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The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND

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

VOL. X. No. 461.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

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

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON

For the Half-year ending 31st December, 1858.

At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 18th January, 1859—

DIRECTORS.

MARK HUNTER, Esq., Chairman.

Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, Esq., M.P.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.
George Clive, Esq., M.P.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Robert Stacey Price, Esq.
John Savage, Esq.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER.—Mr. Alfred Cutbill.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Tatham, Upton, and Johnson; and Messrs. Norris and Son.

Present—Forty-eight Proprietors.

The Manager read the advertisement calling the Meeting, and afterwards the following

REPORT:

The Directors have now to lay before the Shareholders of the bank the balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1858, showing a net profit (including 1391l. 8s. 3d. brought forward from last half-year) of 13,822l. 1s. 5d., after payment of all expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.

The Directors propose to declare a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6l. per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 31st inst.

The dividend will require 9000l., and after allowing 3420l. 19s. 5d. for rebate on current bills not yet due, there will remain a balance of 1401l. 2s. to be carried forward to the present half-year.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON BALANCE-SHEET TO 31ST DEC., 1858.

Dr.		
Capital subscribed ..	£1,500,000	
Capital paid-up 20l. each on 15,000 shares ..	£300,000	0 0
Guarantee Fund ..	75,000	0 0
Balances due to the customers of the bank ..	902,884	5 7
Balance of undivided profit, 30th June, 1858 ..	£1,391	8 3
Net profit for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1858, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts ..	12,430	13 2
Balance carried down ..	13,822	1 5
	£1,291,706	7 0

Or.		
Cash in the bank and at call, at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Government Securities ..	£285,045	4 0
Bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities ..	1,008,001	2 0
Strong-room, fittings, and furniture (premises held on lease) ..	3,000	0 0
	£1,291,706	7 0

Dr.		
Dividend at the rate of 6l. per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1858 ..	£9,000	0 0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss, new account ..	3,420	19 5
Balance carried to next half-year ..	1,401	2 0
	£13,822	1 5

Or.		
Balance brought down ..	£13,822	1 5
	£13,822	1 5

The report and balance-sheet having been read, The Chairman moved, and Joseph Underwood, Esq., seconded, the adoption of the report, when It was resolved—That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman, Mark Hunter, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the company, at the rate of 6l. per cent. per annum for the past half-year, free from income-tax, payable on and after Monday, the 31st of January instant.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank.

Resolved—That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the manager, Mr. Cutbill.

MARK HUNTER, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The DIRECTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND on the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the Company at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1858, free from income-tax, will be payable at the Banking-house in Lothbury on and after MONDAY, the 31st of January instant.

By order of the Board,

A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

Dated 18th January, 1859.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

CITY BANK, LONDON.

At a General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, January 18, 1859.

Alderman Sir ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, M.P. Chairman.

PETER BELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Bell, Esq.
Sir Robert W. Carden, M.P.
Henry Vigurs East, Esq.
William Gardner, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.
John Lidgett, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.
Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
John Vanner, Esq.

The Manager—A. J. White, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Pearce, Phillips, Winckworth, and Pearce.

The following Report was presented:—

The Directors have the gratification to report that the business of the Bank has throughout the past half-year continued the same steady course of extension which has marked its progress from the commencement of its operations; and they have the pleasure to announce that, notwithstanding the low rate of interest which has prevailed during the whole of the period to which the accompanying accounts relate, they are enabled, after paying all the current expenses of the establishment, and making a liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, to declare the usual dividend of 5l. per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to carry forward the sum of 6982l. 19s. 11d. to the credit of the new profit and loss account, for disposal at the end of the financial year.

The dividend will be payable on and after Tuesday, the 26th inst.

After the Register of Shareholders and Register of Transfers had been authenticated by impressing thereupon the Corporate Seal of the Bank, the Secretary read the Report and Accounts, and

It was resolved unanimously,—That the report now read be received and adopted.

Whereupon a Dividend was declared, for the period ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

It was then resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors, for their important services as shown in the very satisfactory report now presented.

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. White for the energy and talent displayed by him as manager.

That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Auditors, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

(Signed) ROBERT WALTER CARDEN, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

COOPER J. WORTH, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, London.

Liabilities and Assets, on the 31st day of December, 1858.

Dr.		
To Capital paid up, viz. 50l. per Share on 8000 Shares ..	300,000	0 0
To Amount of Reserved Fund ..	30,000	0 0
To Amount due by the Bank ..	1,740,747	2 0
To Profit and Loss for the Balance of that Account, viz. :—		
Surplus Profit brought forward from last half-year ..	£2,591	10 6
Since added ..	24,884	4 0
	27,475	14 6
Cr.		
By Exchequer-bills and East India Bonds ..	204,918	14 2
By other Securities, including Bills discounted and Loans ..	1,787,980	0 8
By Building, Furniture, and Fixtures ..	20,400	7 1
By Cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at Call ..	134,833	15 4
	£2,107,222	17 3

Profit and Loss Account of the City Bank, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1858.

Dr.		
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent, Stationery, Directors' Remuneration, proportion of Building Expenses, Allowance for bad and doubtful Debts, Income-tax, &c. ..	10,093	9 0
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being Rebate on Bills Discounted, not yet due ..	2,899	5 7
To Dividend Account for the Payment of a Dividend at the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum, upon 300,000l., the Amount of paid-up Capital on 8000 Shares ..	7,500	0 0
To undivided Profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account ..	6,982	19 11
	27,475	14 6

Cr.		
By Balance, brought down, viz. :—		
Surplus Profit brought forward from last half-year ..	2,591	10 6
Since added ..	24,884	4 0
	£27,475	14 6

We have examined, and do approve the above accounts.

WM. ANNING, } Auditors.

OWEN LEWIS, }

London, 13th January, 1859.

THE CITY BANK,

CORNER OF FINCH-LANE, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1855.

Subscribed capital ..	£600,000
Paid-up capital ..	300,000
Reserve fund ..	30,000

Current accounts are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year; and if the credit balance shall not, at any time during the half-year, have been below 5000l., interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below 2000l., interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances; but if under 2000l. no interest is allowed.

Deposit Accounts.—Money is received from the public generally, and interest allowed thereon at the current rate of the day, the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers.

The agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken by the Bank.

Letters of credit, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world, are granted by the Bank.

Circular notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other stocks, annuities, pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; and every description of banking business is transacted.

London, Jan. 18, 1859

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY Interest, at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

January, 10, 1859.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

WELLINGTON LOAN & INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

(Limited), 3, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.

Deposits received at 6 per cent. Interest, payable half-yearly.

Loans granted at moderate rates Particulars of CHARLES W. ROE, Secretary, N.B. Agents required in town and country.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. on The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager. Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.



[ESTABLISHED 1841.]
**MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL
 LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 18 Vict.,
 Cap. XXXIII.

LONDON, 25, PALL MALL.

DIRECTORS.

Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman.
 E. Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S. George Gun Hay, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Doveton, Sir Thomas Phillips.
 H.E.I.C.S. T. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.
 G. G. Macpherson, Esq., R. B. Todd, M.D., F.R.S.
 H.E.I.C.S. J. Whishaw, Esq., F.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS—William Farr,
 Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on
 the 25th November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th
 June last—

The Number of Policies in force was 6083
 The Amount Insured was 2,551,136l. 6s. 6d.
 The Annual Income was nearly 120,000l.

The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as
 follows:—
 5411 Policies for 2,599,658l., yielding 110,624l. in Premiums,
 showing an average yearly amount of new business of more
 than

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid claims on 1002 Policies, assuring
 426,044l. since its establishment in 1841.

Premiums for India have been computed on the actual
 results of European Life in that Colony, extending over the
 whole period of the East India Company's experience, and
 will be found generally lower than those of other com-
 panies, and especially favourable for military men.

Civil rates charged on the lives of military officers hold-
 ing civil appointments, for the term of such appointments.
 Immediate reduction to English rates on the Assured
 returning to Europe permanently to reside.

Policies may be made payable either in London or in
 India, at the rate of Two Shillings sterling per Company's
 Rupee.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy
 lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will
 allow.

No extra premium is required on Healthy Lives in the
 Army or Navy unless in actual service.

The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities
 to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than
 those of most other companies.

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

Policies issued free of stamp-duty and every other charge,
 except the premium.

Medical men are paid a guinea for each report, and re-
 ceive the same advantages as solicitors for any business
 they may introduce.

Notices of Assignment are registered and acknowledged
 without charge.

Assurers incur no risk of co-partnership as in Mutual
 Offices, but are free from all liability.

A Capital of Half a Million sterling, fully subscribed (in
 addition to a large income and accumulated assets), affords
 a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's
 engagements.

Active working Agents wanted in vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other in-
 formation, may be obtained on application to any of the
 Society's Agents, or of

C. DOUGLAS SINGER,
 Secretary, 25, Pall Mall.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 ESTABLISHED IN 1797.

70, Lombard-street, City, and 67, Charing-cross, Westminster

DIRECTORS.

William Cotton, D.C.L., F.R.S. Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.,
 Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., M.P. Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
 John Davis, Esq. Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
 William Walter Fuller, Esq. Matthew Whiting, Esq.
 Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S. M. Wyvill, jun., Esq., M.P.
 Wm. Jas. Lancaster, Esq.

This Company offers

COMPLETE SECURITY.
 Moderate Rates of Premium with Participation in Four-
 fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits.

LOANS.
 Low Rates without Participation in Profits.

in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved Security, in
 sums of not less than 500l.

ANNUAL PREMIUM
 required for the Assurance of 1000l., for the whole term of
 life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£1 11 0	£1 15 0	40	£2 18 10	£3 6 5
20	1 18 10	1 10 8	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

— ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

**LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE
 SOCIETY.**

30, Essex-street, Strand, London.
 Capital, 250,000l.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brookman, Esq., Folkestone.
 Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
 George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
 E. B. P. Kelsay, Esq., Salisbury.
 J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
 H. Paul, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS
 divided among the Assured.

At the first division of profits in May, 1845, a bonus was
 declared, varying from two to eleven per cent. on the
 amount assured, and amounting, in many instances, to
 upwards of fifty per cent. on the Premiums paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1856, an EQUAL
 PRO RATA BONUS was declared.

Next division of profits in 1857.

* Every description of Life Assurance business trans-
 acted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]
**MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL
 LIFE OFFICE.**

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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 than

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid claims on 1002 Policies, assuring
 426,044l. since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy
 lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will
 allow.

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

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

Policies issued free of stamp duty, and every charge but
 the premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk
 binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of
 grace expire.

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

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES,
 &c., &c.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
 CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 John Bradbury, Esq. Robert Ingram, Esq., M.P.
 Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq.
 Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
 John Feltham, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
 Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Whetham, Esq.
 Charles Good, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
 BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of
 England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
 CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Mutual Assurance without Individual Liability.
 On the 20th November last the total number of policies
 issued was 21,633.

The amount of capital was 1,621,550l. 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses
 accrued thereon, 809,646l. 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from pre-
 miums on 15,262 existing policies is .. £247,693 1 1

Annual abatement on the 20th November,
 1857, to be continued for the five years
 ending in 1862 50,112 0 0

£197,581 1 1
 69,850 7 1

£267,431 8 2

• Total net annual income ..

The present number of members is 12,047

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits
 made up to the 20th November, 1857, the
 computed value of assurances in Class

IX. was £1,000,009 16 6

Assets in Class IX. 1,845,125 0 5

Surplus of profit £345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society
 during the whole period of its existence may be best ex-
 hibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four
 investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5

" 5 years " 1847 " " 80,122 8 3

" 5 years " 1852 " " 232,061 18 4

" 5 years " 1857 " " 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st January

are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days of
 that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors,
 and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending
 the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by
 which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums
 range from 11 per cent. to 68½ per cent., and that in one
 instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses
 are also shown.

January 1, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors have to intimate that the books of the Society
 close, for the current year, at 1st March next, and that
 Proposals for Assurance lodged on or before that date will
 entitle Policies to one year's additional Bonus over later
 Entrants.

**THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE AS-
 SURANCE SOCIETY.**

(Instituted 1811.)

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of mem-
 bers exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND
 EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The amount of existing Assurances exceeds FIVE
 MILLIONS.

The next Triennial Division of Profits will be made at
 1st March, 1860.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office—20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

Office in London—20, Poultry.

Agent—ARCHD. T. RITCHIE.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

WINTER HOSIERY of every description, knitted and
 woven. Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed
 and Woven Flannels in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE,
 Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

MILITARY SHIRT, constructed to fit the figure without
 creasing with peculiar accuracy.—POPE and PLANTE, 4,
 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

POPE AND PLANTE'S

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS, for use before
 and after Accouchement, admirably adapted for giving effi-
 cient support, and EXTREME LIGHTNESS—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 inventors, POPE and
 PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

THE

**NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS
 ASSOCIATION**

FOR OBTAINING THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER
 DUTY.

Committee-room, Peele's Coffee House, Fleet-street,
 London, E.C.

"That the maintenance of the Excise on Paper as a per-
 manent source of revenue would be impolitic."—Resolution
 of the House of Commons, June 21, 1858.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Ashley, M.P. S. Gurney, M.P.
 A. S. Ayrton, M.P. R. Hanbury, M.P.
 E. Ball, M.P. H. Ingram, M.P.
 Hon. F. G. F. Berkeley, M.P. W. H. G. Langton, M.P.
 Adam Black, M.P. J. Locke, M.P. (Q.C.)
 L. H. Bland, M.P. (Q.C.) W. A. Mackinnon, M.P.
 John Bright, M.P. D. Nicoll, M.P.
 W. Brown, M.P. Sir J. Paxton, M.P.
 Lord J. T. Browne, M.P. H. Pease, M.P.
 C. S. Butler, M.P. J. Pilkington, M.P.
 I. Butt, M.P. (LL.D.) Viscount Raynham, M.P.
 C. Buxton, M.P. J. L. Ricardo, M.P.
 Hon. G. H. C. Byng, M.P. J. A. Roebuck, M.P. (Q.C.)
 J. Cheetham, M.P. Baron L. N. De Rothschild,
 J. Clay, M.P. M.P.
 W. Coningham, M.P. W. Roupell, M.P.
 Lord F. Conyngham, M.P. E. G. Salisbury, M.P.
 C. Cowan, M.P. H. W. Schneider, M.P.
 W. Cox, M.P. W. Scholefield, M.P.
 J. W. Crawford, M.P. Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P.
 J. Crook, M.P. H. B. Sheridan, M.P.
 Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P. J. B. Smith, M.P.
 T. S. Duncombe, M.P. Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P.
 W. H. Dykes, M.P. W. Tite, M.P.
 Sir H. Elton, Bart., M.P. Col. C. J. K. Tynte, M.P.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy J. White, M.P.
 Evans, M.P. H. W. Wickham, M.P.
 J. C. Ewart, M.P. W. Williams, M.P.
 W. Ewart M.P. W. Wood, M.P.
 W. J. Fox, M.P. J. Wyld, M.P.
 C. Gilpin, M.P. A. W. Young, M.P.
 Viscount Goderich, M.P.

Chairman of Committee—John Cassell.
 Treasurer—J. Francis. Hon. Secretary—H. Vizetelly
 Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, Temple Bar
 Branch.

Assistant Secretary and Collector—J. Lincoln.

ASSOCIATION FOR IRELAND.

Committee-room, the Royal Irish Institution, Dublin.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. JOHN D. FITZGERALD, M.P., Q.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Bagwell, M.P. (D.L.) S. M'Curdy Greer, M.P.
 J. B. Beamish, M.P. W. H. Gregory, M.P.
 J. A. Blake, M.P. Col. S. F. Groville, M.P.
 L. H. Bland, M.P. (Q.C.) J. Hatchell, jun., M.P.
 G. Bowyer, M.P. (D.C.L.) Sir R. Levinge, Bart., M.P.
 J. Brady, M.P. (M.D.) J. M'Cauley, M.P.
 Lord J. T. Browne, M.P. A. M'Carthy, M.P.
 I. Butt, M.P. (LL.D.) B. M'Evoy, M.P.
 F. M'Namara Calcut, M.P. Capt. W. H. Magan, M.P.
 W. H. Cogan, M.P. J. F. Maguire, M.P.
 Lord F. Conyngham, M.P. P. M'Mahon, M.P.
 M. E. Corbally, M.P. Sir T. O'Brien, M.P.
 Sorcant Deasy, M.P. P. O'Brien, M.P.
 J. T. Devereux, M.P. Hon. G. Donohue, M.P.
 M. Dunne, M.P. (Q.C.) Hon. C. L. Proby, M.P.
 J. Ennis, M.P. F. W. Russell, M.P.
 Capt. J. Esmonde, M.P. C. Tottenham, M.P.
 W. Fegan, M.P. L. Waldron, M.P.
 C. S. Fortescue, M.P. Col. H. White, M.P.
 O. D. J. Grace, M.P.

Chairman of Committee—Dr. John Gray.
 Treasurer—A. Thom. Hon. Secretary—J. Cameron.
 Bankers—The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
 Assistant Secretary and Collector—F. Nowlan.

ASSOCIATION FOR SCOTLAND.

Committee-room—75, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

PRESIDENT.

WALTER BUCHANAN, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Adam Black, M.P. Bailie Grieve, Edinburgh.
 Sir David Brewster, Prin- Charles Lawson, Chairman of
 cipal of the University of the Edinburgh Chamber of
 St. Andrews. Commerce.
 C. Cowan, M.P. Thomas de Quincey, Edin-
 E. H. J. Craufurd, M.P. burgh.
 W. Ewart, M.P. Rev. C. Rogers (LL.D.), Stir-
 H. B. C. Ewing, M.P. ling.
 Counsellor Eyre, Edinburgh. Bailie Russell, Edinburgh.
 Professor Gibson, Edinburgh. Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P.
 Chairman of Committee—William Chambers.
 Bankers—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
 Treasurer and Secretary—J. Knox.

* All communications for the English Association to be
 addressed to Mr. John Lincoln, Assistant-Secretary and
 Collector, Peele's Coffee House, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

MISREPRESENTATION, unintentional as well as designed, was the rock constantly ahead of Mr. Bright's Reform bark. That danger he has, to a great extent, done away by the publication of his Reform scheme in black and white. "Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just:" henceforth, then, let no man and no party arraign Mr. Bright upon any issue but the one he has himself defined. Let it be always borne in mind that Mr. Bright has not forced himself into the position which he now holds with reference to the Reform question; and whether or not his Reform Bill finds acceptance in Parliament, the fact is indubitable that he has been deputed by a large number of people, representing entire parties, and sections of other parties, to prepare such a measure of Reform as he thinks will meet the reasonable demands of the country, and that he has boldly and honestly done his best to discharge the duties he undertook to perform. His scheme is not in the least likely to bring all parties into a state of agreement, and before his bill is read a first time in the House of Commons (if it ever reaches that advanced stage of development) it will be sifted and perhaps the greater part of its bulk blown away in particles, for it is not put forth in an absolutely final and unalterable state. Mr. Bright is not a finality man.

Such as the scheme is, Mr. Bright has done wisely to publish it. Mr. Bright does not propose to add any more members to the House of Commons; his plan of Reform is nothing more than a redistribution of Parliamentary seats. He commences by taking away their members from sixty-five boroughs in England, Wales, and Ireland; and from Scotland he takes away the elective faculties at present enjoyed by twenty-one contributory boroughs, that is, boroughs that help to make up certain constituencies; of these New Galway, the lowest, has fourteen ten-pound voters, and Inverury, the highest, has 123, who have the satisfaction of returning one-sixth of a member to represent them in Parliament. Having thus made room in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright proposes to refill the vacated seats as follows:—

Sixty-nine boroughs, exceeding 8000 and under 16,000 inhabitants, are to return one member each; of these, thirty-four at present return two members each; they are each, therefore, to lose one member. With forty-one of the larger boroughs, exceeding 16,000 and under 25,000 inhabitants, he proposes not to meddle, except to divide three of the largest Scotch groups, and to give one member to each division; Kilkenny to have a second member. Forty-three boroughs, exceeding 25,000 and under 54,000 inhabitants, of which sixteen now only

return one member each, are to return two members each. Twenty-three boroughs, exceeding 54,000 and under 127,000 inhabitants, of which three at present return one member each, and the rest two members each, are to return three members each. Twelve boroughs, exceeding 127,000 and under 270,000 inhabitants, of which one now returns four members, and the rest, including the Tower Hamlets, return only two members each, are to return four members each, each borough to be divided into two wards returning two members each. Five great boroughs, with inhabitants exceeding 316,000, and now sending to Parliament only two members each, are each to send six members, each borough being divided into two wards electing two members each. These boroughs are Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Finsbury, and Marylebone. Seven new boroughs are to send nine members to Parliament, Gravesend, Leamington, Stalybridge, Burnley, and Birkenhead, sending one each; Chelsea and Kensington two each.

