebels are ravaging the country east and south of Oude, which, however, remains tranquil, as also does Rohilkand. The most notable point of the news, perhaps, is, that the enemy is once more in great force around Lucknow, and is intercepting the communications with Cawnpore. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had gone to Allahabad.

From Asia the news is of a wild and distressing character. Mahometan fanaticism has once more been doing bloody work. At Jeddah, on the Red Sea, nearly the whole of the English and French residents have been ruthlessly massacred; and at the whole of the Red Sea ports the lives of the English and French Christians are in peril. The action of the British Government has been prompt and energetic. Three ships of war are ordered to Jeddah, with instructions to use the most forcible and coercive measures if necessary to bring the authors of this atrocity to justice. In Candia also there has been a slaughterous rencontre between the Turks and Greek Christians. The Mahometans have attacked both the French and English consulates, and there is a general emigration of the Christian part of the population. So much for the results of treaties and conferences: the "affairs of the East" have still to be regulated by the strong hand and firm will of the Western Powers.

In America there has been bloodshed arising out of fanaticism of another kind. A letter from Tampa in Florida (an unimportant town, distant some seven hundred miles from Savannah), shows the state of political feeling "down South." For some time there had existed in the town an "executive or vigilance committee," hostile to the "American," or low-respectful party.



one morning the community was startled, and, for the most part, horrified to discover the bodies of four of its leading men hanged to as many trees: they were all of the "American" party. Verily, young as brother Jonathan is, he has lived long enough in the world to have shaken off somewhat more of his primal savagery, to have learnt the use of better political arguments than revolvers and bowie-knives in the Senate, and halters even in its most distant country-places.

A spirit-stirring letter in the *Times* of Thursday sets forth the perils of the late telegraphic expedition during the thirty-three days it was out at sea. Contrary to all the calculations which had been made with regard to the weather, the expedition was overtaken, almost immediately after it left land, by a series of storms of unexampled violence. The Agamemnon, whose adventures are specially recorded in the letter, was throughout these storms in the greatest danger from her overloaded state, and her escape really appears little short of a miracle. The utter failure of the attempt to lay the cable in the face of these adversities is nothing surprising; but it demonstrates the necessity for calling into play much greater, as well as more manageable powers, than have hitherto been employed. For the sake of the company, as well as for the sake of the two countries whose interest in the success of the undertaking is so great, every chance of future failure should be removed, as far as chances can be calculated. And while the reasons for losing no moment that can possibly be saved are obvious, we can think of no better or more promising plan than that suggested by the *Times*, namely, to employ the Great Eastern.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY has ratified the sentence passed upon the Rev. Mr. POOLE by the Bishop of LONDON, and so the case ends, as between Mr. POOLE and his clerical superiors; but it still remains open, as between the public and the dismissed clergyman. The public has been grossly scandalized by the attack made upon the curate of St. Barnabas, and though it is prepared to raise its voice loudly enough against the systematic practice of confession in the Protestant Church, its love of fair play will not suffer it to join in blasting the character of a clergyman because his notions of his religious duties are not in accordance with its views on the subject. There is, in fact, a strong reaction in favour of Mr. POOLE personally, and subscriptions are pouring in from persons of all shades of opinion to enable Mr. POOLE to punish the authors of the wrong that has been done him.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. James William Cusack, President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, has been appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of Sir Philip Crampton, deceased.

A NEW PEER.—We believe we may announce that Sir John Yarde Buller has consented to accept a peerage, and will take the title of Earl of Churston Ferrers. The second title will probably be Viscount Lupton.—*Plymouth Mail*.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE MEXICAN FORCED LOAN.—A special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday week, Mr. Christopher Bushel in the chair, to consider a letter addressed to the council by the Mexican houses here and various documents, on the subject of the recent decree of the Mexican Government imposing a forced loan upon the capitals of merchants engaged in trade or industry. The matter was fully considered, and was referred to a special committee, who, we understand, have sent up a memorial to the Earl of Malmesbury, expressing the opinion of the chamber on the question, and soliciting his Lordship's aid in the protection of British interests in that country.

MR. ALBERT SMITH left for China, *via* the overland route, on the 8th inst.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, after an absence from India of two years and a half, arrived in London on Sunday. His health was very bad during the voyage; but he is now recovering, though he is still debilitated.

THE SHAKESPEARE AUTOGRAPH is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. "What a change," says the *Illustrated London News*, "from lying in a dirty chest, in a three-pair-back attic off Chancery-lane!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 12th.

OATHS BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the order of the day for considering the report of the reasons to be offered to the House of Commons for persisting in their Lordships' amendments to the Oaths Bill, Earl GRANVILLE expressed great doubt as to the policy of persisting in the amendments after the passing of Lord Lucan's bill. The House of Commons might say that no reply to the reasons was necessary, since their Lordships had adopted the very course denounced by the reasons. Three of those reasons were far from conclusive, and the others were offensive to the House of Commons, or insulting to those who are now to be admitted to Parliament.—The Earl of DERBY said that the reasons were quite consistent with the course taken. They had not changed their opinion on the propriety of admitting Jews to Parliament, but, for the sake of conciliation, they had given a permissive authority to the other House to admit them. However, he would propose to substitute another reason for the fourth in the report, and to omit the sixth altogether.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the course proposed most singular and inconsistent—viz., that the records of the House for the same day should contain a declaration that Jews are morally unfit to legislate for the country, and a bill admitting them to seats in the Legislature.—Lord MALMESBURY said that, if there had been a concession, it had been made to a political necessity; not to a moral conviction. The reply to the Commons had been drawn up by a majority of their Lordships' House; and he thought it unusual for the minority to object to reasons so approved.—The Earl of CARLISLE condemned the course taken by the Government. The reasons for disagreeing with the Commons were inconsistent and discreditable.—The Earl of HARDWICKE supported the reasons, which were opposed by Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, who said that they made the concessions appear grudging and ungracious.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE suggested the propriety of dropping the Oaths Bill altogether, considering that Lord Lucan's measure would effect the object in view.

The question was put on the three first reasons, and, though opposed, they were carried.—On the fourth reason being put, the Earl of DERBY proposed to omit the part in which it was alleged that their prayers would be a mockery if the Jews were admitted, and to substitute a statement that the denial of the Saviour's name by the Jews renders them morally unfit to take part in the legislation of a Christian community.—The House unanimously agreed to omit the words proposed to be struck out; but the Opposition resisted the insertion of the words proposed to be introduced in place of the words omitted.—Their Lordships divided on the question that the words proposed to be introduced should be inserted.

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The fourth reason, amended as proposed by Lord DERBY, was then adopted, and also the fifth reason. The sixth reason was struck out.

THE JEWS BILL.

The Earl of LUCAN moved the third reading of this bill; and the Earl of GALLOWAY moved that it be read a third time that day six months. The amendment having been seconded by Viscount DUNGANNON, the House divided, and the third reading was affirmed by 33 to 12.

On the motion that the bill do pass, Lord REDESDALE proposed to add two clauses, first, that due notice should be given of moving a resolution for the admission of the Jews into either House, and secondly, that such motion should only be made once in each session.—The Earl of DERBY hoped the noble Lord would not press the clauses.

Lord REDESDALE withdrew the clauses.—The Earl of HARRINGTON moved that no member of the House of Commons, who should make a loan to a foreign state after his election, should be allowed to sit in Parliament until he should be re-elected, as the interests of such loan contractor might be opposed to his duties as legislator. He also moved that no member of Parliament of the Jewish faith should be allowed to vote on any question connected with the interests of the Established Church, or of any Christian sect.—The Earl of DERBY opposed the amendment, and urged the noble Earl not to press it.—It was understood that the amendment was withdrawn, no question having been put on it.—The bill then passed.

The JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL, and the CHURCHES & CO. (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eight.

NEW WRIT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, Sir WILLIAM JOLIFFE moved that a writ should issue for the election of a member for the borough of Stamford in the room of John Inglis, Esq., who, since his election, has accepted the office of her Majesty's Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland.—This was agreed to.

Mr. FITZROY brought up the report of SUPPLY, which was received.

THE EMBASSY HOUSE AT PARIS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. WISE called attention to a charge in the estimates of 19,000*l.* for repairing the Embassy House in Paris, and asked for the production of the reports of the surveyor and architect. Including the purchase-money, this building had cost the country altogether 135,000*l.*—Mr. HAMILTON was not at all surprised that the additional vote, after the enormous expenditure which had already taken place, should create some observation. He should be happy to lay on the table the report and correspondence which formed the foundation of the present vote.—Mr. WILSON explained that Mr. Hunt had been sent to Paris by the late Chief Commissioner of Works to examine the building, and he reported that it would be necessary to expend something more than 18,000*l.* in repairs. A French architect had estimated the expense at somewhat more, and in that state the matter stood when the late Government left office.

The House having gone into COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, several votes were agreed to, though some met with opposition.

TOWER SALES AND WEEDON ESTABLISHMENT.

In the evening, in answer to Captain VIVIAN, General PEEL said that he had seen a statement with respect to sales of boots at the Tower, but that he believed that 70,000, and not 170,000, pairs had been sold since the conclusion of the late war, and that no portion had been received back at Weedon, or reissued to the troops. A part, however, had been bought by officers of militia, and he believed they had given every satisfaction. Ten clerks had been added to the Weedon establishment previously to Captain Marvin being sent down.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, replying to Mr. BRADY, said that it was not the intention of Government to adopt Mr. Serjeant Glover's scheme for establishing a submarine telegraphic communication from Plymouth to Cape Rocco, near Lisbon; thence to Gibraltar and Malta, whence it would join the established line from Malta to Corfu, *en route* to India. Arrangements were nearly made, and he (Mr. Disraeli) thought that the plan which had been decided on was preferable to that of Mr. Glover.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

Mr. LIDDELL, referring to the report which had appeared of a massacre at Jeddah, inquired whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the occurrence, and, if so, whether they had taken any steps in consequence.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD stated that the only information the Government had of the tragic occurrence was from the telegram in the hands of members: but he had no reason to doubt that the story was unfortunately too true. Immediately on the receipt of the communication, his noble friend at the head of the Foreign-office sent a telegraphic message to Malta to intercept the Indian mail. This telegram contained instructions to the commander of the Cyclops to go immediately to Jeddah and to bring the perpetrators of this terrible outrage to justice. At the same time, instructions were given to Captain Watson of the Indian squadron to send two vessels to Jeddah to co-operate in every way with the Cyclops.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On the motion for again going into Committee of Supply, Mr. HURT called attention to the report of the committees on the slave trade in 1848 and 1849; and moved "That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves." It had always been said that, as long as there was a demand for slaves, there would be a supply, and that the great law of commercial intercourse would frustrate any attempt violently to suppress the traffic. That conclusion had been confirmed by experience: our system had failed, and we had caused a vast amount of suffering to the negroes smuggled from Africa to America. "When the point of embarkation is blocked up by the British cruisers, the negroes are put in warehouses, where they remain sometimes for months, and there have been cases where they have been massacred by their owners. Add to the number dying in this way, and by disease, those who perish in the long marches, from fatigue, hunger, and thirst, and the result is fearful to contemplate. Then come the horrors of the middle passage, the stories of which have passed into a by-word. The blacks are so packed on board the ships, that during the whole passage across the Atlantic they are unable to change position or to stir their limbs, and the putrefying dead cannot be removed from immediate contact with the living. Let the House think of the sufferings of those who survive, of the permanent injuries they must receive, and of the agonies of those who die under circumstances so horrible. It had been calculated that the number of those who perish during the middle passage is about twenty-five per cent.; and for these deaths, those who might put an end to the cause and do not are partly responsible." Another disastrous consequence of the system is that it had dragged this country to the verge of hostilities with two maritime states with which it is our interest to remain on terms of amity.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion. It had been said that it was hopeless to attempt to put down the slave trade with Brazil; yet the traffic with that country

had been wiped out. Our squadron has repressed the slave trade along one thousand miles of the African coast, while a legitimate trade has sprung up in native hands, which would be extinguished if the squadron were removed.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said he should ask the House to express a strong dissent from the resolution. He disagreed altogether with Mr. Hutt as to the result of four efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. "Cuba is now the only place where the traffic is rife, and the annual importation of slaves has diminished from 135,000 to 15,000 only. But the result of the abolition of the slave trade in any locality is the springing up of a legitimate industry and commerce. In the Bight of Benin, once the centre of the slave trade, from the west coast of Africa, the annual importation of palm-oil has increased from the value of 1300*l.* to the large sum of 900,000*l.* (Hear.) In the port of Lagos, formerly one of the slave marts on that coast, the general exports have increased in the same ratio; and in Loanda, a Portuguese settlement, legitimate trade has increased in direct proportion to the decrease of the slave trade. In a few years, a legitimate trade has sprung up to the amount of half a million of money, the imports in 1857 being no less than 293,000*l.*, and the exports 239,000*l.* And yet, only a few years ago, this port alone exported as many slaves as now constitute the total amount of the slave trade from the whole of Africa. (Hear, hear.) One of the great articles to which the natives are turning their attention is cotton. The supply of cotton is a subject which has long been discussed in England; and it is to Africa rather than to India that we must look as the source of the much desired supply. Abbeokouta, one of the principal seats of missionary enterprise in Africa, has already sent out a considerable quantity of cotton, and, if the slave trade is repressed, the quantity in a few years will be very large. (Hear, hear.) No people would make greater sacrifices than the French to avoid a revival of the slave trade. Representations have been made of the opinion of the English Government that the system of obtaining from Africa 'free negroes,' as they are termed, and apprenticing them for a period of six years, will inevitably lead to such revival; and he was not without hope that the Imperial Government will abandon the Regis scheme. He also hoped that there would be no difficulty with the United States. He had that day received the answer of General Cass on this American question. The course taken by the English Government was properly appreciated in America. General Cass thought it was consistent with the dignity of a great country to admit an error and remedy a grievance; and he stated that the American Government would give their best attention to any suggestion which her Majesty's Government might offer for avoiding the evils likely to arise from the improper assumption of a national flag. (Hear, hear.) It had been a question whether the English Government should allow their squadron to remain in the Cuban waters, in the direct highway of the American trade; but General Cass has sent word that the American ships sent to Cuba had orders to co-operate with England in suppressing the slave trade, if the English ships were not ordered away from the station." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MILNER GIBSON observed that we are paying a large sum of money to keep up a maritime police which is ineffectual, since slaves are obtained. It is impossible to maintain an effective blockade of the extensive coast of Africa; and the attempt to do so aggravates the miseries of the wretched negroes. He called upon the Government to repeal the Brazil Act of 1845, which was passed on the ground that Brazil had failed in fulfilling her treaty obligations with this country in regard to the slave trade—a ground which there is now no reason for maintaining. —Mr. MILLS did not think that the squadron had been altogether nugatory, and he regretted that their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade had not been supported by other powers. —Mr. GURNEX contended that the squadron had protected lawful trade, and that it should not be discontinued. With regard to the future, it seemed to him that it would be well worth the attention of the Government, as far as possible, to keep up the system which was so successful under Admiral Bruce—namely, to prevent the embarkation of negroes, instead of attempting to rescue them after they have been shipped. —Sir G. B. PROCHELL urged that measures should be taken to compel Spain to fulfil her treaty engagements in regard to the suppression of the slave trade, and expressed his gratification at the announcement that our efforts to put down this traffic were not to be abandoned. —Sir CHARLES NAPIER believed that, if they had employed a sufficient force on the coast of Africa, there would have been no slave trade at present. —Mr. ROEBUCK, while denouncing the slave trade, contended that our efforts at suppressing it had failed. We had compelled the export of a larger number of slaves to keep up the importation; so that our operations had been worse than nugatory. "Upon this question we had bullied Brazil and truckled to America; but the right which we are about to yield to America should be yielded also to Brazil. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had failed to show that our cruisers had succeeded in diminishing the slave traffic, and, as the object of our measures had not only failed, but had led to an increase of the sufferings of African slaves, it was time that they were abandoned. The motion of the

member for Gateshead was a humane motion, and it would redound to the honour of this country to admit that our efforts have failed, owing to America and France. It was wise to yield to America. She is strong enough to carry out her bad intentions: a vessel, though loaded with slaves to her gunwales, has but to hoist that bit of bunting called the stars and stripes, and our officers must withdraw. The most free nation in the world will in future cover by its ensign the greatest of human miseries; and he congratulated America upon the consummation. The shame is hers, and not ours." (Hear, hear.) —Sir JOHN PAKINGTON affirmed that we have minimised the slave traffic by our efforts, and that so great is the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of African slaves at Cuba, that a considerable number of Indians have been brought thither from Yucatan. Mr. Roebuck's assertion that we had truckled to the United States was most unfounded and unjust. The American Government had behaved in a most frank and conciliatory manner, and he hoped that all existing difficulties would speedily be settled. —Mr. BUXTON said no one would contend that the slave trade had been entirely put an end to; but there was no doubt that it had been materially diminished by the efforts of our squadrons. Dr. Livingstone, amongst others, had shown that the American squadron had thus operated. —Lord CLARENCE PAGET said he had a pocketful of letters from naval officers, stating that the efforts of our squadron on the coast of Africa, though noble and sublime, were utterly futile. He added his own testimony to the amount of suffering caused by the pursuit of slaves and to the hardships endured by the crews of our own ships on the African station.

Lord PALMERSTON said that all the assertions by which Mr. Hutt's motion had been supported were diametrically opposed to fact. It was not true that the horrors of the middle passage had been increased, nor that the Cubans get as many slaves as they want: the well-known high price of slaves in Cuba shows that the supply falls short of the demand. We have prevented the landing in Brazil of 70,000 negroes annually, and consequently have prevented the sufferings of three times that number, for it is calculated that only one third of the number originally captured reach their destination. "The last speaker complained of the cruelty to which the crews of the slave ships are subjected; but he had forgotten to state that he himself provided the proper remedy, by rescuing the slaves from their horrible condition and restoring them to liberty. As to the unhealthy state of the African coast, the noble lord himself is a living proof to the contrary. (A laugh.) It had been denied that our efforts had put a stop to the slave trade to the Brazils; but, nevertheless, that trade had been abolished through our instrumentality. The Brazilian Government finding, in 1851, that we were determined to carry out the act of 1845, sued for terms, and passed a law to abolish the slave trade. The result was most beneficial, not only to Africa, but to Brazil; for capital which had been before in the slave traffic was diverted to purposes of internal improvement. It was not true, therefore, to say that our efforts had failed, because we had not yet put an end to the slave trade in Cuba. We had destroyed it in Brazil, greatly diminished it in Cuba, and immensely improved Africa by setting up a trade which in a few years would equal that with Brazil. Especially did the production of cotton in Africa promise, in a few years, to be more valuable than that of any other portion of the world, the United States alone excepted. Politically, this country had endeavoured to procure amelioration of slavery as well as the abolition of the slave trade; and we had been eminently successful. France had imitated our example: Portugal was following in the same footsteps. Was, then, this country, in the moment of success, to reverse its policy?" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GILPIN supported the motion. —Mr. PETER O'BRIEN withdrew a motion of which he had given notice, to the effect that it is inexpedient to maintain the naval force at present in the West India waters for the suppression of the slave trade. —General THOMSON said that the Cubans have as many slaves as they chose to pay for, but that the difficulty of landing a live slave in Cuba is increased by our blockading squadrons something like four to one on the original expense. —Mr. DRUMMOND warmly opposed the motion; denied that the horrors of the middle passage are anything like so bad now as they were before the blockade; and asserted his firm conviction that slavery never would be got rid of without a rising of the blacks on their own behalf. He should heartily rejoice when he heard they had risen, and inflicted some poor measure of short justice on the people who now hold them in slavery. "The honest old English merchant" and "the honest old English manufacturer" are willing for profit to trade with the devil himself; and the love of money and trade—carried on under the name of free trade—is really eating out of the country anything like moral and religious feeling. —Mr. COGAN opposed the motion, which, on a division, was negatived by 223 to 24.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when a vote of 11,050*l.* for the salaries and expenses of the Mixed Commissions for the suppression of the slave trade was agreed to.

The GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALEDONIA BILL passed through committee, after receiving sundry amendments.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 13th.

MILITARY CLOTHING WITHOUT BUTTONS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE called their Lordships' attention to the fact that the clothing furnished to the 100th Regiment had no buttons (*laughter*), and therefore was utterly useless. He did not mean to impute blame to the Secretary of War; but some one was to blame, and, unless some one was punished, these blunders would be continued. —Viscount HARDINGE admitted that the tunics of the 100th Regiment were sent to them without buttons, which had been separately contracted for; but the delay in furnishing them was not owing to the neglect of any person connected with the War-office. It was entirely owing to the neglect of the carriers employed to convey the goods from one terminus to another.

CHURCH RATES.

Lord PORTMAN, observing that the Government had promised to introduce a bill on the subject of church rates, stated that he should in consequence abstain from bringing forward the measure of which he had himself given notice for the settlement of that long-pending controversy. —The Earl of DERBY said that the question would undoubtedly receive careful consideration during the recess, and Ministers hoped to be able to produce an acceptable bill next year. Further than this, he declined to enter into any engagement.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Several bills were advanced a stage, with more or less of discussion. —The FUNDED DEBT BILL, the LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL, and the NISI PRIUS COURT, &c. (IRELAND) BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, in his robes of office, and presented a petition from himself and the aldermen and burgesses of the Irish metropolis against the POLICE FORCE (IRELAND) BILL. —Other petitions were also presented for and against the measure.

LOSS OF THE VARNA.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked the President of the Board of Trade, if in consequence of a letter dated 1st July, addressed to the Secretary in the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, his attention had been drawn to the loss of the British barque Varna of Greenock, on the coast of Tasmania, on the 24th December, 1857, through the ignorance of navigation of the officer who held his position as first mate under a certificate of service issued by the local board of Greenock, and succeeded to command on death of the master; and if any steps would be taken to withdraw the said certificate of service, under authority of which the chief mate held his position on board the Varna. —Mr. HENLEY said his attention had been called to the case. According to the protest, the master, who held a certificate of "service" only, admitted his ignorance of the science of navigation; but it did not appear from the protest that the ship was lost in consequence. However, the case would be thoroughly investigated.

THE JEW QUESTION.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the House, in order to have the opportunity of stating the course he intended to pursue with regard to the Oaths Bill and the Jew Bill, which were about to be brought down from the Peers. He thought that it would be dangerous for the House to stand alone in asserting the right of Jews to sit there. Such a course might bring them into collision, not only with the House of Lords, but with the judicial tribunals of the country. They might not, moreover, receive the support of the country in such a conflict, since an opinion had arisen that the House of Commons had usurped an undue prominence over the correlative branches of the Legislature. In the Oaths Bill, as originally sent up to the Peers, various disabilities now imposed upon the Jews were abolished, especially as regarded the tenure of civil offices, which the measure as amended would still retain, and which the new bill introduced in the other House did not touch. Nevertheless, he recommended the Commons to accept the latter measure as affording a practical solution to a serious controversy; and, as they would thus obtain the principal object which their own bill was intended to secure—namely, the admission of Jews to Parliament—they might, he thought, consent to admit the reasons alleged by the Peers for insisting on their amendments in the Oaths Bill. Intending, therefore, himself to move the second reading of the Jew Bill, he asked the Government to give him an early day for that purpose, suggesting that the motion might be made and the discussion taken on the following Friday. —In the course of his Lordship's remarks, he was interrupted by Lord JOHN MANNERS, who contended that he was out of order, as the reasons of the Lords for disagreeing with the Commons' bill were not before the House. —Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, answered that Lord Castlereagh, when interrupted in a similar manner, had replied that the House of Lords is a court of record, and that their votes, being recorded, could be quoted. —The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that Friday would be placed at the disposal of the noble Lord the member for the City of London. —Lord JOHN MANNERS thought the noble Lord's version of what

passed before the committee was altogether incorrect. There was another matter to which he wished to call attention. The noble Lord had stated that the House of Commons was the supreme power in this country. Now, in that opinion he (Lord John Manners) did not concur, and he hoped the House would not let it go to the country that they entertained such an opinion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to say that the House, being elected by the people, and having the confidence of the people, possesses a power in the constitution which no other power could resist. That was a doctrine which he had always held. (Cheers.)—The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the report from the last Committee of Supply being brought up, Lord ELCHO called attention to the report of the commission on the National Gallery, and moved as an amendment that the vote be reduced by 300*l.*, being the amount of salary for the "travelling agent."—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, on the ground that the whole question relating to the salaries and duties of the officials connected with the National Gallery is now undergoing investigation.—After some discussion, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 128 to 110. The vote, in its reduced amount, was then agreed to.

ALTERATION OF THE CHURCH SERVICES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. COWPER moved an address praying that her Majesty would take into consideration the proclamation of the first year of her reign, commanding that forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May should be annexed to the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, with a view to the discontinuance of those forms of prayer and service. The Upper House had already addressed the Crown on this subject, which he considered of such importance as to require the concurrence of the Commons also by a similar proceeding.—Mr. WALPOLE gave his hearty consent to the conclusions enunciated in the resolution proposed by the hon. member, which was then put and carried unanimously.

BATTERSEA-PARK.

The motion for going into Committee of Supply having been renewed, Mr. ALCOCK called attention to the expediency of offering the surplus land in Battersea-park, extending to about one hundred acres, for sale by auction, under a reserved price of 284,730*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, in order to refund the Government the loans advanced on account of the park, the Chelsea new bridge, and Chelsea embankment. By selling this surplus land, the loan of public money might be repaid and the toll on the new bridge abolished.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY took the opportunity of appealing to the Government on the subject of cleansing the Serpentine, the stretch from which is an intolerable nuisance.—Lord JOHN MANNERS said he had made a representation to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who informed him that the one hundred acres at Battersea would be drained in the general drainage of the metropolis, and that then the land would be sold; but the money arising from the sale would be required to defray the liabilities for Battersea-park, and would probably not leave a surplus available for the reduction of the tolls on the bridge. As to the Serpentine, he could not agree as to the foetid state of that water; indeed, he was informed that, since the application of lime, visitors to Hyde-park had been seen drinking the water out of the palms of their hands—a circumstance certainly unknown for very many years. But, at all events, until the northern sewer question had been satisfactorily answered, it was not the intention of Government to operate on the Serpentine in any other way than by the application of a further quantity of lime.

THE STAMP ACT AND FIRE INSURANCES.

Mr. HADFIELD called attention to the fact that fire insurances are taxed to the extent of two hundred per cent. on the premiums. He asked whether it was the intention of the Government to revise the Stamp Act generally, and particularly to reduce the duty on insurances.—Mr. HAMILTON could only say that it was the intention of Government to revise the Stamp Act.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes belonging to the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates were agreed to, after the usual amount of desultory discussion. The last vote of Supply for the year was passed before the proceedings closed.

The orders for the second reading of the POPE REMOVAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL, and of the PAUPER LUNATICS BILL, were discharged.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two.

Wednesday, July 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

No business of note was performed in the House of Commons on this day, and the Lords, as usual on Wednesdays, did not sit. The Commons were occupied in committee for some time with the details of the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. ADAMS withdrew the LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The Report of the COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY was brought up, and agreed to.—The House then went

into committee upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, when certain votes were agreed to, after discussion.—The LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

Thursday, July 15th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the order for the second reading of this bill, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from the East India Company, praying to be heard by counsel against the measure. He could not concur in the opinions of the petitioners; but he thought so important a body as the Company should have an opportunity of putting on record its final appeal to the Legislature.