The English counties are to have eighteen additional seats. The two divisions of the West Riding of York to have six members, and the two divisions of South Lancashire four members. Eight additional members are to be given to seven of the Irish counties; Cork to have four instead of two members, the rest three members instead of two. Some unimportant changes, with regard to the small county constituencies in Scotland, complete the scheme of redistribution.

In the changes proposed by Mr. Bright, one thing is strikingly observable: it is, that the agricultural interest is altogether passed over in favour of the great manufacturing boroughs. Indeed, Mr. Bright says that he does not believe the agricultural part of the country cares two straws about the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

Perhaps the discussion which took place last session on the subject of the absurd forms of prayer that encumber and desecrate our ritual, would result in their quiet abolition by Royal warrant, published in the *Gazette*; but this is what has happened. We are no longer to be called upon to offer up thanks to Heaven for the deliverance of King James and his Parliament from the gunpowder puff of Guido Faux and his confrères, nor to hold in prayerful recollection either the "martyrdom" of Charles I. or the restoration of Charles II. Even the tortoise makes progress; may we not then still hope to give to see other reverent irreverences swept into the dust-hole of oblivion?

The news from abroad is this week of a much more specific character than it has been for some weeks past. The relations of France and Austria, on which the question of peace and war in Europe appeared to hinge, are said (for we are still left pretty much at the mercy of mere report) to have become

more friendly. Certainly the reports from Italy are less exciting. Austria has halted in the Tyrol the *corps d'armée* which was to have entered Lombardy, and the Generals in command of her forces in Italy express their ability to maintain order without reinforcements. With regard to Servia, again, the news appears to be of an anti-bellicose kind. Explanations are said to have been made by Austria to the effect that she had no intention of doing anything contrary to the Treaty of Paris; that, on the contrary, in placing her troops at the disposal of the Turkish Commandant of the fortress of Belgrade, she had expected that officer to communicate with the Sultan, who in turn, she expected, would communicate with the great Powers before availing himself of her offer of military assistance.

From the side of Piedmont, the news refers almost wholly to the circumstances of Prince Napoleon's visit. He has been introduced to his future bride, with what results of liking or disliking the Court chroniclers have not thought it their business to inform us; enough for them to tell us that the Prince is well affected by the Sardinians, that at a review of 1000 veterans of the Grand Army, at which Prince Napoleon commanded, the air was rent with cries of "Viva il Ré!" "Viva il Imperatore!" "Viva l'alleanza!" "Viva Italia!" And by a telegram, received late on Thursday night, they tell us that there is a belief in Paris that an "alliance, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between France and Sardinia." So that, if that is true, of course it does not matter whether or not the young girl was pleased with her destined husband.

Another hurried telegram, received yesterday morning, by the *Morning Post* alone of all the London papers, startled us by the reported death of the King of Naples. No confirmation was received up to the hour of our going to press this morning, and therefore we know nothing more than what we have known for some days past, that the King has been seriously ill.

The contents of the Bombay mail do not add much that is new to our knowledge of the progress of affairs in India; they are not, however, destitute of interest. Tantia Topee still leads our troops the old wild dance, ever escaping their utmost vigilance. The latest news of him is, that he had sacked a place called Banswarra, seized a field force and been joined by recruits said to number 15,000. This is quite the old story of his wonderful doings; his resources appear to be inexhaustible, his influence with the peoples of Central India unlimited, for it seems impossible to deny the fact of his forces having been renewed again and again, after the numerous defeats he has sustained, and when his fortunes seemed all but hopeless. In Oude there appears to have been considerable activity, the most important results of which are said

to be, that Lord Clyde has so hemmed in the force of the Begum as to give promise of that warlike lady being forced to sue for terms. In the mean time, she has published a Proclamation, written in very choice Persian, the object of which is to warn the natives of India in general, and the people of Oude in particular, that the word of the Queen of England as given in her Proclamation is not worthy of the smallest credence; and she appeals to the past history of British India in support of her statements and warnings. As a balance to this, we have a satisfactory account of a great meeting of the merchants and other influential inhabitants of Bombay, the object of which was to found a "Victoria Gardens and Museum."

At home, nothing calling for particular notice in this place has occurred during the week. Attention may, however, be called to the report of a deputation of the Sunday League, which has waited upon the Bishop of London for the purpose of soliciting his lordship's co-operation towards obtaining the opening of the British Museum and other public institutions of the like character on Sundays. One fact was urged upon his lordship with apparently good effect, namely, that in Protestant Berlin the Government has, within the last few days, come to the determination of throwing open to the people the national museums and galleries of art.

SUNDAY LEAGUE.—A deputation from the Sunday League have had an interview with the Bishop of London, with a view to obtain his support to the proposed opening of the various national institutions on Sundays. The Bishop received the deputation with great courtesy, and talked about the question in a very friendly way, without apparently committing himself to any definite opinion.

COLLIERY RIOTS.—There have been some rather serious riots at Wigan, arising out of a strike there. So threatening was the aspect of the mob that it was deemed prudent to summon a detachment of military from Salford. There was a good deal of stone-throwing, and several of the police were hurt, but not seriously. Summonses had been issued against fourteen of the colliers; in the hope, however, that an understanding may be come to between the masters and workmen, the hearing is to stand over for a fortnight.

SPURGEON.—The alleged acceptance by this popular entertainer of 10,000*l.* in payment of his engagement with the Transatlantic churches is contradicted by the *City Press*, on the authority of Mr. Spurgeon himself, who "declined the offer." He purposes to set sail for America shortly, but not for the amount above referred to, as he probably will make better terms on the spot. Meanwhile his *avant-courier* puffs appear in the American journals, couched in the true Barnum phraseology. Here is one from the *New York Tribune*:—"Spurgeon's Gems" may be found at all the book-stores, price one dollar. The popularity of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons in this country has been equalled only by the popularity of the preacher himself in his own land. This volume of gems will be received with greater favour even than his volumes of sermons. "Spurgeon's Gems" is published in answer to a call that has been repeatedly made for a volume giving the characteristics of his style, revealing the secret of his mighty power as a preacher of truth, with the peculiarities of manner which arrest the attention, rouse the sympathies, excite the admiration, and impress the feelings of his vast audiences. Buy a copy of "Spurgeon's Gems." It will cost you but one dollar. Mr. Spurgeon is rhetorical, descriptive, flowing, and glowing. He blazes and burns along the pathway of his subject, rising in flights of imagination, and carrying his hearers along with him in earnest, overwhelming appeals."

ANTI-PAPIST MEETING.—On Thursday "a Protestant demonstration" was held at Westbourne-grove in connexion with the West London Protestant Institute. This meeting was held in consequence of "the aggressive attitude" of the Roman Catholics in that locality. In other words, several powerful local organisations connected with the Roman Catholic Church have recently sprung into existence, and excited the apprehensions of Mr. Kinnaird, Canon Stowell, and their colleagues.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.—We read in the *Lloyd of Pesth*:—"The statement that Austria is about to contract a loan is confirmed." Circulars from the house of Rothschild announcing the approaching conclusion of the matter were circulated on the 18th at the Vienna Bourse. According to a despatch from London the convention will be signed either at the end of the week or at the beginning of the next. The loan will be fifty-two millions of Austrian florins at 5 per cent."

Home Intelligence.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—We are requested to state that circumstances which have supervened since the acceptance of his mission will probably detain Mr. Gladstone in the Ionian Islands until some time after the commencement of the session. It is hoped, however, that he will return in time for the more important debates.—*Times*.

LORD GEORGE CAVENDISH, M.P.—At Eyam, in Derbyshire, on Tuesday, Lord George delivered an address, in the course of which he observed that Mr. Bright had perpetrated a gross calumny upon the higher classes of this country. He (Mr. Bright) said that the higher classes cared nothing about promoting education, and asked what class was more interested than the aristocracy in keeping the masses of the people in a state of ignorance, and it was only by keeping the people ignorant that they were enabled to hold the position they did. He (Lord George) was sure it was a hateful thing to set class against class. To introduce division and strife between one class and another did seem to him to augur an uncharitable and envious mind, and it made it much more uncharitable, because it was insinuated that those who were supporters of the poorer classes did not openly avow it. No doubt there were many differences of opinion, and always would be in a truly free, great country like ours; but whatever things were done, one thing would be to awaken ourselves to a sense of our great responsibilities. He hated to hear people speaking of this class and the other class. We were equal in creation; every one was born the same; some are rich, some poor, some with great talents, others with great strength of body, and of mind, and wit; all have their different characteristics, and all these different qualities were vouchsafed to us. But whether high or low, rich or poor, we must one day give an account of the talents which we have given us.

TOWER HAMLETS.—At a meeting of the Reform Association thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Bright for his bill, but it was suggested to the hon. gentleman that instead of dividing the Tower Hamlets into two boroughs of four members each, he should divide it into four boroughs each possessing one representative.

MR. BRIGHT.—A conference with Mr. Bright was held at Bradford on Tuesday. The meeting was attended by gentlemen of influence and respectability from various parts of Yorkshire. After several speeches had been delivered, in which members of the conference freely expressed their own views, and heartily concurred in the general principles of Mr. Bright's bill, that hon. gentleman delivered a speech, in which he replied to the observations that had been made, and still further explained the details of his measure. He confined himself, for the most part, to an explanation of the principles upon which he had based his proposed redistribution of seats. He then stated that his reason for not equalising the county with the borough franchise, as he had been asked to do, was that, in purely agricultural districts the labouring classes manifested no interest whatever in political questions. He urged very strongly that the people should back up their demand for Reform by a continuous holding of public meetings, and by "a grand organisation" of petitions. He suggested that a general association should be formed in the West Riding of Yorkshire, having its auxiliaries in every town and populous neighbourhood. In conclusion, he stated that he had in view the preparation of a clause to enable lodgers to place their names on the register as electors. On the motion of Mr. Forster, a resolution was formed in favour of the immediate formation of such an association, and branch associations, as Mr. Bright had suggested.

MR. COBDEN.—The efforts made in Rochdale to secure the return of this gentleman to Parliament at the next election are considered to be quite successful. The promises of votes in favour of Mr. Cobden much exceed the number which placed Sir A. Ramsay at the head of the poll at the late election. For some time past Mr. Cobden has been translating a work "On the probable fall in the value of gold; the commercial and social consequences which may ensue, and the measure which it invites," by Michel Chevalier. Mr. Cobden will shortly send it forth, with a preface from his own pen.

MR. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.—The member for the St. Andrew's district of Burghs delivered a long address to his constituents at Cupar on Monday. The hon. gentleman advocated an extension of the franchise on the principle of a rental; he disapproves of any distinction between the borough and county franchise; he is willing to have vote by ballot, although he is not very sanguine as to its good effects; and he proposes to substitute for the rotten boroughs a number of seats without votes in the House of Commons, apart from any constituency, for some of the subordinate officials of the Government. He volunteered a defence of Lord Palmerston on the Reform question; and declared it was "notorious" that his Cabinet had remitted the subject of Reform to a committee who, in their turn, had actually prepared a bill which was about to be sub-

mitted by the Government at the time of its overthrow. He defended the House of Lords against the strictures of Mr. Bright, and criticised the speeches of the hon. member for Birmingham, especially as related to the redistribution of seats. Having quoted from the speech of Mr. Phillips, M.P. for Bury, in which he avows his sympathy with Mr. Bright, Mr. Ellice, in conclusion, said:—"Mr. Phillips comes to the extraordinary conclusion that Mr. Bright's measures should be adopted. I can arrive at no such conclusion. I see the country prosperous, the people contented, the best feeling towards one another existing amongst all classes of the community. All attempts to destroy these good relations—this general contentment—have been defeated by the sound common sense of the people. I am not prepared to disturb such a happy state of things by organic changes. The safety and prosperity of this country seems to me greatly to depend upon the active interest taken by the upper and middle classes in the management of its affairs. I desire to amend in a popular sense the Reform Bill of 1832, clearing away its abuses, remedying its defects, and enlarging the basis of our representative system; but I will purchase no popularity by undertaking to support measures tending to discourage or overrule those classes in the active performance of their duties to their country. I will be no party to legislating in the sense indicated by Mr. Bright, neither will I countenance what Mr. Roebuck looks forward to as the effect of the reform he advocates—the swamping of the landed aristocracy. If you differ from me in these views—I do not believe you do—you must find some one else to represent your opinions."

PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Birmingham Reformers appear to think that Municipal Reform ought to go hand in hand with Parliamentary Reform. A Municipal Reform Committee was appointed by the Town Council to consider this matter. That committee has resolved upon a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject; that is to say, if the Town Council should approve, which it may not.—On Monday a Reform meeting was held at Chatham. A resolution in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and more equal electoral districts, was unanimously adopted.—A meeting at Exeter was presided over by the Mayor, at which resolutions were adopted in favour of such a Reform as Mr. Bright proposes. Much was said at this meeting in support of the Ballot. One of the members for the borough attended the meeting, the other sent a letter; but both appear ready to take the course that may be dictated to them.—In Wick, away in the north, a Reform meeting, almost composed of working men, has accepted a moderate programme, indicating the best feeling on the part of the unenfranchised.—The Norwich people have been prevented from demonstrating their views on the Reform question by the refusal of the Mayor to call a Common Hall meeting.—From the Potteries we learn that important Reform meetings have been held in Hanley, Burslem, and Leek. These meetings were attended by Mr. E. S. Fryce, of the London Reform Committee.—At Gloucester there has been a demonstration in favour of household suffrage, vote by ballot, and a more equal distribution of seats. Alderman Carden, the Conservative member for the borough, sent excuses for not attending, but Mr. Price, the other member, was present, and expressed his full concurrence in the resolutions which were adopted.—At Cokermonth, a meeting has been held in favour of a rating suffrage, the vote by ballot, and the other points of the London Parliamentary Committee's programme.—A Reform meeting has been held at South Shields. Resolutions in favour of manhood suffrage, and the vote by ballot, were unanimously adopted.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the Great Northern Railway accident, which has excited so much interest lately, again turned up. Mr. Edwin James moved for a writ of attachment against Mr. Lowe, one of the jurymen, on the ground that when the jury was sent back by the Court, he said, "I shan't alter my mind or find any other verdict," and also on the ground that he was a director of the Crystal Palace Company, which had connexions with the Great Northern Railway Company, and was seen sitting in court on the day of the trial with Mr. Farquharson, defendants' attorney, and the Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. Lord Campbell refused the application, and expressed his surprise that it should have been made.

In the Court of Probate an action has been brought by a lady claiming to be the widow of a Mr. Jeffrey, for the recovery of his property. Evidence was brought forward with a view to show that what is known as a "Scotch marriage" took place between the two parties. The defence set up is that there was no marriage at all; and altogether the case is one of a peculiarly complicated character. An agreement has been come to between the plaintiffs and defendant. The Court accordingly decreed administration to issue to Mrs. Jeffrey.

Formal decree for judicial separation has been granted in the suit of "Marchmont v. Marchmont."

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the arguments on a rule nisi that had been granted for a new trial in the

celebrated case "Hughes v. Lady Dinorben," were resumed, and at the close the Court discharged the rule.

Esther Griggs, who has been in custody some time for throwing her child out of window, was again examined at Marylebone police-court. The surgeon states that the infant is now out of danger. Mr. Broughton announced his intention of committing the prisoner for trial, as in his opinion it would be fraught with danger to admit the plea of the influence of a dream in such cases. Two sureties of 30*l.* each were accepted for her appearance.

James Durant, a bookbinder, was brought up at Westminster police-court, charged with throwing the dead body of a child into the Thames. The prisoner is a married man, but has been cohabiting with a woman not his wife. This woman, it appears, was lately delivered of a child, which died under circumstances of some suspicion, and the body soon afterwards disappeared. Durant confessed that he had tied it up in paper, and dropped it over Vauxhall-bridge. The magistrate has remanded him for a week.

The public have been again grossly deceived by a pretended case of virtue in distress. The ballet girl, over whose hapless fate so much sympathy and benevolence have been expended, turns out to be far from a legitimate object of public compassion; at least, if we may judge from her own evidence given before the police magistrate. It is one of the most depraved cases that it ever was the misfortune of a magistrate to hear, and perhaps the worst feature of it is that the mother, whose application to the magistrate was so plausible (and which has been warmly responded to by the charitable), has been living upon her child's infamy for some months.

George Gibson, or Elliott, who stands charged with being an actor in the Stamford-hill burglary, has been again brought before Alderman Humphrey, at Guildhall. Important evidence connecting the prisoner with that crime was produced, and the counsel for the prosecution promising to close the case next week, another remand was agreed to.

At the Surrey sessions, James Manning was charged with stealing a handkerchief. The prosecutor did not appear, and an inquiry as to the cause was instituted, when it was stated that the friends of the prisoner had called at the house of the prosecutor and said he need not appear at the sessions, as the magistrate had dealt with the case. The Chairman said it was a new trick to frustrate the ends of justice, and remanded the prisoner until the next sessions, when the prosecutor with his witnesses must be in attendance. The prisoner, to his great disappointment, was sent back to his old quarters in the goal.

Emma and Ellen Smith, in the service of Mr. Cremer, proprietor of the German Fair Bazaar, and Emma Smith, their mother, were brought before Mr. Beadon, charged, the daughters with stealing and the mother with receiving, a quantity of goods, the property of the prosecutor. Mr. Cremer stated that having accidentally found a number of articles on one of the girls in the bazaar, he was induced to accompany them home in the evening, when he found an immense amount of property belonging to him of every description disposed of in all parts of the house. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, some business of a private nature was transacted under the bankruptcy of Colonel W. B. Waugh. A trader debtor's summons, that had been issued against Messrs. Calvert and Co., brewers, was dismissed without conditions, on the ground that they having filed a deed of arrangement, signed by six-sevenths of their creditors, it formed a good defence to any action that might be brought by the summoning creditor, provided its validity remained unquestionable, a matter which should be decided by another court.

A boy named Henry Barton, thirteen years of age, who pushed a woman over as he was making his escape from a shop at Bayswater, where he had been attempting to rob the till, causing injuries which resulted in her death, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, by Mr. Long, at Marylebone police-court.

IRELAND.

OF Baron Pennefather, the retiring judge, the *Dublin Daily Express* says:—"As a judge he is universally known and appreciated throughout the country. Among men of all classes and creeds his talents and character have been the objects of the highest admiration. His name has been associated with all that is pure and exalted in the administration of justice. A nobler example of the perfect judicial mind was never exhibited on the English or Irish bench. He had well-defined political principles, which he held firmly, but never allowed them to interfere with the pure administration of justice. The Roman Catholic felt as confident that he would receive justice at his hands as the Protestant. No man understood the principles of jurisprudence better, and no man ever applied them with more judgment and discrimination, or with greater freedom from any sort of bias." The *Freeman's Journal* adds:—"He was emphatically a great judge." A great judge is a great man and a good man. To deserve the title a man must be richly en-

dowed with the finest gifts of mind and the most ennobling virtues that adorn humanity. These were possessed by Baron Pennefather in a measure very rarely exceeded.

The fifteen prisoners in custody in Belfast, on the charge of being connected with an illegal society, have been discharged on security to appear at the next assizes. Bail was given—themselves in 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each.

Black, the murderer of his wife, is said to be in a very precarious state of health since his committal to prison. At times he raves fearfully, and his recovery is regarded as problematical. It is pretty generally reported that jealousy laid the foundation of the fearful crime which has jeopardised his life. The unhappy wife, unfortunately for herself, was remarkably handsome, and in his drunken savageness the husband frequently taxed her—unjustly, it is believed—with levity of conduct.