The Earl of DERBY, in moving the second reading, observed that the actual government of India must for the most part be carried on in India itself. The measure touched on none of the internal questions of India: the less Parliament interfered with those questions the better. During the whole of his experience, he had never known a bill treated by the House of Commons with more patience, greater temper, and a more entire absence of party or acrimonious feeling. (Hear, hear.) The result was that a bill was sent up to that House which had not been carried by a narrow majority, so as to depend on this or that political party, but one which was the work to a great extent of the House of Commons itself. With respect to the petition of the East India Company, he did not think they had any claim to be heard by counsel before their Lordships' House. "He begged also to advert to another petition which had been presented to their Lordships with regard to the effect of this measure on the security for the Indian debt. All he could say was, that the clause with reference to the Indian debt was the same as the clause contained in the bill of the late Government, and introduced, he presumed, in accordance with the opinion of the learned gentleman who now gives an opinion that the protection is insufficient, though it was probable that, as Attorney-General of the late Government, he drew up the clause himself. (Hear, hear.) If, however, it should appear that the security of the creditors would be diminished by this bill, the Government would be prepared to introduce a provision to confirm their security. It was objected that the clause in relation to the employment of the Indian troops would interfere with the exercise of the indisputable prerogative of the Crown to make war and peace. Although no prerogative of the Crown is more indisputable than that referred to, the constitution provides a check upon its exercise by causing the Crown to come to Parliament for the means of paying the troops. But, with regard to the employment of Indian troops, no such Parliamentary control could be exercised, and, though there was no fear of such an occurrence under the present Sovereign, there might be a monarch who would employ the whole army of India to carry on a war unsanctioned by Parliament. He intended, on the clause referred to, to move an amendment that it should not be competent, except for the purpose of repelling an actual invasion, to employ the revenues of India without the consent of Parliament to defray the expense of any military operation beyond the limits of their Indian empire. As regarded the clause having reference to the admission of persons to the civil service, it was his intention to propose the omission of words which would render it necessary to recommend candidates in the order of their proficiency on competitive examination. He would also propose that the arrangements should be subject to such regulations as might from time to time be issued by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Crown, and to be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament." (Hear, hear.) Having referred in detail to the main provisions of the bill, the noble Earl stated that, when it should become law, her Majesty would be advised to issue a commission to institute an inquiry into all the matters connected with the reorganization of their future force in India, the proportion of Europeans, the mode of relieving them consistent with their military system, the conditions on which they shall serve, and the condition on which the native army shall be established; and he felt assured that her Majesty would issue such commission.

Earl GRANVILLE complimented Lord Derby on his lucid statement, and gave a general approval of the measure; but reminded the House that the bill was mainly the same as that of the late Government. Time would have been gained if that bill had been at once adopted, and the several amendments introduced. The three successive measures, and the discussion of the resolutions, had wearied the House of Commons; and this exhaustion, together with the state of the Thames, had induced it to accept any proposition from any quarter. He doubted whether the bill could now receive the attention its provisions required. The whole plan could only be considered an experiment, and would shortly demand revision; but, in the meanwhile (though objecting to certain parts), he would give the bill his cordial support.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, even had he still been a Minister of the Crown, he could not have supported this bill. The measure excluded the popular element of election from the constitution of the Council; it introduced the principle of competitive examination into the corps of Engineers and Artillery of the Indian

army—a gratuitous truckling to a temporary feeling which he could hardly have supposed any Government would have been guilty of; it did not put an end to the double Government, nor secure one officer solely responsible to Parliament; and, by a clause inserted at the last minute, the control in the Indian revenues is given to the Council, so that that body is constituted a Parliament. Still, by substituting the Queen's name for that of the Company, by giving the Minister of State the initiative in important affairs, and by shortening and simplifying the mode of conducting business, some practicable advantages had been gained by the bill. "The troops employed beyond the frontier should not be paid out of the revenues of India. The cost of the expedition to China was paid merely on account by the Indian Government, and the money was repaid to them. From the impression made on his mind by the accounts received during the last month, he never had looked forward to the future of India with more anxiety than he did at the present moment. It would be necessary to send to that country, for operations at the commencement of the cold season, a very large force; but an increased strength to the army would not enable them to establish peace, unless their policy was intelligible and acceptable to the people. (Hear, hear.) On her Majesty's directly assuming the Government of India, they should reassure the people of that country with respect to the protection of their religion and rights. The proclamation must not be framed to please the House of Commons, or to please people on the hustings, but must be addressed to the princes and people of India. We must govern India for the benefit of its population, and not to please a party here. (Hear, hear.) That could not be effected unless we have at the head of the Government a man possessed of the confidence of natives and Europeans, and capable of conducting military operations—a man who by the weight of his authority would compel all subordinate officers under him to co-operate in his policy and carry his views into effect."

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE took exception to some parts of the bill, but deferred the discussion of his objections until the next day in committee.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE directed attention to the financial part of the subject, and prophesied that the day was not distant when it would become an Imperial question. He regretted that no promise was given regarding the adoption of that economic system of administration which is imperatively demanded by the deplorable condition of the Indian finances.—The Earl of DERBY briefly replied, and the bill was read a second time.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGE ESTATES BILL; the CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTORS, &c., BILL; the STANHOPE AND WALSINGHAM RECTORIES BILL; the ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS' LEASING BILL; and the EXCUMBERED ESTATES (WEST INDIES) AMENDMENT BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned at five minutes to eight o'clock.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, went into Committee of Supply upon the Militia Estimates and the Supplementary Army Estimates, which were agreed to, after discussion, as well as the re-committed vote for the Registrar of Sasines (Scotland), and 20,000*l.* for defraying the expense of the Wellington monument.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT.

On the motion for going into Committee, Mr. VERNON SMITH suggested that the Government should merely pass a continuance bill this session, and not, as proposed, pass a measure containing amendments of the present law.—Mr. WALPOLE considered that it was necessary to introduce amendments, defining who should be considered a candidate; regulating the expenses of conveying voters to the poll; and rearranging the remuneration of the auditors. It was proposed that the fee of 10*l.*, allowed to the auditor by Act of Parliament, should cover his remuneration where the expense incurred amounted to 200*l.*, and that he should have a per centage on any further outlay. He submitted that they should go into committee and consider the amendments. Subsequently, he stated that the Government would probably introduce a permanent bill next year.—After some further discussion, the House went into committee, and continued to discuss the various clauses till the end of the sitting.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION IN THE WESTMINSTER-ROAD.

In the evening, Mr. BOWYER called attention to the recent accident over the water, by which a large number of persons were seriously injured; and inquired whether Government intended to introduce a bill to prevent the manufacture of dangerous substances within a certain distance from inhabited houses.—Mr. Secretary WALPOLE replied that he would give the subject consideration.

THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT NAPLES.

In answer to Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. SKYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the Government had placed Mr. Darbar in a position to receive the thanks of the Sardinian Government, which resulted in his actually receiving the personal thanks of the King. (Hear, hear.) The Government had expressed to Mr. Darbar their marked approbation of his services. They had also recommended her Majesty to appoint him to a post of double the value of his present appointment.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.

plying to Mr. CAIRD, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said it is not the practice to compel Roman Catholics to attend Protestant worship on board ships; and he was ready to admit that the rule should go further, so any sailor claiming exemption on the ground of being a Roman Catholic, should have it granted. With regard to another part of the question, whether they should be allowed to worship apart, he was afraid from experiment that had been made in the case of Dispers, that such allowance would be found impracticable from its interference with discipline.

THE KING OF OUDE.

Mr. STANLEY stated, in answer to Mr. PEASE, that, according to the last advices, the King of Oude is still at Oude, and that it is intended to bring him to trial; he did not know when the trial would take place.

BATTERSEA PARK AND CHELSEA BRIDGE.

In answer to some questions by Mr. ALCOCK, with reference to Battersea Park, Chelsea Bridge, &c., Lord MANNERS said that the loan for the park was £100,000, the interest on which had already amounted to £10,000; and the interest on those two sums was £1,000 a year. The liability beyond was fixed by Act of Parliament. Any sum that might be obtained by sale of land or otherwise would go to the fund for formation and maintenance of the park; afterwards the advantage of the estate; and then to the fund for other metropolitan improvements. There was, therefore, no possibility of any sum being available for redemption of the lots. The land sold to the railway company would produce £5,000, but the money would be applied as before stated. The loan to Chelsea Bridge was £80,000, increased by unpaid interest to £100,000. Therefore, if the whole of the spare land at Battersea were sold to-morrow, not a penny would be available to a redemption of the toll.

THE KAFFIRS.

Mr. PEASE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government have received any information as to the occupation by the Cape colonists of the territory between the Kei and Keiskamma, which has been temporarily evacuated by the Kaffirs driven forth by starvation, and whether such a policy has received sanction of her Majesty's Government; whether the advices from the Cape afford any probability of the termination of the hostilities now raging between the Orange Free State and Moshesh, the Chief of the Tloka; and whether Sir George Grey has offered to use his friendly offices as mediator between the two parties.—Sir BULWER-LYTON replied that Sir George had offered his mediation, but that the last advices gave no hope of a speedy termination of hostilities. The President of the South African Republic had entered the territory of the Orange river.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Metropolitan Management Act (1855), and to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the reclamation of the Thames and the main drainage of London. The Government are of opinion that the inconvenience resulting from the state of the Thames is not national, and that the remedy must be sought for out of local resources. They propose to make the Metropolitan Board of Works a real corporation, to put it in possession of an income for such a period as will enable it to effect the purpose in view. They propose that a special rate should be imposed upon inhabitants of the metropolis for the purpose of paying the river and completing the main drainage, confined to that object. As to the amount and the time of that rate, the object would be to raise a permanent fund for this great work (not less than £1,000,000), and that it should be continued for such a period that, at its termination, a sinking fund, to be in permanent action, should suffice to extinguish the loan sum to be raised. The Government were informed a rate of not more than 3d. in the pound for forty years would be sufficient to complete the whole of the drainage, and to supply a sinking fund to liquidate the debt. To bring about this result, application had been made to the Government for assistance, and, in his opinion, the application was one of a legitimate character. The Government, therefore, proposed to guarantee the principal and interest of the sum which the Metropolitan Board of Works would raise—namely, £3,000,000. The interest of not exceeding four per cent., upon loans that would place the £1,000,000 a year under the control of the Treasury, which would take care that provision was made for maintaining the sinking fund. With regard to the construction of the works, the Government were of opinion that the wisest course was to leave the Metropolitan Board of Works in possession of perfect freedom as regarded this object, by repealing existing restrictions, and giving the Board adequate powers of fulfilling their duties. It was calculated that the expenditure would be at the rate of £600,000 a year, the works were to be completed in five years and a half or in 1863.

This statement induced a good deal of criticism, chiefly of a scientific and technical kind, on the part of various members; and, ultimately, after a reply from the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—who stated that the constructions would include a system of intercepting sewers and deodorizing works—leave was given to introduce the bill.

CIVIL BILLS, &c. (IRELAND), ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. COGAN, who opposed the bill, which involved great principles, and ought not to have been delayed until many Irish members had left for the Assizes. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. ROEBUCK.—Mr. WALPOLE supported the bill, the objects of which were to secure efficient Assistant Barristers, by removing such as were disabled from discharging their functions, and to transfer them, for cause shown, from one district to another.—Mr. OSBOURNE strongly objected to the bill, and recommended that it should be withdrawn, and that another bill should be introduced, placing the assistant barristers upon a better footing.—Mr. WHITESIDE justified the measure.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD said he should resist the bill in its present form in all its stages, considering that it infringed the constitutional independence of judges.—The second reading was supported by Mr. S. B. MILLER, and opposed by Mr. PETER O'BRIEN; and, after some observations by Mr. WILSON and Colonel FRENCH, it was carried by 97 to 62.

The report of the Committee of SUPPLY was brought up and agreed to.

Other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

THE ORIENT.

JEDDAH.

A TERRIBLE crime has been committed at Jeddah. On the evening of the 15th of June, the Mahometans rose upon the Christians, and massacred about twenty-six persons, including the English and French consuls and the wife of the latter. The daughter of the French consul, and the French interpreter, escaped, though severely wounded, and, with twenty-four other refugees, principally Greeks, arrived at Suez on the 3rd inst. in the English steamer Cyclops. No Christians remained at Jeddah. The English and French consulates were plundered. Two of the Cyclops's boats were sent to the town on the morning after the massacre; but they were attacked, and were obliged to fire on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th ult., the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with eight hundred men.

An officer of the Cyclops relates:—"The French consul and his family were attacked at nine o'clock, the consul and his wife killed, and his daughter severely wounded by a sabre cut down her face whilst defending her father, whose murderer she succeeded in killing. The Lieutenant-Governor begged the English would not land or fire on the town, as he had the unfortunate young lady and upwards of twenty other Christians at his house, and only eight soldiers to defend them, but requested them to wait until the Pacha's return. This course they adopted. On the Pacha's return the remaining Christians were sent on board the Cyclops, twenty-four in number, including the French lady. The Pacha says he has arrested three hundred of the townspeople on suspicion. An Indian Scheikh, from Delhi, is said to have instigated the massacre. As soon as the Christians were safe on board the Cyclops, I landed a party of men, marched through the town, and hoisted the English and French flags under a salute of twenty-one guns. The English consul is said to have been hewn in pieces, and strewn about the streets."

CHINA.

The rebels appear to be again making way. Nankin is closely beleaguered by them, and they are said to be near to Hang-Chow. Considerable uneasiness prevailed at Ningpo, in case they should advance on that place.

The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho on the 29th of April. Six days were allowed for a reply to the demands of the plenipotentiaries; but, that term having expired on the 13th of April, the steamer Sampson took up two gunboats and one hundred and fifty sappers to the Peiho. The French have got two gunboats over the bar; but our two despatch boats stuck. Her Majesty's 59th Regiment has been reported under orders for the North. The French transport Gironde has arrived with nine hundred marine infantry. The Chinese Government has named commissioners to negotiate.

At Hong-Kong, prices of imports have improved, and at Canton a large business has been done. The tea market at Shanghai is very dull; but silk has been very active. All prices are lower, and the reports of the new crop are favourable. An attempt had been made by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to impose an additional tax on imports; but a remonstrance from the Consul caused the proclamation which had been issued on the subject to be cancelled.

INDIA.

[WITH A VIEW of further advocating the principles of commercial progress, we propose each week to devote a portion of our space to Indian subjects. Enough is already done for the party politics of India; they occupy every journal; its local and personal news fill the special Indian newspapers; but there is no organ in which space can be found for those great questions of material progress on which the welfare of India and of this country so much depends. In the *Leader* the friend of India will find what he has vainly sought for elsewhere: the exponent of his views on the English settlement question, railways, river navigation, irrigation, the hill regions, cotton, coffee, tea, indigo, iron, coal, copper, gas, the trade with Central Asia, the land tenures, the administration of justice, &c. In undertaking this task we are promised the assistance of many of the best friends of India, and we cordially solicit the co-operation of every one who is desirous of maintaining an organ which will not be devoted to factious purposes but to the development of those matters on which the advancement of the millions of India really depends. Arrangements have been made with a resident correspondent, which will afford to the *Leader* the earliest news on Indian matters. Correspondence will receive the utmost attention.]

GLOOMINESS is decidedly the general characteristic of the telegraphic advices from India which have arrived during the present week. On the 31st of May, Sir Colin Campbell was still at Futtelghur; but he left for Allahabad on the 4th of June, and was there to join the Governor-General. At the former date, the Calpee rebels, whose dispersion has been frequently announced, were advancing upon Gwalior; but, instead of plundering, they were paying for everything. English columns from Calpee were marching in pursuit. General Rose has refused the command in Gwalior, on account of ill health. He was, however, on the 17th of June, to meet Colonel Hicks from Jhansi, and Brigadier Smith from Seepree, before Gwalior. His first brigade was half way to that city when the news of its fall was conveyed to the General. The strength of the enemy in the neighbourhood is rated at 17,000. Calpee was to be occupied by Whitelock from Banda; but the enemy was in great force around Lucknow, and was intercepting communications with Cawnpore. On the 1st of June, the rebels beat the troops under Scindia, one of our allies. His right and left divisions went over to the enemy; but the centre, composed of the body guard, fought well. Being outnumbered, however, they were beaten, and suffered a considerable loss. Scindia fled to Dholpore, and was thence, on the 3rd ult., escorted to Agra. Again do we hear of disturbances in Central India, where the insurgents have once more become troublesome, having reoccupied many forts from which they had been driven by Sir Hugh Rose. General Jones has burnt Mohumdee and the adjacent villages without opposition, and Chundy has been occupied by Smith's brigade. Troops, at the last dates, were marching against the Moulvie at Shahabad, and working parties have been sent to destroy the jungles in which the mutineers still hold out. The Barrackpore regiments have received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

The news is not without some hopeful features. Rohilund and the Doab were tranquil at the last dates; the Mahratta country is described as "cowed and quiet." All is well in the Bombay Presidency; the chiefs of Meerut and Sanglee are surrendering their arms and admitting garrisons; the insurrection has been crushed in Behar, and Sir Edward Lugard's force is available for duty elsewhere; the people at Lucknow are beginning to come in; and disarming proceeds quietly in various localities. The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties, and the chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

The India House telegrams (dated June 10th—19th) are as follow:—

"Oude.—No event of special importance has occurred in Oude since the date of the last telegram. The rebels are pursuing the policy of harassing and plundering those who show themselves friendly to our cause, and this, doubtless, prevents many from coming forward openly and siding with us who are inclined to do so. The Kapoorthella Rajah of the Jullundur Doab, has arrived with about 1200 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and will be employed in the first instance in establishing order in the Poorwa district.

"NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, BENARES DIVISION.—A band of plunderers, in the Joudpore district, have

been surprised by Rajah Mohesh Naram, and their leader, Phullee Sing, for whose capture a considerable reward had been offered, was killed, with some others. Ghazepore is again threatened by Ummer Sing's party, who have been driven out of the Jugdespore jungle by Sir Edward Lugard. They have burnt several of the railway bungalows in the Ghazepore district, on the right bank of the Ganges, and they are now said to be at Ghummur, in the Arrah district, where they are collecting boats for the purpose of crossing the Ganges and attacking Ghazepore. On the 7th the Tahseel of Mahomedabad, twelve miles east of Ghazepore, was attacked and plundered. Colonel Cumberlege, with her Majesty's 37th and part of the 4th Madras Cavalry, is protecting Ghazepore, and Sir Edward Lugard is moving up in the rear of the rebels.

CORUCKPORE.—At the end of May, the rebel Mahomed Hosein, with 4000 men, suddenly moved against the loyal Rajah of Bansee, who was obliged to fly to a stronghold in the neighbouring jungle, while his palace, with the town and Tahseel of Bansee was plundered by the rebels. Mr. Wingfield, the Commissioner, immediately advanced with two hundred and fifty Europeans and guns to the relief of the Rajah, who was besieged in his stronghold, and the enemy fled precipitately on hearing of the approach of our troops. Mr. Wingfield has now proceeded along with the Rajah to attack some rebel villages, while a simultaneous advance is being made on Amood by Colonel Rowcroft. These demonstrations will, it is hoped, keep the rebels in check, till the rains set in, and the river Gogra rises. It is said that the rebel force at Bulliah, which consists chiefly of mutineer Sepoys from Nusserabad, (?) has recrossed the Gogra, and united itself with some regiments sent by the Begum in order to attack Rajah Maun Sing, who is in his fort at Shahgunge.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—The rebel garrison of Humeerpore have escaped across the Doab into Oude, passing through the western portion of the Futtehpore district. They numbered some 5000 men, with four guns, and were pursued unsuccessfully by Colonel Middleton's column, and a force under Brigadier Carthew. In the town and fort of Calpee, after their capture, four gun foundries were discovered; and in the fort a subterranean magazine was found, containing 10,000lb. of powder, 9000 shot and empty shell, besides shrapnel, case-shot, and all sorts of ordnance stores; 15 guns were also captured in the fort. On the 3rd of June, a small band of rebels with two guns attacked Raat, in the Humeerpore district, but were defeated, with the loss of their two guns, by a force sent by the Chirkaree Rajah. Their leader, Martun Rao Taulia, was also killed with twenty-five of his men.

BANDA.—General Whitelock, having been joined by Brigadier Macduff, marched against Tirohan, the stronghold of Narain Row, who had a force of some 10,000 men. On the approach of General Whitelock, the rebel troops melted away, and Narain Row surrendered himself. Thirty-eight new brass guns, 800 stand of muskets, a crore of rupees in cash, and much valuable property were found in his fort. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Allahabad on June 9th. A body of the fugitives from Calpee, some 4000 strong, crossed the Jumna, by the Beenpore Ghaut, into the Etawah district. On the 25th of May, they proceeded through the Mynpooree district, towards Allygunge, in the Futtehpore district, plundering several towns en route. They were, however, repulsed from the Tahseel of Kaimgunge, and then proceeded, *via* Kumpil, to the Ganges, which they crossed on the 29th of May. The whole of the Meerut Division remains perfectly tranquil.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.—Bijnour and Mooradabad quite tranquil, the former partially disarmed, the latter district still in charge of the Nawab of Rampore. The troops of this chief have defeated the rebels at Islamighur, and taken three out of their five guns. Bareilly is also quiet, with the exception of the Pergunnah of Dowkashabee, which is still somewhat disturbed. All is quiet in the Kumaon division.

PATNA DIVISION.—Sir Edward Lugard attacked the Jugdespore rebels on the 4th of June successively, driving them out of the jungle, killing one hundred men, and capturing two elephants. These rebels have since gone towards Ghazepore under Umer Singh, and are pursued by Brigadier Douglas. Tel Singh, the Rajah of Majanpore, surrendered himself on the 11th of June, and is now in custody.

GWALIOR AND CENTRAL INDIA.—The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives, with Tautia Topce, the Rance of Jhansi, and the Nawab of Banda, fled first to Indore, where they were joined by Koor Dowlat Singh and Rahim Ali, with about 1500 men and a few light guns; they then decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June; their numbers are believed to have been about 5000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns. Scindia went out to the cantonments to oppose them with 1000 cavalry, 2000 infantry, and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than one of Scindia's cavalry regiments went over *en masse*

to the enemy; a large proportion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, two hundred of their own number. The Maharajah, with his Dewan, Dinker Row, and some thirty of his sirdars, fled, *via* Dholpore, to Agra, which he reached on the 2nd of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Nurwur, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will co-operate from Seepree, and a demonstration is to be made from Agra in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peishwa, and Tautia Topce as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior have been released. The force under Brigadier Showers, from Agra, accompanied by his Highness Scindia, arrived at Dholpore on the 12th of June, and would join the column from Calpee on the following day at Sassowlee. The Brigadier from Jhansi would also concentrate at that point by the 17th of June, and a combined movement would then be made against Gwalior. Her Highness Balezabae, with the family of Scindia, arrived in safety at Oojein from Gwalior. About five hundred of her troops have since mutinied at Oojein and seized the magazine and ten guns.

MUNDESORE.—Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Mundesore. Baba Aptia Scindia now has with him two thousand armed men at that place; his brother has already joined the rebel standard at Gwalior.

MHOW, POONAH, AND NUSSEERABAD.—With the view of securing the north-eastern frontier of the Bombay Presidency from the inroad of rebels on their expulsion from Gwalior, the important positions of Mhow, Poonah, and Nusseerabad have been strengthened. A wing of her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders has been despatched from Bombay by rail and bullock train to Mhow, and two more companies of Highlanders and some Artillery will follow. A company of European Infantry is posted at Indore, and reinforcements will be thrown forward from Mhow for the protection of that capital.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—The decisive blow struck at Nurgood Kopal has overawed the disaffected in the Southern Mahratta country, and no further disturbances are anticipated in that quarter.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—The field detachment from Poonah and Ahmednugger, under Major Cole, (?) occupied Jaulnah on the 12th of June. No fresh excesses have been committed by the Arabs and Rohillas in the Aurungabad district.

Further telegrams state:—

"The Rajah of Pachete, whose trial commenced at Burdwan on the 17th of May, has been acquitted. Sir Hope Grant's column is operating in the interior of Oude, destroying forts, &c. At Lucknow it was reported on the 10th of May that the rebels from Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, under the Oude Moulvie, were concentrating near that place with the intention of again laying siege to it. The effective garrison was said to be 2000 men, with Volunteer Cavalry and 2nd Dragoon Guards. Under the able management of Brigadier Napier, the city will soon wear a different aspect. Houses are being knocked down to allow broad streets to be cut through the town, and three enormous batteries (according to reports) are being constructed at the iron bridge, the stone bridge, and where the Residency formerly stood. These sites are the highest in Lucknow.

"The native inhabitants of Agra have been disarmed. A fort at Aymah, in the Etawah district (occupied by Roop Singh, a rebel zemindar), has been stormed and blown up; and it is reported that in the Muttra district upwards of one hundred and fifty villages have been confiscated and transferred to other hands because the people offered armed resistance to the revenue authorities."

The *Calcutta Englishman* affirms that the death of Koor Singh was not positively known even at that moment.

Shekoah and Hajee Shekoah, two princes of the Delhi family, were arrested on the night of the 28th of May in the Mooradabad district.

General Walpole has been made commandant of Rohilcund. Thereupon, two officers, it is said, broke their swords, and vowed they would not serve under him. A court of inquiry, it is added, is going on about it.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Urgent demands are made by the *Calcutta papers* for more troops. The *Hurkaru* observes:—

"Let not the British public deceive itself or be deceived by any communications from this country. We want more men from England. It is no longer the case of a great struggle, in which the energy of our men might compensate their fewness, and perhaps the skill of a single commander bring home a glorious decision from a hard-fought field. It is no longer the case of a struggle which can, in its nature, be decided thus by any great conflict whatever. Is it expected that our forces, in this climate, at this season, for two-thirds of the In-

dian year, can patrol half India, keep the communications open, maintain the security of trade, repress a universal guerilla warfare, or even make head against it and show a front wherever it may choose to break out? Are those forces able to remain at once an army in order to avoid being destroyed, and yet to become a police in order that the Indian empire may avoid falling into chaos?"

The *Englishman* also complains that, in camp—

"Sickness prevails to an alarming extent, whilst the mortality among the soldiers has been frightful. Apoplexy and sun-strokes are carrying them off by scores, and it is evident that these deaths are entirely caused by constant exposure. Indeed, considering that in one instance the troops were under arms from early morning till evening, with the thermometer at one hundred and thirty, it is a wonder the mortality has not been much greater."

The *Hurkaru* states:—

"The roads are generally infested by marauding banditti; and, although the telegraphic communications are on the whole maintained, and the daks run, yet these last are by no means safe. From Allahabad to Cawnpore, from Futtehpore to Cawnpore, none like to venture except under cover, or in the vicinity of strong escorts. The murder of one officer, Major Waterfield, and the miraculous escape of another, his companion (Captain Fanshawe), on their way to Agra, are significant enough, when it is remembered that the road they chose was the less infested and the less dangerous of two. No important military news has come beyond what we have now recorded; nor till we receive large reinforcements from England will it be possible to settle the country. At Allahabad, five ranges of fine barracks were burnt to the ground on the 23rd ultimo, under the very eyes of the Governor-General—and, beyond all doubt, by an incendiary. Indeed, it was in an unoccupied barrack, supposed to be empty, that the flames broke out. About half way between Allahabad and Benares, at Gopigunge, one of the hundred gatherings of rebels that now flit there and there, necessitated, in the middle of last month, a concentration of troops to clear the road. We may mention here that it has been stated, on respectable authority, and that it is generally believed, that Nana Sahib (while various columns are in hot pursuit here and there of his imaginary trail) came quietly to Allahabad the week before last, and sojourned there at ease for eight days. The impudent caltiff has doubled his promised reward for the Governor-General's head, which reward had previously only equalled that which the Governor-General offers for his. Calcutta has not laid aside all idea of a possible massacre; and in truth it is not, and cannot be, any absurdity to term possible what would be more—that is, easy."