A number of letters are published in the Dublin journals from members of Parliament and other influential parties, in reply to the circular invitation to attend the meeting of landlords against Ribbonism on the 27th instant. Mr. Bagwell, the member for Clonmel, and Mr. Loftus Bland, promise to be present, but with a view of proposing amendments and resolutions. Mr. Hugh Morgan Tuile, formerly member for Westmeath, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, peremptorily refuse to have anything to do with the matter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

In the proposed reorganisation of the corps of the Royal Artillery, which it is intended shall be formed into four divisions, each with a separate staff, the authorities propose to make the head-quarters of one of the divisions at Chatham, in which case the various branches of the service, with the exception of cavalry, will have their stations at that garrison.

The extraordinary efficiency to which years of careful training have brought the navy of France is exciting great attention among British officers; and the folly of disbanding the crews of our men-of-war as soon as they have acquired proficiency in their duties as seamen and artillerymen is constantly and forcibly pointed out by the press. It is obvious that energetic measures must be no longer delayed to prevent the loss of our naval supremacy. The *Observer* remarks:—"Hitherto our weak point has been the slowness with which we have manned our ships; and as impressment, whatever Lord Hardwicke may think, will never be permitted by this nation to be again resorted to, we have to find some other means of promptly manning a large fleet in case of emergency. No suggestion with this view appears to us to be equally feasible with that of Sir Charles Napier. Unless the commission now sitting can devise a better plan, and we doubt if they can, we hope the Admiralty will adopt the gallant admiral's recommendation, and put only half the usual number of marines on board the line ships of the Channel fleet in time of peace, dispensing altogether with ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, and filling up the complement with A.B.'s. Then another fleet of an equal number of ships could be at any time provided with crews, by drafting off half the able seamen, and replacing them with the marines, ordinaries, landsmen, and boys, who can always be got hold of; while, for able seamen, unless we have them ready provided, we must wait. It is an excellent suggestion, and may be carried out without much additional expense. The adoption of this plan, and keeping always a fleet of eight or ten ships of the line on the home station, to serve as a Channel squadron, would, we fully believe, be quite sufficient to secure our coasts against the possibility of invasion. For the rest, our Admiralty must be always on the alert to take advantage of real improvements, such as that of the Armstrong gun, and we may then have no fear for the permanence of England's naval supremacy."

A letter has been received at Melbourne by the Governor, from Commodore W. Loring, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Iris*, 26, dated Sydney, October 16, 1858, which states that he had just learnt from a merchant at Sydney that her Majesty's sloop *Sappho*, 12, was spoken on the 18th of February last, twenty miles south of Cape Nelson, and that the inference was that the *Sappho* had either foundered at sea, or that she had been wrecked in the vicinity of King's Island, which lies immediately in her track from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Straits. The first supposition—that the vessel had foundered at sea—was not entertained by nautical men in Australia; there is little doubt that she has been wrecked on one of the islands, probably the one mentioned. King's Island is not believed to be inhabited. Hopes are entertained that she might have gone ashore at the spot indicated, and that some of her officers and crew were saved. The Governor had given directions for the despatch of a sloop-of-war from Melbourne to search along the shore of King's Island and the adjacent coast.

A powerful and most effective weapon, known as Terry's patent breech-loading rifle, is, by order of the

Secretary of State for War, to be supplied immediately to several cavalry regiments. The peculiar advantage of this weapon is to make one man equal to ten; the carbine may be loaded with facility at the time of a horse being at full gallop, because neither biting the cartridge nor a ramrod is required, and there is no risk of blowing off the hand while loading. The Small Arm Committee have submitted the carbine to the severest tests, making a most favourable report on its peculiar advantages, and hence its adoption in the army.

A rumour was prevalent this week in the dockyards that the disordered state of Mexico, and the continual insults and exactions to which English subjects have been subjected there, have at length aroused the serious attention of the British Government to that country, and measures of a severe and effective nature are, it is believed, in contemplation.

A court-martial was held at Devonport on Tuesday on board the *Impregnable*, to try the assistant-engineer, Mr. John Forster, of the *Leopard*, 18, paddle frigate, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright, for breaking his leave at Greytown and frequent disobedience of orders. He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, and then dismissed the service.

Notwithstanding the pacific language of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays* the other day, it appears that the steam engines at Vincennes are still at work manufacturing rifled cannon.

A series of experiments have recently been made by direction of the Admiralty, with a view to ascertain by what apparatus the largest and best supply of water can be obtained for the use of ships when at sea. The experiments have been made upon the apparatus invented by Sir R. Grant and that by Dr. Normandy. The quantity of water produced by Dr. Normandy's apparatus was ninety-two gallons, with a specified quantity of coals. With the same quantity of fuel, under the same conditions, and with the same boiler, Sir R. Grant's apparatus (under the superintendence of Mr. Miller, of the condensing department) was tested, and the result was the production of only thirty-two gallons of water. Sir R. Grant's is purely-distilled water, whereas the other becomes aerated in the process of distillation, and is perfectly cold and fit for use when it leaves the apparatus.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE adjourned inquiry into the cause of the fatal accident at the Polytechnic took place this week. The scientific evidence, for which the proceedings have been delayed on two previous occasions, was presented for the consideration of the jury, and tended to show that the original breakage was attributable to the bottom landing having given way. Mr. Nelson particularly animadverted on its construction, which he declared "ought never to be allowed in a public building," since, "sooner or later this one would have given way under such a heavy traffic, even if the iron trellis had not been let into it." The inquiry was again adjourned, it being understood that on the next occasion they meet solely to consider their verdict.

At a meeting of the Whittington Life Assurance Company on Monday, Mr. Charles Browne, the secretary, fell from his chair in a fit. Dr. Pavey, of Guy's Hospital, and Mr. Critchett, surgeon, who were present, paid every attention to him, but without effect, as life was extinct. The deceased gentleman had previously appeared perfectly well. He was very much respected.

An inquest has been opened on the bodies of Joseph and Charles Philip, young boys, the circumstances of whose death have given rise to a suspicion of their having been accidentally poisoned by some paste used to kill rats. After hearing what evidence could be furnished, the coroner ordered an adjournment of the inquiry for a fortnight, to afford an opportunity of having the stomachs of the deceased submitted to chemical analysis.

A deplorable accident occurred on Thursday by the fall of some houses in the course of erection, resulting in serious injury to a number of workmen. The scene of the calamity was Kentish Town Fields, where several houses had so far approached a state of completion that the bricklayers were in the act of affixing the usual decorations, when one of the chimney stalks, with a poor fellow on it, gave way. The falling material of course brought a large portion of the wall, and all the scaffolding with it, in its descent, to the ground, burying the workmen under the ruins. They were quickly conveyed to the hospital, where some of them lie in a precarious state.

ANGLO-FRENCH MARRIAGES.

THE following scandalous case is the subject of remark by all the Paris correspondents of the daily press. A retired hairdresser, named Normandin, who is possessed of some property, sent his son in 1856 to London, to be apprenticed to a watchmaker. The young man there made the acquaintance of a young woman who called herself Madame Looper, but who afterwards turned out to be unmarried, and the daughter of a Belgian consul, deceased, named Van Nyvel. Normandin conceived a passion for her, and on the 22nd June, 1857, they were married at Woolwich. He did not ask his parents' consent, and did not even announce the marriage to them until May, 1858. The parents

assert that the young woman was not a desirable match for their son, inasmuch as she lived apart from her mother, and had led an irregular life. They brought the young man from London, and applied to the tribunal to declare the marriage void, because their son had not asked their consent, as he was bound to do by French law, because he had not published it in France as required, and because he had been married in the name of Normand, whereas his real name was Normandin.

Proceedings have accordingly been taken, and the marriage declared null and void. A demand for damages, made at the same time by the girl, was refused. With the conflicting testimony brought forward in the course of evidence it is not necessary to deal. The father's counsel declared that the Belgian was of bad character, and that he had made this discovery through a young French gentleman, a friend in London. The advocate on the other side declared that it was this same French gentleman who had led the elder Normandin to discontinue the marriage, and that the rejection by the young wife of some infamous proposals he had made her was the reason which induced him to play such a despicable part.

We may well afford to leave these conflicting statements behind, so as to arrive at some considerations suggested by the undeniable facts of the case. Here is a Frenchman who, although young, is no longer a boy, being in fact twenty-four years of age; and a marriage which he contracts in England, with a person whom he seems to have loved, is annulled by the French tribunal, because the ceremony was performed without the consent of the bridegroom's father! According to the law of England, the woman in question is still a wife. In France she is a widow, who has never had a husband. Is it not about time for some measure to be adopted, having for its object to prevent such scandals as these? As the law now stands, a young Frenchman may go over to England, marry any young girl he meets, and then return to his own country, with the certainty of being released by its tribunals from the engagement he has entered into. Seduction is thus legalised, as it were, and bigamy made easy, by French law. There ought to be an end of this.

MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM BILL.

ON Monday evening, at a crowded public meeting in St. George's-hall, at Bradford, Mr. Bright announced the principal points in his forthcoming bill. The member for Birmingham repudiates the idea of "advocating or proposing a measure far in advance of public opinion," and declares himself desirous rather of "going along with and acting in harmony with that opinion." In this spirit he adopts, as the first element of his measure, the 10% Occupation Franchise in counties. The county members of the Legislature already number 252; and by Mr. Bright's schedules of redistribution they would be increased to 278. With the six members for the universities he does not propose to meddle; we have therefore 284 seats about which no novel change is proposed. Public opinion has been unmistakably pronounced in favour of a 10% County Franchise; and Mr. Bright but conforms to its behests in taking this as one of the main pillars of the system he would rear. For the Town Franchise he is able to plead high authority. Household or ratepaying suffrage is that which was advocated eloquently by Mr. Fox, propounded deliberately by the late Earl Grey, and zealously recommended by Lord Durham. Mr. Bright adheres to Liability to rating as the basis of the suffrage above the 5% limit.

From some intimations, however, which were thrown out towards the close of his speech at Bradford, we gather that the hon. gentleman will show himself open to further consideration on various points.

The Ballot naturally follows the enunciation of the contemplated provisions of Mr. Bright's Bill respecting the suffrage. He declares his unshaken conviction that this concession cannot be much longer delayed.

The following is a summary of the Schedules of the Bill:—Schedule A presents a list of fifty-six boroughs in England and Wales which are to cease to return any members to Parliament, some of which now return two members, and some of them only one. This list begins with Arundel, which has a population of 2748, and ends with Woodstock, with a population of 7988. Nine Irish boroughs, with equally limited populations, are also to cease to send members; and so with twenty-one contributing boroughs in Scotland. Schedule B refers to boroughs in the United Kingdom the population of which exceeds 8000 and is under 16,000. They are sixty-nine in number, and in future all of them are to return one member each. At present the half of them send two members each. Schedule C is a list of forty-one in number, in which no change is to be made except with regard to three Scotch groups of boroughs that are to be divided, and to Kilkenny, which is to have an additional member. These boroughs have a population ranging from 16,000 to 25,000. In Schedule D we find forty-three boroughs, with a higher population, up to 54,000 each, many of which now only return one member. They are, for the future, all to return two. Schedule E gives us twenty-three boroughs, with a population ranging from 54,000 to 127,000, which are to send three members each although they now only send one

or two. Next, in Schedule F, there are twelve boroughs of higher population still, reaching to as much as 270,000. These boroughs are to return four members each. Only one of them does so at present, that of the City of London. Some of the metropolitan boroughs are included in the four-member schedule, and the Tower Hamlets is divided into two representations, each with two members. Mr. Bright proposes to give six members each, as we find by the next Schedule, to Manchester, Finsbury, Glasgow, Marylebone, and Liverpool. The new Boroughs he proposes to make are, Gravesend, Leamington, Burnley, Birkenhead, Chelsea, and Kensington. The two latter to have two members each, the others only one. Now for the counties. By Schedule I, eighteen additional members are to be added to English counties of large populations; by Schedule K, eight additional to Irish counties; and by Schedule L, a little change of no great importance is made in respect to Scotch counties.

THE ARMY AND THE "HOST."

A LETTER from Malta informs us that the following garrison order has been the source of much bitterness:—"All guards to turn out to the Archbishop of Malta, and all sentries to carry arms and present arms when the Host passes." Captain Sheffield, of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, having refused, will in all probability be tried by court-martial. Captain Sheffield, it is reported, is ready to submit to any punishment rather than do homage to the Host. This presenting and carrying arms to the Host has long been a cause of complaint with the Protestant soldiers at Malta, particularly the Presbyterians, when Highland regiments have been stationed here. Some years ago General Aitchison, now Governor of Dover Castle, while commanding a company of Artillery at Malta, was dismissed the service for refusing to salute the Host. Upon this the *Daily News* remarks:—"The British soldier is not now, if he ever was, a mere fighting automaton. The glorious records of the Crimean and Indian wars showed us what depths of noble faith and intelligent piety, till then unsuspected, exist in our army. How can we hope that our regiments will be leavened with such praying, bible-reading men as Havelock led to Bithoor, if an order like that issued to the Malta garrison is to be maintained? A British officer, Captain Sheffield, of the Royal North British Fusiliers, a Crimean officer, having refused to obey the order, has been placed under arrest. It is a case of conscience with him, and he is ready to submit to any punishment rather than do homage to the Host." We should think he is; but we should like to see who, at the present day, will dare to punish any soldier of the British army, be he officer or private, for refusing to pay religious honours to a priest's bit of bread. It is time this nonsense was done with. We have heard a great deal too much lately from the Mediterranean of ignoble truckling to the priesthood both of the Latin and Greek churches. Some whose high station and endowments ought to have preserved them from unworthy compliances in this respect have compromised the dignity of their country among the races which inhabit the islands of Southern Europe. The country, however, can take care of its own honour, eminent public men may expiate their errors with the loss of reputation; but the soldier, if the rules and orders of the service are against him, is helpless. It is for those who enjoy the protection of the army and the reflected lustre of its glories, to take care that its members shall not be harassed by the imposition of orders which destroy their self-respect without bringing the least advantage to the country."

DEATH OF MRS. WORDSWORTH.

MRS. WORDSWORTH, widow of the Poet, died on Monday night, at eleven o'clock.

The last thing that would have occurred to Mrs. Wordsworth would have been that her departure, or anything about her, would be publicly noticed, amidst the events of a stirring time. Those who knew her well regarded her with as true a homage as they ever rendered to any member of the household, or to any personage of the remarkable group which will be for ever traditionally associated with the Lake District: but this reverence, genuine and hearty as it was, would not, in all eyes, be a sufficient reason for recording more than the fact of her death. It is her survivorship of such a group which constitutes an undisputed public interest in her decease. With her closes a remarkable scene in the history of the literature of our century. The well-known cottage, mount, and garden at Rydal will be regarded with other eyes, when shut up, or transferred to new occupants. With Mrs. Wordsworth, an old world has passed away before the eyes of the inhabitants of the district, and a new one succeeds which may have its own delights, solemnities, honours, and graces, but which can never replace the familiar one that is gone. There was something mournful in the lingering of this aged lady—blind, deaf, and bereaved in her latter years; but she was not mournful, any more than she was insensible. Age did not blunt her feelings, nor deaden her interest in the events of the day. The question commonly asked by visitors to Grasmere churchyard was—where would she be laid when the time came, the space was so

completely filled. The cluster of stones told of the little children who died a long lifetime ago; of the sisters Sarah Hutchinson and Dorothy Wordsworth, and of Mr. Quillinan, and his two wives, Dora lying between her husband and father, and seeming to occupy her mother's rightful place. And Hartley Coleridge lies next the family group; and others press closely round. There is room, however. The large grey stone which bears the name of William Wordsworth has ample space left for another inscription; and the grave beneath has ample space also for his faithful life-companion.

Not one is left now of the eminent persons who rendered that cluster of valleys so eminent as it has been. Dr. Arnold went first in the vigour of his years. Southey died at Keswick, and Hartley Coleridge on the margin of Rydal Lake; and the Quillinans under the shadow of Loughrigg; and Professor Wilson disappeared from Elleray; and the aged Mrs. Fletcher from Lanchrigg; and the three venerable Wordsworths from Rydal Mount.

She who had noted so many last survivors was herself the last of a company more venerable than eagles, or ravens, or old-world yeomen, or antique customs. She would not in any case be the first forgotten. As it is, her honoured name will live for generations in the traditions of the valleys round. If she was studied as the poet's wife, she came out so well from that investigation that she was contemplated for herself; and the image so received is her true monument. It will be better preserved in her old-fashioned neighbourhood than many monuments which make a greater show.—*Daily News*.

TIGER HUNT.—Captain Graham, Superintendent of Police at Broach, had received information about the middle of the day that a large tiger had taken up his position in a village near, and had just killed a woman and severely mauled a man. Graham sent off a sowar to ask the men in Broach to come out, saying that he would wait till five o'clock, and then, if no one came, he would attack himself. As the place was fourteen miles on the other side of the river, and horses and guns not ready, the Broach men thought it useless to go that night, and resolved to start next morning. Graham waited till five, and then set out with a naique and six Sepoys of the armed police, and some peons. As they were going through a cotton field the tiger sprang up and charged Graham, who galloped off, and the tiger retreated. Graham ordered his men to load, and taking his rifle, gave chase to the tiger. When he got within fifty yards he pulled up and made a beautiful shot from the saddle, his grey Arab standing as steadily as a rock. The ball passed through the tiger's neck and brought him down. Graham waited till his men came up and then gave him another shot, on which the tiger, roaring furiously, charged right down on the Sepoys, who received him with a volley, which did not stop him. He rushed on a coolie police Sepoy, who with the utmost coolness and courage received him with the bayonet, inflicting a severe wound on the head. But the tiger bore down the Sepoy's defence, and seized the end of the musket in his jaws. The musket and bayonet were bent to a right angle, and the marks of his teeth are visibly grooved out in the barrel. Seizing the Sepoy he clawed him fearfully. Graham could not get his second gun for a minute; seeing which the peons, Mussulmans, drew their swords, and so gallantly attacked the tiger that he left the man, when Graham put a ball through his heart. The Sepoy was sent into the hospital, and the doctor thought he would recover, as no large vessel appeared to be injured, though he was frightfully lacerated. He asked for four hairs from the tiger's whiskers, which he said were a charm to cure him if tied round his wrist. However, in the night he began to sink, and to the great regret of all he died. He was a most gallant fellow.—*Bombay Standard*.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND SALE OF POISONS.—A meeting was held at Manchester on Monday to take these questions into consideration. The following resolutions were carried:—"That inasmuch as the indiscriminate sale of poisons has frequently led to serious and fatal results, it is the opinion of this meeting (due regard being had to the case of individuals already established in trade) that no person should be permitted to sell drugs or dispense medicines without a certificate of competency from some duly constituted public authority; and that in all cases the sale of poisons ought to be regulated by Act of Parliament." The second resolution was:—"That the adulteration of food having been proved to exist to a very large extent, and the consequences resulting therefrom being most injurious to the public both in sanitary and commercial points of view, and great benefit having heretofore resulted from inspection of certain articles of food, it is the opinion of this meeting that the corporate and other local authorities ought to possess the power of inspecting all food offered for sale, and that the vendors of food injuriously adulterated should be subjected to a penalty." It was resolved that petitions to Parliament should be founded on these resolutions.

THE GREEN RIBBON.—Lord Alisa is to be the new Knight of the Thistle, in the place of the late Earl of Haddington.—*Morning Herald*.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

An improvement has taken place in the price of the public funds at Paris. It seems to have been the result of the note in which Austria disclaims having had the intention of sending troops to Servia without the concurrence of the other Powers that are parties to the Treaty of Paris.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has the following remarks:—"We cannot yet believe in war; there are strong reasons for the absence of alarm. Among the motives that tend to give confidence, we point out in particular the financial arrangements made at the end of December by the Ministers of Finance and Public Works. The financial report of M. Magne does not, indeed, leave any room for warlike provisions in the next budget."

The *Indépendance Belge* contains the following:—"It is now believed in well-informed political circles in Paris that the speech of the Emperor on the opening of the Corps Législatif will be extremely pacific. He has frequently declared that the words addressed to M. de Hubner were not intended as a war manifesto. The French Embassy at London has received orders to make a similar declaration to the English Government."

The *Times* correspondent writes:—"The writers charged with the correspondence of certain foreign newspapers, furnished by the Government, have received orders to announce that there will be no war. The language of official people is more and more pacific. Probably, though war may not be entirely abandoned, it is postponed to a much later date. On the other hand, it is affirmed in some quarters that the preparations have not relaxed; that there is activity in the arsenals and military workshops; that armourers, carpenters, shoemakers, bakers, and other artisans are in constant requisition; and that contractors have been ordered to forward to Toulon without delay the necessary supplies. The feeling, however, for peace is still general."