A SUGGESTION FOR ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

The *Calcutta correspondent* of the *Times* thinks it quite clear, from the prices at which the five million loan has been taken up, that a vague fear that we may one day lose India influences English capitalists. He adds, however, that they appear to forget two facts, viz:—

"1. Suppose the worst comes to the worst, and we are beaten in this revolt, what will be the result? Simply, that we must retreat upon Bengal Proper. That province, which 20,000 Englishmen could hold against the world, produces 11,000,000 of the revenue. The claim of the debt holders is the first charge, and, as far as mere money goes, we should be positively in a better position than we are now, that is, we should have a larger surplus revenue.

"2. Suppose we lost even Bengal Proper. So long as our ocean dominion is unquestioned we cannot lose the Presidency towns. They could be held by our fleet if we had not a soldier alive. Well, the mere duties leviable in those towns on Indian produce and Indian imports would be three millions sterling, or three times the interest of the debt. That debt, nominally 50,000,000, is in reality only 30,000,000, and for this reason: we can lose India only by revolt. We are not bound to pay either principal or interest to traitors, and of the total only three-fifths are in European hands. For instance, Nana Sahib owned some twenty lakhs (200,000). Principal and interest are alike forfeit, and the debt is *de facto* extinguished. That fact is one of some importance when the House of Commons considers Indian liabilities."

MR. RUSSELL.

We read in the *Englishman* of May 24th:—

"We are sorry to learn that Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*, is compelled to return to England with as little delay as possible. Mr. Russell had a narrow escape from being caught by the rebels, and he owes his safety entirely to the swiftness of his horse, but unluckily the exposure during the flight brought on a stroke of the sun, the effects of which very nearly proved fatal. This occurrence, however, though much to be regretted, will enable Mr. Russell to draw a true picture of the hardships that European soldiers have to undergo in India at this period of the year, and will tend more to render people at home alive to the necessity of strong reinforcements than all that could be urged in public or private correspondence."

STATE OF TRADE.

The linen trade of Barnsley has improved of late, and the power-loom and the hand-loom weavers are fully employed; but there is great depression in the coal trade of the neighbourhood, caused in some measure by a dispute between some of the coal owners and the working colliers. In the iron districts, flatness continues to prevail. The chain makers of Cradley have turned out for an advance of wages; but it is doubtful if they obtain it, though, should they do so, their net earnings will not amount to more than fifteen shillings a week. The colliers east of Dudley are also on strike, on account of their employers having reduced their wages one shilling a day. Trade at Birmingham is described as absolutely bad. Business at Bradford during the week ending last Saturday was in the same condition observable for some time past. The worsted trade of Halifax during the same week showed signs of languor; but an improvement is noted at Huddersfield. The woollen cloth trade of Leeds and the surrounding district is gradually improving; and it may also be said of the hosiery trade of Leicester. The same business in the districts of Loughborough and Nantwich is quiet. Little was done at Manchester last week, and the home trade at Nottingham is dull. In the trade of that town, however, more is being done. The manufacturers of Sheffield complain of a scarcity of orders: the only exception is in connexion with the insatiable demand for "crinoline" steel. The iron trade at Wolverhampton is in a most depressed state, though improved prices have been obtained for rails. The reports of the factors of saddlers' ironmongers, who started their journeys some days ago, are not satisfactory. Dublin, business has experienced a decided change for the better.

"The Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company," says the *Times*, "have announced the passage of their bill through Parliament, and have invited subscriptions, to be received up to the 15th inst., for 8200 shares. The total capital will be 675,000*l.* of which 50,000*l.* is furnished by the Brighton Railway, with whom and the East Kent arrangements have been made which will secure a minimum return of 4½ per cent., leaving the company free to increase the amount by making analogous terms with other lines. The construction of a large hotel at the terminus is likewise contemplated."

Messrs. Astley, Williams, and Co., of Liverpool, have found it necessary to call their creditors together in consequence of the stoppage announced by the last Brazilian bill of Messrs. Astley, Willson, and Co., of Rio. The liabilities of the Rio house were about 150,000*l.*, and the use of the Liverpool firm are thought to be nearly as much; but it is anticipated that both establishments will speedily get over their difficulties.

IRELAND.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—A Queen's letter, it is said, is about to be issued, which will shadow forth certain reforms in the constitution of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Evening Mail*, thus states the nature of these changes:—"The board has given up its claim to the degree fees, which, it will be remembered, was one of the subjects discussed at the late visitation, and the abandonment of which was long since recommended in the columns of this journal. The emoluments attached to the offices which are held by the board, as bursarships, senior tutorship, &c., are also, we understand, to be considerably reduced in amount. We have heard that from these two sources a reduction of something like 3000*l.* per year is to be made from the income of the board, and be made applicable for the other requirements of the college. Among the measures of material reform which will be carried into effect by the application of this fund we believe we may enumerate the following:—"The institution of fourteen university scholarships, or exhibitions, endowed with a stipend of 100*l.* a year, to be competed for at the degree examinations, and tenable seven years; the establishment of two new offices, to be held by junior Fellows, whose special duty shall be the superintendence of the education and discipline of dergraduate students; the promotion of the non-tutorial fellows to the position of tutors, and the amelioration of the condition of the remaining four, until they are gradually absorbed into the tutorial body. The septennial scholarships, we understand, will be open to students of all denominations, and will be exempt from residence."

RIOTING IN ROSCREA.—Some very serious riots have taken place at Roscrea, owing to certain scoundrels being denied with some of the jury who had convicted the rascals of the murder of Mr. Ellis. Some of the lice were injured, and it was found necessary to send the adjacent garrison of Birr for soldiers.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the destitution alleged to exist in Gweedore and Cloughaneely district, in the county of Donegal, have considered the letter to them referred, and agreed to a report, in which it is stated:—"That the district of Gweedore and Cloughaneely is a wild and mountainous tract of country, inhabited, for the most part, by tenants holding small

portions of land. That there are among them many who are very needy, who, on any failure of their crops, are, subject to more or less distress and poverty in consequence at one portion of the year; but at the present time it appears to your committee that destitution, such as is complained of in the appeal of 8th January, 1858, contained in the Appendix, did not, and does not exist, and that the general condition of the people is certainly not worse now than it has been for many years, nor does it appear to your committee that there was, during the winter of 1857 and 1858, any increase of sickness in the district, or any increase in the number of applications for admission to the workhouse. That this poverty among the people is not attributable to the landlords. It appears to your committee that an erroneous opinion exists in the minds of the people as to their rights over the mountains near which they reside, and that their not being well advised on this point has led to the outrages which have been committed, and to the destruction of a large number of sheep, which brought upon the inhabitants of the district the sheep and police tax—a burden which no doubt pressed heavily upon them, but it was paid readily in money, and no stock or produce was sold under distress for the purpose of paying those taxes."

AMERICA.

A LULL seems to have come over the politics of the United States. The Government, however, has taken a decided stand in regard to Central American affairs, and has intimated its determination to sustain all the rights and interests which have been secured to its citizens by grants or charter.

A fight has occurred at Philadelphia between two rival fire companies, in which one man was killed by being shot through the head, and two other men were wounded. On the same evening, a fracas occurred on board the Gloucester ferryboat, which resulted in one death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, an old lady, born in 1743, thirty-three years before the Declaration of Independence, has died in Durham, Cumberland county. Up to about one hundred and ten, she is said to have possessed bodily vigour sufficient to enable her to work in the garden.

The weather in New York has been very hot, and several deaths from sun-stroke have taken place. On the 29th ult., it was three or four degrees cooler.

The suspension of the Exchange Bank of Griffin, Georgia, has been announced. The distillery of George Curry and three adjoining buildings at Cincinnati have been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 30,000 dollars.

From California we learn that the rush to the Fraser gold mines continues, and that about 2500 persons have passed through San Francisco, between April 20th and June 5th. It is estimated that about 5000 persons had collected, at the latter date, in Pugin Sound on their way to the new diggings. The English war steamer *Satellite* is said to have received orders to maintain a close blockade to prevent trading vessels ascending. Miners and their goods in open boats are not to be molested; and a large number of men are engaged cutting a road from Puget Sound to the banks of the Fraser river. The Governor of Vancouver's Island has issued a Proclamation warning all persons entering Fraser river for trade that they are committing an illegal act unless they have a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a sufferance from the proper officer of Customs at Victoria; and that, after the 22nd of May, they will be seized and condemned, unless so provided. This Proclamation has given great dissatisfaction.

Colonel Steptoe, of the United States army, has been attacked, at the first crossing of the Snake river, Oregon, by a large body of Indians, who killed three of his officers and fifty of his men.

The Yankton Indians, to the number of 3000, have committed depredations in the white settlements along the Minnesota river. They have destroyed the village of Medary, and burnt the town of Plaudram. An emigrant train has been plundered, and the settlers were preparing to defend themselves.

The Mormons still continue to exhibit a very hostile attitude. Governor Cumming feels great distrust of them; and the army, at the last dates, was about to march on the capital. The Indians in Nebraska are also said to have shown signs of warlike operations.

The forced loan in Mexico has caused great excitement at the capital, and foreigners not complying with its requirements have been ordered to leave the country. We announced in our last week's Postscript the complications with the United States resulting from this state of things.

The Central American States present their usual items of small news. Guatemala is advocating the formation of a grand Central American league against filibusters; but the matter has not been considered by the Legislature. Cholera still lingers in the country. San Salvador is labouring vigorously to perfect an alliance of the States for mutual defence against invasion. The movements of M. Félix Belly, French agent in Nicaragua, have been watched with intense interest by all the remaining States, as his promises of aid, in the shape of French protectorates, cash, loans,

canals, and railroads, have been very liberal. He has left the capital of Nicaragua and gone to San Juan del Norte, where he has been well received, owing to his assurance that the great transit canal would be soon commenced, when the people would get all the advantages of a control of the work without any outlay of cash. From San Juan he went to Aspinwall, where he embarked for Havannah, on his way, it was said, to Washington.

Martin Kosta, the Austrian refugee, has died near the city of Guatemala, on a sugar plantation.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

THE intended visit of Queen Victoria to the Emperor at Cherbourg is officially announced in the *Moniteur*. The day fixed is the 4th of August. The Queen will be accompanied by Lord Malmesbury, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and the Duke of Malakoff, and, it is thought, will spend only one day there. The Minister of Marine has ordered the inscription recording the completion of the works and the inauguration of the inner dock to be changed, in order that the Royal visit may be included in the scroll.

Rumours have spread in Paris of another conspiracy, and of numerous arrests. Again, it would appear, the conspirators are Italians, and one of them is a priest.

The principal editor of the *Presse* is appointed to a place of confidence in the new Ministry, of which Prince Napoleon is the head.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects of departments relative to the instructions they are to give to mayors performing the functions of civil officers under Government in the execution of the law prohibiting the assumption of false titles of nobility. It is said that an Imperial nobility will be created before long.

The Sultan has granted to the French Government the ruins of the Church of St. Anne, at Jerusalem, with authority to rebuild it. The plans have been approved by the French Commission of Public Works; and the building will be commenced forthwith.

Instructions have been forwarded to the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Paris to insist on the evacuation of Perim by the English.

A circular addressed by M. de Royer, the Minister of Justice, to the Procureurs-General of Imperial Courts, directs them not to institute any prosecution under the "False Titles Bill," without applying for, and receiving, his special instructions. "I shall thus," he says, "be able to regularize the execution of the law throughout the country."

M. François Piétri, Prefect of the Cher, eldest son of M. Piétri, late Prefect of Police at Paris, expired a few days ago at Bourges.

The accounts from the wine-growing districts are not so satisfactory as could be wished. The oïdium has suddenly appeared in some localities, particularly in the south. Still, the crop has not been seriously injured as yet.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed an angry letter to General de Heischman, aide-de-camp to the King of Wurtemberg, relative to some statements affecting King Joseph, the Prince's father, which occur in the newly-published *Memoirs of Count Miot*, edited by the General, the Count's son-in-law. The Prince calls Miot a "robber and a butcher," a "liar or a dastard;" and the letter concludes in the following terms:—"As to you, Monsieur, since you have not feared to pick out of the mud the pen of the pamphleteer Miot, you will not forget, I conclude, that you carry a sword."

Prince Napoleon has been visiting Limoges.

ITALY.

Signor Damora, the advocate who courageously pleaded for the owners of the *Cagliari* before the court of Salerno, has been banished to Procida by the high police.

The trial at Rome of the Marquis Campana came to a conclusion on the 5th inst. The accused has been found guilty of the peculation and abuse of power attributed to him in his administration of the Monte di Pietà, and has been sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour at the galleys, for twenty years. But it is expected that this sentence will be mitigated. His advocate is to be suspended for three months for the warmth of his defence.

The *Tempo* of Casale states that Count Cavour intends applying the legacy of the late Signor Cernazzai, of Udine, to the endowment of the military and naval schools of Turin, in favour of non-Piedmontese Italians desirous of following either of those careers.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes an order of the day of General Goyon, the French commandant at Rome, dated the 1st inst., announcing that order is restored, that the good understanding between the two armies is re-established, and that his order of the day of the 25th ult. is therefore revoked. The document

concludes as follows:—"The Holy Father said to me yesterday at St. Paul's, 'My dear General, the Emperor has said "The empire is peace." I am happy to say that the presence of the two armies in Rome is the guarantee of peace.' These words of the Sovereign Pontiff are a testimony of confidence; it is our duty to justify it; we must all co-operate towards this object, and I am convinced we shall."

SWEDEN.

A Pan-Scandinavian meeting, consisting of several thousand Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians (the last-named, however, being in a very small minority), has been held at Ramlosa, near Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast of the Sound. Some attacks were made on Germany, and a Lieutenant of the Swedish army highly praised the King of Denmark for resisting the unjust aggressions of that Federation.

SPAIN.

Fifteen civil governors have been superseded. The floating debt has increased thirty-three millions. The Cortes are shortly to be dissolved, and the new Parliament is to meet on the 19th of November.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro (says a letter from Cattaro of the 28th ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*) fears a serious attack from the Turks, who are concentrated in considerable force in the Pachalic of Scutari. In consequence of this feeling of alarm, all the inhabitants of La Cernica have been placed on a war footing, all agricultural operations are interrupted, movable columns have been stationed along the banks of the Lake of Scutari, and depôts of arms and ammunition have been formed in different places. Positive orders have been given that in case of attack no one shall think of defending his own property, but that on the first alarm every one shall assemble at the fortified positions of Dupilo and Gredjani, when Prince Danilo will go himself and take part in the combat.

DENMARK.

The island of Helligoland is to be surrounded by a sea wall.

BELGIUM.

The Archduke John of Austria and his eldest son arrived at Brussels last Saturday afternoon, and were received at the railway station with great pomp. The visitors proceeded to the palace in a court carriage, and the King gave a state dinner in the evening in their honour.

RUSSIA.

"Fresh and harrowing details," says a St. Petersburg letter of July 5, "have just been published of the casualties suffered by the Russian army during the war in the Crimea. It appears that in the affair of the Tchernaya alone, on August 16, 1855, there were 5048 wounded, among whom were 246 officers and 7 generals. At Fort Nicholas, where the first hospital for the wounded was organized, as many as 200 amputations were performed on a single day, and one surgeon had often 500 patients to attend to. Most of the men who evacuated Simpheropol hospital died on the march homewards. These revelations, proving how defective the Russian military administration is, have made a great sensation in St. Petersburg."

TURKEY.

The conduct of the Mahometan population of the port of Suez towards the Christians has been so threatening that the Pasha of Egypt has found it necessary to send troops there to prevent bloodshed.

A terrible reaction of the Mussulmans against the Christians (say the accounts from Athens) has taken place in Candia. A young Greek of Canen killed a Turk in self-defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mosque, and a general rising soon after took place. The French flag was fired on. The Greek was strangled by order of the Admiral, and his body was given up to the populace, and was dragged by them before the houses of the Consuls. The Turks at Retimo have devastated the churches in that town, wounded several of the clergy, and taken possession of the citadel. Disturbances have broken out in the province of Bagdad in consequence of the recruiting for the army. In several villages the authorities have been driven out.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORK FACTORIES.

It is long since so dreadful a catastrophe has occurred in London as that which startled the whole of Lambeth and Southwark on Monday evening. Two firework factories blew up, and caused the death of many persons, besides injury to several others. At the corner of Charles-street and Elizabeth-place, near the Waterloo and Westminster-roads, stood the establishment of Madame Coton, successor to the late Madame Hengler, who perished some years ago in a similar catastrophe; and at the opposite angle of the street was the factory of Mr. Gibson. About half past six o'clock, a boy named Bray, who was working in the back kitchen, suddenly rushed out, exclaiming, "Oh, the red fire is alight!" A brother of this youth endeavoured to follow; but, before he could get to the top of the stairs (for he was on one of the upper floors), he was surrounded by flame, and,

though he managed ultimately to escape, he was fearfully injured. It was not long before engines arrived; but, while the turncock was opening the supply of water, a frightful explosion took place. The whole building, except a portion of the external walls, was blown high into the air, and across the wide road; the large stock of fireworks burst into simultaneous action; and the bricks and timber were dashed about so violently that the firemen, and some two hundred men, women, and children, were knocked down. The flames laid hold of the turncock, and severely injured him; and at the same moment the rockets shot into the house of Mr. Gibson, and caused that also to explode. This second catastrophe was attended with serious injuries to Mrs. Gibson. The house next door to Madame Coton's was set on fire; the windows of St. Paul's Church, close by, were shattered; and various neighbouring houses suffered more or less from the concussion. Minor explosions continued to follow for some time; but the firemen and police speedily got to work with great courage, and poured a flood of water on the ruins.

In less than half an hour after the outbreak, sixty sufferers had been removed from the scene of the explosions to a neighbouring surgery. Some of the cases were peculiar. A Mr. Bonham, a livery, bait, and commission stable-keeper, ran to the front of one of the blazing houses, and rescued a little girl; but, the next moment, a rocket struck him on the head, and blew the child out of his arms. Both were seriously injured. At the same time, a Mr. Barnard was passing along the road in a cart with four other persons, all of whom were struck down by the force of the explosion and by the shower of rockets and pieces of brick, &c. Mr. Barnard was much hurt, and his companions were a good deal shaken. A licensed victualler, who was standing in a timber yard opposite, became surrounded with burning rockets, and his legs were in consequence much burned. A policeman was blown underneath a cart and horse, and the animal trod on his knee-cap. Several persons, also, were damaged by the frightened horses in passing vehicles; and two girls have been burnt to death at Mr. Gibson's.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A young married lady has been fearfully burnt at Monkwearmouth. Mrs. J. C. Welford, residing in North Bridge-street, was ironing in the kitchen, when a muslin dress she wore caught fire at the grate. She was alone in the house at the time, and ran out on to the grass plot in front, with her clothes blazing. As no one was passing at the moment, she rushed back again; again went out in the open air, and again returned into the house. Her screams at length attracted several people, who threw a rug about her, and extinguished the flames. She was of course terribly injured, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—A young woman named Fanny Humphreys, a servant, has met with a similar accident in the gardens of the Crystal Palace. Her muslin dress came in contact with a smouldering fusee, and caught fire. The flames mounted high above her head as she ran about the grounds. A gentleman at length succeeded in extinguishing them, and the girl was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, where she died. The recklessness with which gentlemen throw about fusees after lighting their cigars, and the smouldering ends of the cigars themselves, is deserving of great censure. Perhaps this shocking case may act as a caution.

The inquest on the body of one of the persons killed in the late accident on the South-Eastern line, near the Chillingham station, came to a conclusion on Monday morning. Mr. Duncan George Forbes Macdonald, a civil engineer unconnected with any railway, in giving evidence, said:—"Taking into consideration the radius of the curve, the declivity and its length, particularly the condition of the permanent way, the sleepers and ballasting, the appearance of the carriages after the accident, and the aspect of the site of the catastrophe, I am decidedly of opinion that the accident was caused by excessive speed. Under the circumstances I have stated, I should consider that a greater speed than twenty-five miles an hour would have been sufficient to throw the carriages off the line; and my conviction is, from the appearances, that the speed must have exceeded thirty miles." Captain Tyler, of the Royal Artillery, Government Inspector of Railways, said:—"I have examined the curve, and, as far as the cant of the rail is concerned, I do not think there would be any danger in travelling at thirty miles an hour round the curve; but, in consequence of the way in which the chairs are fastened to the sleepers, I do not think that a safe speed. As far as the sharpness of the curve is concerned, the speed of thirty or forty miles an hour ought to be perfectly safe upon it. I believe the failure of the trenails to have been the cause of the train leaving the line." Captain Tyler here showed the jury one of the trenails which had been cut through. With respect to the crank axle, he said it broke from wear and tear, as crank axles will break. Mr. Seymour Clark, the manager of the Great Northern Railway, said he considered there was no danger in going round the curve at the rate of thirty, forty, or even fifty miles an hour. "With re-

spect to the cause of the accident," he added, "I think the crank axle broke first, and that if it had not broken there would have been no accident. That caused such a relative position of the wheel on the side it broke, and the engine it had previously sustained, that it displaced a metal. Being on a curve, the carriages went off the line, the tendency of all metals being to go straight. The line being broken, the carriages went into the ballast, and fell over; and hence the accident." The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a strong recommendation that no train should pass the curve between the whistle-board and the Chillingham station at a rate exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, and that the road should be carefully attended and kept in good running order and repair, especially the curve.

The Countess of Essex was thrown from her horse on entering Hyde-park on Monday afternoon. She was assisted to a carriage by a park-keeper, and conveyed to her residence, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square. The character of the injuries she received could not be ascertained.

During a thunderstorm which passed over Birmingham and South Staffordshire on the afternoon of Thursday week, a railway train from the former place to Wolverhampton was struck by the lightning at Deepfields. The engine-driver and stoker were both injured, especially the latter, who received a blow on the back of his head which rendered him insensible for a time. All the passengers in the train were more or less affected by the shock; and a gentleman in one of the first-class carriages was thrown to the opposite side. His right arm was likewise struck with such force that it was completely paralyzed. The person, however, who appears to have suffered most from the effects of the lightning, was the guard, who was standing up in the train applying the break. His whole system was for a time paralyzed. When the train arrived at the Deepfields station, he staggered out of the van, with the intention of pursuing his duties; but he could scarcely stand, and had not the station-master held him up, he would have fallen off the platform on to the line. He was put back into the van, and a porter was sent with him to take charge of the train.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Some interesting additional particulars relative to the catastrophe with the Atlantic cable are given by the *Times* correspondent, who went out with the expedition, and who, writing on Monday, says:—

"The Agamemnon arrived here (Queenstown) this morning at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th inst. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron, a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During the time, the very heavy and unequal load on board the Agamemnon made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the Agamemnon rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew.

"The electric instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam-pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of two hundred and thirty-six tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted.

"The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterwards on board the Niagara, after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at four A.M. on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10.30 P.M. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the Agamemnon, after one hundred and forty-six miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2200 lb.

"After this, the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the Niagara did not return to the rendezvous; so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the Agamemnon had to proceed to Queenstown.

"There are still 2500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt next Saturday" (this day).

THE CASE OF THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.

SEVERAL long and tedious documents relative to the suspension of the Rev. Alfred Poole, curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, for practising auricular confession, have been published in the daily papers. The pith lies in a very small compass. From a protracted correspondence between the Bishop of London and Mr. Poole, it appears that the former justifies his suspension of the latter on the ground that the curate had questioned women on the subject of violations of the seventh commandment—a practice which his Lordship conceives has a dangerous tendency; and that he had encouraged a systematic admission of his people to confession and absolution—"going beyond anything contemplated by the services or teaching of our church." These practices, he conceives, are likely to produce scandal. The Bishop, at the same time, discredits the worst of the accusations brought against Mr. Poole, and expresses great personal respect for him, but adds that, under the circumstances, he feels compelled to suspend Mr. Poole's license. Under date the 18th of May, his Lordship cites the curate to appear before him, and show cause why he should not be suspended; though the option is open to him of writing his defence previous to that date. Mr. Poole chooses the latter course; and, in various letters to the Bishop (some of them written before the citation, and one afterwards), he respectfully submits that his Lordship's charges are vague and general, and therefore not easily answered, and, while denying the disgusting questions imputed to him, he maintains that, by the laws of the Church of England, he is empowered to put questions to persons coming to confess, even to women on the subject of adultery, if he has reason to believe them guilty of it. He asks the Bishop for a more precise statement of his views on this point, and of the charges made against him; but his Lordship simply reiterates his original assertions. One of the documents now published is a copy of seven resolutions agreed to at a meeting of laymen, communicants of the church of St. Barnabas, held on the 17th ult. These resolutions uphold the course taken by Mr. Poole, and express great indignation at the aspersions thrown upon certain charitable ladies of the parish at the St. James's Hall meeting. In answer to these resolutions, the Bishop expresses participation in the views there set forth with respect to the ladies, but does not withdraw from his position as regards the curate. The framers of the resolutions again address the Bishop, taxing him (though in respectful language) with various contradictory statements, and boldly affirming the propriety of confession. The Bishop does little more than acknowledge the receipt of this communication, without reopening the points at issue; and so the correspondence closes.

An open-air demonstration of the Protestant inhabitants of Belgravia and its vicinity was held on Monday in the grounds of the Pavilion, Sloane-street, "to adopt a memorial to the Queen and to petition Parliament to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into the Church of England." About 10,000 people are said to have been present, and the proceedings were presided over by the Hon. C. S. Vereker, M.P., who was supported by the Earl of Arran, Major-General Powney, Colonel Knife, Mr. Tite, M.P., the Rev. J. Alexander, and a great number of clergymen and gentlemen. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, gave a history of the struggles which the locality had made against the Roman Catholic practices alleged to have been introduced by the Puseyites into the Church of England, and said that a decisive step must be taken to put an end to the proceedings of the Tractarians. A resolution, moved by Mr. Harper, seconded by Mr. Paul Fokett, and supported by Mr. Charles Westerton, that a memorial be presented to the Queen, was then passed amid loud cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and a petition to Parliament against the practice of the confessional was adopted on the motion of Mr. James Deal, seconded by Mr. L. D. Berry. This closed the business of the meeting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

FRAUD IN PORTSMOUTH GARRISON.—An infamous fraud has just been discovered in Portsmouth Garrison. The beam of the scales used at the meat store of the Cambridge Barracks had been lengthened by being put in the fire. The result was that a difference was caused of six ounces in the balance of the scales, of course in the favour of the contractor. By experiments made subsequently, it has been ascertained that a fraud has been perpetrated on the regiment (the 47th) to the extent of 6oz. in every 14lb., making daily about 83lb. Mr. Moncrief summoned the contractor, Mr. Cheeseman, before the Portsmouth magistrates, when the evidence fully convicted him of the fraud on the troops. He was severely lectured, and fined 5l.

TIMBER FOR SHIP-BUILDING.—In consequence of the increasing scarcity of good oak timber for ship-building, the use of Honduras mahogany as a substitute has lately very much increased both in England and other parts of Europe. Experiments tried at Bordeaux prove that this wood is much tougher and stronger than either oak or teak.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and

went out in the Fire Queen steam yacht, Master Commander W. F. Paul, to Spithead, and visited Admiral Lord Lyons on board the Royal Albert. On leaving, he was saluted with nineteen guns, and the crew manned yards. The Fire Queen then proceeded to Osborne with his Lordship.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALEXANDER MILNE, Third Lord of the Admiralty, visited Woolwich on Wednesday, and inspected the ships under fitment for the coast of Africa. He was accompanied in his tour of inspection by Commodore Shepherd, Superintendent of the yard.

THE QUEEN AT DEPTFORD.—In accordance with a request from the authorities of Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards, those localities will henceforth be called "The Victoria Dock and Victualling Yards," in commemoration of her Majesty's recent visit.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Gravesend was horrified on Tuesday by the committal of a double crime. For the previous ten days a man had been living with a woman whom he called his wife at a beer-shop in Terrace-street. They appeared to be on good terms; but, early on Tuesday morning, the landlord, who slept in the next room to them, heard a scream, followed by a strange scratching noise at the door. He got out of bed, opened the door, and saw finger-marks of blood on the outside. Entering the adjoining room, he found the woman lying in a pool of blood, and the man lying on the bed with his throat cut. The woman, it appears, had knocked at the landlord's door, and had then staggered back to her own room. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but both the man and the woman speedily expired. At the inquest, it was shown that insanity prevailed in the family; and a verdict to that effect was therefore returned.

CHARGE OF DROWNING A SEAMAN.—The crew of the Schiedam, of London, which has just arrived at Shields, have accused the master of the vessel (Mr. Fox) and Mr. Maynard, the master of the Reliance, of Sunderland, of throwing into the Elbe, and drowning, William Barron, a seaman belonging to Sunderland. Barron belonged to the Reliance, and the statement the men have made is this:—On the 22nd of June, the vessels were at Hamburg, moored alongside of each other, when Barron came from the shore very drunk, and commenced quarrelling with the crew of the Schiedam. He struck at the master of the latter vessel, and a fight took place. Mr. Fox called to the crew of the Reliance to come and take their man away; but only the master came on board, when Barron attacked him. A lad, called James Nesbit, and another lad, named Forrester, state that board, and that they then placed him on the rail, and Maynard dropped him into the Elbe. They state that the Maynard then said to Fox, "Let us leave him overmate of the Schiedam threw a rope over Barron's head as he was floating in the water, but that he was too drunk to lay hold of it, and that he was sucked under the vessels and drowned. His body was recovered the next day. The British consul has made inquiries with regard to the man's death, and taken the depositions of the principal portion of the crew. It was his opinion that the man had been accidentally drowned, but he has sent the papers to the Foreign-office. The borough magistrates at Shields conceive that they have no jurisdiction, and decline to interfere.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—George Blewitt was again examined last Saturday, when Mrs. Smith added to her previous testimony the fact that she saw Mrs. Blewitt, and Henry Blewitt, the son of the accused, at their cottage on the night of the murder. Inspector Whicher said that, when he apprehended Blewitt, and told him the nature of the charge, he said, "I will go with you, for I'm quite sure that Mrs. Smith cannot say anything to hurt me." He now denied his guilt, but was committed for trial.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A MAN who lost his eye in a singular way brought an action for damages last Saturday in the Court of Exchequer. He was going along Sun-court, Shepherd's-market, May Fair, on the 9th of last March, when his eye was caught by a meat-hook hanging on the iron bar of the blind of a butcher's shop. He was literally suspended in this way, and it was necessary to lift him up before he could be got off. He was obliged to go to St. Mary's Hospital, and to have an operation performed; and the sight of both eyes has been injured, though there are good hopes of a perfect recovery. The defence was that the plaintiff had not taken due care; but the defendant (the master of the shop) has had to pay 50l. damages.

John Winter and Charles Wellbeloved, described as commission agents, were charged at the Bow-street police-court last Saturday with causing an obstruction in Great Queen-street by betting. There appeared to be no doubt of their having stood for some time betting on the pavement, and the officer who took them into custody had warned them earlier in the day. When they were brought before the magistrate, they complained of the tyrannical conduct which had been pursued towards them, and of the needless violence resorted to by the

officer in apprehending them. It was impossible, they observed, that two persons standing together in a wide thoroughfare like Great Queen-street could create an obstruction. The police complained of large numbers assembling there; but the magistrate thought the charge then before him could not be sustained, and so the defendants were dismissed.

Captain William Oman, the dock-master of the St. Katharine Docks, and Thomas Jones and John Triton, watermen and lockmen in the employ of the Dock Company, appeared at the Thames police-office last Saturday, to answer a complaint lodged by a clerk to the City Solicitor, which charged them with throwing offensive matter into the Thames, by which they had rendered themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding 20l. each. The company were of course the real defendants, and it appeared that a habit had prevailed in the dock of throwing the filth and refuse into the river. Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, convicted the defendants, and said the only question was as to the amount of penalty. Mr. Stuchbury, the solicitor who prosecuted for the Board of Conservators of the River Thames, said he would rather that the magistrate would suspend his judgment for a month, and, if the practice now complained of were not discontinued, he should then call upon his worship to impose the full penalty. Mr. Selfe, after some remarks on the practice of gas companies discharging their poisonous refuse into the Thames, said the proposition of Mr. Stuchbury was a very reasonable one, and suspended his judgment until Saturday, the 7th of August.

The after term sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench came to a close last Saturday.

An action was concluded in the Court of Common Pleas on the same day, which had been brought to recover damages from the defendant (a Mr. Dawson) for not having used reasonable care and diligence in effecting a policy of insurance on behalf of the plaintiff (Mr. Cahill). The action had been tried on a previous occasion, and been sent down from the superior court on certain points. Mr. Cahill is a merchant at Liverpool, and he had employed Mr. Dawson to effect insurances for him. Mr. Dawson, wherever it was found most advantageous to effect insurances in London, employed a Mr. Lewis, a merchant in the City, for that purpose; and the present insurance was effected by Mr. Lewis through an insurance broker named Nail. Mr. Nail by some mistake entered the name of Mr. Lewis instead of that of Mr. Cahill in the policy; and hence the action. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave their opinion that Mr. Nail, when he effected the insurance, was shown a letter by Mr. Lewis, which sufficiently informed him that Mr. Cahill was the principal in the transaction. The verdict was accordingly entered for the plaintiff, with liberty to move to enter a verdict for such sum as the court should think fit. The action spread over two days.

A suit has been instituted before Vice-Chancellor Stuart to set aside the sale of lands by a client to his solicitor, executed so long ago as 1837. Mr. Mousley, deceased, of Derby, was, long prior to and after the year 1837, the solicitor of Sir Thomas Gresley, and received the rents of and managed his real estate, including the rents of the property in question. Sir Roger Gresley was in great pecuniary embarrassment, and Mr. Mousley became the purchaser from him in fee of the manors or lordships of Gresley, and other manors in the county of Derby, together with the coal, ironstone, and other minerals, at the sum of 6940l. He also prepared the conveyance, and no other solicitor was employed. The plaintiff charged that the sum paid was a grossly inadequate price, and that Mr. Mousley knew this, for that he had in his possession a valuation of the property far exceeding the purchase money, which information he did not give to his client. Shortly after the sale, Sir Roger Gresley made his will, devising his property to trustees in trust, to pay the rents to his wife for life, and after her decease to Sir William Nigel Gresley, his cousin (since deceased) for life, and after his decease to Sir William's first and other sons in tail. On Sir William's death, in 1847, the plaintiff, the present baronet, became first tenant in tail, subject to the life estate of the testator's widow, and he attained his age of twenty-one in 1852. Mr. Mousley, the solicitor, died in January, 1853, having by his will devised his real estate to the defendants. This bill was then filed in 1855, against Mr. Mousley's devisees and executors, the trustees under Sir Roger Gresley's will, and his widow, seeking to set aside the conveyance of 1837 as fraudulent, and for other consequential relief. The Vice-Chancellor has set aside the sale to Mr. Mousley, and has ruled that the parts of the property remaining unsold must be re-conveyed to the plaintiff upon repayment of what (if anything) remained due to Mousley's estate in respect of the purchase money of 6940l., with interest at four per cent. per annum, after charging the estate with the prices of certain parts of it which had been sold, with like interest. The costs of all parties to be paid out of Mr. Mousley's estate.

An elderly man, named Isaac Champion, has been charged, together with his daughter, a young girl, with stealing some flour from Bull Wharf, Queenhithe. He was employed there, and last Sunday acted as a watchman. In the course of the afternoon, he was seen to come out of the warehouse, where he had no business, and his daughter was afterwards found carrying home about six pounds of flour, which was stolen from the

warehouse. The girl admitted the theft; said they had no bread at home; and promised that her father would not do so any more. When brought before the Lord Mayor, the girl exhibited the greatest distress, but the man denied his guilt. It would seem that she had been put through the window of the counting-house, to get the keys of the warehouse. The Lord Mayor expressed great commiseration for her, and said he should dismiss the charge as far as she was concerned; but the father was committed for trial.

The particulars of a horrible outrage came before the Bow-street magistrate on Monday. A man named Megan lives in a common lodging-house in Newcastle-court, and has been for some time past on bad terms with Charles Danby, a fellow lodger. Last Saturday night, Danby came home helplessly drunk. Megan boiled a pot of water, and poured the contents over Danby's head and face; and then began kicking him ferociously, and beating him with a poker. At length, he was assisted from the kitchen, but as he was going up-stairs, Megan followed him, and struck at him with a shovel. The ruffian is now under remand, to wait the result of Danby's wounds.

William Brandt, a young man known to the police as an incorrigible thief, has been charged at Worship-street with a murderous attack on Mr. Robert Howitt, a coffee-house keeper in the Bethnal Green-road. Brandt was seen lurking about Howitt's premises, and was warned off, when he made some threatening gestures towards Mrs. Howitt. The husband ran up, when Brandt drove the blade of a pocket knife completely through Mr. Howitt's wrist. He immediately ran to a surgeon, who pulled out the knife, though not without great difficulty; and the patient then fainted. Brandt has been committed for trial.

Another charge has been made in connexion with the insane habit of getting out of railway carriages before they have stopped. This time, strange to say, the offender is a lady. Mrs. Jane Dawson, who was stated to be the widow of an officer, residing in Stewart's-lane, Battersea, was summoned at the Wandsworth police-office, on Monday, at the instance of Mr. Henry Anson, on behalf of the Crystal Palace Railway Company, for leaving a train while in motion. She implored his worship not to be severe, as she had already been sufficiently punished by falling and severely bruising herself. Mr. Ingham said he should only fine her 5s. and 5s. costs, and hoped it would be a caution to her in future. The money was paid.

A strange trick resorted to by paupers was revealed on Monday at Guildhall. Two men, described as sailors, were charged with presenting themselves at the door of the West London Union stark naked. It appears that it has recently become a common thing for men to go into the arches of the new Victoria-street, tear up their clothes, and walk naked up to the door of the Union. They come from adjoining parishes, and know that it is impossible for them to be turned back in the state they present themselves. For the last five or six weeks, the practice had been carried on to an alarming extent. Sir Peter Laurie sent the two men brought before him to prison, with hard labour, for six weeks.

A matter connected with one of the Cawnpore victims came before the attention of Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the Court of Probate on Tuesday. The deceased was Miss Caroline Ann Lindsay, who was with her mother and her younger sister, Frances, at Cawnpore, last July. From a pencil memorandum which had been found in the handwriting of Miss Lindsay, it appeared that her mother had perished in the massacre on the 12th of that month, and it was believed that her daughters had been murdered three days later. They had, in fact, been announced as dead in the *London Gazette*. Under the will of Miss Lindsay's father, personal property amounting to about 11,000*l.* vested in her on the death of her mother. She had attained her majority in 1855, and she had died intestate. Dr. Robertson moved for a grant of administration to one of her uncles, and in this all the next of kin had expressed their concurrence. The judge granted the application.

A young man named Matthew Plane, was charged before the Worship-street magistrate, last Saturday, with robbing Mrs. Powell, a lady living at Kingsland. She was walking alone in the evening along the Hackney-road, when Plane abruptly walked up to her, and, after looking hard in her face for a minute, snatched her velvet mantle from her shoulders, and ran off with it. He was seen and stopped, however, by a young woman whom he ran past, but by violently struggling with her, and threatening to stab her with a clasp knife which he held in his hand, he succeeded in throwing her off and getting clear away with the stolen property. Information of the robbery being given to the police, the thief was shortly afterwards apprehended by a detective officer. The latter told the magistrate that Plane had repeatedly been summarily convicted for felony and was once tried with several others for being concerned in a robbery of plate. In the last case, however, although his companions were transported, Plane was acquitted. When brought before the magistrate on the present charge, he vehemently protested his innocence of the robbery, and pretended to cry. He was nevertheless sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The officer who apprehended him stated that robberies like the present had become very common of late, on which Plane instantly changed his manner,

and turning fiercely on the constable, exclaimed, "I'll kill you when I come out."

Two City timber brokers, named Alfred Skeen and Archibald Freeman, appeared on Tuesday, at Guildhall, on a summons charging them with depositing in the City Bank, for their own benefit, a bill of lading of the value of 1600*l.*, with which they had been entrusted by Messrs. Cavan Brothers, West India merchants. Mr. Skeen put in a paper denying that he had ever seen the bill of lading until it was produced in court. Both defendants were committed for trial, but allowed to put in bail.

In the course of Tuesday, Lord Ingestre waited on Mr. Jardine, the Bow-street magistrate, and handed in a donation of 50*l.* as part of the proceeds of the *fête* at Cremorne on the previous Friday. An equal sum, his Lordship said, would be given to three other police-courts.

Michael Murphy, an itinerant musician, is under remand at Worship-street on a charge of killing Eliza Simpson, in a disreputable house, by kicking her.

Cornelius Marney, a costermonger, has been fined 2s. 6d. by the Lord Mayor for causing an obstruction. In the investigation of the case, it came out that the man had so tampered with his weights and measures that his quarter-of-a-pound weight was found to weigh but two ounces, his pound weight seven ounces, and his half-pound weight only one ounce and three-quarters. The man professed to sell cherries at an incredibly low rate per pound; and this was the way he did it. The fine was paid.

A man and two women are under remand at Wandsworth on a charge of robbing and savagely maltreating a beer-shop keeper, on Tuesday afternoon, in Battersea New Park, while he was slightly intoxicated. Two other men were also concerned in the outrage; but they escaped across the river in a boat. The victim is so seriously injured that he cannot for the present appear against the prisoners; and so the case is adjourned.

An extraordinary charge is being investigated at the Marylebone police-office. William Vorley, a young man described as a merchant, was charged at the Marylebone police-office on Wednesday with indecent conduct. He took a lodging in Camden Town, and was shortly afterwards seen by his landlady, and by two of her lodgers (one of them a married woman), sitting at the window dressed in women's clothes, and conducting himself in a highly improper manner. At one time, he went out dressed as a woman, with a wreath round his head. The improper conduct was in his own room; but it was witnessed by the landlady through a crevice (made by the female lodger), and from the street through a light crochet curtain drawn across the lower part of the widow. The blind was down to within a short distance of this curtain. The indecent conduct had been witnessed some ten or twelve times. The defence was that the young man was assisting in the getting up of a private theatrical performance, and that he believed himself to be in privacy. He was remanded for a week on bail.

The certificate of Joseph Heldmann, lace-manufacturer, of Gutter-lane, was wholly refused in the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, on account of reckless trading and dishonest conduct; and further protection was disallowed.

Mr. Phillips, the master of the West London Union, attended before Sir Peter Laurie at Guildhall on Thursday, accompanied by a Scotch girl, to ask his advice and assistance. The girl had worked at a fishing-net factory at Musselburgh in Scotland. At this place there were two English girls, who talked of going to Australia, and Margaret Robinson, the Scotch girl, thought she should like to go too. Her mother, however, disapproved, and for a time she gave up the design. But the English girls at length induced her to come (unknown to her mother) to London, and she was then taken to the house of one Da Silva, whom she had previously seen at Musselburgh visiting the English girls. It was a large house, splendidly furnished; but Robinson could not say where it was. It is needless to say that this dwelling was a place of the worst description. The "housekeeper" endeavoured to drug the poor Scotch girl; but she refused to take anything to drink, and so saved herself. At length, thinking that she would be about to return, they allowed her to go, and she wandered about the streets until she arrived at London-bridge, where she spoke to a policeman, and ultimately was taken to the workhouse. It was decided that the case should be left in the hands of the police and the workhouse authorities.

THE ASSIZES.

THE Summer Assizes commenced yesterday week, on which day, George Cunningham, George Brown, and Edward Summers, mates of the American ship *Gleaner*, were tried at Cardiff on a charge of wounding John Riley, a black man. Another black man was being ill-used by Summers and Cunningham, on which Riley exclaimed "Fair play!" He was then beaten on the head with iron belaying pins until he became insensible. John Harris, a Cardiff pilot, who remonstrated with the ruffians, was threatened with being thrown overboard. Cunningham and Summers were found guilty of wounding with intent to do bodily harm, and were sentenced

to six years' penal servitude. Brown was convicted of simple wounding, and was sentenced to hard labour for eight months.

Henry Arnold, a lunatic, was charged at Hertford on the same day with the wilful murder of Sarah Jane Butler. The facts were recently related in this journal; and it will probably be recollected that Arnold met Mrs. Butler one evening on the highroad in company with her sister, and, without provocation, beat her so severely on the head that she died the next morning. The man had escaped from an asylum. He was of course acquitted at the trial on the ground of insanity; and he will be kept in safe custody.

At the same Assizes, last Saturday, a girl, thirteen years old, named Emma Read, was tried on a charge of maliciously and feloniously setting fire to some haulm and wood stacks. That she really set fire to them appeared quite clear, for she herself had admitted the fact; but she said she did not know what she was doing at the time, and, as she received a very good character for inoffensiveness, the jury favoured a charitable conclusion, and acquitted her. Mr. Baron Bramwell said he was glad of this, as, had she been found guilty, he should not have known what to do with her.

Mr. Justice Wightman, on arriving at Oakham, Rutlandshire, found that there was neither civil nor criminal business to attend to; and the grand and petty jurors were consequently dismissed.

Mrs. Lewis, a widow lady residing at Laleston, near Bridgend, has brought an action at the Cardiff Assizes against the South Wales Railway Company for injuries received by the collision at the Stormy station, near Pyle, on the 14th of last October. The result of those injuries has been to make her a cripple for life. The jury assessed the damages at 600*l.*

In three special jury cases at the same Assizes, the Marquis of Bute recovered verdicts in ejectment against parties who had built cottages upon waste lands within his manor in the neighbourhood of Dowlais.—The same court has tried a black seaman named Alfred Collier on a charge of stabbing a Greek sailor at Cardiff, and three other Greek sailors for beating and wounding the black. The case arose out of a riot near the Bute Pond on the afternoon of the 29th ult., in which the Greeks were the aggressors. The trial was very tedious, as it was necessary to translate the evidence into French for the negro (who is a native of a French colony) and into their own language for the Greeks. The jury convicted Collier of wounding, without intent to do grievous bodily harm, and he was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months. They convicted the three Greeks of assault; and each was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

The case of Bailey and Lobb, trustees of the Southampton, Bristol, and South Wales Railway Company, v. the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, was tried at Winchester on Tuesday. The action was brought to recover the sum of 1500*l.*, the amount of deposit on 1000 shares of the company, for which the defendant had subscribed. The pleas for the defence averred that the defendant was indemnified, and that he had paid the deposit when certain moneys borrowed from the Hampshire Banking Company were repaid. In summing up, Mr. Justice Watson pointed out to the jury that the plea of indemnification could not be made to avail, and that the plea of having paid the deposit by means of the entry of 2250*l.* in the books of the banking company, under the arrangement for borrowing the 21,000*l.*, when in truth the defendant had never paid one farthing, was too gross an assumption to be sustained. He therefore directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, which they did for the full sum claimed.

At Oxford, on the same day, Mr. Shepherd, a civil engineer, brought an action against the London and North Western Railway Company, to recover compensation for injuries sustained on their line in the accident at Watford on the 22nd of last March, occasioned (as alleged) by the negligence of their servants and the imperfect construction of a new portion of the line. The jury (after the case had gone on for seven hours) gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 700*l.*

John Dominey and James Fagan, two women in partnership as grocers at Southampton, and also employed by the Ordnance-office, were tried at Winchester on Wednesday on a charge of extorting money from one William Scott by threatening to accuse his son of a theft. The lad was employed as an errand boy by the defendants, and, suspecting that he had stolen 9*l.* 18s. 7d., they accused him of it, and, by various threats, induced him to admit that he had taken the money. They then, by similar threats, induced the father to pay the sum alleged to have been stolen. The boy now swore he had not stolen the money, and had only said he had done so under fear. Dominey and Fagan were acquitted, but the jury at the same time expressed their belief that neither Scott nor his son had had the money.

William Blackburn Dawson has been tried at York on the charge of murdering James Edward Jacobs, a compositor on the *Hatfield Guardian*. The particulars will be within the recollection of our readers as the tragedy occurred less than three months ago. The young man was manifestly insane, and the jury acquitted him on that ground.

The Grand Jury at Winchester have thrown out the bill against Hart for the alleged murder of his brother at Portsmouth.

Charles Womack, Matthew Poppleton, and W. Need-

ham, three youths aged sixteen and eighteen, were tried at the same Assizes on the same day on a charge of wilfully causing the death of Benjamin Clarkson, a man employed at a factory at Barnsley. The accused had some slight quarrel with Clarkson about the possession of an instrument, and all three set upon him, and beat him about the head with a hammer, &c. From the wounds thus received, the man afterwards died. All the prisoners were found guilty. Mr. Baron Martin, on hearing that they had been in prison three months, and that the brother of one of them and the father of another had entered into recognizances for their future good behaviour, ordered them to be discharged. The brother of Poppleton then came forward and thanked his Lordship for his leniency, and said that two of the boys were fatherless, and supported their mothers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Nothing of interest has occurred during the week at Osborne.

THE ARCHES COURT.—The offices of Dean of the Arches and Official Principal of the Arches Court have been conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington. It is reported that Dr. Travers Twiss will succeed Dr. Lushington as Chancellor of the diocese of London.

THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE.—The second tube for carrying the Cornwall Railway across the Tamar at Saltash was safely lodged on the river piers last Saturday.

GAS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The select committee of the House of Commons have determined to hear no further evidence this session. They recommend to the House their reappointment in 1859.

THE REV. MR. EDGART again comes before the world as the opponent of the Exeter Hall services. He has served each of the twelve gentlemen advertised to preach with a notice in which he protests against the services as illegal, and hints that unless they are abandoned he will further interfere for their suppression.

SALE OF POISONS BILL.—A meeting of the chemists and druggists from all parts of the kingdom, condemnatory of the bill (now before Parliament), was held at the house of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury-square, on Monday.

LADY BULWER LYTTON.—It is stated that all matters in reference to this lady, about whom paragraphs have recently appeared, are in process of amicable settlement, by family arrangements, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF HOGAN, THE SCULPTOR.—We are gratified to learn that Lord Derby has conferred a pension of 100*l.* a year on the widow of John Hogan. For this kind consideration his family are largely indebted to the zeal of the Earl of Eglinton.—*Dublin Freeman.*

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE AND THE IRISH OFFICERS.—In the report of the late Postmaster-General, the establishment of a model lodging-house for the men is strongly advocated, and in support of the project there appears in the appendix a report from Dr. Lewis, the medical officer, in which occurs the following paragraph reflecting on the Irish officers:—"I am sorry to say that the lodgings of the Irishmen in the force are, generally speaking, in a most unsatisfactory condition. They are much more overcrowded, close, and dirty, than are those of the English. I have constantly to make the same remark of their personal condition." The Irish officers, who number about a hundred and fifty, feeling much annoyed by these charges, which they assert are contrary to facts, have taken steps to vindicate their character; but all the satisfaction they can get is the following communication from the Postmaster-General:—"The further communication from the Irish officers of the minor establishment has been submitted to the Postmaster-General, and his Lordship has desired Mr. Bokenham (the controller) to inform them that the Irish officers have been in no way injured in the eyes of their superior officers, as they always have been and still are regarded in exactly the same light as their English fellow subjects born at this side of the Channel; and as regards Dr. Lewis, his Lordship considers that they ought to be quite satisfied with what has passed, and can reopen the question."

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The late Mr. John Shakspear, who died lately at Langley Priory, Leicestershire, has bequeathed by his will the sum of 2500*l.* to carry out the work set on foot by him during his lifetime, of restoring the birth-place of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon to the condition in which it was during the lifetime of the poet. He has also bequeathed a sum of 60*l.* a year in perpetuity in furtherance of the same object.

POST-OFFICE ORTHOGRAPHY.—A handsome zinc plate, with beautifully coloured letters, has recently been placed over one of the receiving-boxes at the Charing-cross branch of the General Post-office, informing those whom the information may concern, that that is the place intended for letters of delivery in the "Suburban districts."

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twenty-third quarterly general meeting of this society was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Tuesday, Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The noble chairman

read the report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the quarterly receipts amounted to 11,865*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; the grand totals to 14,212 shares, and 347,849*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* receipts; and the total sale of land to 214,892*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* The return of the register of rights showed 7293 shares entitled, of which 2772 are unexercised. The new estates offered were the Winchester, on the 29th of April; the Prestwich property, near Manchester, and seven choice plots on the second portion of St. Margaret's estate, on June 24th. On the Winchester estate, four plots have been appropriated to the erection of a new church, with one adjoining plot for a parsonage-house. The committee, having deemed it to be both prudent and expedient to contract the purchase and allotment of land this year, have not yet undertaken the enlargement of business in other directions; but, unless some decided improvement in the building trades should manifest itself, the committee feel that they must not trust for the future to the land as a permanent source of profit. The capital of the members, they remarked, can be adequately turned to advances on every description of security; but, to transact this new business to any extent, it may be found requisite, in addition to the taking of money on the general share system, to receive money on deposit account, allowing fixed rates of interest thereon. The committee have come to the resolution, notwithstanding the low rate of money, of continuing the rate of interest on completed shares and shares paid in advance, at five per cent. until the close of the financial year. The report was unanimously adopted, and a drawing for rights of choice subsequently took place.

THE COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN died on Thursday morning at her residence in South-street, Park-lane, rather suddenly. She was in the sixty-first year of her age.

SIR JOHN KEY, the City Chamberlain, died on Thursday, at Streatham, of gout.

MR. THOMAS ALSOP.—The law officers of the Crown having expressed an opinion that it is not advisable to take any further steps in the prosecution against Mr. Thomas Alsop, her Majesty's Government have consequently determined to put an end to the proceedings against him, and to withdraw the offer of a reward for his apprehension.

THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—The first stone of the new Adelphi Theatre was laid by Mr. Webster on Thursday.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—The whole of the troops belonging to the Royal Engineers and the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, together with a strong force selected from the depôts of the regiments of the line attached to the three battalions of infantry at Chatham, and the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, were engaged until nearly midnight on Wednesday in a grand night attack and some interesting siege operations on Chatham Lines, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators.

MRS. LONDON, the authoress, is just dead.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 17th.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIA BILL was considered in committee, when amendments were proposed (but withdrawn or negatived) by Lords BROUGHTON, ELLENBOROUGH, and GRANVILLE.