As the fact of the preparations at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria, and China.

Rudio, condemned to death for the *attentat* of the 14th January, whose punishment was commuted by the Emperor of the French, has just died at Cayenne.

Madlle. Espinasse, a nun, known in religion as Sister Margaret Mary, has just died at her convent in Toulouse. She was the sister of the late Minister of the Interior in France.

A letter from Toulon informs us that on the 12th the crews of the ships of war composing the Toulon fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Romain-Desfossés, effected an imitation of a hostile landing and a sham fight at the Grosse Tour. The population of Toulon, who occupied the adjacent hills to witness the manoeuvres, warmly applauded the precision with which the commands of the Admiral were executed.

The French Emperor, it is said, will demand of the Corps Législatif a dotation of 1,200,000 fr. for the Prince Napoleon, and, moreover, a pension of 150,000 fr. for the young Princess in case of the death of her husband.

The *Moniteur* has published a ministerial notification of the entire abolition of the *visa* for passports. In future no *visa* whatever will be necessary for either French subjects or foreigners. The abolition of passports is, however, a measure far in advance of the immediate intentions of the French Government. The ministerial article proves on examination to be a magniloquent and elaborate puff of the Government for having put an end to the special aggravations of the passport nuisance which followed Orsini's attempt and restored the provisions in force just before that date.

It is announced that several French officers serving in the army in Cochinchina having been attacked with chronic dysentery have been sent home to France.

The rumour circulates again of the probable accession of M. de Persigny to office, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. As it indicates a pacific policy, and, consequently, the maintenance of the alliance with England, it is well received.

AUSTRIA.

After marching troops to the Servian frontier, and signifying its readiness to interfere by force, Austria has been induced by a threatening note from France, and by the consideration that a *casus belli* was not only threatened but desired in that quarter, to back out of a position which it had assumed without consulting the rest of the great Powers under whose sanction the national independence of Servia was established. The Austrian Government has sent a satisfactory note to France relative to Servia. This note is said to declare that the Austrian offer of troops to the Pasha of Belgrade should have been sent to the Porte, and that the Porte should have consulted the great Powers about its execution. The *Constitutionnel* adds:—"The speedy solution of this difficulty, in which Austria makes an act of deference to public opinion in Europe, cannot but strengthen the confidence in the maintenance of peace, and complete the calming of the public mind."

At Padua, on the occasion of the burial of Professor

Zambra, a disturbance took place among the students of the University, which was, however, immediately suppressed. The lectures at the University were at once stopped. The inhabitants remained quiet. The affair was considered insignificant.

The *Times* correspondent at Milan writes:—"After many inquiries among persons of all parties, including some of the most decided anti-Austrians, I cannot but come to the conclusion that there is not the least chance of an insurrection at Milan. As regards the smaller towns and the rural districts, although there is doubtless a vast deal of discontent, especially on account of the conscription, nothing serious is to be apprehended there so long as the capital remains tranquil, and Milan was never quieter than it is at present."

It would seem that the Austrian Government has either received tranquillising assurances from Italy, or considers that it has already despatched into Lombardy a sufficient force to meet any enemy. We read in the *Havas Correspondence* from Vienna, January 14th:—"Positive orders were issued yesterday evening—so it is confidently asserted—to stop the progress of troops marching towards the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces. Count Giulay, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, considers himself strong enough with the forces at present at his disposal, to answer for the maintenance of tranquillity."

The Vienna correspondent of a contemporary informs us that the leading German papers have made exceedingly violent attacks on the French Government; and one of the most moderate papers in Germany declares that if the little nephew of a great uncle expects that Germany will patiently bear with his *puerile* arrogance he deceives himself. Another paper says the vexatious policy of France has excited such indignation in Germany that the inhabitants of the great Fatherland are in imminent danger of forgetting the Concordat, and of uniting with Austria in opposing the aggressions of the Emperor Napoleon. During the last few days the public has eagerly seized every opportunity of giving tokens of its sympathy and loyalty. Letters received from officers stationed in Milan and Venice give an insight into the feelings of the army. The troops ardently hope there will be a foreign war. It is not distinctly said what is meant by a "foreign war," but the Austrian officers would greatly like to measure swords with the French. To use their own words, "there are old notches to be ground out."

PORTUGAL.

"The Portuguese Government," says the *Moniteur*, "in restoring the Charles-et-Georges, consented to pay an indemnity in proportion to the losses incurred by the owners, captain, and crew. The amount was fixed by a commission, who calculated with perfect impartiality the damage which it was just to make good, and the amount has just been paid to the French Minister at Lisbon."

The steamer *Ville de Lisbonne* had left for St. Nazaire, having on board 343,000fr. for the French Government. This sum, it is supposed, is the indemnity paid by Portugal for the Charles-et-Georges.

ROME.

According to advices from Rome, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received by the Pope in a private audience, which was of very long duration. His lordship will soon return to London.

It is said that the Austrians will declare a state of siege in the States of the Church.

A letter from Rome says:—"In the *salons* of the Cardinals and of certain members of the Roman aristocracy, France and its Government are torn to pieces, and Austria is looked for as a Messiah. In this society it is to be found M. Lenormant, chief editor of the *Correspondant* of Paris. Father Lacordaire and Bully Veillot, of the *Univers*, accompanied by the Abbé Malais, of the *Tuilleries*, are expected. Pius IX. makes much of the first two. As is well known, the Pope is accustomed on Christmas-eve to bless a sword and a pot, and to send them to the monarch who has best deserved them. This year, the chosen of his Holiness is Francis Joseph of Austria."

In consequence of the treaty of Tien-sin, the Court of Rome is occupied in reorganising the various bishoprics in China. That empire is to receive a new ecclesiastical distribution, and several new bishops are to be consecrated.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* dwells with acrimony on Austrian oppression in Lombardy. It contains the following remarkable passage, which may be taken as an indication of what attitude Russia would be likely to assume in the event of a struggle:—"It is usually said that the chief motive of the Italians in their bitter opposition towards the Austrian Government is a hope of regaining their independence. Well, supposing it is, who could possibly object to it?"

The students of the University of Moscow hissed one of their professors who had displeased them. The academic authorities gave orders to arrest those who had commenced the disturbance. At Moscow this movement was described as a political insurrection, but the Government was not alarmed by these reports. When the Emperor heard of it he merely sent M. Kowalewski, the Minister of public instruction, to Moscow, who acted

with the greatest moderation, in conformity with the instructions of the Emperor, and made a report representing the affair as a schoolboys' riot, and not an affair of State. The minister recommended the students who had quitted the college to return, and expelled only a few of the ringleaders.

The Emperor has by a ukase organised a railway committee to consider and report on all questions connected with railways in Russia. The committee, over which Count Nesselrode is to preside, is composed of Count Stroganoff, Baron Meyendorff, Baron Lieven, and the Engineer Generals Gersfeld, Todleben, Timachoff, Melnikoff, and Kerbedz.

SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted the bill which fixes the effective of the army for the present year at 84,000 men. In the Chamber of Deputies a bill fixing the number of vessels and men of the navy for the present year had been presented.

The *Espana* says that the Duc de Montpensier contemplates visiting Italy, but it does not state for what reason. The Comte de Paris is at this moment at Madrid, at which city they have given to him a splendid reception, particularly disagreeable to the Court of France.

The Emperor of Morocco has ordered that the Spanish prisoners should be released, and a sum of 2000 duros paid to the Spanish Government as an indemnity for a bark pillaged by the pirates of the Riff.

Some of the journals state that the Government has sent an agent into England to purchase twenty-four steamers of small tonnage for the Philippine Islands.

The Government contemplates making various important reforms in the administration of the isle of Cuba.

The weather is very severe at Madrid. The cold was so great that a coachman had been frozen to death on his box, and three washerwomen had been taken up senseless by the side of the Manzanares.

TURKEY.

The weather in Roumelia has improved; the heavy rains have ceased, and the Maritza has begun to return to its bed. The Government is repairing the damage caused by the inundations. Bosnia is tranquil. Derwich Pasha, the new Governor of the province, on his way to his post, was attacked by a band of rebels. One of the Pasha's escort was killed, and several others wounded, but the rebels were defeated.

Letters from Beyrout state that the greatest tranquillity now prevails in the mountain in consequence of the defeat of the most formidable of the chiefs. Mgr. Valerga, the delegate of the Holy See, had left for Jerusalem, having, during his stay at Beyrout, arranged all the difficulties which had arisen with the Maronites who had threatened to separate themselves from the Church of Rome.

Mazai Pasha, another brother of Reschid Pasha, and General commanding at Roustchuk, has been thrown out of his carriage, and killed. He was brother to the unfortunate Ali-Ghalib, lately drowned in the Bosphorus.

Accounts have been received from Jeddah to the 26th ult. They confirm the fact of the arrest of the Kaimakan, the Cadi, the Mollah, the principal functionaries, and several of the inhabitants of the town. These wretches have reciprocally denounced each other. The Kaimakan is discovered to have been the principal instigator of the sanguinary catastrophe. The guilty parties will be conveyed to Constantinople to take their trial. A contribution of three millions of francs has been levied on the town, to be used as reparation to the families of the victims of its fanatical inhabitants.

Private letters announce that the disturbances in the provinces surrounding Bagdad become more serious.

Mehemet Bey will not return to Paris as ambassador.

NAPLES.

The following edict was issued on the 18th:—"Any person or persons taken in the act of an attempt against the internal safety of the State will be tried immediately by a council of war. Persons accused of conspiring against the safety of the State will be tried before the ordinary courts." This was followed by a rumour of Naples being placed in a state of siege, confirmed by the following from Marseilles:—"The text of the Royal edict of the 18th inst. comprehends the whole kingdom. Councils of war will be instantly called in all places where political disturbances may break out. These councils will have to decide upon the indemnity to be granted to those States which have suffered injury; and their duty will also be to fix the amount of reward to be given to such persons as may have co-operated in the suppression of disturbances. It is asserted that a message in cipher, received from London, was the cause of this measure. The public funds have fallen 8½ per cent. within the last few days."

The *Moniteur* announces that the eighty-nine political prisoners whose sentences have been commuted by the King of Naples to banishment will be despatched to the United States. These measures of clemency have been brought to the knowledge of the French Government by that of Naples itself. Poerio, who is an invalid, has refused the Royal pardon, because, in his opinion, it is equivalent to transportation.

The Marquis d'Antonini, the former ambassador of the King of Naples, is at present in Paris, a fact which has given rise to the report of a *rapprochement* between the two Courts, improbable as this event is.

As the King of Naples has refused to let the Russians have the port of Brindisi as a coaling station, they are now trying to obtain Barletta, Bari, or Trani.

The Grand Duke Constantine is at Palermo, and will visit Naples, it is said, on the 5th of February. The King of Naples is much applauded for his prudence in having refused the port of Brindisi to his well-beloved brother.

A telegram, dated Turin, Thursday, states that the King of Naples is seriously ill; his death even has been rumoured, but the report is not yet confirmed.

A Naples correspondent writes:—"A feature of this week has been the distribution of a vast variety of decorations amongst the King's friends. There are Liberals perverted to Royalists, there are spies in abundance, and Commissaries of Police noted for acts more or less unworthy. These are the men whom royalty has chosen to rally round the throne on the occasion of the marriage of the heir-apparent. Worth, learning, literature, and art are comparatively neglected; what need has Naples of them?"

In the prison of Santa Maria Apparente only six have been liberated unconditionally, six on condition of going to the United States. Avitabile demanded time for making preparations. His request was sent to the King, and accorded.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Representatives has elected Count Schwerin President, by 274 votes out of 316. M. Arnim, the Conservative candidate, obtained only 38 votes. M. Reichensperger (Cologne), of the Catholic party, and M. Mathis, of the Left, have been chosen Vice-Presidents.

On the 16th the annual "Orden's Fest" was celebrated at Court. The ceremony consists of a grand levee, held by the Sovereign, to commemorate the day when the Elector of Brandenburg raised himself to the rank of a "King in Prussia," as the original title ran. The "Order of the Black Eagle" having been founded on the occasion, a shower of all the various orders of Prussia is always poured over the country on the anniversary of so grand an event.

The Count de Hatzfeldt, Prussian Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Paris, is dead.

It is rumoured that the Prussian Government intends creating a number of new peers. The aim of the measure would be to counterbalance the Conservative majority in the Upper House.

DENMARK.

An outcry for immediate armaments is beginning to be raised in Denmark. The alliance popular in that kingdom is, of course, that of France. The price they expect to be paid is the full possession of the Duchies.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

On Monday the election of a Hospodar for Moldavia took place, and Cousa, an advocate for the union of both Principalities, was elected, and assumed the reins of Government.

Moldavia has lost one of her most eminent men—M. Demetrius Ralletti, formerly Minister of Instruction and Public Worship. M. Ralletti has left his fortune to the founding hospital at Jassy.

Intelligence from Constantinople, in the *Hamburg News*, says:—"The conference of the Ambassadors on the subject of the Principalities has recommenced its sittings. The state of the Principalities is stated to become daily less satisfactory, since the Kamaikans have paid no attention to the first memorandum of the conference despatched to them by the Porte."

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that new conflicts have arisen between the Kaimakans, and that the state of affairs is particularly grave in Moldavia, and regrets deeply that the elections had not been adjourned. The triumph of the Liberal and Unionist party in Moldavia at the election of the Hospodar is confirmed by numerous telegrams. The announcement was unexpected, as all earlier communications foreshadowed the victory of the Stourdza family, whom Austria and Turkey supported.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government has just instituted in the Ministry of the Interior three general departments—those of public instruction, of the fine arts, literature, and science, and of agriculture and industry. The report which precedes this useful measure explains the motives which have led the Government to change into three general departments what had hitherto only formed simple branches of the Ministry of the Interior.

SARDINIA.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Turin on Sunday. He was received at the terminus by Prince Carignan. The concourse assembled to await his arrival greeted him with shouts of "Viva Napoleon," "Viva il Re," "Viva Francia," and "Viva Italia." On Monday the first interview took place between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. The prince was present in the evening at a ball, given by the President of the Council, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On Tuesday he received the members of the diplomatic corps.

Notwithstanding the hopes of future aggrandisement in Italy, it is affirmed that the King of Sardinia did not give his consent to the marriage of his daughter without much hesitation. The ancient lineage of the one and the recent rise of the other may have had some weight with the descendant of the old and glorious house of Savoy, all liberal as he is in politics, and free and easy as he may be in familiar intercourse, for the prejudices of race never are really eradicated.

The *Opinione* of Turin, in a leading article, complains that although all the intelligent classes of Piedmont are in favour of a war, the clergy are against their Government in that question, because they foresee that a war, instead of causing the suppression of the constitutional system, according to their wishes, would only lead to its consolidation.

On Thursday Prince Napoleon held a review of 1000 veterans of the "Grande Armée." The veterans and the people shouted, "Viva il Ré!" "Viva il Imperatore!" "Viva l'Alleanza!" "Viva Italia!"

The correspondent of the *Times* at Turin, gives a very different account of the reception of Prince Napoleon to that we have received from the French journals. He says:—"The reception given to his Imperial Highness was, as I am assured by various persons who found themselves on different parts of the route he took from the railway terminus to the Palace, extremely cold. The truth is, that the projected marriage is here exceedingly unpopular, especially with the higher classes. The Princess Clotilde, I was told, is looked upon as a victim immolated to political considerations."

The Turin papers state that workmen are actively engaged at present in the Sardinian arsenals in getting all the royal steamers ready for sea. They are to be used in transporting troops from distant garrisons to Genoa.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin says:—"It appears to me that the Sardinian Cabinet is playing a very hazardous game. Should Sardinia attack Austria she is sure to be worsted, and if she does not attack her, King Victor Emmanuel will be considered a traitor by the Ultras, and treated accordingly. A writer in the *Augsburg Gazette* asserts that the Italians want a Republic rather than a united Italy under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel, and it can hardly be doubted that he speaks the truth. If Austria were to relinquish Northern Italy, the chances are that in two or three years the House of Savoy would cease to reign in Piedmont."

SERVIA.

The Servian question may be announced as closed for the present. The Porte has been recommended by its allies to assent without reserve to the decisions of the Skuptschina, to the deposition of Prince Alexander, and the recall of Milosch. Kabouli Effendi has communicated to the Skuptschina the Porte's approval of the election of Prince Milosch, which communication was followed by rejoicings among the people. Milosch has left Bucharest, and appointed M. Stereka, a member of the Provisional Government, deputy in his absence.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that Sir J. Young was to have left Corfu on the 18th or 20th inst.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Ionian Parliament for the 25th inst., and will open it as provisional Lord High Commissioner. Hopes are expressed that of the forty Deputies twenty-seven will be in favour of reform alone without union with Greece.

Mr. Gladstone had called together the Deputies to a conference at which they all demanded the revival of the treaties of 1815, and the annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece. They likewise refused to examine the proposed reforms before a solution of the pending question.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received in anticipation of the mail which left Bombay on the 24th ult. The intelligence is satisfactory. The subjugation of the disturbed districts is going on rapidly. The insurgents are dispersing before the merciful conditions offered by the Queen's Proclamation, and the dismantling of forts and disarming of the population are being carried on vigorously.

On the 1st of December Brigadier Troup's column defeated a large body of rebels at Biswa, in Oude, commanded by Ismael Khan, who gave himself up with a considerable number of adherents. Tania Topce is still at large. When last heard of he was supposed to be making for Oodeypore, in Rajpootana. On the 5th of December a party of rebel fugitives, about 1200 strong, from Biswa, eluding the vigilance of the British troops between Cawnpore and Kimong, crossed at once into the Doab, with intention, it is conjectured, of joining Tania Topce. This party was commanded by Feroze Shah, and on the 8th were encountered by Mr. Hume, whom they forced to retire upon Hurchandpore, where he occupied a small fort. On the 12th the rebel party was at Tangeosa, moving south, plundering and burning as they went, and closely pursued by General Napier, who, on the 17th, completely routed them and pursued them with slaughter for eight miles. Captain Pretiyahn (probably Prettyjohn), 14th Dragoons, and eight or ten men were wounded in the action; none killed.

The Begum of Oude has issued a counter-proclamation in reply to that of Queen Victoria. The document is an evidence that the British proclamation is effectually influencing the natives. The Begum declares that it is impossible to give credence to anything an English Government can say. The proclamation of the Begum is also remarkable for the misunderstanding it reveals of the first essential article of the faith of a Christian, for after stating that the truth of the Christian religion is announced in the document of amnesty, we are told that the only religion which is true is that which admits of only one Divine Being, and not of three.

The Overland Mail arrived on Thursday. The newspapers add little or nothing to the telegraphic summary. A great meeting had been held in Bombay to adopt measures for the establishment of a museum and gardens in that city, in honour of the assumption by the Queen of the direct sovereignty of India. Several native gentlemen took a prominent part in the meeting, and one of them, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, delivered a speech of considerable eloquence. The Queen's Proclamation was referred to in terms of admiration and hope.

Lord Elphinstone, it was stated, had been requested to prolong his period of office for another year.

INDIAN OPINION OF LORD CLYDE.

The *Daily News* Calcutta correspondent says:—"If more is not done in the two months left of the cold weather than has been done in the last two, the hot season will again find our troops in the field, and sunstroke will decimate them as it did last year. Lord Clyde, it is said, is going home in March, and Sir Hugh Rose and Sir James Outram are each mentioned as his probable successor. The Indian opinion of Lord Clyde is that he is a general that can only fight pitched battles in appointed fields. The Lucknow rebels gave him his own time to make his preparations, and he took the place with a strict conformity to rule and regulation that would have delighted Vauban. Guerilla warfare is not his style, and his dislike to travelling without a siege-train makes pursuit a very serious matter. The Governor-General is expected in Calcutta next month, and it is not improbable that Lord Clyde, whose health has been failing, will accompany him."

NANA SAHIB AND TANTIA TOPEE.