Previous to this, Lord REDESDALE moved for papers connected with the Convocation of the Province of York, and a long discussion ensued, but with no result.

At the 83rd clause the further proceeding with the bill was stopped, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS CONTINUANCE BILL.

The House had a morning sitting, and proceeded in committee with the Corrupt Practices at Elections Continuance Bill. In the course of the discussion, a great many definitions of bribery were given, and, after several divisions, the bill was at last got through committee.

BILLETING SOLDIERS.—THE TURKISH MEDAL.

At the evening sitting, General CODRINGTON interrogated the Secretary-at-War on the subject of the present system of billeting soldiers; and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE asked when the medals promised by the Turkish Government to our troops who served in the Crimea would be distributed. General PEEL replied that it would not be possible to do anything this year with regard to billeting; but he would think of it, although it would cost millions to house all the soldiers that might at times be under arms. As to the Turkish medals, they had but just arrived.

MR. HUTT'S MOTION ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday, Mr. HUTT protested against the division on his motion on the African Slave Trade being any test of the opinion of the House, and expressed his resolve to bring it on again next year.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

MR. COGAN—a gentleman who has got up a grievance in the shape of the restrictions on members of Parliament in carriages and on horseback in passing through the reserved parts of St. James's Park and the Horse Guards—said it was too late in the session to make it worth while to press the matter at present; but he would return to it next year. He then complained that a correspondence between Colonel Browne and the Irish Government in reference to the organization of the Dublin Metropolitan Police had not been produced by the Irish Attorney-General, especially as reflections had been made by that gentleman on the conduct of Mr. Moore O'Ferrall. In reply, Mr. WHITESIDE said that the matter was made too much of; he had made no accusation against Mr. O'Ferrall of unduly enlisting Roman Catholics into the force. He only thought that it would be better if both Commissioners were to retire.

Several Irish members started up, the ex-Attorney-General being the foremost; and the discussion was angrily continued in spite of the audibly expressed disinclination of the House.—Lord NAAS consented to produce the correspondence.

ST. BERNARD'S REFORMATORY.

MR. SPOONER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, "whether he has made any inquiry into a statement which appeared in the public papers, relative to a feast having been given to the convict children in the St. Bernard's Reformatory, and what has been the answer to such inquiry; whether the Reformatory at St. Bernard's receives public grants on account of such convicts; whether other children not convicts are received at St. Bernard's; and, if so, whether the convicts associate with such children; if the Secretary of State would lay on the table of the House a return of the names of such convicts, where they were convicted, and whether the parents of such convicts have contributed towards the maintenance of their children in that Reformatory, and to what amount."—Mr. WALPOLE said he had inquired, and he was assured that the feast would never be repeated. He followed up this by announcing that he meant to withdraw the Sale of Poisons Bill.

THE LADIES IN THE GALLERY.

Major EDWARDS made some observation on the necessity for affording further accommodation for ladies in the gallery of the House.

THE JEWS BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, without comment, moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved its rejection, and mournfully declared his feelings of regret at the falling away of Lord Derby on the question, and he urged, with more force than usual that the bill introduced a new principle, namely, that it gave the House of Commons the power of judging whether a member returned by a constituency should have a seat in the House or not.—Mr. SPOONER reiterated Mr. Newdegate's arguments against the bill.—Mr. BENTINCK followed, and, in very strong language, protested against the House being driven by Lord John Russell, without discussion, into the carrying out of his long-cherished plan of unchristianizing Parliament.—After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading ... 156

For the amendment ... 65—91

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for committee next Monday.

Supplies were voted for the service of the present year.

A discussion was raised in committee on the CHELSEA BRIDGE BILL, and a division taken on an amendment that the tolls be abolished, which was lost by 118 to 41.—Another division was taken on a technical amendment, which was lost by 116 to 41, and the bill passed through committee.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, received by the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary in Paris or by the French Government (says the *Times* of to-day), announces that the Porte had sent to Jeddah a corps of 2000 men, for the purpose of inflicting exemplary chastisement on the assassins of the French and English Consuls. M. Esmat, who was Chancellor to the Consul at that place, and who, under the trying circumstances he passed through, showed great resolution and courage, has been named Knight of the Legion of Honour. It is said that orders have been sent to the Commandant of the naval division in the Chinese Seas to despatch two ships of war at once to the Red Sea. The admiral commanding on the Greek station is ordered to proceed to Candia. [According to the *Moniteur*, the English and French Governments are taking measures in concert for securing satisfaction.]

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks have attacked the Montenegrins. The latter, after having been thrice assailed, have withdrawn into their mountains to await the enemy.

THE EXPLOSIONS IN THE WESTMINSTER ROAD.—An inquest was opened yesterday on the bodies of the two girls who perished in the explosions in the Westminster-road, but stands adjourned.

SATURDAY NEXT

(July 24th),

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OF

"THE LEADER,"

BY THE

ADDITION OF EIGHT PAGES

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DEVOTED TO

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AND THE ADVOCACY OF

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THIS Journal, established for the purpose of advocating the principles and accelerating the progress of the advanced Liberal party, has so far accomplished its mission as to have secured a wide and influential circle of readers and supporters as respects Politics and Literature. The want of an Independent and Impartial Commercial Organ has, however, long been felt in the Mercantile and Trading Circles, and the Conductors of "THE LEADER" purpose, at the suggestion of a large and highly influential Body of Commercial Men of the City of London and Manufacturing Districts, to enlarge the sphere of its influence and usefulness by

INCREASING ITS SIZE EIGHT PAGES,

and adding

A COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

supplied with

SPECIAL INFORMATION FROM EXCLUSIVE AND TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

THIS ADDITION will afford ample space for detailed and accurate information upon the condition of Commerce at home and abroad; for a correct weekly view of the state and tendency of the various Markets, and of the Banking and Monetary interests generally, also for the publication, when required, of the Board of Trade Returns in the most concise and intelligible form; and generally for the advocacy of Mercantile interests.

TARIFF REFORM, consistent with the true principles of FREE TRADE; untiring opposition to class protection, in such form as to assure Foreign Countries that England has no jealousy of their Commerce and Manufactures; a Spirit of Perfect Independence, and a fearless advocacy of the great truths of Political Economy, in all its branches—Fiscal, Monetary, and Legislative—will be the guiding principles advocated in the Mercantile section of the enlarged Paper.

A Department of the Paper will be devoted as a Journal of INDIAN PROGRESS, opening to the friends of Indian advancement the means of advocating English Settlement, Railways, River Navigation, Irrigation, Cotton, and the various questions most essential for the welfare of India, and now exciting such deep interest in the public mind.

"THE LEADER" will be found to be the only Paper representing the real interests of our SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES, now so rapidly advancing under Parliamentary Government.

It will also bestow special attention upon the MERCANTILE MARINE, and will represent the interests of a profession of growing importance; and the advancement of which is of such vital consequence to our mercantile interests.

While thus adding entirely new features, there

will be NO ALTERATION IN THE POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND ARTISTIC PORTION, which has hitherto secured to the paper its high position; but, on the contrary, efforts will be made to add to the interest and efficiency of each department, by procuring additional sources of information both at home and abroad; and by every means that a liberal outlay can command.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

Public Affairs.

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

NEW ENCOUNTER OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN THE WEST.

THE reasons which have actuated our Government in bringing forward their New Caledonia Bill are only too pressing; but we may entertain a hope that their action indicates a right spirit, which is far more important than the letter of any bill, however necessary that statute may be. We have every reason to anticipate that the settlement of British Oregon, so often talked about, will be accomplished very suddenly; some portion of the territory is no doubt occupied by this time, and emigrants will continue to pour in before the colony has even been christened, much less supplied with police and government. It was high time, therefore, that the Government should step in, assert the authority of the Crown, send to it a Governor, and give it a name. They have named it "New Caledonia,"—a name to be found in another part of the American main less favoured than this, and less likely to be colonized; but by the time the pressure of population carries emigrants across the Arctic circle as well as the Equator, the old "New Caledonia" will be able to provide itself with an alias.

There has been more than one Missouri compromise, and the latest effected an equitable division of the broad lands west of the Rocky Mountains, between Great Britain and the United States, the boundary-line being no natural feature of the country,

but the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. Probably inconveniences will arise in detail from that division, but at least it avoids the difficulties which arose out of the boundary case between Maine and New Brunswick; and there appeared every probability that any difficulty from that source would be postponed indefinitely, for no disposition was shown to settle the immense tract which theoretically "belongs" to us. Not that it was in any way unsuited to colonization. Everybody who had visited reported well, from VANCOUVER, who surveyed it from the shores of the Pacific, to MACKENZIE, who pioneered the approaches of the trappers and traders through the northern portals of the Rocky Mountains; and every fresh survey has confirmed the best accounts. The comparatively rapid decline of the Rocky Mountains towards the west offers a more varied and tempered climate; the soil is fertile to an American standard; the region is intersected by the highways of Nature—fine rivers; and it has long been known to possess mineral riches, from gold, which is the cash of trade, to coal, which gives carbon to the steam lungs of commerce. The new discovery which has excited such a sudden rush of settlers, or diggers, is the extent and character of the gold formation. As to the ratio of gold available for the labour of collection, we have as yet only the most imperfect information; but it would appear to be considerable, and it may very probably resemble the proportion already found in the southern part of the same region, California. As to the extent of the gold, there is stronger evidence. It is found on the lands of Fraser's River, which opens into King George's Sound; it is known to vein some strata of the Rocky Mountains; it exists so far south as California; and we may plausibly suppose that the whole region is really El Dorado—a broad Empire of Gold.

Can we wonder if there is a rush to it? Can we overrate the crowds which will throng every entrance to that theatre? There, from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, lies the one talisman which can give to its every finder, wealth, power, estimation, sumptuous living, love itself—or what passes current by its name; and amid the hard-driven labourers or adventurers of England and America, will there not be more men eager for that conquest than for distinction and promotion in India? Of course: the armies marching East will but feebly represent the armies rushing West. No recruiting inspector, no medical officer, no magistrate will select that vaster army; it will comprise all grades, all ages, all characters, sizes, and dispositions; and in the diggings near the settlements the burglar will settle down by the side of the farmer. Indeed, they are probably there now, and no great wonder. Hosts ready for such enterprises have been collected in New York, on the road to Mormon's land, in Australia, and in California, on the very border of the new land of hope.

Well, the greatest of colonies have had doubtful beginnings. Rome was founded by beaten Trojans, unsettled Greeks, questionable aborigines, and scamps of all lands; Germany began in a manner that no police-magistrate would approve; and antiquity only softens our own genealogy; while in Australia we have ourselves succeeded in planting a republic of felons. But most communities of the kind have not been planted by the sons of the million in quite such a state of high training for mischief; and hence the just anxiety of our Ministers to get up a respectable Government as soon as possible.

In this respect the position of the territory is very peculiar. The Hudson's Bay

Company has claimed some vague sort of rights over it; the Government of Canada has also claimed, and in a certain degree exercised governmental rights westward across the whole continent; and lately the Governor of Vancouver's Island has attempted to exercise a practical control—with about as much effect as if the Governor of Jersey were to preach at naughty boys in France at large. The Hudson's Bay Company is about to be told to mind its own business—which is improving; Canada is too far off to be the seat of government for Oregon; and instead of placing the continent under the Governor of an island, Oregon is to have a new Governor of its own. The man chosen is Sir ALAN M'NAB, a lawyer, we believe, in his earlier life, but a commander of militia during the Canadian Rebellion; a leading man in the Parliament of that colony—a sort of military PERL, Conservative, active and progressive. The constitution we shall examine more in detail when we get the bill; but meanwhile it is simple, and the thing wanted first is a Government.

From the manner in which the subject has been touched in certain quarters, it seems to be apprehended that there may be danger of some collision with our American neighbours. That there will be encroachment of an individual kind is a matter of course; the colonies of Australia have been encroaching on each other; we have encroached on our neighbours, not once but often; but this is a nuisance to which all border settlements are liable in proportion to their attractiveness. All these facts prove how necessary it is that the Government of New Caledonia should be strong and energetic enough to keep order in a community so unsettled and so likely to be disorderly; and the Americans certainly have a right to demand that our Government shall be able to hold its own in that quarter. Beyond that possibility we see no difficulty. That the Republicans will be faithful to the law we may be sure; and a solid proof of that fidelity was lately given when Mr. COBB, of the Customs department at Charleston, refused clearance to a ship on a voyage to import "free emigrants" from Africa: it is against the law, answered Mr. COBB; and that American attempt to revive the slave trade in disguise was checked. It may, indeed, be a question, how far such half-informed arguments as those which were hazarded by officials, or rather ex-officials, in Mr. HURR's debate, will be calculated to promote good feeling between the United States and "the old country;" but we have not much fear, for our present Government is well disposed, and the necessity of keeping friends with America is made doubly manifest by the new stake which has been forced upon us in the West.

Meanwhile, a very interesting question rises in the further distance. One thing which might contribute to a powerful American preponderance would be the new railway to be carried from the older states to California and the Pacific, the first direct trunk-line across the whole continent. But do not the reasons which apply to the Americans apply also to us? Will not the commercial means offered, in the value of California, offer themselves to us in New Caledonia? Undoubtedly they will, should the present calculations be realized; and, in that case, the American trunk-line, so long vainly suggested by ASA WITNEY, will have its parallel in the trunk-line from British North America to New Caledonia; first bringing forward for use and settlement the noble territories which lie on the upper waters of the Niagara, and thence down to the confines of the Republican States.

HUDSON'S BAY—AT BAY.

THERE are many absurd, many illegal, many injurious and dishonest things which a Government with unlimited resources and a large standing naval and military force is perpetually being called upon to do. Interference in the snarling quarrels of petty states; preservation of highways to places of imaginary value; support of alien races, who hate their supporters and turn round to massacre them at the earliest opportunity; protection to colonists who object to pay a shilling of taxes towards their own preservation,—these are only some of the duties that are expected from those who undertake in this country to handle the reins of government. Such being the case, it is scarcely to be wondered at that individual monopolies—combinations of obscure, anonymous, irresponsible, but chartered men, who, under the peaceful exterior and pretence of trade, may be guilty of each and all of the atrocities that always follow in the footsteps of unchecked autocratic power—should ask to be upheld in their illegal, unconstitutional, and profitable iniquity, and protected from the encroachments of hungry dwellers upon the borders of their tempting geographical position.

Such a monopoly at the present time is the Hudson's Bay Company, who are working and praying to be upheld, while deputations to the present Prime Minister are working and praying that they should be put down. The case against them is strong and unanswerable, and may be stated in a very few words.

They date their origin from the reign of the Merry Monarch, who on the 2nd of May, 1670, granted a charter to eighteen Lords and Commons, in his usual light and agreeable manner, by which he conferred upon them in perpetuity between two and three millions of square miles of earth, called Prince Rupert's Land, and situated in the heart of British North America. It is nothing very surprising to find, upon examination, that King Charles, in this noble and princely grant, gave away what he had no right to give, excluded much which the Company now claims under the charter, and invested the Company with powers that he did not himself possess.

In the first place, it is by no means certain that the Crown can make a grant of a whole colony, whatever power it may have to deal with waste lands. In the second place, King Charles did not give to the Company one-tenth of what they claim under the charter, for, although it conferred a right to all "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds," it expressly excepted all territories possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state.

In the year 1598, seventy-two years before the date of the English charter, Henry IV. of France appointed a Lieutenant-Governor over the countries of "Canada, Hochelaga, Terre-Neuve, Labrador, and the river of the great bay of Norrembegue."

In 1627, forty-three years before the date of the Hudson's Bay Charter, the French King granted to the "Company of New France" the rights of property, lordship, and justice in Canada, and along the coasts to Florida and the Arctic Circle.

This Company seems to have traversed the whole country now claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company under a grant which expressly excludes them from it. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, in 1632, thirty-eight years before the charter, King Charles I. of England resigned to Louis XIII. of France the sovereignty of Acadia, New France, and Canada; and it was not until the treaty of Utrecht, in 1714, forty-four years after the date of the charter, that nearly the whole of what are now called the Hudson's Bay Territories were made over by France to England. Thus, if King Charles II. had a right to give the Company the whole of America, which belonged at that time to England, he could not give them what belonged to France, nor did he pretend to do so.

In the third place, it has been decided by the highest constitutional authorities that the sovereign has no power to grant to any of his subjects rights of exclusive trade and commerce in any part of the British dominions without an Act of Parliament. The King cannot give powers which he does not himself possess—powers of imposing taxes, making laws, imprisoning British subjects, and seizing their property without the sanction of Parliament. But all these powers the Company possess at the present time, including the power of making war and granting peace.

So much for the legal title of the Company, the

validity of which they have never once ventured to test in an English court of law.

With regard to the Company's management—their beneficial operation upon the country and the natives—and the faithfulness with which they have adhered even to the not very stringent provisions of their charter, much may be said against them which they do not seem either very ready or able to answer.

They have done little or nothing towards the finding a north-west passage; and then not until they were forced to act, from shame at seeing the energy of Government and private individuals. They have been the cause of more brutal strife and bloodshed in beating off rivals by the aid of hired Indians, stimulated with rum, and rewarded with beads and pocket-combs, than ever took place when the country was in the undisturbed possession of the untutored savage. They have checked commerce in every possible way by arbitrary restrictions, by refusing to produce themselves, and by refusing to allow others to do so. A trade might have been developed in tallow, hides, horns, and wool, and in minerals of various kinds; and the country is admirably adapted for the growth of hemp and flax. But the traffic outwards is limited to skins; inwards to articles for the Company's use, or barter with the Indians. They possess the exclusive privilege of import and export in their own vessels; they will not allow any ships but their own to enter the bay, either to trade, or fish in the waters, where whales and seals abound. No British subject in Rupert's Land, no British subject in the Indian territories (a tract of country comprising between three and four millions of square miles, and held by the Company under a license obtained within the last forty years), no British subject in Vancouver's Island (an island as large as Scotland, rented, at present, by the Company for five shillings per annum) can buy or sell furs from or to any body but the all-powerful Company.

There being no competition, the Company charges its own price for freight. Once every year any British subject, resident, is allowed to import goods for his own use, to the value of 10%. All other imports are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

That the Company is averse to colonization is shown from the fact that no settlement has thriven within its territories; not from the alleged poverty of the soil and the coldness of the climate, because in the American territory, fifty miles distant, a more prosperous state of things exists, but from the exorbitant price exacted for land, the trade restrictions, and the tyrannical regulations of the Company. The Earl of Selkirk's settlement of Scotch Highlanders was only founded as a fighting station on the frontier, and, as a matter of course, it dwindled down by degrees, many colonists going over to the United States, and those who remain being in favour of annexation to Canada.

The Company have always represented their climate as one of the most inhospitable under the sun. Their own servant, Sir George Simpson, in his examination before the Parliamentary Committee, described much of the country as unfit for the dwelling of man, or agricultural enterprise, and said that no one would live in such inclement regions for a moment who was not well paid for so doing. Unfortunately, however, for Sir George Simpson's statement and his credit for veracity, he is the author of a book, published some time before his connexion with the Company, and called "An Overland Journey Round the World." In this work he states that "there is not upon the face of the earth a more favourable situation for the employment of agricultural industry, a more beautiful country, a more fertile soil, with more rich and varied produce, with greater beds of surface coal, extending hundreds of miles, with finer and more navigable river and lakes, and with greater natural advantages." This is really the most important part of the question against the Company. In principle, the Company would be radically bad if it occupied a sandy desert under the protection and sanction of the British Government. But Governments and individuals are not likely to move, even against such gigantic monopolists as the Hudson's Bay Company, unless something is likely to be got by it. In this case it seems that reform and profit may perhaps become exchangeable terms. The favourable testimony of Sir George Simpson is corroborated by another Governor in the employ of the Company, Sir J. H. Pelly.

Much might be said upon the way in which the Company have carried out their trust, by exterminating the Indians under arbitrary, unjust, and cruel

laws, and the wholesale introduction of fire-water. These unhappy creatures, having lost the use of their native weapons, when they become too old to hunt for the Company's profit, are refused a supply of ammunition, essential to their existence, and left to die of starvation, or to eat each other. Their lives are never put in competition with a full-grown beaver-skin; and they are tried, convicted, and executed on the spot by the hands of their judges for crimes as shadowy as being found near some horses with the supposed intention of stealing them.

If a Company's servant is found dead, the first Indian met is sacrificed—blood for blood—without trial of any kind.

In dealing with the natives, the Company invariably buy in the very cheapest and sell in the very dearest market. A coarse knife, worth sixpence, is given to the savage in exchange for three martin-skins, worth, in London, five guineas; and for the skin of the black sea-otter, value fifty guineas, they give in exchange about two shillings' worth of goods.

It is in this manner that those huge profits are made by the Company, which have become known, however carefully it has been endeavoured to conceal them. Twenty-five thousand per cent. is something worth fighting for, and if the gentlemen who waited upon the Earl of Derby on the 6th inst. do not carry their point, it will be strange if Canadians, Americans, and Russians—especially the two former—leave the Company much longer in undisturbed possession of their happy hunting-grounds.

It will be also strange if nine individuals—for that is now the Company's number—can, in the face of publicity and the desire of annexation, retain an injurious monopoly, extending over territory six times the size of Canada, or one-third larger than all Europe, with the power to call in the aid of the mother country's fleets and armies in that difficulty which must surely come, to enable them to still hold that which was illegally obtained, which has been unjustly extended, which has been grossly mismanaged, and which is only retained to benefit obscure and anonymous individuals at the expense of the mass.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

Now that we are in possession of the main circumstances of the massacre at Jeddah, we are enabled pretty fairly to estimate its character. There can be no doubt it was not a mere isolated burst of temper, that degenerated accidentally into ferocity; but that it represents with accuracy the state of Mohammedan feeling, in its most exalted development, against us throughout the world. All persons who have looked at the East, and whose susceptible hearts have not been won over by the white grins of obsequious dragomans, by certain picturesque features of life which derive their chief value from the fact that they recall the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, by the fascinating ease in matters of manners and morals there found, and by the delightful vigour of their own sensations, which seem more delightful as years roll on, must have perceived that, under a varnish of civilization in some places, and under a mask of complacency or a smirk of fear and respect in others, there still exists the same old hatred of Christians which was taught in principle by the Koran, was accentuated by the Crusades, and has been kept alive by centuries of hand-to-hand conflict. Whatever Turk or Arab, indeed, does not secretly desire to slay us because we believe differently from him, may be an excellent man, but he is not a good Mohammedan. We can expect, therefore, no other treatment in any part of the East than that we have experienced at Jeddah, from the moment at which our power or our will to punish such acts is doubted.

It is necessary, therefore, to inflict prompt and stern chastisement, if possible, on the perpetrators of individual crimes at Jeddah, but at any rate on the city itself. We doubt whether anything but a bombardment will meet the necessities of the case; and we join therefore in the regret that has been expressed that the commander of the Cyclops did not proceed to scatter shot and shell over the place as soon as he had got all fugitives safe on board. In the time that must now elapse before justice is done Mohammedan bigotry will lash itself up into a fury. It will believe that hesitation, which can only be the result of individual incompetence, is the result of national fear and weakness. If these Easterns have one mental defect more marked than another, it is want of foresight. The triumph,

however partial, of to-day, is always an ample set-off against any possible defeat to-morrow. Their faith fortifies them against much fear of prospective evil. "God is great!" But, like other men, natural instinct makes them wince from the lash that is hanging over their heads. All their fatalism will not protect them from panic when the round shot begin to ricochet by; and Oriental theory and practice, which demand summary and instantaneous punishment for every misdeed, are based on a profound knowledge of the part of human nature with which they have to deal.

We trust, therefore, that the first error will be repaired as quickly as possible. Our Government has to act in no ordinary state of things. This is not a mere sanguinary riot, in an out-of-the-way place, on the shores of a semi-explored sea. It is a development, right in the path to our possessions in the East, of a feeling of mingled hatred and contempt for us which has gradually been growing up in all Mohammedan countries. The hatred is a matter of faith: the contempt, we are sorry to say, is partly justified by our own want of vigour and energy. Chance determines on what spots these hostile sentiments shall exhibit themselves; but to their widespread existence we cannot any longer be blind. From Servia and Arabia, from the Greek Islands and Syria, from every point of the Turkish Empire, we receive warnings of the existence of peculiar malignity against England as a nation; and this malignity is perpetually showing itself by insult, blows, and murder, perpetrated by choice against our political and commercial representatives.

The French at length have come to share in the hatred we inspire. This is partly because they share also the character and denomination of Feringhees; partly on account of the somewhat ostentatious, and at the same time ineffectual, manner in which they have made known their sympathies for the Christian populations of the empire. It is a remarkable sight to see the two countries which, but a few years ago, were exhausting their blood and treasure in an endeavour to save the diplomatic existence of the Porte, now on the verge of almost personal hostility with all its Muslim subjects. Wise men may now be provoked to reconsider the line which we took in 1853, and be led to doubt whether it was good policy to fight for the absolute integrity of an empire which contained no vital principle within itself. It would have been one thing to resist the encroachments of Russia: it was another to maintain the claims of a "dying man" to the mastery of one of the finest portions of the globe. But we were carried away by a phrase; and hampered by the prudent jealousy of a neighbour who is not inclined to go halves in conquests or protectorates which six months of maritime war can always destroy. The country will be anxious to know to what new treaties and understandings the present menacing state of things in the East will lead.

THE JEWS BILL AND THE LORDS' PROTEST.

An arrangement has been arrived at, which, we think, places one if not both branches of the Legislature in an undignified position. The nine consecutive years of sturdy resistance on the part of the Peers having been found wholly unavailing against the advancing liberality of the age, a reluctant consent has, at last, been wrung from the Lords, but they—or rather an unteachable section—have adopted the ungracious and inconsistent course of coupling with their consent to the final reading of the Bill which releases Jewish members from insulting oaths a strong protest against the very principle of the bill.

The proceedings of the Lords speak for themselves;—they evince a want of settled action, a distrust of their duties and powers, which will operate in reducing that respect with which the people at large have been willing, though certainly not so sincerely of late years, to regard their functions in the Legislature and their Constitutional position. The protest was an insult to the other branch of the Legislature, besides being in itself little more than an emanation of personal spite from a disappointed and defeated minority. The House of Lords may rest assured they have gained no accession of confidence or respect from the British nation by their open admission that their deliberations are controlled not so much by the "right" as the "expedient."

Lord John Russell adopted the right course when he proposed to take a step which would

practically ignore the Lords' protest. He was also right in asserting that the Lords' bill did not "concede the whole principle of religious liberty for which the House of Commons contended;" but we think he was not quite right in consenting to accept a qualified concession, because it was the easiest means, not of overcoming, but of giving the go-by to a difficulty. Lord John Russell should have stood forward boldly and uncompromisingly as the champion of the great principle he himself enunciated, "that religious opinions and religious faith do not constitute a disqualification for civil or legislative rights."

There was one portion of Lord John Russell's statement which was apart from the question before the House, but which appears to us to convey a doctrine dangerous in itself to popular rights and liberties. Lord John Russell claimed for the House of Commons, exclusively, "possession of a power with which no other power of the country can interfere." That is, in plain words, he claims, or seemingly claims, for the House of Commons a power to override the law and the other two branches of the Legislature, and to set up its own decrees, whatever they may be, and to whatever extent they may reach, in triumphant defiance of the judges of the land. To this by no means novel doctrine we can in no way subscribe. The House of Commons is not supreme in power; it has its responsibilities, its checks, and its limits, and though it may desire for a good object to put the irresponsible power it claims into action, it may, at some other time, in pursuit of a dangerous innovation, equally resolve to exercise that fancied power. This is not the time for making such claims; the temper and intelligence of the British people equally repudiate them, and we enter our protest against even their assertion.