Mr. Russell writes:—"By our last accounts the Nana Sahib was in his old haunt in the close jungly country between the Terai of the Himalayas and the open in the Buraech division, at a place called Chundea, or Chundahab. His force consists of cavalry alone exclusively, and he has three horse guns. He has entrenched himself strongly, but this is merely to guard against treachery, and not for the purposes of defence. His henchman, a one-eared sabreur, armed to the teeth, never leaves him, night or day. No one is permitted to enter his stronghold without a pass in the Nana's hand. I need not say that all the projects for his capture by a sudden dash are utterly futile—as on the first intimation of the appearance of any force within fifty miles of him he be will off and away. Our very remarkable friend Tania Topce is too troublesome and clever an enemy to be admired. Since last June he has kept Central India in a fever. He has sacked stations, plundered treasures, emptied arsenals, collected armies, lost them, fought battles, lost them; taken guns from native princes, lost them; taken more, lost them; then his motions have been like forked lightning; for weeks he has marched 30 and 40 miles a day. He has crossed the Nerbudda to and fro; he has marched between our columns, behind them, and before them, Ariel was not more subtle, aided by the best stage mechanism. Up mountains, over rivers, through ravines and valleys, amid swamps, on he goes, backwards and forwards, and sideways and zig-zag ways, now falling upon a post-cart and carrying off the Bombay mails, now looting a village, headed and turned, yet evasive as Proteus. One knows not where to have Tania Topce. If any one does, I wish he would tell Brigadier Parkes, who is 'always in pursuit,' or General Michell, who is always 'close upon his heels' (they are not Tania's vulnerable spot); or excellent, gallant, long-suffering Brigadier Smith, who had the satisfaction of fighting a battle with some of the quicksilver force a few days ago; or any of the half-dozen and one brave officers at the head of as many movable columns, who are always about to annihilate our 'feathered Mercury.' I am thinking of directing my letters in future to the care of Tania Topce, for if he has any courtesy—and some say he is *assez bon diable*—he will no doubt forward them after perusal; and when I send my correspondence by Bombay, in future, I shall always speak of him in respectful terms, and express such wishes for his long life, success, and happiness as cannot fail to enlist his sympathies and co-operation in the furtherance of the honeyed words to England."

NATIVE INDIAN ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

In our account of the promulgation of her Majesty's Proclamation in India we noticed the fact of Hindoo and Mussulman meetings having been held, and addresses voted in reply. These addresses we now find in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday. The spirit is universally loyal, and the form so little different in any instance, that we do not consider it necessary to give our readers what would amount to no more than a mere repetition.

CHINA.

ADVICES from Shanghai are to the 22nd November, but contain little of interest beyond the publication of the new tariff and trade regulations. The export duties on tea and silk remain as before, and the only reduction of any importance is on cotton manufactures. Opium is legalised, and the import duty fixed at 30 taels per picul. The transit duties to and from the interior are fixed at one-half the amounts levied at the ports, and this applies to all imports and exports, with the exception of opium, which is not included in this arrangement.

The tariff regulations have been signed by Lord Elgin and Mr. Reed, but Baron Gros had not attached his signature when the mail left Shanghai: the movements of Lord Elgin are uncertain, and all that is known of the Yang-tse-Kiang expedition is that the steamers Retribution and Furious had grounded about forty miles from Woosung, but had got off after being lightened. The gunboats had found the proper channel, and the expedition would proceed forthwith. The Chinese merchants look with great anxiety to the result of this expedition.

At Canton all remains quiet, and business proceeds without interruption. In Hongkong a moderate trade is doing, but, no doubt, the re-establishment of commerce at Canton will affect both that place and Macao.

Sir John Bowring left Hongkong for Manila on the 29th November, on sick certificate, in Her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne*, and the government of the colony is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Caine.

WEST INDIES.

The *Magdalena* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, with news from Kingston to the 27th of December. In all the West India Islands the weather was remarkably fine for the season, and the islands unusually healthy. The sugar crops of Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara were most promising.

JAMAICA.

In the Legislative Assembly a bill for the erection of a patent slip dock in the harbour of Kingston, and another to extend the railway from Spanish Town to Old Harbour, had been read a second time. In consequence of a deficit of 20,000*l.* it had been found necessary to impose a small additional tax on a few articles of general consumption, and on spirit licenses. On the morning of the 23rd, at about a quarter before two o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake, which lasted several seconds, was felt at Kingston. The weather had been delightfully cool, with occasional showers. With the exception of a few cases of intermittent fevers and catarrh, the health of the city and neighbourhood was good.

ANTIGUA.

The Governor is extremely unpopular, and a memorial has been forwarded to England, signed by the principal inhabitants of the island, begging his recall.

BARBADOES.

The House of Assembly had passed a bill increasing the guarantee to the Bridgetown Waterworks Company to 5000*l.* The experiment of an industrial exhibition in the island, which came off on the 18th ult., in the grounds of Government-house, was eminently successful. Although the weather was unfavourable, fully 1500 persons were present. The Governor sailed for Granada on the 23rd; the temporary administration of the Government devolved upon the President of Council. The health of the island continued excellent.

HAYTI.

An insurrection had broken out in the north of St. Domingo, where the population, as far down as the city of St. Marc, have proclaimed the Republic, with General Geffrard for President *pro tem.* The Haytian Government in Port-au-Prince has been aware of the movement since the 24th ult., but no repressive measures have yet been taken as far as is known. Jacmel is perfectly tranquil.

DEMERARA.

The railway question had occupied a considerable share of attention, and a bill brought in by the Attorney-General had been thrown out, the effect of which will be that Ordinance No. 14 of the present year will be nugatory, and the 175,000*l.* will not be raised, as proposed, on bonds, the interest of which was to be guaranteed by the colony for a period of forty-five years.

A dreadful accident occurred on the evening of the 16th ult. on Plantation Lusignan, East Coast, by the boiler of the draining engine exploding, in consequence, as was understood, of the engineer incautiously introducing cold water into the boiler when it was heated and nearly empty. The engine-house was destroyed, and four men (including the engineer) killed on the spot, besides a number of others severely injured.

A young man named Richard Anthony Hodge had been committed for trial on a charge of manufacturing spurious coin on rather a large scale.

AMERICA.

The *Asla* has brought New York intelligence to the 5th instant.

Congress reassembled on the 4th instant, after a recess

of ten days. The Senate took possession for the first time of their new and beautiful chamber. The Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs reported bills providing for the construction of ten new vessels of war, and for increasing the pay of officers of the navy.

The number of victims of the catastrophe on the Columbus and Macon Railway was about nineteen; the cars fell thirty feet, and into a stream.

Winter had set in at New York with heavy falls of snow.

The advices from Utah received at Washington are said to be of a very unsatisfactory nature. It was probable the army would have to occupy Salt Lake City.

The schooner *Susan*, which surreptitiously sailed from Mobile several weeks ago with a party of Filibusters on board, has been wrecked on a coral reef sixty miles from Belize. They were kindly treated by the captain of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, who conveyed them back to Mobile, and thereby earned, as it is stated, the gratitude of the American Government. This stroke of ill-luck will prove a heavy blow to Walker. The Administration at Washington is said to be much gratified at the result of the expedition of the *Susan*, and the conduct of the British Governor of Belize is much commended.

The prisoners in the case of the brig *Wanderer*, which recently landed a cargo of slaves in Georgia, had been committed for trial at Savannah.

MEXICO.

The advices from the city of Mexico are to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22nd ult. The reported capture of Guadalajara, and the rout of General Degollado by the Zuloaga troops, are confirmed. The United States ship *Saratoga* was at Sacrificios, in company with five French and three Spanish men-of-war, but nothing definite was known as to the objects of the last-named squadrons.

A number of engagements of an undecided character had taken place between the troops of the Government and those of the revolutionists. The existing Government had appealed strongly to France and Spain for an intervention against the proceedings of the United States. A number of silver bars, alleged to have been taken from the sacked cathedral of Morelia, had been found in the house lately occupied by Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, and this had increased the popular feeling against the Americans. General Carvajal attacked the city of Puebla on the 13th ult., but failed signally, and the Liberals went off. General Corona, with other friends of Santa Anna, having been arrested in Mexico city on the 17th ult., a good deal of angry feeling was manifested, and an outbreak seemed for some time probable.

Advices had reached Washington that the commander of the sloop of war *Saratoga* had compelled General Garza to refund the forced contributions of American citizens at Tampico.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

CHILE.

The losses occasioned by the late destructive fire in Valparaiso amounted to three million dollars. The burnt district was soon to be rebuilt, and every effort would be made to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. The papers record the breaking out of two more fires since the last great conflagration, but fortunately neither of them did much damage.

In Congress the struggle between the Ministerial and Opposition parties continued unabated, but in all cases the Government carried its measures. The session would shortly terminate.

Silver ore of very rich quality was said to have been discovered near the German colony of Lanaquihue, in the south.

BOLIVIA.

We have dates to the 23rd of November. Everything was reported quiet. President Linares was at Oruzo, busily engaged in his reformatory measures. Signor Don Ruperto Fernandez has been sent Minister to Peru to arrange existing difficulties. General Echenique, ex-President of Peru, was at Sicagica with a few followers.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The provinces of the Confederation were quiet, except San Juan Mendoza. A revolutionary movement took place on the night of the 23rd of November, in which General Benavides was killed.

PERU.

There were no English men-of-war at Calao on the 12th of December. Lima was remarkably healthy, and the crops most flourishing. Great hopes were entertained of the war between the Ecuadorians and the Peruvians being amicably settled. General Wright was daily expected from Guayaquil, having had to take refuge on board a French man-of-war at that port, after attempting a revolution in favour of General Flores. Another Chilean vessel had been seized for clandestinely taking a cargo of guano from Independencia. She is named the *Martinez*, and was taken at sea by the steam-frigate *Callao*. The captain of the brig succeeded in making his escape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty will open Parliament in person. According to present arrangements the Queen and the Prince Consort propose leaving Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, for Buckingham Palace. The Queen and the Royal children continue all well, and take out-door exercise daily. The Prince and the guests at the Castle have been shooting in the Home Park. The Duchess of Kent has been very unwell at Frogmore, but has recovered, and dined at the Castle on Wednesday. Her Majesty's god-daughter, the Princess Victoria of Coorg, was confirmed at Kew Church by the Bishop of Winchester this week, by the Queen's order. The following guests have been received at the Castle this week:—The Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Ladies Constance and Alice Villiers, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, and Major-General Sir F. Williams. Sir James Clark has gone to Berlin, in order to be present at the approaching accomplishment of the Princess Frederick William.

THE OBSOLETE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH.—A Royal warrant published in Tuesday night's *Gazette* abolishes the forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. That is to say, the deliverance from the gunpowder plot, the martyrdom of Charles I., and the restoration of Charles II., will no longer be commemorated in the ritual of the Established Church. The Church is happily relieved from these services.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.—The practice of requiring the names of attorneys to be struck off the rolls for three years before they are called to the bar, was discussed at the meeting of the society on Monday. A resolution declaring this practice to be inexpedient and unjust was unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's return for the last week shows a high rate of mortality. The deaths were 1429, being an increase of 91 over the previous week, and of about 100 over the average rate. The births during the week numbered 1830.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday the court sat for the despatch of business. Petitions were presented from the wards of Cornhill, Bridge, and Candlewick, praying for an extension of the police arrangements for the better regulation of the traffic in the City. After some discussion the petitions were ordered to be referred to the general purposes committee. The court afterwards proceeded to the adjourned consideration of the petition of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, and Strang, complaining of the conduct of Mr. James Connell, a broker. Evidence was submitted in support of the allegations of the petition. The court was then cleared, and on the readmission of the public, the Lord Mayor said that the court had decided to refer the bond given by Mr. Connell to the City solicitor to put in suit. The court then adjourned.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY SYSTEM.—On a recent occasion Mr. Jefferson Davis counselled the State of Mississippi to prepare for war. The *Vicksburg Whig* gives the following inventory of the arms and forces of the State:—"4 flint-lock muskets, all rusty, and no breeches to at least 2; 1 cannon; 7 bayonets, rusty, with no points; a pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords; 50 cartridge-boxes. We have now 5 major-generals, 10 brigadier-generals, and 60 colonels, 60 lieutenant-colonels, 60 majors, and will soon have 600 captains, 1200 lieutenants, 4800 sergeants, and 4800 corporals. We are happy to inform them, however, that we have no privates, the Legislature having dispensed with that useless portion of the army."

SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Dean is unable to attend to the numerous applications made to him for admission to the special services at the cathedral. The reserved seats are few (about 150), exclusive of those for the choir, and are mostly kept for those who have aided the Dean and Chapter by liberal contributions or by personal service.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—A letter from Vienna says:—"It cannot be said that there is a war fever here, but certain it is that the army longs for an opportunity of proving to the world that it is wanting neither in courage nor discipline. The Austrian officers do full justice to the Sardinians, but the common soldiers who fought against them in 1848 and 1849 speak of them less favourably. This last remark applies particularly to the Tyrolese and Styrians, who appear to feel something very like contempt for all the Italians. It here occurs to me that Sir Hugh Rose, who passed some months here about two years and a half ago, had a very high opinion of the capabilities of the Austrian army, and he once, in my hearing, pronounced its organisation to be 'almost perfect.'"

THE BURNS CENTENARY.—This occasion will be commemorated by a banquet at the Guildhall Hotel, on the 25th of January. James Hannay, Esq., will preside. Kenny Meadows, Esq., and several literary gentlemen, admirers of the poet, will be present.

THE RING.—THE DERRY SLASHER AND THE BIRMINGHAM SMASHER.—A final meeting was announced for Bradford, on Monday, when the *Smasher* was present, attended by a large gathering of friends, but the *Slasher* did not show. There is no gammon, however, we believe, in the matter, as the *Slasher* must either

fight or resign the champion's belt. Peel's Bobby is willing to make a match with Old Pam, if Pam is good for anything but chaff. Finality Jack has received various challenges, but would like to see how one or two men come up to the scratch before he makes articles. He flatters himself that he has a novelty to open some folks' eyes. Apply at the Bedford Arms. Bill Merry-pebble is coming up from the south, and will be found too far north for some who expected he would be scarce. The report that he was Corfu-lent is unfounded.—*Punch*.

THE BRITISH MINISTER IN PERSIA.—A Constantinople correspondent writes:—"Mr. Murray, her Majesty's Minister in Teheran, has arrived here *via* Tiflis and Trebizond, on his way to England on sick leave. As you will remember, Mr. Murray has been an invalid for more than a year, from the effects of the climate, but his health has considerably improved on the journey. He will remain here to be presented to the Sultan. It must have been gratifying for Mr. Murray to have remained long enough in Persia to see so complete a change take place in his relations with the Shah as that which happened after the disgrace of the Sadr. He had several private interviews with the latter, and received at his departure the Shah's portrait in diamonds."

THE INDIAN STRUGGLE.—In the records of endeavour and endurance, published by our countrymen and countrywomen who have borne the wrench of the great struggle in India, there is one distinct and gratifying feature: a reliance on national sympathy. Brave deeds are recounted without boast, every man telling of the desert of his comrade rather than of his own; women relate, with a tender pity, griefs and sufferings of little children, and dare to trust the simple tale of their own sorrows to the ear of the great world at home. For, let us revile as we may, our shows of coldness and frivolity, yet we all know that there is something at the bottom of all English hearts, which binds together the great nation as one common home for all its sons and daughters. In that home there is always sympathy, although there is not always help at hand for the afflicted.

Constantly we observe, too, among these Indian books, in captain, or colonel, or man-at-arms, as well as in woman, the uprising of a deep-seated religious spirit from among the tumult of great trials and sufferings. The religious tone of nearly all the journals accords closely with the spirit in which they are read. The work is done—the grief is borne. The worker and the weeper alike put their trust in the Supreme Disposer of events. It is in such a day as theirs, if ever, that men speak what they do truly feel; and, as they speak, so are they heard. We believe that the small library of books built over the Indian revolt is a monument worth any number of Egyptian pyramids; but that men in England will look back to it, often and often, from the years to come when they talk proudly of their forefathers.—*Household Words*.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Monday next, the 24th inst., at Burlington House, at half-past eight o'clock p.m. Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair. Papers to be read:—1. Journey in Mexico, by Charles Sevin, Esq., F.R.G.S. 2. Reports from Captains Burton and Speke, of the East African Expedition, on their Discovery of Lake Ugiji. 3. Notes on the Aurora Borealis in Greenland, by J. W. Taylor, Esq.

CRIMINALITY IN PUNNING.—A pun does not commonly justify a blow in return. But if a blow were given for such cause, and death ensued, the jury would be judges both of the facts and of the pun, and might, if the latter were of an aggravated character, return a verdict of justifiable homicide. Thus, in a case lately decided before Miller, J., Doe presented Roe a subscription paper, and urged the claims of suffering humanity. Roe replied by asking when charity was like a top. It was in evidence that Doe preserved a dignified silence. Roe then said, "When it begins to hum (at home)." Doe then—and not till then—struck Roe, and his head happening to strike a bound volume of the *Monthly Rag-bag and Stolen Miscellany*, intense mortification ensued, with a fatal result. The chief laid down his notions of the law to his brother justices, who unanimously replied, "Jest so." The chief rejoined, that no man should jest so without being punished for it, and charged for the prisoner, who was acquitted, and the pun ordered to be burned by the sheriff. The bound volume was forfeited as a deodand, but not claimed.—*The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*.

PRESENTS FOR THE QUEEN.—A letter from Tangier, of the 30th December, announces the return there of the English frigate which had conveyed the sons of the Emperor of Morocco to Alexandria, on their way to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. The frigate returned to embark the presents presented by the Emperor to Queen Victoria. The presents consist of eight horses, two mares, a lion, a leopard, and eight ostriches, which had been waiting at Tangier for more than a month.

ELY CATHEDRAL.—At a recent meeting of the Chapter of Ely it was agreed to undertake, as soon as possible, the restoration of the octagon and lantern of the cathedral as a fitting memorial of the zeal, energy, and liberality of Dean Peacock, in the restoration of the fabric.

Pews.—A conference on the pew-system was on Tuesday held in Manchester, but it does not appear to have

had any definite results. A proposal for bringing a bill into Parliament, securing existing rights, but designed "to check the pew-system," was made, but fell to the ground.

MANLY SPORTS IN THE STATES.—One of the greatest wrestling matches known to the history of this country came off at Ireland's Corners on Tuesday. The parties were Dr. Frazer, of Troy, and Abram Herrington, of Watervleit. The parties met at 9 A.M. for the purpose of trading horses. They talked horse two hours, but could not trade, as each wished to "put a leak" into the other. At last Herrington lost his temper, and proposed to give up horse trading and go to wrestling for twenty dollars aside—the winner to pay the drinks. The doctor agreed to this, and put up the money without hesitating a moment. The stakes were held by Elias Ireland. Round 1: This round was a side-hold; it lasted forty-five minutes, during which time Herrington got the doctor four times against the shed, and once under a two-horse waggon. Towards the end of the round the doctor lost his wind, and went down on a broken bottle and a lot of bricks. Cheers for Herrington. Ten to five offered on Herrington—no takers. Bottle-holders gave parties something wet out of a bottle, and wiped their faces with a piece of oilcloth. Round 2nd: This was a "square old flop." It lasted one hour and ten minutes. The doctor tripped Herrington and staggered him. Herrington made a spring and recovered his foothold. (Cheers.) The doctor now braced back, lifted Herrington from the ground, and undertook to fall in a mud puddle with him. Cries of "foul." Herrington touches the ground, and gives the doctor a yank that lifted him out of his boots. The doctor rallied, set his teeth, and went in. Herrington, exhausted, went down, cutting his shin with a tin pan. "First blood for Frazer." Cheers. Twenty to five on the doctor—no takers. Round 3rd: This was a "back hold." The round commenced at fifty minutes past twelve, and finished at five minutes past three. Time, two hours and fifteen minutes—the longest round on record. During the round they crossed the road ten times, got into the cattle-yard fourteen times, brought up against the pig pen twenty-seven times, and upset a waggon four times. The round finally ended in favour of Herrington, owing to the doctor tipping his foot against a piece of scantling, and falling on Davis's dog—killing him instantly. The three rounds agreed upon having been gone through with, Herrington was declared the victor, amid the shouts of a multitude, which amounted to near 200. Herrington smiled a smile, and asked Ireland for the stakes. "Haven't got them—all spent for 'drinks' an hour ago—in addition to which the barkeeper has a balance against you of 4.37 dols." This led to a fresh wrangle, the result of which was that Herrington has agreed to wrestle with Ireland and barkeeper on Monday next for 50 dols. a side. As a postscript to all this, we would state that Davis intends to sue Frazer for killing his dog. He lays his damages at 30 dols.—*Knickerbocker*.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court held on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presided for the first time since his late illness. He was warmly greeted, and expressed his sincere thanks for the very kind and "affectionate" manner in which the Court had condescended with him during his absence. Several members were appointed to serve on the various committees for the ensuing year. An amended report, brought up by the chairman of the Officers' and Clerks' Committee upon the internal arrangements and duties of the clerks in the town clerk's office was agreed to, with some amendments of an unimportant nature. A report from the Special Lunatic Asylum Committee was also agreed to, and a petition from the ratepayers of the ward of Broad-street against the erection of the proposed asylum was referred to the above committee.

THE GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION now numbers one hundred and seventy members. Mr. Hyde Clarke has been elected a vice-president, and he has consented to read a paper at the next meeting at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th of February, at seven o'clock, on the organisation of a geological survey by the members of the Association.

FRENCH CORN TRADE.—The following letter has been received from Marseilles this week:—"The Commissary-General in this town is purchasing large quantities of provisions. He purchased by contract 9000 metrical quintals of wheat. Several of the first houses here sent in tenders. The tender of M. Brousse, of Montpellier, was accepted for the supply of 6000 metrical quintals at 28f. 50c. the quintal, and one from Vie Anduze, of Narbonne, for the supply of 3000 metrical quintals at 28f. 21c. the quintal. The corn-market here is heavy, and no reaction is expected until the Spanish ports are again opened for the admission of foreign corn. The reports of war current here for the last eight days produced only a rise of 50c. the measure of 160 litres. Our stock of wheat in the stores does not exceed 100,000 hectolitres. This small quantity would produce a rise were it not for the immense quantity of flour which arrives here from the Côte d'Or, and which finds a ready sale among the bakers and in Corsica. Our speculators have discontinued their operations in consequence of the uncertainty as to the maintenance of peace. Wheat from Taganrog, of the weight of

81 kilogrammes 250 grammes the hectolitre, finds buyers among the manufacturers of vermicelli at 18f. 43c. Rye from the Danube is quoted at 12f. 50c. the 75 kilogrammes; barley, 13f. 50c. the 100 kilogrammes. I cannot describe to you how much the small merchants suffer from the dullness of trade. Their receipts are reduced in an astonishing proportion. This is chiefly caused by the want of shipping in the harbour."

LIFE ASSURANCE IN RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Life Assurance Association founded in 1835, with exclusive privileges which have just expired, will be continued as an ordinary joint-stock company. It is now permitted, however, to insure in foreign establishments, but the latter are not allowed to have agencies in Russia.

THE AMERICAN COASTING TRADE.—Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co. have addressed a letter to the Earl of Malmesbury, relative to the opening of this trade to British shipping, inquiring whether the American Government is aware that the coasting trade with this country has been thrown entirely open to American vessels. Mr. Hammond, the Under-Secretary, states in reply that "Lord Malmesbury can hardly conceive that the American Government can be in ignorance upon this point, but that, in view of the facts stated in your letter, his Lordship will instruct her Majesty's Minister at Washington to make inquiry of the United States Government, and to seize the opportunity of again urging upon that Government the justice and good policy of conceding corresponding advantages to British vessels in American waters."

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—Little is talked of this week, but the Burns Centenary Anniversary, to be celebrated next Tuesday over the whole of the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies, and in America into the bargain. Judging from the information we have received as to the preparations made, we have no doubt that most of these solemnities will be worthy of the occasion. Whether Glasgow, or Edinburgh, or Ayr, or Dumfries will be the most successful it would be difficult to predict; probably an equal amount of enthusiasm and joviality will be manifested at each. The Caledonian Society of London will also celebrate, and will do it well. It is, however, with regard to the solemnities at the Crystal Palace that we are especially anxious. Let us hope that here, at any rate, the memory of the bard will not be put to shame. Let him, at least, be kept quite distinct from the monster twelfth-cake, the plum-pudding, the gorilla, the mudfish, and all the other monsters for which this popular exhibition is becoming noted. Speculation is already rife as to the ceremonies with which the fortunate bard—chosen of six hundred—will be proclaimed and crowned. It is even said that a sort of revival of the Olympic games will be attempted, and that one of the directors, inspired with classic fury, will don the robes of ancient Greece, and appear as judge of the games; it is even hinted that the fortunate bard is to be crowned with laurel, after pocketing his more modern fifty-pound note and reciting his verses to the populace. Should the lot fall upon Professor Aytoun (as has been very generally hinted), we question whether such a proceeding would be to the learned Professor's taste—albeit his presence in Edinburgh on that day will certainly save him from the infliction. There is a variety of reports, more or less absurd, as to the merit of the poems submitted to the judges. In the first place, we utterly disbelieve that Professor Aytoun, or any man of similar position, has condescended to enter into the competition. It seems very likely that the rumour arose from nothing but a guess arising from the Professor's refusal to act as a judge, whence it was sagaciously concluded that he *must* be a candidate. In the next place, we do not believe that the judges have recommended the publication of twenty of the rejected poems. Room for a pendant to the "Rejected addresses," by Horace and James Smith, there may be, and we hope that some of our comic writers will not let the opportunity slip by.—*Critic*.

LORD CAMPBELL ON SHAKESPEARE.—The *Athenaeum* says:—"A new illustrator of Shakspeare has entered the field in the person of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Lord Campbell. During a recent vacation in Scotland, he turned his attention again to our great dramatic poet; and, reading over his plays consecutively, he was struck by the vast number of legal phrases and allusions they contain, and by the extreme appropriateness and accuracy of their application. He began noting and remarking upon them, giving them such explanations and elucidations as his vast experience and knowledge of the law enabled him readily to furnish. He has since put them into more regular form and order, and is printing them in the shape of a familiar letter to Mr. Payne Collier, who, in his recent *Biography of Shakspeare*, states that there are more indications in Shakspeare that he had in some way, early in life, been connected with the legal profession, than are to be met with in all the works of contemporary dramatists put together. Lord Campbell's contribution to our small stock of information regarding the life and productions of the poet is nearly ready for publication."

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

LITERARY CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK.

LITTLE has been talked of in literary circles during the past week but the Burns celebration, and the preparations over the country are so vast and various as almost to give warrant to a fear that the business may be slightly overdone. It is pleasant to notice, however, that instead of hunting for Lords and Right Honourables to preside at the different festivals, a certain fitness of things has been observed: the craft to which Burns belonged has not been forgotten, and literary presidents and literary guests have been eagerly sought for by the different committees. At Glasgow, where Sir Archibald Alison is to preside, the list of guests invited and expected includes the names of Monckton Milnes, Samuel Lover, Professor Nichol, Judge Haliburton, and Sir David Brewster, whilst the London press will be represented by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Mr. James Lowe, the editor of the *Critic*. The lists at Dumfries, Alloway, and Edinburgh, are not less full. Lord Brougham has written, excusing himself from attendance, but the chair kept vacant for him will be filled by Lord Ardmillan, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. In London there will be great doings; the Caledonian Society designing a dinner at the London Tavern, Robert Marshall, Esq., the president of the society, presiding. Another dinner is projected at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, over which Mr. James Hannay, the Scotch novelist and essayist, will preside. At the Crystal Palace they are accumulating all manner of relics and properties of the poet, autographs of all kinds, a statue by Thom, the Taylor and Nasmyth portraits, the escriptoire upon which he wrote "Tam O'Shanter," and a lock of his hair, with another of "Bonnie Jean's."

Perhaps the most welcome book of the week has been "Passages from My Autobiography," by Sydney Lady Morgan (Bentley); a book filled with interesting and pleasant gossip and much information. Miss Geraldine Jewsbury's novel, "Right or Wrong" (Hurst and Blackett), has also attracted attention.

Among the rumours of Paternoster-row comes one that Lord Campbell has been unbending his legal mind by commenting upon Shakspeare, and that he has written a book pointing out the bearing of all the legal passages in the dramatist. The story that Shakspeare served some period of apprenticeship in an attorney's office is not without plausibility, and certainly gives a more reasonable explanation of the fact that his writings are thickly strewn with legal allusions than by adopting Miss Delia Bacon's theory, that her great namesake had a hand in their composition. This branch of Shakspearean lore has been treated to a small extent by a Liverpool attorney, Mr. William Rushton; but there must be still left much to do for a mind so deeply stored with law as Lord Campbell's. Let us hope that the indefatigable Chief Justice will be more accurate as a commentator than as a biographer.

Mr. Cobden also, profiting by the leisure afforded him by the ingrates of the West Riding, has been translating a work on the "Gold Discoveries," by his friend M. Chevalier, the French economist. The work is intended to trace the operation of the gold discoveries of Australia and California upon the monetary system of Europe, and has already acquired a continental celebrity. The edition will also receive a new value from the addition of a preface and notes by Mr. Cobden.

An important work by Mr. Peter Lund Simmonds, the author of "The Curiosities of Food," and some curious and valuable statistical works,

deserves mention. It is upon "The Trade and Commerce of London." From the prospectus before us some faint idea may be gathered of the immensity and importance of the work. The Shipping and Carrying Trade, Trade in Fibres used in Manufactures, Provision Trade, Trade in Metals, are among the headings of the chief divisions. It will appear in monthly parts, the first to be issued on the 1st of February next.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce among their forthcoming publications "Memoirs of the Court of George IV.," from original family documents, by the Duke of Buckingham, in two volumes; "Occola," by Captain Mayne Reid, in three volumes, with illustrations by Weir; a new novel entitled "Creeds," by the author of "The Morals of Mayfair;" and new works by the author of "John Halifax," Mr. James Hannay, and the author of "The Discipline of Life," &c.

Among the Paris items of gossip may be mentioned the curiosity excited respecting the expected publication of Benjamin Constant's letters to Madame Récamier, whose family, however, have interfered, and Madame Colet has not been able to give them in the feuilleton of the *Presse*. Some letters by George Sand on the death of Alfred de Musset were also talked of as likely to be introduced to print; but this lady, who numbers among her other gifts a knowledge of law and a love of litigation, stayed the progress of knowledge by the hands of a *huissier*.

Among the literary promises of works "looming in the future," is one of some "Memoirs of Robert Houdin," the conjuror, in two volumes—a work likely enough to be amusing in its way. We have not heard what value Houdin has set upon his literary performances, but we are sure that it ought to be at least equal to that of Barnum's lectures on humbug and money-making, which their author rates at so high a sum that he has refused 1200*l.* from Mr. Routledge for the exclusive right of publishing them in England.

The First President of the Court of Cassation, a gentleman who boasts the extraordinary name of M. Troplong, has lately published a remarkable criticism on Glück's "Armide," in the *Revue Contemporaine*, proving that the bard of "Ion" is not the only lawyer who can spare time for wooing the Muses. A capital story respecting this exertion is going the rounds of the frequenters of the famous *Salle des Pas Perdus*, the Westminster Hall of Paris. According to the legend, a solicitor who had heard of the article before its appearance in print (for it had been much talked about), fell into the mistake of supposing it to be already published, and happening to have an audience of the First President, he began a string of fulsome compliments upon the merit of the criticism. "You have read it, then?" asked M. Troplong. "Ten times at least," replied he of the unblushing cheek. "You must be a very clever man indeed then," rejoined the judge, "for the article will not appear for five days."

The executors of the poet Béranger are collecting his correspondence for publication. The *Moniteur* announces the foundation of a new bi-monthly review, to be entitled the *Revue Européenne*—most plainly a device to oppose the daring, though fettered *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It will, of course, be entirely under Government influence, and the name of M. Granier de Cassagnac is confidently mentioned in connexion with the editorial chair.

The last item of continental news is that Professor Hoffer has discovered, in the library of Count Thun, at Tetschen, a precious codex for the history of music, which dates from 1064, and contains, on a hundred and sixteen pages of parchment, a complete course of music as it was known in the eleventh century. The value of this discovery is, of course, entirely dependent upon its authenticity, with regard to which musicians look doubtful.

The obituary of the week includes a few names of literary interest. Mrs. Wordsworth, the widow of the poet, died at Rydal on Monday, the last of a family circle which at once included some of the brightest and most genial of minds.—Lady Georgiana Woolf, *née* Stanhope, also derives a literary interest from the performances of her husband, the learned and eccentric missionary to Bokhara.

DESCRIPTIVE ETHNOLOGY.

Descriptive Ethnology. By R. G. Latham, M.D. Two vols. 8vo. Van Voorst.

"THE proper study of mankind is man," not only the anatomy of his mind and the functions of his body, but no less so the difference of habits of thought, of language, and of formation itself, as exhibited in the various tribes of which the great family of man consists, and which are scattered over the face of the globe. Throughout the whole human race "the chain holds on, but where it ends, unknown," and to track its course, and to connect its links, is the proper office of ethnological science.

Of Man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which refer?

National affinities are best traced by the affinities of language, and the intimate connexion of man with the soil he inhabits and the language he speaks, is the most important of all aids to enable us to trace and define each of the many ramifications into which mankind has spread, showing to a certain extent how much in all nationality is but the creature of circumstance, and man's "knowledge measured to his state and place."

The chain which connects all these races together is a circular one, and it is difficult to find its beginning no less than its end. Hence Dr. Latham wisely begins his book without one word of preface, without an attempt at introduction. The first volume is devoted to Eastern and Northern Asia, and to Europe, and the first chapter to the *Bhot Group*. What does that name indicate? Ethnologically speaking it has a wide signification. Though little known in its naked form, it is common enough in its altered shape. It is the *Bull*, in *Bulistan*, the *Büt*, in *Bütan*, the *Bet*, in *Thibet*. Sometimes we hear of the *Bhooteas*, sometimes of the *Bhotiyas*. In ethnology it comprises the Little Tibetans, the natives of Ladak, the Tibetans of Tibet Proper, and the closely allied tribes of *Butan*. This tract of land is likely to become one of great interest to Europeans in consequence of our recent treaty with China. Let us see what its natural surface presents to our view:—

The Tibet of the ordinary maps is too much of a table-land, plateau, or steppe. This is because it is imperfectly known; being a land under the dominion of the Chinese, and jealously protected against European exploration. Where enterprising travellers have actually penetrated, it has—to compare great things with small—been found to resemble the dales of Yorkshire and the lake district rather than the sandy levels of Hampshire and Norfolk. It has presented long and narrow valleys, and even gorges on the branches of great rivers. It has presented the level alluvia of drained lakes, pre-eminently numerous in Ladak and elsewhere. It has determined the industry of the inhabitants to a true and characteristic form of agriculture, for where water is scarce and irrigation necessary, canal after canal, watercourse after watercourse, has to be constructed, and these are to be found up to the very limits of the inhabited part of the Himalayas. Even when we follow the course of the *Bramaputra*, where we can follow it, the difference is only one degree. There is still the river between its rocky and elevated banks. There is still the tract of alluvial and cultivated soil. The only difference is that the belts of cultivation are wider as the stream of the river grows stronger. If these be omitted in the maps it is because they have not been described, not because they are non-existent. Nevertheless some portion of the *Bhot* area is what the ordinary representations make it—actual steppe or table-land, with the manners and customs of Tartary and Mongolia to match.

Here is a field for the explorations of another "Lothien," or subject for another *From Pall-mall to Lassa*. What an opening for railway speculation and electric telegraphs; what a market for Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow; and more than all, what a land for English travellers, where passports are not needed, douaniers do not overhaul luggage, and gendarmes are unknown! And what if there are at present dangers and difficulties in the way? So much greater our mission to overcome them; so much more need of the spread of civilisation, by means of commerce and enterprise, to bring such a favoured land into communion with ourselves. Its frontiers are with Hindostan and Cashmere—shawls and Regent-street—with Little Bokhara and the infidel districts of Kafiristan. There is Lassa, too, with its palace, 867 feet high, reaching

up to the clouds, and its 10,000 apartments, a city of itself. There is the Grand Lama, whose very soul, from the days of Prester-John to our own, when it has worn out one frail human body passes into a new one, and as with us "the Pope never dies," in that far off land that spiritual head of the people not only never dies but never even puts on the semblance of death, merely changing his lodgings with as much facility as we move from one apartment to another. What a prospect for another Barrioololah-Gah! What work for the missionary! What a delightful country, too; "full of all," says Abulfazel, "that can delight those who are fond of variety or take pleasure in retirement." Violets, roses, narcissuses, and flowers innumerable; cascades, rivers, and lakes; spring and autumn, beautiful as Paradise; the house-tops, converted into tulip-beds, and industry and handicraft going hand in hand with pleasure and enjoyment. Fruits in abundance, melons, grapes, apples, peaches, and apricots, and what if money be scarce, there are neither thieves nor beggars. The vines twist round the mulberry-trees, and the leaves of the latter furnish food for the silkworm. It is a land of plenty, and the inhabitants drink wine. Mutton, delicious and wholesome, rice in profusion, and vegetables fresh and dried, and milk and butter not to be equalled. Handicraftsmen abound, and goods are not hawked about the country at fairs, but are sold in regular shops. Partridges everywhere, and elks, and—what a poor sport is deer-stalking in comparison—they train leopards to hunt them.

It was Cashmere whence the Mahometanism of Bultistan was propagated; the districts in which it now predominates being petty chieftaincies or captaincies, situated either in the main stream of the Indus or its eastern feeders—the Shigar and the Shayok. They are, more or less, subordinate to Bultistan Proper, or Little Tibet, in the limited sense of the term. Far inland as Bultistan lies it is thus not so far distant from Mecca as to be wholly beyond the pale of the Koran, though it lies on the very verge and edge thereof. Bultistan is the country of the Bulti, for *stan* is the Persian for land, and *Bulti* is the Persian form of *Bhot*, and it is from the Persian frontier that the name has been propagated.

"It is fortunate," says our author, "for the ethnographer that our knowledge of the imperfectly explored countries of the Himalaya is dependent upon the value rather than the number of observers who have visited and described them." It is surprising how closely the names of the classical geographers reappear in our more recent descriptions. The *Byltis*, the *Cesi*, the *Akhassa regio*, the *Dabasa* of Pliny and others, all come out with wonderful closeness in the still existing names of *Bulti*, *Kie-chka*, and *D-Bus*. Neither does the marvellous story of Herodotus respecting the gold of the Iessdones, which was dug out of the ground by ants as large as foxes, fail in finding a plausible explanation in the two languages of Tibet and India, combined with certain facts in their zoology.

That in more than one district on the drainage of the Indus, an animal of the marmot family does the work of the gold-seeker, though he does it unconsciously, is attested by several independent authorities. He burrows in the auriferous clefts and sands, and gold is found in the earth at the entrance of his holes. This is collected by the natives of the district and traded in. Now the Bhot name for this marmot is *phypa*, whilst the Indian name for ant is *pipilaki*. Megasthenes relates that he never saw the animals themselves, but that he had seen some skins of them. But who talks of the skins of ants? The skin of the marmot is one of the commonest articles in the petty trade of India and Tibet. But the skin of an ant? The names seem to have been confused; not, however, by the Greeks, but by the Indians. The people who dwell under the pleasant shade of the Kichakavenus, and along the Sailoda river, brought to Yudhisthira lumps of gold, of the sort called *paippilika*, or ant-gold, which was so called because it was exfoliated by the *pipilaka*, or common large ant. Subtract from *paippilika* the last two syllables, and the Bhot name remains with scarcely the alteration of a single letter.

The true Ladak physiognomy is found in its most typical form in the central parts of the Bhot area. The Bhot of Ladak is strong, hardy, short, and square, with a decidedly Mongol physiognomy—flat face, broad cheek, depressed nose, oblique and narrow eye, curtained at the corners,—with black hair, and of low stature. The ears of the Ladakis are inordinately large, one half larger than those of Europeans.

The volumes before us are full of interest, illustrating as they do minutely, the face of the country, the natural productions and climate of each district, the language, the religion and habits of all the tribes described, together with their physical peculiarities, and mental acquirements. The author's

object has been to describe, to collect facts, to arrange into one body the scattered fragments of ethnological science, rather than to furnish a handbook of Ethnology. The present work is one of a series, all of which, from "Hope's Essay" to the volumes before us, are subsidiary to the same end, of which these latter and our author's "Natural History of the Varieties of Man," are the best text books we have in English, and in both of which the matter is so lucidly placed before the reader, and so pleasantly handled, that what, in less able hands, would have been nothing but dry and repulsive detail, becomes no less interesting to the general reader than to the man of scientific inquiry.