CRYSTAL PALACE PROSPECTS.

THE recent meeting of the Crystal Palace Company disclosed a state of things not entirely free from anxiety, and one which demands the serious attention of the shareholders, who do not seem hitherto to have sufficiently considered why an enterprise towards which so much public sympathy was directed, should have fallen to what at present appears to be such a low estate. The process of depreciation of the shares has been steady and remarkable. After reaching a considerable premium, they declined in August, 1855, to 2½ for a 5½ share. In December of the same year, they fell to 2½. In July, 1857, they tumbled down to 1½. This was a period of great discontent, and the directors, under considerable pressure, promised a complete change in the system of management. This promise has yet been very imperfectly fulfilled, and the consequence is that the shares are now quoted as low as 25s., and have been marked at 22s. 6d., and a further decline would take place if any quantity were thrown upon the market. In July, 1857, the directors were authorized to raise 250,000*l.* in Debenture Stock, which was to be in lieu of existing debentures and floating loans, and to furnish the means of discharging some outstanding liabilities. In 1855, the summary of the capital account was as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Original shares, 100,000 at 5 <i>l.</i> | £500,000 |
| A " " 50,000 | 250,000 |
| B " " 50,000 | 250,000 |
| 7 per cent. Preference Shares, 30,000 ... | 150,000 |
| Debentures at 5 per cent. (part unissued, see below) | 165,000 |
| | £1,315,000 |

At the above date, debentures to the extent of 65,000*l.* were reserved for the land account, and others to the amount of 14,000*l.* had not been taken up by the public. These, with some other deductions, left the sum actually received on capital account up to the 30th June, 1855, 1,217,078*l.* At this period there was a considerable deficiency, owing to the large sum required to complete the works, and as the public declined taking the debentures in sufficient quantity, temporary loans, many of them at a very high rate of interest, were resorted to as stop-gaps until the financial affairs of the Company could be placed upon a permanent foundation, which was attempted by the creation of the Debenture Stock before alluded to.

Of this stock, it appears by the last report (June 21st), only 140,000*l.* has been appropriated; on account of which, up to April last, 84,251*l.* 5s. had been received. There was a sort of understanding when this stock was created, that, if the shareholders would take half of it, the public would be likely

to come forward to take the remainder, but up to the present time, although the shareholders have done their part, and thus prevented an actual collapse, the public have manifested little inclination to follow the example. Now, if we consider the low rate of interest that has prevailed for some time past, it is certainly a discouraging circumstance, and not very readily to be accounted for; that the public should stand aloof from a preference stock offering six per cent. interest. If the whole of the Debenture Stock were issued, the preference claims on the Company's property would stand thus:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 6 per cent. Debenture Stock | £250,000 |
| 7 per cent. Preference Shares | 150,000 |
| | £400,000 |

To secure this there is property which cost about 1,400,000/., but it is easy to see that the causes which operated to reduce a 5/1. share to 25s. do not, in the estimation of cautious investors, make the security as good as could be devised. The belief of those who have carefully investigated the concern is, that with good management the security would be ample, but that, with the leaven of the old system of management, it is sufficiently open to doubt to justify the neglect of the public. This opinion must be strengthened by the facts which came out at the late meeting, from which it appears that the most intelligent members of the board find great difficulty in getting their colleagues to consent to these improvements of the management which are indispensable to success. The past failure has arisen from intelligible causes: extravagance, total want of rational supervision, and entering upon a variety of contracts that offered no chance of being profitable. The Directors, until recently, had no store committee, exercised no supervision over purchases, and took no steps to prevent waste. Some of the worst evils of the old system have now been removed, but a negative improvement will not convince the public that buying the Debenture Stock will be a prudent step, and there is still a debt, on account of the land, to the amount of 65,000/., hanging over the concern. This debt is due next July, secured, we believe, by a mortgage, which the holder (Mr. Wythes) would have the power to foreclose. Leaving out the question of management, to which we shall return, our statement contains all the unfavourable circumstances that we have been able to discover, and when it is remembered that the accounts up to April, 1858, show a profit upon the year of nearly 14,000/., after deducting all expenses and interest on preferential debts, the depression of the shares seems greater than can be accounted for, except on the supposition that the public distrust the progress of the concern. Sincerely desiring the success of this great enterprise, we should recommend the large shareholders—who will be called upon to contribute that portion of the deficiency which the public may not supply by taking the Debenture Stock—to consider seriously whether a sufficient change has been made in the old system of management to render it probable that confidence will be revived. Judging from the aspects of the present season, it is an improvement upon the last, but not equal to the most fortunate of former years, and many fine days have occurred on which the receipts have not equalled their proportion of expenditure. The only ideas yet apparent in the management are flower-shows and concerts; the higher purposes of the undertaking seem for the time to be in abeyance. For the flower-shows the palace is admirably adapted, while, for the concerts, its capabilities are limited, and, as it appears to most musical critics, not rightly understood by the Directors. If the Crystal Palace consisted only of the great transept, there would be little fault to find with the present system; but when we observe no efforts made to utilize the immense collections it contains, no endeavours to make the place of use for Art, Education, Science, Invention, and Trade, we cannot wonder at the depressing views which the public take, that the shares are at 25s., and that the Debenture Stock hangs fire. The enterprise is too large and too costly to pay as a mere place of amusement, chiefly worked on specialty days, and the shareholders may depend upon it, the public will not believe in its success until they have witnessed for some time a very different process from what has hitherto appeared, and until they see one large class after another made to feel that the Crystal Palace is really a national institution of substantial value to enduring interests and to the community at large.

The Palace would gain, not lose, in its attractions for purposes of recreation by the comprehen-

sive system which we hope one day to see carried out. The shareholders have evinced their desire to support such a plan. It is known to be the wish of the chairman and other able men that it should be adopted, but "how *not* to do it," is unfortunately the way of the "Board."

THE SOCIAL EVIL—ITS FOREIGN ELEMENT.

WHOEVER has walked through Regent-street, day or night, or passed along Sherrard-street, Queen-street, and other offshoots from the Quadrant, must have observed a great number of bold-looking, over-dressed women, unmistakably foreign, displaying a profusion of showy jewellery, and wearing indescribable bonnets—which exist only in name. Who, then, are these strangers whose cheeks appear to bloom with rude health, who seem, from their leering looks and indiscriminate smiles of invitation, to be so happy—who apparently possess such large stores of gold and jewels, and who array themselves in velvet and satin? They are a portion of the fallen daughters of Eve, for which we are indebted to our continental neighbours. The outward seeming, however, will not bear the test of examination. Their diamonds are false, their gold is neither that of Australia nor California—it is manufactured at Birmingham; the roses on their cheeks vanish on the visitation of a few drops of rain, the healthy colour disappears, and a cadaverous complexion with repulsive features present themselves to the beholder. Their genial spirits are also assumed. They have long ago lost the sense of shame or modesty, they do not even think their impure calling is against the morals of society or opposed to the laws of virtue; they have descended to that depth of degradation at which they regard their profession somewhat in the same light the tradesman regards his retail business. How do these women come here? To the vices of what particular class do they minister? The answer presents itself without difficulty. They are not found in the eastern districts of the metropolis—or the City—they are found only at the West-end, congregated in the localities we have indicated, and in some other streets abutting on the residences of the aristocracy and the haunts of fashionable *roués*. This fact affords pregnant insight into the cause and the continuation of this social blot.

The foreign element of the great "social evil" has only made its appearance publicly in our streets within the last twenty years. Before that time foreign impures contented themselves with the privacy of reception houses, the knowledge of whose whereabouts was confined to certain of the noble and wealthy. Now, they have increased to such a degree in some localities, that like the Norway rat, which has well-nigh extirpated the British rat, they have driven away native rivalry, and have set up an absolute monopoly in particular walks.

The "social evil" is now attracting much attention. Philanthropists and moralists are busied in the solution of the difficult problem. Let us help them to the proper mode of dealing with the mischief by a few facts. We will begin by showing how these foreign women come to England, and the causes of their rapid increase. There exists in this metropolis established agents, mostly foreigners, both men and women, whose special and only business, for years past, has been, and is, to visit periodically Paris, Belgium, Hamburg, and Holland, to entrap well-looking young girls where the principles of virtue yet exist, by false pretences of highly paid employment, and, where the dictates of virtue present no obstacle, by equally false pretences of inducing rich English lords and dukes to take them into keeping, and to supply them with all the luxuries at the command of boundless wealth. The inexperience of the majority of these young creatures is the foundation of sure success on the part of the agents in this vile traffic. When inveigled to this country, and taken to what is called the foreign "reception" houses, the mission of the agent is ended as soon as the victims are delivered to the principals, and the commission paid. The virtue of the unsuspecting and unwilling—though these form the smallest part of the number brought over here—is soon overcome by the position in which the victims find themselves placed. At first a semblance of honest labour is preserved. The girls are supplied with work for a few days. They are then required to discharge an extortionate bill for board, maintenance, and clothing. They are of course without funds, they are friendless and unacquainted with the language of the country, and the catastrophe

need not be detailed. This traffic is carried on solely for and with the pecuniary support of the titled and wealthy. As soon as a fresh importation of girls takes place, cards of invitation are issued to clubs and mansions, perhaps from Newman-street, or Queen-street, or Norton-street, or Jermyn-street, or Charlotte-street, or Golden-square, or from some one of the foreign houses which has a noble and affluent connexion on their books. Here we find the true principle of demand and supply practically carried out. If the wealth of the rich did not create the demand, the supply would cease. Here is the root of one portion of the "social evil;" not, however, that portion which is now extending itself so widely and audaciously as almost to form an integral part of our social institutions. There is yet another class of foreign women on whose presence some light can also be thrown. These are the gaudily dressed women we see parading with unblushing hardihood, night and day, in our public streets. These foreigners are mere professional impures. They require neither bribery nor solicitation to come to this country. They come because their company is acceptable to a certain class of "fast" men and worn-out debauchees, whose continental experience has infused into them a morbid taste for special continental vices. These are the foreign women whose presence is most to be deprecated, whose location here is accompanied by other social evils not inferior in magnitude, and who with most effect can be dealt with if proper means are put in motion. These women bring with them their *maquereaux*, or bullies—foreigners, French or German—who live on the wages of their immorality, and who may be seen daily in scores lounging about Coventry-street, and frequenting various cafés and hotels in Leicester-square. It is to the presence of this vile class, male and female, that our West-end streets in that locality are not to be used without feelings of shame and indignation on the part of English matrons. It is mainly owing to the congregation of these foreign prostitutes and their bullies that Coventry-street, the Haymarket, and Leicester-square, from about eleven o'clock to two in the morning, present a scene of open profligacy unmatched in any city of the world.

We have purposely indicated two great divisions of foreign prostitution, because no effort in one direction only, however energetic, would reach them both. Here is the stumbling-block of the moralists and philanthropists now at work, but all astray—a stumbling-block that will prove, we fear, an insuperable obstacle to the accomplishment of the good work they have in hand. How can any society for the purification of public morals, however high the names and large its means, expect to do anything effectual when personages in high life are the main props of the system? The very peer and the very parliamentary commoner likely to be heard loudest in condemnation of the system, and likely to subscribe the largest sum to suppress it, would be found among the steadiest and most munificent supporters of foreign "reception" houses. What, for instance, would that elderly M.P., the patron of a well-known foreign house in Gerrard-street, familiarly known among the inmates as "Papa," who pays ungrudgingly immense sums to the procuress for special privileges, say, if any parochial or legislative attempt were made to interfere with his costly debaucheries? What would certain hereditary legislators say at any direct interference with their peculiar fancies, for which they pay so profusely? How wrathful would be Lord A—, who widely opens his well-filled purse, on condition that his *peculiar* fancy is respected, and that all introductions to him are made only in the costume of a shepherdess; or the Marquis Z—, who insists on the adoption of the costume of the fifteenth century, with powdered hair, the expense of which he annually defrays; or a third nobleman, who supplies the establishment with white kid gloves on conditions to which we shall not further allude. These are not matters of imagination, they are sober facts: the reception houses are in the streets we have indicated—the names of the *habitués* are at the service of the parishes whenever they dare and honestly determine to prosecute, regardless of influence, whether it be exercised by an *ex-Premier* who has interfered on behalf of more than one foreign *fille de joie*, or by some venerable judge whose predilections and practices are not altogether of a judicial character. Then, again, how can the other not so highly patronized class be dealt with so as to hold out reasonable hope of seeing an intolerable nuisance abated, when both police and magistrates are openly obstructed in the just exercise of their

proper duties. If the police make a nocturnal razzia on the unfortunates by special order, they are assailed on all sides by portions of the press. If magistrates, yielding to repeated complaints from Regent-street tradesmen, attempt to check an open display of foreign immodesty, a subscription is immediately entered into by the sympathizing frequenters of a night house in Charles-street, and the magistrate finds that a jury lend themselves to screen notorious profligacy, and that although he has done his duty to the public faithfully and conscientiously, he is held up to obloquy and misrepresentation in the public journals.

Our object is not to make the details of vice familiar—it is to give facts which shall tell their own story, and enable the uninitiated public to decide whether the steps that are taking or suggested for the correction of one part of the existing social evil are such as are likely to accomplish their object. We are always averse to authoritative interference, but a police being indispensable, we would require the police to exercise a more direct surveillance over the *maquereaux* of the foreign prostitutes, who not only add to the number of the idle and depraved of this metropolis, but are the means of bringing over whole shoals of foreign thieves, for whose accommodation various cafés and restaurants, presided over by other foreigners of equally doubtful reputation, are rising in every direction of the west end of the metropolis.

ARS EST CELARE ARTEM.

THE Fine Arts debate to which the vote for the National Gallery annually gives rise came off on Wednesday last, and unless good intentions be destined, as is proverbially reported, for a certain pavement only, the public have reason to be gratified with the announcement made by her Majesty's present advisers. Attempts were made year after year during the Palmerston dynasty to induce the administration to adopt common sense views upon matters connected with the fine arts, and to induce some slight concession to public feeling. About the Brompton Boilers, the Royal Academy of Arts, and the National Gallery, there has long been very little diversity of opinion out of doors among such as are entitled to form one or have the courage to express it. According to these persons the National Gallery is very ill managed; its proper site is at Charing-cross, and nowhere else; and Lord Elcho's former successful exertions to prevent its removal out of town and out of the public reach are worthy of all praise. The art collections, attractive and useful though they would be under the able management of the present staff in any central situation, are, so long as they be condemned to isolation at South Kensington, nothing better than a permanent raw. No wholesale expenditure of the receipts in official puffery, no industrious publication of the amount taken at the doors (small though this be, and absurdly less than that kept away by the inaccessibility of the show), no "novel attractions," no "conversations," can bring this piece of headstrong, supercilious bungling into favour. The artifices and waste of money in tout-ing for visitors to these Brompton galleries, which might be esteemed "smart" or improvident according to the bent of the observer's mind, in a Crystal Palace company, an omnibus association, or the owner of a monster circus, are simply derided by the bulk of middle-class Londoners. To speak the truth, a very important section of Cockneys conceive themselves virtually debarred from many a visit to the fine-art collections by the difficulties of transit and the eccentricity of the situation, and no flimsy pretences of "the department" can convince us that Schools of Art instruction can be useful to our humbler fellow citizens of the working classes, in proportion to their distance from the seats of their labours or their homes.

With reference to the Royal Academy, the great public have long ceased to inquire by what right this favoured institution continues to occupy a public gallery, to the exclusion of the public collection of pictures. Ordinary taxpayers and amateurs of art have long since given up in disgust all inquiry into the possible nature of the secret covenant in virtue of which they are thus defrauded long after discovery. Ministers pledged themselves to the House in 1834, and again in 1850, that the people should be admitted, when a real demand for space should occur, to the enjoyment of their own admirably placed Gallery. But through some mysterious influence—though the Vernon, and Turner, and other collections have since the latter of those periods been consigned to temporary and sometimes unworthy places of

exhibition or concealment—the irresponsible academicians have been allowed to continue their obnoxious occupancy. The English school of art is nowise indebted to them, for in default of sufficiently assiduous and competent instruction, it devolves mainly upon the students in certain branches of art to teach themselves or one another. The Parliament owes them no courtesy, for they have refused or neglected to furnish returns long since required of them. They have, fortunately for our argument, never been inspired with the politic grace to open their doors gratuitously, or even at half price, to the less opulent of the community. They have received all from the public; in return they have given to the public nothing, and to the arts how little! and we now hear through Lord Elcho of an impertinent proposition, put forward by their president in his other character of National Gallery Keeper, that not less than 3000*l.*, which, in fact, means at least 8000*l.*, shall be spent upon the enlargement of the public saloons at present open to us; our amiable gratis lodgers meanwhile continuing to shut up for eight months of the year more than all the space we want, and to take a shilling toll at our own street-door during the other four.

But if the promises of our present Chancellor of the Exchequer are worth more than those of his predecessors, the days of their tenancy are numbered. If their accumulations are insufficient to erect an edifice of more suitable character for their exhibitions, it is certain that their revenue is ample security for adequate advances.

On the public they should, at any rate, cease to be an incubus. Failing all other homes, they can negotiate for unfurnished apartments in the Brompton refuge, or treat for some of the eligible building land upon the estate of Her Majesty's fine arts commissioners. There they will be completely out of the way of the general public. While accessible to the nobility and gentry, amateurs, picture buyers, and others, who can travel to see sights, they will be secure from the intrusion of the profane crowd, whose pleasure and convenience they have hitherto so little considered.

Poor Otto Mundler, the travelling "Expert de la Galerie Nationale de Londres," whose position was secured by a miracle a twelvemonth ago, has been definitively sacrificed as a first victim by the iconoclastic majority, who will no longer be put off with general assurances of amendment, competency, economical arrangement, and so forth. This poor gentleman, whose function, unluckily, seems to have been to raise the market upon his employers wherever he set foot, found no voucher in the assembly. Messrs Cowper and Wilson, the defenders of the faith in the travelling chief director, could do little more than deprecate the abolition of the travelling deputy on the score of his insignificance. Ignorant as themselves, and, to all appearance, as every one else, of Herr Mundler's person, worth, and qualifications, we take leave to welcome this as an ample reason for his resignation, and for the immediate resumption of his legitimate functions by the present Director of the National Gallery.

The public can put up with fancy courtiers, sinecure ex-statesmen, and a moderate number of antique, deep-rooted jobs, but a sinecure Court-artist doing well-paid public work by deputy, is a weed of modern growth, and demands the hoe. We have no shadow of an objection to offer to the Director-General's fitness for his position. He is known to be an artist—known to be a scholar and a gentleman. And we will answer for it—though his mere presence near an Italian picture manufactory would of course enhance the price of the wares sold there as much as the profusest distribution of Herr Mundler's visiting-cards—that he must be as well versed in the tricks of the picture trade as Lord Elcho, Mr. Coningham, or Mr. Barker, of Piccadilly. It is precisely for these varied accomplishments that we have sought and found a valuable public servant, and in consideration of his excellency, honours, and emoluments, we must insist upon his acceptance and personal performance of duties which there is reason to think he has in error delegated to an incompetent lieutenant. To conclude: the frankness and alacrity with which the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the existence of public wrong in these matters, or some of them, and volunteered on the part of his Government to attempt its rectification, must be acceptable to all lovers of art, and, Mr. Disraeli may rest assured, will be placed by a not altogether undiscerning public to his credit. We wait anxiously for his next move in this matter.

PARLIAMENTARY PEMMICAN.

AT the morning sitting, on Friday, Mr. Cox, the member for Finsbury, moved a resolution declaring that the cost of purifying the Thames should be defrayed by the consolidated fund and the metropolitan ratepayers, in equal proportions. The proposal encountered a vigorous opposition, and, notwithstanding Tom Duncombe's *argumentum ad homines*, that as our country visitors and members of the Legislature help to make the stink, they ought to help to pay for its removal, was ultimately negatived. Now, we subscribe to the doctrine that London ought to pay for its own improvements as every other town in the kingdom does. That should be the rule; but the case in question suggests the old remark that there is no rule without an exception. A nuisance exists in London; then London is bound to remove it. Granted; but if the nuisance was not only not created by London, but created against its will? Why, then not. Now, the foul state of the Thames is the work of the Legislature. Some years ago, during the cholera panic, Mr. Poor-law Chadwick persuaded the Government that it was necessary to turn the contents of the London privies and water-closets into the Thames by opening communications between them and the sewers. The evil to be avoided by this proceeding was problematical—persons who are entitled to speak with authority on the subject say chimerical. The evil which it has caused is undeniable—the evidence is under our noses. The owners of house property in London complained of the enormous pecuniary cost to which Mr. Chadwick's whim would subject them; but their representations were disregarded, and an act of Parliament was passed to carry the project into effect.

Since, then, the whole kingdom has, by the act of its representatives, corrupted the Thames, it is not unreasonable to expect that it should contribute towards the expense of its purification. If, however, it should be determined that London shall purify the Thames at its own cost, as we believe will be the case, to London should be left unfettered discretion as to the way in which the object should be accomplished.

At the evening sitting the motion of adjournment to Monday introduced a long list of subjects wholly unconnected with each other, but all mixed up together. As some persons may be puzzled to account for the discursive character which the proceedings of the Commons assume at the end of every week, we beg to explain that it results from the rule which prevents a member from speaking twice on the same subject. Hence, when a member has put a question to a minister—say the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the latter does not immediately rise to answer it; because he knows that, if he did so, some half-dozen other members, who want to put questions to him, must go unanswered. In the meantime other ministers are put to the question (the process sometimes almost amounts to mental torture), and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the end of two hours, or so, rises to answer the first question, the House has forgotten all about it. Some waggish reporter of the *Times*, of Saturday, gave to this part of the Commons' proceedings the heading *De omnibus rebus*, the aptness of which will be apparent from a recapitulation of the ingredients composing the parliamentary hotch-potch, which were as follows:—Destruction of Timber in the Gulf of Bosnia—Minister of Justice—Norman Chapel in the White Tower—Sitting of Parliament in the Autumn—Compensation to Indigo-Planters in India—Public-houses in Scotland—Clothing of the Troops in India—Case of the Cornacks—Church Rates—Papers about the Indian Mutiny—Forged Trade Marks.

As regards church rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the important announcement that "Ministers would take the earliest opportunity after the re-assembling of Parliament, to ask the opinion of the Legislature upon a bill which they would introduce, in the hope and belief that it would be accepted as a satisfactory solution of a long-controverted subject."

The House having, at length, got into a Committee of Supply, the Education estimates gave rise to some talk about the National System of Education in Ireland. Hitherto this system has been attacked only by politicians of the Spooner and Newdegate school; but now it was assailed from two opposite quarters—namely, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Maguire. The latter gentleman chiefly complained of a Protestant lady having been allowed to read from a book some passages of a very objectionable nature when addressed to Catholic children, though it turned out that, in fact, she did not read them. The lady, however, ought not to have been permitted to introduce a book containing such passages into any national school.

Mr. Buxton's complaint was of a different character—namely, that the Church schools, in which it is a rule that some portion of the Scriptures shall be read by the scholars, during school hours, were, on that account, excluded from the advantages of the Parliamentary grant and educational system. Considering Mr. Buxton's peculiar connexion, whose opinion he may be supposed to have expressed, the circumstance may have an important bearing on the future of the question. At present, statesmen do not like to meddle with a subject with respect to which anything they may do is sure to shock prejudices on one side or the other, and, perhaps, on both sides.

After the House resumed, Lord Palmerston moved that

the order for the second reading of his India Bill, which he has kept upon the paper ever since he resigned office, should be discharged. Defeated competitors usually amuse their friends by assuring them that their successful rivals have stolen their ideas. Lord Palmerston was weak enough to pursue this course on the present occasion. The Government bill was, he said, substantially the same as his own. Recollecting that he had energetically—his friends say obstinately—opposed all the important provisions of the Government bill, his Lordship's statement indicates singular perversity. Disraeli half rose from his seat to make the obvious retort, but contented himself with a smile, and leant back again.

On Monday Mr. Hutt proposed a resolution, which, in effect, if not in terms, condemned the employment of forcible means on our part to suppress the slave-trade. This is a question on which the sense of the nation is opposed to its sentiment, and at present sentiment is the stronger. Mr. Hutt's resolution was negatived by a large majority.

In the Lords, on Monday, their Lordships' reasons for adhering to the amendment they had made in the Oaths Bill were sanctioned by a majority of eight, and, together with the bill, were ordered to be sent to the Commons. Lord Lucan's Jew Relief Bill was read a third time, and passed. The conduct of the Whigs with reference to this question is contemptible. As long as there was no prospect of settling the question, none were so loud as they in professions demanding its settlement; but, from the moment when Lord Derby accepted the Lucan compromise, they have, covertly, endeavoured to defeat the arrangement by attempting to excite dissension amongst the noble Earl's supporters, and, upon this very last occasion, they divided against the "reasons," although they knew, and because they knew, that if they succeeded in obtaining a majority, Lord Lucan's bill would not have passed. The settlement of the question removes an important element of party strife. Hence the mortification of the Whigs. They find themselves deprived of one of the banners which they have been accustomed to flaunt before the eyes of credulous and confiding Liberals.

Lords Granville and Lansdowne, if they could not altogether conceal their motives and their mortification, at least did not parade them.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, they were content to "hint a fault and hesitate dislike"—now to appeal to the passions of a bigot, and now to sneer at Lord Derby's consistency. Lord Stanley of Alderley, however, whose training as whipper-in for his party in the Commons has, probably, taught him not to set too high a value on notions of reserve and delicacy, blurted out his spite by coarsely declaring that "the cause recommended to their Lordships by the noble Earl (Derby) was perfectly discreditable and hypocritical." With equal tact the noble Lord remarked that the memory of Sir R. Peel was now avenged for the attacks made upon him for conceding Catholic emancipation! The Duke of Newcastle, as a follower of Sir R. Peel, said that that statesman's memory required no vindication, and reproved Lord Stanley of Alderley for introducing "bitter and reproachful language, for the first time, during the debates on this question." The noble Duke did justice to Lord Derby and his colleagues. "Imputations," he said, "would of course be cast, in and out of doors, upon their conduct; but he felt that the noble Earl at the head of the Government had done an act for which he was entitled to great praise."

Lord Stanley of Alderley's allusion to the attacks on Sir R. Peel had not the merit of being apposite. Peel was assailed by a portion of the Tories when he proposed emancipation; but, as soon as the question was settled, attacks on their part ceased. If Sir R. Peel's memory has been avenged, it has been on Lord Alderley and his friends, who never lost an opportunity of taunting that eminent man for what they termed his "inconsistency" with respect to Catholic emancipation and other questions; just as they are now doing in the case of Lord Derby. As for the members of Lord Derby's Government, not one of them, we think, was in Parliament when emancipation was carried, except the Premier and Lord Salisbury, both of whom voted for it.

On Tuesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an arrangement with Lord J. Russell by which the Jew question was to come under the consideration of the House on Friday. Lord John undertook to carry Lord Lucan's bill through the House, but gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring, in effect, that inasmuch as the Lords have passed Lord Lucan's bill, the Commons do not think it necessary to pay any attention to the reasons which the Lords have given for adhering to their amendments of the Oaths Bill. This course has been concerted with the Whig Lords of the upper chamber—indeed, it was specifically suggested by Lord Granville; but we must regard it as unwise and impolitic. It is, besides—though this has merely a personal bearing—illogical, unless it could be shown that the provisions which the Lords struck out of the Oaths Bill and those comprised in Lord Lucan's Bill are identical, which no one will venture to maintain.

Lord J. Russell has himself done what he objects to the Lords doing, a hundred times, and no longer ago than on the Cardwell and Fitzgerald resolutions. He counselled the bringing forward of those resolutions as

an "imperative duty;" but when defeat stared him in the face, he did not scruple to advise their withdrawal, also as an imperative duty, urging, of course, some flimsy pretences to save his consistency—a word to which some politicians attach no other meaning than this, that change of opinion is wrong except at the right moment. It is a pity that angry feelings should again be roused, and without any practical object, just as this great question was about to be settled amicably, and even with something like a feeling of general satisfaction. In this respect, Lord John's conduct contrasts unfavourably with that of Lyndhurst, on which we commented last week. We have no means of knowing what view the persons most interested take of the matter; but we are inclined to believe that Lord Lyndhurst is a more faithful exponent of Jewish feeling than the noble member for London.

It will be seen that on the same evening the House, in Committee of Supply, snuffed out poor Otto Mundler, "*expert de la Galerie Nationale de Londres*." The German's fate was sealed from the moment that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his quiet, dry way, expressed a hope that the committee would not "suddenly terminate the career of M. Otto Mundler." It was evident that no defence could be offered for the job, and the House at once put an end to it.

On Thursday morning the Government got through the last of their estimates. In the evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in his bill relative to the purification of the Thames. It is precisely the measure which we anticipated two weeks back. It enables the Metropolitan Board of Works to borrow money on the securities of rates, under the guarantee of the Treasury; and, further, as we have suggested above, it is provided that, as London is to do the work at its own cost, London shall be perfectly unfettered and at liberty to do it in the way it thinks best. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the cost of the plan which the Metropolitan Board of Works intend to carry into effect would be three millions sterling. The money is to be raised by a rate, not to exceed 3d. in the pound, which is estimated to produce 140,000*l.* per annum. A portion of this money will be set apart, every year, as a sinking fund, so that at the end of forty years all the money borrowed will be repaid and the rate will cease. It is calculated that the drainage works will be completed in five years and a half.

The bill was well received, and will meet with little or no opposition.

The Lords read the India Bill a second time without a division, and it may now be looked upon as law.

THE PAPER DUTY.—A conference of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, and the members of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, was held on Monday. Mr. Milner Gibson occupied the chair. Resolutions pronouncing for a vigorous agitation to effect the repeal of the paper duties, and appointing a committee to co-operate with the Society, were unanimously adopted. Mr. Bohn, the publisher, opposed the removal of the duty, and referring to various countries where fibrous substances were to be found, convertible into paper, contended that, if they were employed in a manner suitable for the purpose, their introduction would make paper no cheaper than at present, on account of the expense of shipment and other charges before they reach the manufacturer's hands. If the duty were taken off, there would be (said Mr. Bohn) a great rush for rags, and the paper-makers and publishers of this country would not benefit, because all the available material would be bought up. Mr. Bohn, however, was the only person present who took this view; and the general impression was that, if the duty were taken off, the cheap press would be forced to give its readers the benefit in the shape of improved literary contributions. Mr. S. C. Hall, referring to his own publication, the *Art Journal*, said that in 1851 it paid 70,000*l.* paper duty, and that, notwithstanding its enormous circulation, more than 3000*l.* was lost on it that year. "He understood Mr. Bohn's objections well. Many a good and expensive book, which had never paid either author or publisher, found its way to Mr. Bohn's book-shelves at a price which enabled him to make money; and the repeal of the paper duty might seriously interfere with him." Several subscriptions were announced before the meeting closed.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A special meeting of the East India Court of Proprietors was held on Monday, to take into consideration the India Bill as now adopted by the House of Commons. Sir F. Currie, the chairman, presided. Mr. Crawshaw moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Lords, condemning the bill on various grounds. Some discussion ensued; but finally an adjournment to Wednesday was agreed to: the petition in the meanwhile to be printed.—At the adjourned debate, Mr. Crawshaw's petition was unanimously agreed to. The opinion of counsel (Sir Richard Bethell and Mr. Maine) on the position of the East Company after the passing of the act was made known to the meeting. The counsel are of opinion that it is doubtful if the Company will be in a position to discharge any functions whatever. The Court of Directors is annulled, and consequently it is incapable of acting as a corporation. The opinion also states that the bill leaves the Company

wholly without the means of fulfilling its pecuniary engagements.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The officers composing the Niger expedition were all well at their encampment near Rabba, with the exception of Mr. Davey, the surgeon, at the last dates. Mr. Davey was so unwell that he was compelled to leave for England. Lieutenant Glover had rejoined his companions, much improved in health by his visit to Lagos and to Sierra Leone, and Mr. May had returned from Fernando Po. The latter gentleman had again traversed the Youraba country to Ibaddan, with the intention of opening a direct communication between the confluence of the Niger and Lagos, in order to give the establishments formed at the former locality a direct postal communication with England *via* Lagos.—A proclamation has been issued at the Spanish colony of Fernando Po to the effect that no public worship but the Roman Catholic should be permitted. The majority of the inhabitants, who are Africans of the Baptist faith, liberated from slave-ships by British men-of-war, memorialized the Governor against this arbitrary edict, which was the work of some Jesuit priests; but their prayer was rejected.—The Admiralty Court at Monrovia, in the case of the *Regina Coeli*, has awarded six thousand five hundred dollars to the Ethiopians.—"But few slave-vessels," says a communication in the daily papers, "have lately been seen in the Bight of Benin; the last that made her appearance, the *Mary Gibbs*, under American colours, has been captured by her Majesty's ship *Trident*. A portion of the crew of this vessel, seeing the vigilance with which she was watched, and the length of time that would elapse before an opportunity might offer for shipping their slaves, disposed in the usual manner of the fictitious American papers and flag, and then gave notice to the commander of the *Trident* that the *Mary Gibbs* was without papers.—Captain Protet, commodore of the French squadron on the coast, has lately returned from a lengthened visit to the King of Dahomey. The object of the commodore's visit appears to have been to obtain from the king the exclusive privilege for the French to purchase slaves at Whydah and the Dahomian ports. Notwithstanding that this application was, it is said, supported by a present of six handsome brass field-pieces, superbly mounted, the commodore's mission proved a complete failure."

TRADE WITH INDIA.—We are enabled to state that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have just concluded an arrangement under which shippers of cargoes, &c., by their steamers from the ports of India and China may, by the payment of an additional rate of freight equivalent to the cost of insuring the value of their shipments, be guaranteed against all the risks usually taken by underwriters, in addition to those to which the company are liable as ship-owners.—*Times*.

MR. AUCHMUTY GLOVER has addressed a letter to Major Edwards, the present member for Beverley, asking whether he is prepared to give up his seat to him (Mr. Glover), its rightful owner, ousted by "a base conspiracy." The Major briefly answers in the negative; on which Mr. Glover retorts upon him in a letter full of fiery censures.

SILK FROM VICTORIA.—Hopes, it appears, (says the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*), are entertained of a new branch of export of a rather novel character, for it is stated that a native variety of the silk-worm may be found in the bush of this colony, clinging in countless swarms to the shrub which forms its food. The worm is enclosed in a dark-coloured cocoon, the exterior of which is of extraordinary toughness, and encloses a quantity of yellowish silk. The staple of this, both as regards its fineness and length, has been pronounced by a manufacturing house in Glasgow, by whom it was tested, superior to the product of the best European worms. The cocoons are found in extraordinary abundance.

THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—A public meeting of owners and occupiers of property on and near the banks of the Thames was held on Tuesday, at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, to consider the course recently adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works in connexion with drainage, and to deliberate upon the state of the question as affecting the interests of the owners and occupiers of property on the banks of the Thames, and upon the proper steps to be taken to prevent the adoption of any measure involving reservoirs and outfalls for the London sewage into the river likely to be injurious to their interest. The meeting, which was not very numerously attended, was presided over by Sir Culling Eardley. Resolutions condemnatory of the plans for making the outfall between Woolwich and Erith were passed, and it was determined still to agitate the question.

THE STAMFORD ELECTION.—Sir Stafford Henry Northcote has issued an address to the electors of Stamford, the seat being vacant by the elevation of the Lord Advocate of Scotland (Mr. John Inglis) to the office of Lord Justice-Clerk. Sir Stafford promises his support to the present Government.

MRS. CHRISTIE, at the last advices from Melbourne, was lying dangerously ill, and was not expected to live.

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*.

COSMOS.

Cosmos: Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alexander von Humboldt. Translated under the Superintendence of Major-General Sabine. Longmans, and John Murray.

We have here the first part of the fourth and last volume of the *Cosmos*. In the previous volumes, as our readers will remember, Humboldt sketched, in the first instance, the general features of the universe, and then commenced a more detailed description of the various subdivisions of his work. The subject of the fixed stars and the solar system was discussed in the third volume; and we have now to deal with the phenomena which more immediately concern our own planet. Here, again, we naturally have a twofold division, according as we consider the inorganic and the organic domains. The latter subject will appear in the second part of the present volume, and will conclude the work.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves that the veteran philosopher has been enabled to complete his task. In no other instance has an author enjoyed such vast opportunities combined with such eminent talent. Whilst the Prussian and Russian Governments have hastened to place their resources at his disposal, he has also enjoyed the intimacy of the most eminent philosophers in every branch of science. The result of his life-long labours has been the most comprehensive and perfect work which we possess on the phenomena of the universe at large.

The three principal manifestations of the properties of matter are "attraction, light, and heat—exciting undulations, and the electro-magnetic processes." Starting from this consideration, the first points to be examined in investigating the phenomena of the earth will be the magnitude, figure, and density of that planet, the internal distribution of heat, and terrestrial magnetism. The first of these points depends upon numerous delicate experiments and observations. The results which will be most readily understood are those arising from measurements of the arc, and from pendulum experiments. The former process is of two kinds—either a measurement of degrees of latitude on an arc of the meridian, or a measurement of degrees of longitude on different parallels. According to the determinations published by Bessel in 1841, which are still our principal source of information, the semi-major axis of the spheroid, which represents the geometrical figure of the earth, is 3,272,077.14 toises; the semi-minor axis, 3,261,179.33 toises. The second process, that by pendulum experiments, depends on the well-known fact that the force of gravity increases gradually between the equator and the poles. Our knowledge derived from this source is less certain than that derived from measurements of arcs. The strata of the earth, by their difference, constitution, and position, occasion considerable variations in the apparent force of gravity. On the whole, however, when the results, obtained from different sources, are allowed to check each other, we find that the axis of the earth is about twenty-three miles less than an equatorial diameter.

The mean density of the earth has been determined by three methods: by the attraction exercised on a pendulum by the proximity of mountains, by the difference in the length of a seconds pendulum on the sea-shore at 6000 feet above the sea, and by Mitchell's torsion balance. From these experiments it is found that the mean density of the earth is 5.62; that the density of the crust of the earth is barely 1.5, that of the centre being 10.047.

As to the internal heat of the earth, we are as yet in possession of very slight information. If we depend on the results obtained from springs and mines, we are continually led astray by the infiltrations of other waters, and by the conducting power of neighbouring rocks. As far, however, as can be ascertained, the increase in temperature is 1° Fahrenheit for about 56 feet.

In considering terrestrial magnetism, we may as well give, in Humboldt's own language, the principal points to be noticed:—

In the geographical distribution of the phenomena these present themselves more particularly to our attention:—

1. Two magnetic poles, one in each hemisphere, at unequal distances from the earth's poles of rotation: these are points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic inclination is 90°, and at which, therefore, the horizontal force vanishes.
2. The magnetic equator: that is, the curve or line encompassing the earth, on which the inclination of the needle is 0°.
3. Lines of equal declination, and on which the declination of the needle is 0°.
4. Lines of equal inclination, or isoclinical lines.
5. Four points of greatest intensity of the earth's magnetic force; two, of unequal strength, in each hemisphere.
6. Lines of equal terrestrial magnetic force, or isodynamic lines.
7. The undulating line which connects those points at which the force is weakest in each meridian, and which has, on that account, been termed a dynamic equator, or equator of force. It does not coincide either with the geographical or the magnetic equator.
8. The boundaries of the zone in which the diurnal variations of the needle at certain hours of the day conform, during one part of the year to the diurnal variation of the phenomena in the northern, and during the other part of the year to those of the southern, magnetic hemisphere; taking part, therefore, alternately, in the variations of both hemispheres.

It is clear that these phenomena are due to the three principal manifestations of magnetic force—the inclination of the needle, the declination of the needle, and the intensity of the force. The position of the magnetic poles has been determined by Sir James Ross. He found that the north magnetic pole is five degrees of latitude more distant from the pole of the earth, than the south pole. The former is situated on the island of Boothia Felix, towards its western shore; the latter has not been actually reached, but it probably lies in the Antarctic land, called South Victoria, west of Mount

Erebus. As the declination of the needle is of most essential service to the mariner, it is that with which we are most familiar, and which we need not, therefore, stop to consider. In reference to the intensity of the force, it should be remarked that the four points of maximum intensity are of very unequal strength. Taking the intensity of the force at the magnetic equator as unity, it is found that the forces at the foci of the southern hemisphere will be represented by 2.06 and 1.96. These are stronger than in the northern hemisphere, where the forces are estimated respectively by 1.88 and 1.76. We have no space to discuss the periodical variations which result from various causes. We can only allude to the important law, discovered by General Sabine, the editor of this volume, in accordance with which the terrestrial variations are connected with the variations in the frequency and amount of the solar spots, that is of the fissures in the luminous envelope of the sun.

We pass on to consider the second section of the book, which deals with the reaction of the interior of the earth upon its exterior. Here we are chiefly indebted for our latest results to the labours of Mallet and Hopkins. The problems to be solved are of extreme difficulty, and depend upon a combined knowledge of geology and the higher analysis, which the latter of these gentlemen was amongst the first to possess. But we may hope before long to obtain some insight into the laws which regulate the circumstances of this reaction. We must be content, in this place, to describe the various classes into which the phenomena may be divided. In the first instance, then, the reaction of the interior of the earth manifests itself in the form of earthquakes. Here the action is purely dynamical, being characterized by change of place, agitation, uplifting, and the production of fissures. Various views have been entertained as to the origin of earthquakes. According to one view, the interior of the earth is in a state of igneous fluidity. Between the solid crust and the fluid nucleus elastic vapours are supposed to exist, which having great heat and tension give the first impulse to the earthquake undulations. According to another view, which has been abandoned, the interior of the earth consists of unoxidized masses of the metallic bases; and these, when brought into contact with water or air, communicate the first impulse. A third view is that held by Boussingault, who supposes the cause of earthquakes to be in the want of continuity of trachyte and dolerite. The Cordilleras of the Andes, for example, may be regarded as enormous rugged fragments, which have not been expelled from the interior of the earth in a state of fluidity, but have been heaped up upon one another in a solid form. Between these fragments great spaces would exist, and when a subsidence took place the natural result would be an earthquake.

Next in order should be placed "that vast and tranquil system of springs, wells, and fountains, by which organic life is beneficially nourished and refreshed, and by means of which, for thousands of years, the moisture withdrawn from the atmosphere by the fall of rain is restored to the service of the organic creation." Springs of vapour, and gas salses, and so forth, will then form a natural link in passing to volcanoes proper. Here the action is no longer purely dynamical, as in earthquakes, but is also chemical; and the earths, which are molten at great depths, when expelled in the shape of scoriae, are submitted to processes by which new substances are formed. We have no space, however, to pursue the subject further. The great work of Humboldt must be consulted itself, by all who wish to attain to any adequate acquaintance with the phenomena of the Universe.

THE PYRENEES.

Voyage aux Pyrénées. Par H. Taine. Deuxième Edition. 1858.

Paris: Hachette et C^{ie}.

THE present generation of literary men in France have become a travelling generation within certain limits; and, obeying their natural instincts, have almost all put on paper the record of their impressions. M. Thiers, we believe, was the first to set the example. His little volume of experiences in the south of France under the Restoration is valuable in many respects, but in none more than for the sketches it contains of the relations between the government and its subjects, travelling and otherwise. It should be referred to frequently as an historical document marking the progress of society in France, for, despite present appearances, progress there has been. Certain conquests of opinion can never be recalled.

Since that period, as we have observed, almost every writer who has attained celebrity in any way has thought it necessary to communicate to the world any experiences he may have gained in his search after health or pleasure during the slack literary season in Paris. This is the origin of many very dull lucubrations—as also of this volume, which we would not describe by such a name, but which, nevertheless, is not worthy of the reputation of its author. Mr. Henri Taine, although still young in years, is one of the most celebrated of French critics. His recent articles on Balzac, in the *Journal des Débats*, attracted the attention of the whole literary world. Many thought them exaggerated, wire-drawn, uncritical; but all read them. The other volumes and essays which M. Taine has published have been perhaps still more successful among thoughtful minds. They have one defect, however, which pervades them from beginning to end—the absence of elevation. They are keen, clear, witty, full of knowledge and observation; but the writer never suggests that his thoughts have travelled beyond the horizon. His mind is essentially material. He is a philosopher of the Boulevard, who believes in nothing save Voltaire and the best restaurant.

In taking up a volume of travels by such a writer we naturally expect, therefore, to be amused and instructed—for these youthful cynics often see things in a very unexpected way—but we do not anticipate anything like poetry or enthusiasm for the beauties of nature. M. Taine seems to have been aware of this, and to have resolved at once to disappoint and dazzle his readers. He has succeeded in the first of his objects, but not in the second. Whilst sneering at George Sand and all other coloured and impassioned writers, he endeavours himself to be pre-eminently coloured and impassioned. A perfect master of language, he sometimes produces descriptions that almost remind one of the author of the *Petite Fadette*, but

some untoward and strained expression, some cold allusion, always come in to show that he is observing and piling up words, but that he is not in communication, so to speak, with the soul of the landscape; that he has no real sympathy with the glorious works and mysterious sounds of nature; that the sighing of the wind along the mountain side, and the heavy silence of the plain, the rustling of the waves amid the pebbles of a curved and solitary bay, the scream of the petrel, the lowing of herds; that the twinkling of stars and the myriad flashes of light and colour over a landscape; that vast horizons and green nooks, never in reality awaken any tender feelings in his heart. He is more at ease, therefore, in the portions of his work on which he seems least to pride himself, when he is not painting pictures but endeavouring to destroy illusions. His account of the monotonous life of Bagnères, though without grace or lightness, and written as if he was still somewhat bored, is successful as a piece of criticism of manners. We meet here, however, as in twenty other places of the book, the substitute which every serious Frenchman gives his readers for humour when he endeavours to be gay—namely, ridicule of the English. M. Taine, certain of raising a laugh, compares an ancient countrywoman of ours to a “crooked asparagus,” and accuses her of drinking tea. Nothing, of course, can be more elegant or spirited than this; but we have seen the same thing five thousand times over. We feel inclined to offer a prize for the first French tour which shall not contain similar impertinences.

A pleasant feature in this volume is the reference occasionally made, in a new and striking way, to the ancient legends and historical incidents connected with the countries traversed. The story of Pé de Puyane is a ghastly scrap of mediæval annals, and many other sections are almost equally remarkable. As the whole book is well written, and the right of its author to speak authoritatively on many points is admitted, we recommend tourists and others to glance at its pages; but we submit that when M. Taine leaves his special subjects he should not endeavour to change his style. Even Voltaire would have been ridiculous had he attempted to paint the beauties of the Upper Alps in tints borrowed from the palette of Rousseau.

THE PEOPLE'S BLUE-BOOK.

The People's Blue-Book: Taxation as it is, and as it ought to be. Second Edition. Routledge and Co.

WITH a very unpromising title and exterior, this little book, like a good kernel in a rough shell, has much that is valuable and interesting in it. The utter neglect of politics, as a science, by the people at large, is greatly to be regretted; and to it many of our social evils are owing. Were this compendious book only carefully studied, it would go a long way towards educating the political student at least in the broad outlines of social and legislative science, and we earnestly recommend it to all those desirous to exercise their rights and privileges as members of society.

The book is divided into three portions—“Taxation as it is,” “Taxation as it ought to be,” and a general review of the subject, entitled, “Concluding observations.” In the first part, in about a couple of hundred pages, the whole system of our present taxation is very admirably condensed; and a pretty mass of expediency, partiality, and corruption it is. We have not space to point out the evils engendered by such an agglomeration of ignorance and craftiness, but can only recommend the political student to make himself thoroughly master of it. In the second portion—Taxation as it ought to be—the chief proposition is that 58½ millions shall be raised annually by a tax of 4s. in the pound, or 20 per cent., on realized property. Whether this is the best financial scheme that can be propounded in the present state of the nation, this is not the place to discuss, for that is purely a political question of the very highest importance. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the writer is perfectly impartial, and even a self-denying man, as he is a landholder, and derives his income from landed property. This has been stated in a paper published by the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and we know it is correct. That the author is an earnest, sincere, and able advocate for the people's interest there can be no doubt, and his book is what he describes it—a “People's Blue-book.” Its real object is to expose the manifold evils resulting from the present anomalous mode of taxing; and, secondly, the enormous advantages that would accrue from direct taxation.

In justice to the author, we conclude with his own statement on this point:—

If the people would have tea for 1s. a lb., coffee for 6d., sugar for 2d., tobacco for 3d.; the light, wholesome, and pleasant wines of France and the Rhine for 3d. a bottle, and all the other wines, spirits, and articles of necessary consumption at prices reduced in the same proportion, they must abolish all customs and excise duties, all income tax, all assessed taxes, and nearly all the stamp duties, and they must agree to have one tax which will bear equally on all realized property, and leave every industrious working man in the kingdom to enjoy the produce of his own daily labour, free from all taxation.

Reserving our opinion upon many of the political opinions put forth in this excellent little work, we heartily recommend it to all who take a healthy interest in public affairs.

EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY.

Which? or, Eddies Round the Rectory. By Owen Varra. 2 vols. Edinburgh: James Hogg and Sons; London: Groombridge and Sons.

THE quaint title of this novel affords no clue to its real character. It is not, as one might assume, a polemical production; it is something the very reverse of this, and, therefore, something vastly better. The author evidently possesses a “healthy” mind, cultivated, elegant, full of keen observation of character, both the good and the bright side, and with a piquante view of sarcastic quality, without a particle of ill-nature. There is no effort at exaggerated caricature, there is no attempt to burlesque the peculiarities of an individual by which a class is brought into undeserved odium, no violent contrasts either of the supernaturally good and amiable, and the unredeemably vicious and worthless. The characters are full of

life, such as are to be surely found in the walks of society, in which the author has placed the main scenes of the novel. It is just one of those works of which we should be glad to see a larger number produced—proper for the parlour and the drawing-room, in which all classes of novel-readers will find amusement and the cultivated mind something more. The office of the critic is here properly confined to a cordial, and no niggard recommendation. The plot, if we may so term the leading incidents of the story, is mainly to be gathered from the working out of the various characters, which are admirably balanced—the grave, the gay, and the quizzical, alternating pleasantly and naturally. The principal interest centres on the inmates of the rectory, Dr. Wyndham and his two daughters. Margaret Wyndham, the eldest, we take to be the heroine, a sweet pure-minded girl, who deservedly secures the great matrimonial prize in Mr. Herbert, the hero, a wealthy semi-misanthrope, made so by early disappointments, but recovered to the business of life and substantial happiness by the combination of charms, accomplishments, and womanly goodness of Margaret Wyndham. The catastrophe—that is, of course, the wedding—is, however, brought about rather too abruptly. The author might, we think, have made much more of the “situation,” and have accomplished the denouement without calling in the aid of accessories which somewhat mar the reader's interest. But we confess that altogether criticism finds itself disarmed, the merits so greatly preponderate, and the execution generally being so life-like and talented.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOKS.

The Official Illustrated Guide to the South-Eastern Railway and its Branches. By George Measom. Two Hundred Engravings. Published under the authority of the Directors. W. H. Smith and Son; Arthur Hall and Co.

The Official Illustrated Guide to the Northern Railway of France, with Six Days in Paris. By George Measom. One Hundred Engravings, and Map of Paris. Published under the authority of the Directors.

Practical Through-Routes from London to Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, &c. To accompany and connect Murray's Handbooks. By an Englishman Abroad. Longman and Co.

GREAT are the mysteries of the book trade. We have here some 325 pages of very well written matter, with apparently the full number of well-executed woodcuts for which the title-page takes credit, and all provided by Messrs. Smith for the small charge of one shilling. The author has taken no mere bird's-eye or railway-carriage view of the large tract of country traversed by the South-Eastern, its proper branches, and the affiliated lines, but has given a legitimate and an interesting guide-book in the amplest sense of the word to all that can by any possibility be remarkable in those districts. Each church, and hall, and ruin, within a walk or ride of any station, brings contributions to the tide of local, personal, and antiquarian knowledge, ransacked from all the local guides and county histories, and harmonized *ad unguem*—and here we can quite credit the statements of the author—during a long and arduous series of topographical expeditions. To the casual “through-traveller,” whose ideas of the South-Eastern Railway are limited to the plunging journey per express from London-bridge to Dover or Ramsgate, and whose experience is never likely to be extended, the *Illustrated Guide* can be little enough attractive; but to all who are fortunate enough to be rich in youth and leisure, as well as to those whom circumstances compel to get the most of pleasure in the least of time, we heartily commend its brimming pages. They will please the pedestrian and the excursionist, not as fellow-travellers only, but as companions and revivers of associations by the winter fire when the holiday is over, and the worker has returned to his labours.

The *Official Illustrated Guide*, although of undoubted use to excursionists to Paris, is a work of much less scope than that just noticed, and, as a literary performance, not to be mentioned in the same breath. The “six days in Paris” occupy about three-quarters of its bulk, and the information afforded to visitors of the gay city is, as might be expected, well compiled and interesting; much pleasanter to read, and infinitely cheaper than the dreary ponderosity of the *Galvani*. We can have no hesitation in affording it this prominence upon our page at the moment when the swallow flight of travellers are girding up their portmanteaus and fathoming their porte-monnaies.

Practical Through-Routes is a selection from such of the continental railway tables as through-travellers have occasion for—said time-tables not warranted immutable. Annexed Handbook highly crystallized.

CLARE THE GOLDSEEKER.

Clare the Goldseeker, the Elfin Revel, and other Poems. By J. G. Watts. Groombridge and Sons.

MR. WATTS appeals to our critical sympathies by informing us that once he carried a knot at Billingsgate as a fish-porter, that he has shaken the knot off and has now a fish-stall of his own, finding leisure for “moments of converse with the ‘sacred nine.’” Mr. Watts has yet to learn that critics have no bowels—that is, of compassion—for producers of middling poetry or no poetry, which is an offence to gods, men, and booksellers, and that the only plea they can accept as valid for publishing rhyme at all is that the fountain of inspiration is really situated within the regions of Parnassus. We are sorry to tell Mr. Watts that the volume he has sent us does not contain poetry of the right stamp. He quotes Burns as his apology; but Burns was one of nature's poets, who really did converse with the “sacred nine,” whereas a good deal of Mr. Watts's rhyme is due to his recollection, and the “nine” that he believes he has conversed with must have been draggle-tailed denizens of the locality where he sells his fish. Seriously, then, although the volume is creditable as the work of a self-educated man, and shows an amount of talent and observation of life something beyond the common order, our advice to Mr. Watts is to write as much as he pleases for his own delectation, but to abstain from print and publication.