I follow the Horatian rule (is the opening sentence of the very first chapter) and plunge at once in *medias res*. I am on the Indus; but not on the Indian portion of it. I am on the Himalayas, but not on their southern side. I am on the north-western ranges; with Tartary on the north, Bokhara on the west, and Hindostan on the south. I am in a neighbourhood where three great religions meet; Mahometanism, Buddhism, Brahminism. I must begin somewhere, and here is my beginning.

That these parts are my starting-point means little; perhaps nothing. At any rate it does not mean that I hold them to be the centre of civilisation. Still less does it imply that they are the cradle of the human race. No hypothesis attaches to them. I must simply begin somewhere. But why begin here? If I had begun elsewhere the same question might be asked; and the same answer would be given. My object is to describe. If a certain amount of classification accompany the description, well and good. If speculations arise, they may or may not be pursued. At any rate they will form no notable portion of the work. As I have already said, it is simply descriptive.

The great charm of this Descriptive Ethnology is that it is descriptive. The science itself is yet too much in its infancy to admit of dogmatic teaching. Facts have yet to be gathered, and seeming contradictions reconciled, and Dr. Latham has proved how perfectly he is acquainted with the present state of ethnological knowledge by not attempting more than his premises warranted. He has given us a delightful book, which will do more to promote the study of his favourite science than would have been the case had he attempted a more erudite classification of his materials.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt Financially Considered. A Prize Essay. By Edward Capps. Groombridge and Sons. In 1857, Henry Johnstone, Esq., appropriated 200 guineas as a reward for the best "Essay on the present financial condition of the country as affected by recent events, in which the principle of a sinking fund should be discussed, and also an investigation made as to the best mode of gradually liquidating the national debt; and that reward was, by the three judges appointed to examine the essays sent in, unanimously adjudged to the essay now published. They decided well, and we can recommend the essay to the perusal of such readers as desire to obtain an accurate knowledge of this dry and distasteful subject. Mr. Capps gives a concise history of the rise and progress of the debt, when it was contracted, what it was contracted for, and the mode of contracting it. His chief suggestion for gradually liquidating is to make grants of all colonial lands, as far as they can be granted, to those who subscribe 100*l.* and upwards towards the redemption of the debt, giving them at the same time an annuity equal, at first, to the dividend on the stock they subscribe for, but diminishing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. every five years until the annuity be extinguished. Some of Mr. Capps's figures we doubt, some of his principles we dissent from, but it would be a waste of our space and our readers' time to animadvert on them, as there is not the slightest chance at present of any competent authority attempting to give effect to his plan. Nor are we sure that the debt is so injurious, or that the extinction of it would be so advantageous as to make it worth the while of the public to give themselves much trouble to get rid of it. It is a restraint on profligate expenditure. The particular circumstance which has made it continually disappoint those who have prognosticated national ruin from its increase is that it is not a destruction of property, but merely a transfer from one class of the community to another. It may make the nation neither richer nor poorer, as Mr. Capps remarks, for, on the one hand, it employs persons in collecting the taxes and paying the dividends who might be otherwise employed in productive labour, and on the other it stimulates tax-payers into additional exertions, but

it cannot be denied that it takes money from them to hand it over to the national creditors, nine-tenths at least of whom are members of the community and tax-payers themselves. Prior to the existence of the debt the whole produce of industry was mainly divided into two portions, rent and wages, the latter went to the labouring classes who were fed as serfs or slaves—had just enough to preserve life and no more—and all the rest went to the landowner and the titheowner. The capitalist only got profit as he got some of their share, he could get nothing from the labourer who had, and continues to have as the rule, a bare subsistence. What the national creditor got was rather taken from the landowner and the titheowner than from the labourer, and transferred to the capitalist. With the national debt the power of the moneyed classes increased, and the power of the landowners and titheowners diminished. It transferred a portion of the ever-increasing surplus, after feeding the labourer, into the hands of capitalists, who used it better for ulterior production than the other two classes. Looking at the other continental states, which have made a progress *pari passu* with England, we cannot deem this an evil. It gradually eat away a large proportion relatively of the material sustenance of the Church, and prevented it being so engrossing and commanding here as the Church has been abroad. By diminishing, too, the share of the landowner, it made the members of their families enter into the professions and render themselves useful. By making a different distribution of the produce of industry, the debt has diffused it wider. The number of claimants on industry was increased, but they were opposed to each other, and their rivalry served to moderate their demands. The labourer, in consequence, was here more speedily and more effectually relieved from serfdom than in any part of the Continent. At the same time the appropriation of the fruits of industry became settled by law, and industry was unable to obtain a larger share than it had before possessed of its own produce. Hence, our labourers, in spite of wonderful increase in productive power, have remained relatively poor. The national debt has brought good as well as evil in its train, and evil as well as good would result from extinguishing it. While we think less favourably of the plan for paying off the debt than Mr. Capps, we think very favourably of his account, the best we have ever met with, of how it was contracted. It is a permanent appropriation, to a great extent, of the future annual product of industry; and the reckless, prodigal, ignorant manner with which this was done by the Government, sometimes for noble, sometimes for flagitious purposes—at one time by the Ministers of William or of Anne for the defence of political and religious liberty, at another by Lord North and Mr. Pitt for the suppression both of political and religious liberty at home and abroad, as narrated by Mr. Capps—is really one of the most instructive pages in the history of political society. By the produce of industry we all live. It embraces all subsistence, and all the means of living. To appropriate the product of industry is therefore synonymous with appropriating life, and actually determines the existence, and the mode of existence, of the people. Next to life, no subject is of equal importance. While we wonder, admire, and lament at the various consequences of inordinate taxation, national debts, and appropriation of individual property, we shudder at the ignorance and recklessness with which this great subject has been, and is continually, treated by statesmen.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE present valuable number opens with a literary review of "Mr. Helps's Spanish Conquest of America." This is followed by an able and impartial paper on "Life Assurance," counselling vigilance against agents, prospectuses, officials, and directors, and indicating some of the prevailing tendencies to error; while, at the same time, the character of the actuarial body is sufficiently admitted. The cause of the Hudson's Bay Company is pleaded somewhat late in the day in a review article of various papers relative to that society's affairs, and of recent books of Columbian travel. The scientific essay of the number, "Life and Organisation," takes for its text "Rymer Jones's Animal Kingdom and Comparative Anatomy," and "Owen's Parthenogenesis." The treasures of the British Museum library are still a mine to the reviewer, for its never-ending, still-beginning catalogues have furnished a "light literary" article. But we need

hardly say that the "heavy political," under present circumstances, have attracted us more than all we have yet mentioned; and to these, therefore, we shall be excused for directing our reader's especial attention.

In an able article in the *Edinburgh* of October last, an account from a strictly *Edinburgh* point of view was given of the negotiations which, in June, 1812, led to the selection of Lord Liverpool as the successor of Mr. Perceval. The same writer now traces the career of the Tory administration from that period to the death of Lord Castlereagh, in 1822. Their prosecution of the struggle with Napoleon, and the determined support of the Prince of Wales, it seems, were their political capital. The Whigs of the period had been lowered in public esteem by their resistance to a war which the people had at heart, and we may note by the way that the Aberdeen party of 1854 suffered for the same cause. Lord Liverpool prospered while his war majorities lasted; but the difficulties of domestic policy being too much for his party, their career as an administration became a stormy one soon after Waterloo.

In 1816, when Napoleon was well in hold at St. Helena, the public demanded the abandonment of the war impost; but the best terms Mr. Vansittart was disposed to offer were its reduction by one-half, namely to a shilling in the pound. Ministers were beaten by 238 to 201, and Lord Dudley, writing to the Bishop of Llandaff, makes the following curious comment. Well pleased that the Ministers were beaten, because he thought they wanted beating upon something, he observes: "Their prodigious success which, without at all meaning to deny their merits and abilities, must be allowed by all reasonable men to have been vastly beyond their merits and beyond their abilities, had made their underlings insolent, and the House too obedient; and a blow of that sort was necessary to remind the servants of the country that they were not its masters, and to give back to the constitution that spirit and activity which it was beginning to lose." This seems something like a tale of our own times. The spring, however, recoiled. Trade was restricted; a prohibitory corn-law was passed in 1815. Reform of Parliament, though supported by all the energy of Grey, Lansdowne, Althorpe, and Tierney, was as bitterly opposed by the Wellesleys and Castlereagh. These defended press-gagging and espionage, and scorned pressure from below. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, by way of soothing public discontent. After an undignified war against pamphleteers and libellers, the Manchester massacre was followed by the "Six Acts." In 1819 the Duke of Wellington joined the Ministry. In 1820, after the old King's death, its Toryism, despite its unpopularity, seemed to intensify. It gathered strength from the Crown in return for its pliant support of the new monarch's master-projects with reference to his unhappy wife. In 1821, after the death of that poor woman, and Mr. Canning's secession, Mr. Peel, then an extreme Tory, who in 1817 had been termed by Mackintosh "the spokesman to the intolerant faction" upon the Catholic question, became Home Secretary. In 1822, when Castlereagh committed suicide, and Canning was called from his dreams of Indian power and fortune to the Foreign-office and the lead of the House of Commons, the Tories had, with short intervals, been in possession of the reins for nearly fifty years. Since the peace, to quote Lord Dudley, the party had been "abundantly dragged through the dirt, and had fallen into a state of discredit and insignificance—had been a Ministry, not a Government." But here the reviewer leaves Lord Liverpool still at the helm, promising to resume his digest in a future article.

It is no less interesting to observe, in the article on the "History and Prospects of Parliamentary Reform," the chameleonesque property of party opinion. This paper professes to furnish Parliamentary men of Liberal opinions with the standards by which they should try the forthcoming ministerial measure of Reform before certifying its adequacy to those conditions which a Reform Bill of 1859 ought to fulfil. With this view the writer digests the history of Parliamentary Reform from the time of Lord Chatham, whom he points to as the father of the movement. Then we have a plea for the finality of the measure of 1832 as having placed "a definitive boundary against the encroachments of aristocratic power, and placed the real representation of the people on an immovable basis." Having thus narrowed the circle of admissible change to "popular progress" and "future exten-

sion of popular franchise," he lays before us a fascinating *résumé* of the last twenty-five years' legislative progress in proof that the reformed House of Commons has reflected with fidelity the predominant opinions of the great body of the community. He hints slyly that a reactionary Reform Bill may be brought in which may try, by perverted statistics, to add to the power of landowners, and thus disturb the existing balance of interests; and contends that, in fact, there is far less reason for extensive and systematic innovation at present than there was in 1831.

Still, he considers the numerical basis of the representation may be enlarged with advantage, but avoids suggestions or criticisms, lest, perhaps, they might hereafter be found to coincide with the Government bill. To the moneyed classes he would give a larger share of representation than they enjoy, adding to the roll of large boroughs; but he would look with jealousy upon the extinction of borough seats. He quotes the proposed purifying schedules of Lord J. Russell's Bill of 1854. Ingeniously he discards the House of Lords from his calculation of the comparative bearing of landed and moneyed influence on the representation, and feigning a desire to balance the overwhelming influence of land and money, urges his readers to do battle in defence of sixty-two seats, such as Calne, Harwich, and Maldon, which that bill would have suppressed. With respect to the principle of representing "Intelligence" he considers that a *minor* involved in the *major* of property, but he would entertain the claims of inns of court and certain universities. "Locality," he thinks, should enter into any sound system, of course; and the benefit of it he would give to certain outlying communities, without reference to numbers, property, or intelligence, but as a compensation for the inordinate moral force of large ones, which should be content to accept their "Moral power" in part payment of their claims to large representation.

This manifesto is amusing, interesting, and perhaps important. It is important if the *Edinburgh* is in truth any longer a party organ. For have not the arguments above a singular ancient smell of poor old dead Toryism? May we look for the resurrection of that venerable party in a coat of blue and yellow? There seems, indeed, a chance of it. The *Edinburgh* and its merry men have watched with but little complacency the leek-eating of Lord Derby's Administration. They have seen the Jew Bill go down. They have seen property qualification abolished. They have seen Lord Canning praised, and reformers out of number provided for. But when men whom this vegetable diet has not disagreed with proceed to bolt the Reform camel, our motley Liberal watchman can endure it no longer. "By the Heavens, you shall eat no more!" he cries, "if I have to turn Tory myself!" It is certainly a hard thing at the *Edinburgh*'s time of life—a very hard thing—to turn "right about face," but as no other step seems very likely to regain the Paradise of Downing-street for the fallen Peris of Reform, it has been decided, we presume, at head-quarters, to take it. This is an admission of Lord Derby's strength, and is very noteworthy. In conclusion, if the article we have just noticed be the pattern of a set, we may soon expect to see our dear old *Edinburgh* shorn of its Liberal yellow back, and decked in a full suit of old-fashioned Tory true-blue.

THE VERNEYS.

The Verneys; or, Chaos Dispelled. A Tale of Genius and Religion. By Miss Caroline Mary Smith. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

"SINCE 'chaos' conveys an idea of incongruity of confusion or of obscurity, as the case may be, and there is appended with it the word 'dispelled,' forming in total a problem promising verbose solution, it is best to set forth on the threshold that there is in the following story, simply a purpose in its structure of the component parts—first, the natural talent and ability, which are an inheritance from the birth; secondly, the fair morality, which of itself enhances the earlier gifts of God; thirdly, the religious element, which perfects those earlier elements in the character of Gabriel Verney."

This extract from the preface will put the reader into possession of the author's "purpose" in writing this tale. We honestly confess, without the light afforded to us by the "extract," we should never have divined the lady's "purpose" from the pages of the work. We are afraid that the author pitched her flight rather too high—she took wing boldly, but soon afterwards failed to sustain her elevation. If we at once discard the pretensions of the preface and look at the tale simply as a work of imagination, we

feel we shall have a better opportunity of doing justice to the unquestionable ability of the writer. The commencement of the story is good, and promises novelty. Gabriel Verney's early life, his desire for learning, his devotion to Father Paul, and his introduction to the Duke and Duchess de Montreulle are matters very well told, full of freshness and full of promise of something out of the beaten track—something, in fact, that will help to carry out the promises of the preface. But from this point the tale diverges from originality and interest, sinks to the level of ordinary novel incidents, and disappoints expectations which the commencement gave birth to. Then, again, the rate of mortality among the actors in the various situations is something alarming. There are no less than eight deaths recorded from malignant fever, from suicide, and from prosaic causes, that are to be found in the Registrar's weekly official statement. A few more such novels would very soon require a cemetery to themselves. There is some good writing in the tale, sufficiently good to satisfy us that Miss Smith can do better. But with reference to the "genius" and its developments, there is little to say in praise; and with reference to the "religion," we are afraid there will be found still less.

JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

Sketches of and from Jean Paul Richter.

A. W. Bennett.

To those who are already acquainted with the life and writings of Richter, this little volume will teach nothing new; but it may serve to give the many English readers to whom he is at present a stranger some idea of that great and eccentric genius. It is, in fact, an abridgment of the larger biographies, interspersed with selections from the works, and, considering the peculiar difficulties of style which everywhere encumber the original, the translations appear to us to be correct. We find among them specimens of Richter's various styles, the sublimity of his powerful imagination, the pathos of his deep, child-like heart. We confess to missing the rich, genial humour, which was as characteristic of him as any of his other qualities, and which entitle him to rank as the Sterne or Cervantes of Germany. On the whole, however, this nicely got up little book may be used with advantage as an introduction to a more extensive knowledge of his works; and that knowledge would certainly lead in this country to a high appreciation of a writer who, more than all his illustrious contemporaries, retained in the midst of a sceptical and artificial age the better instincts of humanity and an unshaken faith in God.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF VOICE AND SPEECH.

A Manual of the Philosophy of Voice and Speech. By James Hunt, Ph. D., M.R.S.L. Longman and Co.

MR. HUNT'S work ranges over a very wide field. The "philosophy of the voice and speech" is made to include subjects that, at first sight, appear only collaterally connected with the vocal organs. We find the greatest part of the volume, which is of no mean thickness, devoted to such questions as respiration; the organs of hearing; language in general; the origin of language; primitive and cognate languages; origin and development of the English language; origin and progress of writing; English orthography; pasigraphy and pasigraphy. The chapters which relate to the management and perfection of the voice, and the use and perfect application of speech, are few, and somewhat meagre, consisting not so much of Mr. Hunt's own experiences as of the experiences and observations of others. A good deal of curious miscellaneous matter has been brought together, and though it does not strike us that much illustration is thrown on the "philosophy" of either voice or speech, there is yet a great deal that will be found of a suggestive and interesting character. Some of the passages which have reference to public speaking and public singing may be studied with advantage by orators and vocalists.

A GUIDE TO TYPOGRAPHY.

A Guide to Typography, Literary and Practical. By Henry Beadnell. F. Bowering.

THIS unpretending manual is evidently the production of an earnest and industrious student of the English tongue. It embraces the subjects of English orthography, literary miscellanies, the formation of derivative, inflected, and compound words, and syllabication. Although, in the early part of his book, Mr. Beadnell seems to advance little that is new, yet, as the work goes on, it becomes evident that what appeared to be somewhat trite, is necessary to his design, and forms the groundwork of much that follows. On the subjects of the proper formation of derivative and compound words, which frequently puzzle even well-informed compositors, much light is thrown, and the matter placed upon a rational basis. Altogether the work increases in interest as it proceeds, and cannot fail to be highly useful to the class for whom it is more especially designed, if they will but digest its contents.

Harry Roughton; or, Reminiscences of a Revenue Officer. By Lionel F. Hexham. Illustrated by the Author. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—We can hardly accept this tale as the veritable reminiscences of a veritable revenue officer. It reads rather more like the inventions of a Cockney littérateur who has spoiled a striking subject. Newgate literature, however, is going, if it has not already gone, out of fashion. Smugglers' adventures, which must all be redolent of county gaols and the gallows, can hardly expect to make their way into families where the proprieties of civilised life are esteemed.

Charles Chesterfield; or, the Adventures of a Youth of Genius. By Mrs. Trollope. (Knight and Son.)—This clever production, which fairly illustrates the genius and the blemishes of this distinguished lady author, is now produced complete in one volume. In its present illustrated form it is, perhaps, superfluous to say that those who are not in possession of the original issue cannot do better than to send to the publisher for a copy.

The Literary Character; or, the History of Men of Genius. By Isaac D'Israeli. Edited by his Son, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. (Routledge and Co.)—Nothing can be truer than this extract from the preface, that "the present volume, with its brother, *Curiosities of Literature*, now constitutes a body of reading which may awaken knowledge in minds only seeking amusement, and refresh the deeper studies of the learned by matters not unworthy of their curiosity." The work is, indeed, full of the elements of deep thought, full of anecdote, full of information of that kind only to be gained in a long life of learned research. It is now beautifully printed and cheaply issued, so as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

English Country Life. With many illustrations. By Th. Miller. (Routledge and Co.)—Mr. Miller is one of our best and most popular writers on moral subjects. This very handsome volume will be truly acceptable to those who love country life, whether they have tasted its beauties in person, or only enjoyed it from description. The illustrations are of unequal merit, some good, some indifferent.

The Publishers' Circular announces that the firm of Chapman and Hall, the well-known first publishers of "Pickwick," and other works of Mr. Dickens, and recently of Mr. Carlyle's works, have admitted into the partnership Mr. Frederick Chapman, the nephew of Mr. Edmund Chapman, who has long taken an active part in the conduct of the business: the title of the firm remains the same.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Lecture on the Siege of Londonderry, 1688-9. By the Rev. Joseph M'Cormick, B. A. Judd and Glass.

Blind Anos, and his Velvet Principles. By Edwin Paxton Hood. Judd and Glass.

The Edinburgh Review, or Clerical Journal. No. CCXXI. Longman and Co.

The Rights of the People to Universal Suffrage, and Annual Parliaments. By the late Duke of Richmond. A Pamphlet. Effingham Wilson.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Edited by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A. Vol. IX. Richard Bentley.

Passages of my Autobiography. By Sydney Lady Morgan. Richard Bentley.

The Assurance Magazine and Journal of the Institute of Actuaries. No. XXXIV. C. and G. Layton.

Mary, and other Poems. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The London and Provincial Medical Directory, 1859. John Churchill.

A Map of the Islands of Japan. By James Wyld.

Civilised America. By Thomas Colley Gratton. 2 vols. Bradbury and Evans.

Man and his Dwelling-Place. J. W. Parker and Son.