The Arts.

THE OPERAS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—*La Zingara*, the Italianized version of Mr. BALFE's *Bohemian Girl*, which was presented at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Saturday last, demands a notice on account of Madame ALBONI's appearance as the Gipsy Queen. It would be superfluous to allude to this artiste's unfaded vocal power, but we may remark that while her magnificent voice was perfectly suited by the music, her dramatic energy lent new interest to a rôle in which we have seldom, if ever, observed any appearance of real power. Her delivery of an interpolated air, new to the opera but not to the public, having been borrowed for the occasion from the composer's *Maid of Artois*, was indeed superb. The sprightly PICCOLONINI was the Arline of the cast, and the success of GIUGLINI as the hero was recognized with a perfect hurricane of bouquets. The *Lucia di Lammermoor*, with PICCOLONINI, GIUGLINI, VIALETTI, and BELLETTI, and the *Lucrezia Borgia*, with TITIENS, ALBONI, BELLETTI, and GIUGLINI, have drawn moderate houses during the present week. On Thursday Signor GIUGLINI took a successful benefit, when the former opera was presented to a crowded house. This gifted and popular artist was again flowered over in the greatest profusion by his fair patronesses, to the great amusement of the less impressible of the audience. ROSATI and POCCHINI lent their most fantastic and fascinating services to their fellow artiste, and with graceful condescension the PICCOLONINI appeared in a light musical afterpiece by PAESIELLO, called *La Serva Padrona*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—At Covent Garden Mr. GYE has taken up the *Trovatore* as his *pièce de résistance*. MARIO's "Da quella pira" and "Deserto sulla terra," and, of course, "Ah! ch'è la morte," roused the auditory to an unaristocratic pitch of enthusiasm rarely witnessed. FLOTOW's *Martha* can hardly be called very attractive. Its most pleasing features are "The Last Rose of Summer," now a popular melody throughout Germany, beautifully sung by Madame BOSIO, and the "Spinning Quartett," by the principal singers. ROSSINI's *Otello*, and the delicious *Fra Diavolo*, have made up the week's bill, which, we need hardly say, offered no peculiar novelty.

DRURY-LANE.—The benefit of Madame RUDERSDORFF on Monday last was attended by a crowd of amateurs who enthusiastically welcomed that lady on her first appearance here as *Leonora* in *Il Trovatore*. As might of course have been predicted by all who have witnessed this lady's most able performance of the *Leonora* of BEETHOVEN, none of the energy and passion which VERDI's creation demands was wanting. Madame VIARDOT GARCIA, whose "make up" for the part of *Azucena* was the most suggestive of the Moresco Spanish gipsy we have seen, gave such effect to the part by the application of her great dramatic power as to elicit loud and repeated applause. The gipsy's halt, at the opening of the second act, is always admirably managed at this theatre, but the usually harmonious blacksmith *obligato* who accompanies the chorus was on this occasion, and we hope on this only, replaced by one calculated to drive any musician mad from Handel downwards. A miscellaneous concert preceded the opera, in which a romance from *Mercadante* was nicely given by Signor NAUDIN, and ROSSINI's "Dal tuo stellato soglio," by the leading vocalists of the evening. On Wednesday Mademoiselle VANERI, a debutante of marked promise, appeared at this theatre in the *Lucrezia*. Predictions of her future fame have preceded Mademoiselle VANERI from the seat of her Italian studies and the lyric academy of the DUPREZ, father and daughter, in Paris; and the assumption of a debutante of a character so interwoven with reminiscences of the greatest lyric *tragédiennes* is evidence enough of her high aims. A very favourable impression was produced by her highly intelligent and energetic performance, and will, it is to be hoped, prove encouragement to that farther training she unquestionably requires. Madame POMA secured, without a dissentient voice, the almost inevitable encore of the far-famed Brindisi.

A WARNING TO MAGISTRATES.—We learn that Messrs. Cust, Palmer, and Tailby, three Leicestershire magistrates, who ordered Mr. Nunneley, of Market Harborough, to pay a church rate, notwithstanding that their jurisdiction had been ousted by his disputing its validity, have been glad to stay proceedings by a compromise. They have paid 80*l.*, the cost of quashing the conviction, Mr. Nunneley generously forbearing to press for the damages which he would have recovered had the proceedings continued.—*Morning Star*.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—In the year ending the 30th of last June, the total revenue of the kingdom amounted to 66,879,717*l.*, and the total expenditure to 67,226,526*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 346,809*l.* Customs figured for 22,838,793*l.*; Excise, for 17,944,000*l.*; stamps, for 7,649,598*l.*; taxes, for 3,154,033*l.*; Income-tax, for 10,330,161*l.*; and Post-office, for 3,010,000*l.* As regards the expenditure, the public debt (interest, &c.) figures for 28,546,779*l.*; the charges on the consolidated fund for 2,932,129*l.*; and the supply services for 35,497,618*l.* The army costs 12,870,786*l.*; the navy, 9,937,103*l.*; and miscellaneous civil services, 7,189,891*l.* (including the dowry of the Princess Royal). The Persian expedition figures for 900,000*l.*, and we paid 1,125,206*l.* to the King of Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Dues. The balances in the English and Irish Exchequer on the 30th of last June amounted to 5,882,225*l.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The dull weather experienced during the last fortnight has retarded the ripening of grain, and it is now doubtful whether harvest in the midland and northern counties will be more than a few days earlier than usual, although it was expected at one time to come on a full fortnight before the average period. The delay, however, has been of service, as a too early maturity leads to a deterioration of the crops. Turnips have improved under the influence of the late moisture, but the crop is almost uniformly an indifferent one. Potatoes look remarkably healthy, and bid fair to be abundant. The fruit crop is much better than an

average one, but apples will not be very plentiful. It is said the take of honey this season has been so far unusually great.—The harvest in Ireland promises to be good, though the weather has been cold.

THE HARVEIAN ORATION.—The annual oration in honour of the great Harvey was delivered in the noble library of the Royal College of Physicians, last Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Wood, one of the Fellows. In spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a good attendance of professional and scientific gentlemen, including a considerable number of the Fellows and Members of the College. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. Mayo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASHFORD.—On the 30th April, at South Yarn, near Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of Edward Francis Ashford: a daughter.

MOCKLER.—On the 4th inst., at Tivoli, Cheltenham, the wife of Edward Mockler, Esq., 17th Lancers: a son.

VERE.—On the 13th inst., at 10, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, the residence of her mother, Viscountess Dunsgravan, the Lady Mary Hope Vere: a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

GIRARD—HOBBS.—On the 11th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Benjamin Girard, Esq., of Marseilles, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Mr. John Hobbs, of High-street, Shadwell.

MASTERS—TRESS.—On the 12th inst., at Red-hill, Surrey, Maxwell Tylden Masters, surgeon, of Peckham, near London, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Masters, of Canterbury, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Wm. Tress, Esq., of Red-hill Lodge.

VERE—STEPHENS.—On the 13th inst., at Dunsford, the Rev. Joseph Vere, M.A., to Caroline Maria, second daughter of the late Sub-Dean Stephens.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON.—On board the Prince of Wales, on his passage home from Calcutta, the Rev. Arthur Hamilton, B.A., son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Sliverton-hill, Lanarkshire, and Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park.

STUART.—At Grove Cottage, Murree-hills, Punjab, on the

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—A troupe of SWEDISH MELODISTS, of whose genuineness in point of nationality there can be no possible doubt, but who are vouched for, if that were needed, by their fair compatriots, the world-famed Nightingale, are giving a series of concerts at St. JAMES'S HALL. Their unaccompanied performance of national part songs is marked by the nicest shading and precision. The "Forward, brave Companions," a spirit-stirring vocal march, where the tramp of the soldiers supports the clear, flowing melody, may be especially named as a specimen. The quaintly devised sea-green and azure overcoats, the canary and crimson vests, Jäger boots, open-throated, Chinese-looking gaberdines, and endless variety of pillcock hats, adopted by these artists, are illustrative of various Swedish provincial costumes, and contrast singularly with their simple and unaffected demeanour and reflective Scandinavian cast of countenance. Between the choruses Madame SOPHIE HUMLER performed some solos of no mean intricacy upon the violin, and M. EBEN, a first-class executant, gave some admirable, and, we may even venture to add original, readings for the flute from *La Sonnambula*.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS continue to draw crowded audiences to the morning performances at St. JAMES'S HALL.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third concert for the Exhibition of Students took place on Tuesday at the HANOVER ROOMS. The more prominent of the lady vocalists were Miss NOORDEN, pupil of Signor SCHIRA, who sang Rossini's "Bel Raggio" very nicely. Mesdmes. LUCIA FOSBROOKE, WALSH WHYTE, and BAILEY. The leading instrumentalists (among the pupils) were Miss WALSH (piano), Mr. F. CLARK (harmonium), and Mr. HENNIKER (violin).

Miss ADELA BUCKINGHAM, passed pianoforte pupil of the last-named institution, gave a Concert at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on Wednesday, under aristocratic patronage; and it is pleasing to have to record so marked a success. The acquirements of the promising young instrumentalist were eminently taxed by the MOZART Sonata for pianoforte and violin, and by a concerto of MENDELSSOHN'S, in which she was ably assisted by the stringed instruments. Miss CLARA MACKENZIE was much applauded in the Brindisi, from *Lucia*, as was also Miss E. SPILLER in BELLINI'S touchingly beautiful "Ah, non credea," from *La Sonnambula*.

MADAME FOSCANI'S CONCERT at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Harley-street, was under the exalted patronage of the Countess of WESTMORELAND and other ladies of distinction. Among the musical features of the entertainment were the "Chant du Mysoli," from the eccentric DAVID'S *Perle du Brésil*, sung by the bénéficiaire, the charming violoncello solo by ROSEMONDE, elegantly played by M. PAQUE, and a French scena by Signor BURDINI.

M. LOUIS RAKEMANN'S classical concert took place at WILLIS'S on Thursday. Herr RAKEMANN, who stands high as a pianoforte player in Germany, confined his choice to very high-class pianoforte works, with one exception of a violin concerto, played by Herr JOACHIM. He was assisted by Messrs. JOACHIM, WEBB, and RAKEMANN in MOZART'S celebrated G minor quartet, and by Mr. CHARLES HALLE in the duet in F minor by the same composer. This *matinée* deserves to rank as one of the greatest musical treats of the season to the genuine amateur.

The Hotel Company, of which so much was heard a few months ago, and which is indeed in these days of BRUNSWICKS and *illud genus omne* a grave desideratum, cannot yet have completed its arrangements for capital or the site spoken of between Burleigh and Wellington-streets; for we are informed that the LYCEUM THEATRE is about to open under new management.

On Thursday morning, a company of literary and dramatic characters made a trip to the ghastly ruins of the old ADELPHI THEATRE to assist Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER in the foundation of a new edifice, and as he hopes, we presume, of a new fortune. The usual bottle of money was deposited under the corner stone with the customary honours, and the usual bottles of wine were disposed of above ground with the effervescence suitable to the occasion. Each coin of vantage in the vicinity was thronged with gazers, and a flourish of one trumpet announced to them that the realization of the plan which has so long filled the dreams of the lessee was at last begun.

8th of May, of Peshawur fever, Gertrude Evangeline, the dearly loved child of the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Chaplain of Nowshera-with-Attock-and-Campbellpore, N.W. Frontier, aged 9 months and 11 days.

THOMPSON.—At Dacca, on the 18th May, Colonel William John Thompson, C.B., of the late 12th Bengal N. Infantry, late Deputy Commissary-General of the Bengal Army.

WHITE.—On the 21st April last, a few days after landing at the Cape of Good Hope, of dysentery, consequent upon long exposure and fatigue during the siege of Delhi, Edward John White, Esq., Captain 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, eldest surviving and dearly loved son of Major-General Michael White, C.B., late in command of the 3rd Light Dragoons, most deeply regretted by his family and friends.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 16.

THE Indian news, Red Sea massacre of Christians, and Vancouver Island difficulties have depressed the funds since Monday. The continued purchases by the general public keeps up the price in spite of the bears, the goodly harvest prospects, and the arrival of Australian gold serves also as a counterbalance to the depression. An opinion is gaining ground that the Emperor of France will, on the occasion of Queen Victoria going to Cherbourg, announce a vast reduction of the French army. This may turn out to be very deceptive, and no real decrease take place, but it will furnish a leader or two in the *Moniteur* expressive of the grand magnanimity and confidence of our trusty ally, and it will most certainly improve our funds and French railway shares.

There is a marked disposition on the part of the public to invest in South American securities, and prices of these stocks are firmly supported. Canadian railway shares are still depressed: the same may be reported of East Indian guaranteed railway shares. Pernambuco and Bahias are rather more in demand. The heavy market of railway shares is very firm, particularly Midlands. The stock is scarcer, and backwardations are paid now on some of the cantongos, where they are demanded being very light. Caledonians have improved 4 per cent, and will not stop at 39. The traffic returns, doubtless, are not very encouraging, but the line is reported to be in first-rate condition, and finance all right. The capabilities for improvement will extend as the autumn goes on. Brighton and South

It will divide at the rate of 5 per cent. and Midlands say at 4; Great Western, 2 per cent., or nothing; h-Western, 4 per cent. In miscellaneous shares there been inquiry after Australian Land shares; Crystal ce shares and General Omnibus have been bought. es are not very active, the Bassetts and Liskard, dis- es have the call. At four o'clock the markets close ly so good in shares.

ackburn, 11, 12; Caledonian, 78½, 79; Chester and head, 35, 37; Eastern Counties, 60½, 61½; Great Northern, 102½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; t Western, 49½, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91, London and Blackwall, 51, 52; London, Brighton, South Coast, 108, 110; London and North-Western, 90, London and South-Western, 93½, 94½; Midland, 92½, North-Eastern (Berwick), 91, 92; South-Eastern, er), 67, 67½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 51, 51½; Dutch ish, 51, 51½; Eastern of France (Paris and Stras- g), 25, 25½; Great Central of France, —; Great mbourg, 78, 78½; Northern of France, 36½, 36½; Paris Lyons, 30½, 30½; Royal Danish, —; Royal ish —; Sambre and Meuse, 77½, 78.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 16. wheat trade has been without activity, though good ations have been supported. Barley, a steadysale at rates. Oats, with increased arrivals, have given way per quarter. Beans and peas firm.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Frid. |
|----------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Stock..... | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 223 |
| Cent. Red..... | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| Cent. Con. An..... | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95 | 95½ |
| ols for Account..... | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 15½ | 95½ |
| 3 per Cent. An..... | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95 | 95½ |
| 2½ per Cents..... | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 79½ |
| Ans. 1855..... | 221 | 221 | 218 | 218 | 218 | 218 |
| Stock..... | 221 | 221 | 218 | 218 | 218 | 218 |
| Bonds, £1000..... | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p |
| under £1000..... | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p |
| Bills, £1000..... | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p |
| £500..... | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p |
| Small..... | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p | 20 p |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Han Bonds..... | 98 | Portuguese 4 per Cents..... | 112½ |
| os Ayres 6 p. Cents..... | 81 | Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents..... | 99½ |
| an 6 per Cents..... | — | Russian 4½ per Cents..... | 99½ |
| an 3 per Cents..... | — | Spanish..... | — |
| h 2½ per Cents..... | — | Spanish Committee Cer- dor Bonds..... | 14½ |
| h 4 per Cent. Certf..... | — | of Coup. not fun..... | — |
| can Account..... | — | Turkish 6 per Cents..... | 95½ |
| vian 4½ per Cents..... | — | Turkish New, 4 ditto..... | 104½ |
| iguese 3 per Cents..... | 45½ | Venezuela 4½ per Cents..... | — |

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 13.

ANKRUPTS.—GEORGE YOUNG, Great St. Andrew-
t, Seven Dials, licensed victualler—JOSEPH MARTIN-
HARRISON, Watling-street, City, warehouseman—
RED CRITCHFIELD, Clapham-road, cabinet-maker—ISRAEL
BS, Newbury, Berkshire, horse dealer—WILLIAM
EFFORD TAFT, Birmingham, whip manufacturer—JAMES
DLETON, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, ironfounder—
DERIC WILLIAM TOMSON, Coventry, engineer.
OTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. TEMPELTON, Glas-
cabinet maker—M. KENWORTHY, Falkirk—T. KIRK,
gow, millwright.

Friday, July 16.

ANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—THOMAS SAMUEL DE
R, Clifton-road, St. John's Wood, carrier—REUBEN
OKS, Tielborne-street, Haymarket, auctioneer.
ANKRUPTS.—JOHN SMALL, Pangbourne, Berks, im-
er—EDWIN ALLEN SKEEN, Montague-street, Spital-
s, timber merchant—RICHARD PERKINS APPLEFORD,
cester-road, Regent's Park, cement manufacturer—
S KITSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, licensed
miller—JOHN THORPE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire,
er—THOMAS WORMALD, Manchester, licensed victualler
ILLIAM INGHAM, Bradford, innkeeper—JOHN SHINTON,
rhampton, provision merchant—RICHARD RIGBY,
rpool, publican.
OTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN BAIRD, Alloa,
merchant—WILKINSON GRAHAM, deceased, Glasgow,
time slater—WILLIAM SHAND, Dufftown, merchant—
NER and SON, Perth, fish-owners—PETER THOMSON,
gow, cabinet maker—WILLIAM BROWN, Glasgow,
to dealer—LEITON and STORRIER, Edinburgh,
ifers.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.

tions, Albani, Piccolomini, Belletti, Beneventano,
rt, Violetti, Aldighieri, and Giuglini. Ballet, Middle-
thetti.

Following arrangements have been made:—
uesday, July 20 (last time)

LES HUGUENOTS.

ursday, July 22,
DON GIOVANNI, and Ballet.

riday, July 23,
LA TRAVIATA, and Ballet.

turday, July 24,
LUCREZIA BORGIA, and Ballet.

Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes (to hold four persons) Grand
; 37. 3s.; One Pair, 22. 12s. 6d.; Pit Tier, 27. 2s.; Two
; 17. 5s.; Three Pair, 15s.; Gallery Boxes, 10s. 6d.; Pit,
d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.; may be had at
Box-office at the Theatre.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—First appearance of

Signor Tamberlik.—Grand Opera Concert.—The last
one this season.—Next Friday, July 23. The following
stars will sing on the above occasion, aided by the Grand
chestra of the Royal Italian Opera:—Mesdames Grisi,
io, Didée, Mari, and Parepa; Signori Gardoni, Graziani,
i-Baraldi, Tagliacozzi, Zeller, and Tamberlik (his first
appearance at the Crystal Palace). Conductor, Mr. Costa.
Open at One, the Concert to commence at Three.
Mission, 7s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 3s. 6d.; Reserved
s, 2s. 6d. extra.

FATHER THAMES AND HIS PHYSI-

CIANS.—Dr. SEXTON will Lecture on the above im-
portant subject daily at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM (top of
the Haymarket), at Four and Eight o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling.

Dr. KAHN'S NINE LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY
OF MARRIAGE, &c., sent, post free, direct from the
Author on the receipt of Twelve Stamps.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—ABSCONDED.

JOSEPH CALDICOTT, late of Walnut-street, Water-
loo-road, Hulme, Manchester, after robbing his employers,
the Overseers of Manchester.—A warrant has been granted
by the magistrates, and the above reward will be paid to
any person who shall give such information as shall lead to
his apprehension. Joseph Caldicott is 27 years of age, about
5 feet 6 inches in height, very erect, of resolute aspect, blue
eyes, light complexion and freckled, hair and whiskers
inclining to red, face slightly bloated, as if from drinking;
generally dressed in a blue frock or swifter coat, with light-
coloured vest and trousers. Information to be given to the
Chief Constable, Captain Palin, Town-hall, Manchester.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—ABSCONDED.

RICHARD EDGE, after robbing his employers, the
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.—Notice is
hereby given, that a warrant is in the hands of the police
for the apprehension of the said Richard Edge, and that
the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who
will give such information as will lead to his being appre-
hended: Richard Edge lived at 13, Tipper-street, York-
street, Hulme, Manchester. He is 40 years of age, about
feet 8 inches in height, long faced, large featured, rather
pale, and bony; has brown hair, whiskers meeting under
the chin, and a mole over the left eye; is erect in figure,
walks with a quick, proud step, is somewhat haughty,
reserved, and agitated in manner; was generally dressed in
a blue swifter coat and dark trousers, occasionally in a
black dress-coat. Information may be given to the Chief
Constable, James Taylor, Town-hall, Salford, or to George
Eccles, Police Inspector, Victoria Station.

TO INVALIDS, Merchants, and others.—The

PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE LOUNGING
CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufac-
tured. Self-propelling, Bath, Brighton, and every other
description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical
chairs and beds of every description, perambulators, &c.
(the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for
sale or hire. Agents.—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co.,
Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W.
Brown and Co., Calcutta. Sole patentee and manufacturer,
J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 99
years.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, entirely

free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed
with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest,
speediest, and most effectual remedy for consumption,
bronchitis, asthma, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases,
neuralgia, rickets, infantile wasting, general debility, and
all scrofulous affections. Numerous spontaneous testi-
monials from physicians of European reputation attest that,
in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had
been long and copiously administered with little or no
benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate
relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Sold in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;
Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S
signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE
GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

Sole British Consignees,

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W. C.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATISM PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which
the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon
mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present
century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a
romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine
is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from
persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims
this as one of the most important discoveries of the present
age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement
during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease at-
tacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS
PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION:

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

are confidently recommended as a simple but certain
remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the
diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uni-
formly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice
called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle
aperient: are mild in their operation; safe under any cir-
cumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testi-
mony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every
town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do
not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL, the oldest es-
tablished Dentists.—Our patented system of fixing
artificial teeth and flexible gums, without springs or wires
of any description, having stood the test of three years
with the greatest satisfaction to all wearers, as is evinced by
the testimonials of patients and first medical men of the
day, entirely supercedes the ordinary methods. All sharp
edges are avoided, there is no extraction of roots, nor any
painful operation; an amount of elasticity unattainable by
any other method is acquired, while the fit is of the most
unerring accuracy; such, indeed, as is by any other means
unattainable. The success which our system has attained
has induced many imitators. We therefore beg to say that
the above, perfected, together with the white enamel for
front teeth (of which we are sole proprietors); can only be
obtained at our establishments, 33, Ludgate-hill (38½ observe
number particularly), and at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.
Established 1804. At charges, in proportion to quality,
lower than any advertised. "Gabriel's Treatise on the
Teeth" fully explains the system, and may be had gratis.
Country patients are informed that one visit of half an hour
is only required for the completion of a single tooth or com-
plete set; and, unless the utmost satisfaction is given, no
fee required.

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CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER, 36, Grace-
church-street, City, London, solicits public attention to the
immense variety in style and pattern of Men and Youths'
Clothing, manufactured by him expressly for the present
season.

The system of business pursued is to charge one uniform
and low per centage of profit.

THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is celebrated for
the extent and variety of its stock, consisting of every
description of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' clothing,
while the saving effected renders it important and entitles
it to great consideration in large families.

THE ORDERED DEPARTMENT offers also peculiar
advantages, the *artistes* being men of celebrity and the
material the best.

CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL men are specially
invited, the black and mixture cloths being of a fast dye,
and warranted for durability. An ordered suit of black for
37. 3s.; also the celebrated 17s. trousers in great variety.

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turer, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.

SYDENHAM ALPACA OVERCOATS for

Summer Wear. Admirably adapted for the Parks, Day
Festivals, Race-Courses, Country Rambles, Daily Town
Wear, or the Sea-Side, and equally convenient for travelling
in hot dry weather from the protection which they afford
against dust, without the encumbrance of weight, or the
restraint of transpiration. These goods are made with a
degree of care hitherto unprecedented. Sydenham
Trousers of fine light cloth, 17s. 6d.; Waistcoat to match,
8s. 6d.; Business or Park Coat, 17s. 6d.; Sydenham Summer
Overcoats of Melton Cloth, 21s.; Complete Suits for Boys,
24s.; Gentlemen's complete Evening Dress or Opera Suit,
63s. The Sydenham construction as is now well known is
effectually directed to secure the most perfect retentive and
easy fit in all positions of the body. Made only by the
Inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUITS at 47s., 50s., 55s., 58s., 60s., and

63s., are made to order from Scotch heather and
Cheviot tweeds and angolas, all wool, and thoroughly shruuk,
by B. BENJAMIN, merchant and family tailor, 74, Regent-
street, W., and are adapted for either shooting, fishing, pro-
menade, sea-side, or continental touring. N.B. A perfect
fit guaranteed.

BURGESS'S celebrated Bandoline for fixing

Ladies' Hair or Gentlemen's Whiskers and Mous-
taches, without drying, not being a liquid as most others.
In bottles from 1s. to 10s. 6d. Prepared at R. BURGESS'S
Hair Cutting and Brushing Establishment. Head Washing
on the approved Ovi-Lavatory system.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16, Royal Opera Arcade, Charles-street,
Haymarket, S. W. Agents, Birch, Molesworth-street,
Dublin; Peagam, King-street, Jersey; Apothecaries' Hall,
Glasgow; and Ludwig, 33, Charlotten-Strassen, Berlin.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement, admirably
adapted for giving efficient support, with EXTREME LIGHT-
NESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy
contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions
for measurement, with prices (on application), and the
articles sent by post from the manufacturers and inven-
tors, POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall,
London, S.W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is

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

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

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

Post-office orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,

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

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

JOHN WHITE Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

GREY HAIR. 24", High Holborn (opposite

Day and Martin's). ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye is easily
applied, producing a slight brown, dark brown, or
black, permanently, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.
A. R.'s Hair Destroyer, or Depilatory, removes superfluous
hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injuring the
skin; sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. A. R.'s Hair Curling
Fluid saves the trouble of using curl papers or irons, for im-
mediately it is applied a beautiful and lasting curl is ob-
tained; 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. The above articles
are sent per post for 54 stamps in blank wrappers.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of
the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial
College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a
remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion
of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short
space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all
traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been
thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast por-
tion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Con-
tinental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately
the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable
destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the
sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos.
1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all
irritating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table
without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price
11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United
Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra,
which saves 11s. and in 67 cases, whereby there is a saving
of 17. 12s., divided into separate doses, as administered by
Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Grace-
church-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street;
G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Hanmay, 63,
Oxford-street; Sangor, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H.
Lugham, Market-street, Manchester and Powell, 15, West-
moreland-street, Dublin.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.
PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA,
 &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, im-
 ported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only
 charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.
 "I find it to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no
 doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial
 mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."
 "H. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., London Hospital."

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or re-
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 Delivered free to any of the London Termini.
 Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon.
 WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Importers, 27,
 Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

CAPE WINES. — H. R. WILLIAMS,
 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

Two doors from the Flower Pot.
IMPORTER OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WINES.
 South African Port and Sherry ... 20s. per dozen
 South African Marsala and Madeira ... 20s. "
 Superior qualities ... 24s. "
 South African Amontillado ... 24s. "
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These wines have undergone a very careful analysis, are
 quite free from acidity, and can be highly recommended for
 their purity and wholesome character; and they are espe-
 cially suited for Dinner, Dessert, Supper, and Family use.
 Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer,
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