The Cavaliers of Fortune; or, British Heroes in Foreign Wars. By James Grant. Routledge and Co.

English Country Life. By Thomas Miller. Routledge and Co.

Washington Grange: an Autobiography. By William Pickersgill. James Blackwood.

The British Controversialist. Houston and Wright.

The Post Magazine Almanack and Insurance Directory, 1859. By W. S. D. Pateman.

Poems, by the Author of Uriel. Second Edition. John Chapman.

Who Invented the Locomotive Engine. By Oswald Dodd Hedley. Ward and Lock.

Lives for the Gentle and Loving. By Thomas McKellar. N. Trübner and Co.

University of Oxford, First Annual Report of the Delegation rendered to Convocation. December 31, 1858, Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.

Eminent Men and Popular Books. Routledge and Co.

Twenty-seven Sermons, and a Farewell Sermon. Preached in St. George's Church, Barnsley, by the Rev. W. J. Brook, B. A. James Blackwood.

Journal of the Reign of King George III., from 1771 to 1788. By Horace Walpole. Edited by Dr. Doran. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.

The Three Clerks. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. Richard Bentley.

Fine Arts.

THE Art-Union of London, now in its three-and-twentieth year, has issued a line engraving (of somewhat more than average quality) of Mr. Frith's well-known picture "Life at the Sea-side." The work was purchased from the walls of the Royal Academy by her Majesty, and has by her been lent for the purpose of engraving. Specimens of the print are to be seen under the colonnade of the Royal Exchange, and at the office of the society in the Strand.

The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 having repaid the Government advances to the extent of 120,000*l.*, have acquired full possession of the Kensington estate. A sum of about 4000*l.* has been expended with great rapidity in building more temporary galleries, at which men have lately been at work day and night. It is supposed that the pro-Brompton clique intend by a smart *coup de main* to acquire possession of the Marlborough House collection, the National Portrait Gallery, or, in fact, any odd lots of public property they may chance to hear of. This done, and the thin end of the wedge well got in, the suspected plot is that the Trafalgar-square gallery may be made to follow. But if the party in question have commenced any such manoeuvre in fond hope of secrecy they are sadly mistaken. The footsteps of Lord Manners, too, are narrowly watched. No builder's ladder may be planted in the public works department—no axe may ring in wood or forest—but the eye of at least one faithful admirer of his predecessor is upon him. However, it is to be hoped that this Brompton matter will be disposed of once and for all when Parliament opens. The present administration already stand pledged that the whole of the National Galleries shall not be banished from London to the quiet solitudes of Brompton, and thus to a great extent purified of the profane vulgar, be more enjoyable by the Brahminical classes. This obstinacy is the more marvellous considering last year's Mündler demonstration. They seem to forget that the unlucky Herr suffered not for his own offences, but for the sins of his party and his employers.

An interesting novelty must be noticed in connexion with the venerable Society of Arts. At the usual meeting on Wednesday night, the paper of the evening was in the French language. It was entitled "Les Arts, les Artistes, et l'Industrie en Angleterre, depuis la dernière moitié du dix-huitième siècle jusqu'à ce jour." The author, M. Théophile Silvestre, explained that he was in England as an agent or emissary of the French Government charged to study the English School of Art. He began, cunning man, with a laboured panegyric of the good old body under whose roof he had the gratification of lecturing, and he concluded with a highly polished peroration in praise of the encouragement given to art by the people of England. In the body of his discourse, which in conformity with the rule of the Society was not of a length to turn the subject round in, he touched upon the works of British painters, from Hogarth, whom he calls the true founder of our school, to Wilkie, whose inferiority to the former artist he pointed out, while fully admitting all the beauties and excellences his most devoted British admirers could claim for him. The creation of the modern school of portrait painters he ascribed to Sir Thomas Lawrence. Wilson, Reynolds, and James Barry, and Flaxman all came too briefly under review, and to give time to the Society for discussion, the paper was so curtailed that the Constable, Turner, Etty, and other great modern masters, could only be alluded to by our talented visitor. M. Silvestre announced, by the way, that he is preparing a critical work upon the English school of to-day. We wish him health for the work, and shall anxiously look for it. If he have the courage, as he has the knowledge, it will be of much value and interest.

In conformity with the custom of the Society to summon a jury of experts, or noted amateurs in any branch of art referred to in the papers read before them, a number of gentlemen connected with the fine arts were present, and talked the matter over, among whom were Messrs. John Bell, Charles Dilke, William Hawes, James Holland, Sir Thomas Phillips, Digby Wyatt, and last not least, Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. Rodgrave, of the Royal Academy.

Theatres and Entertainments.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUNDAY OPENING.

THE result of the poll on the motion for rescinding the resolution authorising the admission of shareholders to the Crystal Palace and grounds on Sunday afternoons was declared on Wednesday as follows:—

For rescinding the Resolution.	
Personal Votes.....	6,738
Proxies.....	69,026
Total.....	75,764
Against rescinding the Resolution.	
Personal Votes.....	16,26
Proxies.....	76,517
Total.....	92,785

showing a majority against rescinding the resolution of 17,021. Hence it appears that of the 230,000 shares into which the company's stock is divided, no less than 168,549 have expressed themselves in favour of the rational proposition that members of a corporation as well as individuals may have the use and enjoyment of that which is their own, even on the Sabbath. But the opposition are determined not to let the matter drop. On their behalf Captain Young gave notice that he would renew his motion for closing at the next half-yearly meeting. The vexatious proceedings of the Scotch sabbatarian railway shareholders are then to be reproduced here. It is regrettable that the uneasy consciences of certain sinners should refuse to be calmed except by thus letting out the waters of strife; but antiphlogistic treatment, in the shape of private pecuniary costs, may be found of great value. Notice was given by some clear-headed shareholders that if the aggravating Captain continued his crusade, they should move the majority to impose the costs as well as the honour upon him. It is more than probable his standard would be speedily deserted were he to call upon his disciples to pay for his diversion. But as long as the unfortunate estate is charged by both parties with the printing, travelling, law, and other charges incidental to these mad contests, there are plenty of amateurs who will keep up the ball. It seems questionable whether, as proposed by a shareholder, any question can be adjourned for five or any number of years; but for the peace of individuals and the prosperity of the concern, it were to be desired that some major force or wit would work a composition of the strife.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

We were gratified on Saturday last to find that several of our contemporaries had viewed the Dodd correspondence in precisely the same light as ourselves. We hope that the subscribers and the less impetuous members of the committee may be led to pause a while, and perhaps regain the way their precipitancy has lost them—and, perhaps again review temperately the whole scheme.

It may be questioned whether in its present form it ever would prove such a very great blessing to the profession as is alleged. The Morden and Dulwich Colleges are, we believe, no bowers of bliss to their inmates. The almshouse system of benevolence is at best but a little less repulsive than that of the union. Out-door relief, far more ennobling to the giver, is infinitely less onerous upon him that takes. Wisely conducted charitable guilds have kept this ever in view. Enabling or assisting their incumbents to remain in the scenes and amid the associations of their life, undistinguished by the badge of alms, unnoted by the painful finger of pity, they far better promote their happiness than by numbering, ticketing, and packing them together in model lodgings out of town. As we write we have in our mind's eye one ancient and feeble actor, the place of whom now, alas! knows him no more. Gentle he was and a man of an older world, who, aided by a fund he had in his best days helped to accumulate, span out his distaff peacefully within the classic circle of Covent Garden and in congenial company. To him and many such your Gerrard's Cross or Langley solitude—the ambient shade of Gray, the ever-present churchyard, and the vicinity of Stoke Pogis notwithstanding—were a mockery of relief and consolation in age. When we think of our old acquaintance, his modest means, yet innocent, tranquil life, we are apt to rejoice that he at least was not doomed to inhabit such a charitable penal settlement. Many of us have heard of a Guild of Literature and Art, for which amateurs acted plays, about which a great sensation was made, and whose funds, in fact, are neither yet spent nor distributed. Among the schemes promoted in connexion with it, we remember one for the erection of a Literary Working Man's "College." The present Colonial Minister was to find some land on his estate in Hertfordshire, and the literary beadsmen were to be planted thereon to admire and

be admired of the charitable baronet's illustrious company. But many of its supporters, who had followed their set into the matter, abandoned it, on reflecting that thus to banish poor old men of talent and fancy from the scenes of their work and the companions of their labours, would be false charity. There are few old literary men, and, we think, no old actors, who care to be forgotten in these scenes and by that company—in fact, to be dead to their profession. But this collegiate sequestration would be professional death, and thus, in our opinion, would be at best a cruel kindness. A dozen annuities of 80*l* each to pensioners, living where and as they like, will make, we engage for it, as many happy old souls. But an equal expenditure in almshouse relief will make, we engage for it, at least half a dozen unhappy and unthankful.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Buckstone's cleverly planned spectacle of *Undine*, with its judicious compound of fun and faerie, its pretty ballet, and its well-filled pendent pantomime, continues to draw, as it deserves, good houses. Miss Fanny Wright, as the silver-clad *Translucia*, and Miss Louise Leclercq, as the lovelorn Spirit of the Waters, still share the enthusiasm of the public with the gorgeous scenery of the "subaqueous hall" and the "Palace of Delhi." But it were surely better to invert the order of performance than to make the complaisant frequenters of this charming theatre, who often come far to enjoy the capital entertainment above mentioned, go through the preliminary purgatory of *The Soldier's Daughter*, which was revived on Tuesday evening. "Croakers, lie down!" we were disposed to cry when this comedy of the much-belauded old times came to an undeplored end. "You ever-present faction, who sigh for the old high and dry, be nailed here for one night only, and ever after be silent. Here, at least, is a work written by a good old actor of the good old school, popular in its day—a stock piece apparently in America—and thought worthy of a temporary resuscitation at the temple of legitimate comedy. But were this the work of Bulwer, Bayle, Bernard, or Coyne, the town would hiss, and you would scoff as one man." The kindest of kindnesses to the memory of Cherry, the author-actor, would be to suppress once and for all this loud claim of his to be immortalised in the next Dunciad. As we cannot predicate a week's run for the piece, we need not trouble the reader with its vapid plot. Suffice it to say that Mr. Chippendale, as the gentlemanly old Governor *Heartall*, was the gem of the historical portrait gallery. Messrs. W. Farren and Villiers did the young men with spirit. The heroine, *Widow Cherry*—a part sacred, when Cherry and volunteering were extant, and the scarlet fever raged terribly in England, to the fascinating Mrs. Jordan—was represented by an American actress, Mrs. W. C. Forbes. Dignified and intelligent though this lady appeared to be, and amiable though the audience undoubtedly were, the native insipidity and dulness of the play almost bore her down. The military and patriotic talk, which, while a French invasion was imminent, ensured the success of *The Soldier's Daughter*, fell upon even duller ears than seemed to have been calculated, and the interminable epilogue, in five stories, fyttes, or acts, grievously imperilled not alone the credit of the revival but even the reception of the fair debutante. But the kind feeling of the audience towards the latter saved the former from censure, and the usual honours were awarded *nem. dis.*

LYCEUM.

We hope that Mr. Falconer will at length reap the fruit of his enterprise and exertions, and that the Lyceum, which has somewhat drooped since Christmas, will not merely resume the position it occupied in public favour during the long run of his comedy of *Extremes*, but will attain to something like the popularity once enjoyed by the Adelphi. A new drama was produced on Thursday, entitled *The Sister's Sacrifice*, or *the Orphans of Valneige*, with the view of bringing prominently forward the unrivalled talents of Madame Celeste, and was received, as it well deserved, with every possible mark of favour. The orphans of Valneige are *Genevieve*, a sempstress and shopkeeper (Madame Celeste), and her young half-sister *Josette* (Miss Julia St. George). The former of these, a high-principled and reflective but most amiable character, has, at her mother's death-bedside, undertaken the sole charge and support of the latter who is thoughtless and giddy. Consequently, when her good qualities have procured *Genevieve* an excellent offer of marriage from *Cyprien Girard*, a mountain farmer (Mr. Emory), she finds herself compelled to refuse it at the eleventh hour because his parents will not receive her sister as well as herself under their roof. This is the sister's first sacrifice, and with it concludes the first act. But there is yet more sorrow in store for *Genevieve*.

A few months are supposed to elapse between the first and second acts. *Genevieve* has passed them at Paris, and returns thence in time to be present at the funeral of *Josette*, who has died somewhat sud-

denly. She at the same time receives a letter, from which she gathers that, during her absence, *Josette* had become affianced to a young soldier. Allusions in the letter to the possible birth of a child convince her that poor *Josette* had also surrendered her honour. At this intelligence she swoons. A village busybody and social detective, named *Catherine* (Mrs. Keeley), who has become engaged in the interim to *Cyprien*, and happens to be present, unluckily reads the fatal letter. She has soon occasion to use her information, for the obstacle presented by *Genevieve's* devotion to *Josette* being now removed, *Cyprien* proposes a return to his first love. She reaccepts him while her tears are yet flowing; but the jealous busybody at once disparages the connexion by telling all she knows. To save harmless the fame of her departed sister a second sacrifice is now demanded of *Genevieve*. She at once declares that the revelation in the letter applies to herself, and is thrown scorned and deserted upon the world.

In the third act we find that a weary, broken-hearted traveller has sought shelter from a storm in the outhouse of a mountain farm. It is the stricken *Genevieve*, whose footsteps chance has led to the abode of the *Girards* on the very morning appointed for the marriage—again arranged—of *Cyprien* and *Catherine*. She conceals herself, but is discovered by the latter and the comic servant of the establishment, *Pierre* (Mr. Rogers). Here incidents of strongly tragic cast would have been afforded by the death of the heroine and perhaps the suicide of her lover; but the *penchant* of both authors and audiences for happy endings carries the story to another conclusion. A scene of no great power follows the discovery of *Genevieve*, in which the better nature of the shrew and the simple benevolence of the peasants lead them to house the wanderer. At the sight of her the heart of *Cyprien* again pants for freedom, but honour and filial duty prescribe instant slavery to the unloved *Catherine*. The hidden guests now arrive, and with them a *Madame Belan* (Mrs. Weston) who had been sole depositary of the secret. She now determines to hold it no longer, and at once clears the character of the heroine. The news of her innocence is received with acclamation, but the sufferings of *Cyprien* are of course intense. All difficulties are, however, removed by a sacrifice scarcely less noble than those we have seen before. When all is ready, *Catherine* appears in simple peasant dress. She leads by the hand *Genevieve*, whom she has clad in the bridal robes, and in whose favour she wisely has resolved to resign all claims upon *Cyprien*.

With the exception of this third act, which has something about it weak and awkward, the *Sister's Sacrifice* is a powerful melodrama. The first scene in *Genevieve's* little village shop is acted with delightful freshness by Madame Celeste and Miss St. George, the sudden termination of whose part at the first act's end was regretted by all who observed her intelligence during its progress.

In the various situations we have indicated as giving scope for the exercise of her peculiar gift of expression, Madame Celeste was quite herself and was rapturously applauded by great and small, young and old, critical and uncritical. The parts of *Girard*, the Provençal farmer, and his son *Cyprien* were thoroughly well sustained by Messrs. Barrett and Emery. The latter artist, whose costume exhibited that excellent sense of the picturesque for which he is so remarkable, rendered excellently the *gaucherie* and bashfulness of the peasant lover. Mrs. Keeley applied all her talent to make the best of a part necessarily an up-hill one; and Mr. Rogers was, of course, amusing in his delivery of the most uncomical "bits" of comic interpolation. We shall, doubtless, have further opportunities of noticing the *Sister's Sacrifice*, which, if it have the success we wish it, will hold the stage for some time. It bears the impress, we should add, of almost literal translation from the French.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

This rotund establishment of Mr. Wyld's continues to pile up amusement and instruction sandwich-fashion, until it may almost be said to "play round the clock." Here, from ten A.M., in fact, to ten P.M., Paterfamilias may indulge, if he be so minded, his young barbarians with a continual feast of reasonable and seasonable quality—geographical, topographical, ethnological, and historical. Twice each day are exhibited very fairly painted dioramas of Japanese, Chinese, and Upper Indian and Lower Indian scenery, with the usual run-and-read descriptive obligato—to wisecrackers, rubbish—but to plain folks like ourselves, who like our memories freshened up when we have any, and can be thankful for even a grain of new knowledge, very satisfactory. The Chinese diorama, of twenty-six paintings, we noticed on a former occasion. The Japanese, to tell the truth, we have not yet seen. About the Lower Indian, we are in the same position; but during the week we have seen all the pictorial illustrations of our late operations in Upper India. We are justified in

speaking highly of them; but for the moment, have not space to travel over the ground. At a future opportunity we may do so, but at present will do no more than commend them for the entertainment of young people especially.

PROFESSOR BARNUM.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

That Regius professor of worldly wisdom and humbug, Mr. P. T. Barnum, continues his entertaining course of lectures to very large classes of undergraduates in those faculties. Humbuggees in thousands—possible humbugs all—attend his *soirées*, and leave them intent upon putting in practice at least the sagacious maxims upon money-making, which our genial Yankee philosopher so entertainingly sets forth and illustrates. As a reader, Mr. Barnum is above the average. His voice is sonorous, his delivery clear. His subject is of course interesting almost beyond compare, and his treatment of it, while seemingly artless, rough, and ready, is, nevertheless, well-studied and elaborate. His views on "making money" are so clearly correct that, if it were not too great humbug, we should like, in some future course, to be favoured with some ideas about "keeping it." Something original in this way would be a boon to the world and the worthy inventor too; but failing absolute novelty, the author of the Barnum lectures has such a felicitous mode of dealing with the oldest saws and stories and the most modern axioms that we doubt not that he would also handle very pleasantly the important topic we suggest. For the benefit of the curious, we may mention that this Mr. Barnum is a person of unassuming manners, and has a clear, bright eye. His age is doubtful; but his lectures present internal evidence of his birth some time since Solomon. No one yet, we believe, has questioned his genuineness; but at the feet of such a Gamaliel an apt pupil may be pardoned the somewhat heretical query whether even a sham Barnum may not exist, and, that granted, whether this one must of necessity be the original. The simultaneous operations in the two hemispheres of duplicate humbug-prophets would be an excellent and, no doubt, profitable joke. We are only taking a leaf out of our pundit's book when we suggest that he should fortify himself with certificates from his legation, properly attested, that he is in truth the P. T. Barnum, or another.

ST. JAMES'S HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

We are glad to observe that the value of this establishment as a home for permanent entertainments and a perching-spot for casual lectures, meetings, concerts, and balls, is beginning to be appreciated by professionals and public alike. The Monday popular concerts are now looked for, and though London can hardly be called full, are frequented by the best company. At that on Monday last, the most novel feature was the appearance, pursuant to announcement, of Mr. Sims Reeves. This gentleman, whose "indispositions" have been often and much derided, has in truth been incapacitated from vocal, though not from other exertions. It is right the public should be informed that in the case of this celebrated tenor, the malady is of the throat not of the temper. His execution of Balfe's "Let me whisper in thine ear," "My pretty Jane," and "The Bay of Biscay," was magnificent and duly appreciated. Miss Arabella Goldard's pianoforte playing was the other great feature of the evening, and he who would demand more than three performances by each of these artists for one evening's amusement may almost be called a musical glutton.

At a more convenient season we may perhaps enlarge upon the time, temper, money, and quality sacrificed by *entrepreneurs*, and the public in giving and getting long entertainments. Long plays, long balls (long bills), long concerts, are all mistakes. But to return to Miss Goldard: she gave an air with variations by Mozart, "The Harmonious Blacksmith," "A Fantasia by Benedict," and Thalberg's "arrangement" (query disarrangement) of "Home, sweet Home." The Swedish melodists contributed some German part-songs to the entertainment of a goodly company, whose satisfaction was too often and loudly expressed to leave any doubt of its genuineness.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

We have been gratified to observe the excellent progress this clever couple are making in public estimation. We were among the first to cheer and encourage them while as yet they were, as "drawing-room entertainers," comparatively unknown to fame. We were confident that with a little of that assistance, which our fraternity are seldom backward in lending to marked talent, the benches of the little *salle* in Piccadilly, at first rather bare, would be soon better occupied; and we had the pleasure before the season closed there of seeing our predictions verified. We now find that the same entertainment fills a much larger room and with a more fashionable class of company. They have taken rank in fact among the "praiseables." Folks of the faintest taste or talent can now venture to be loud upon Mrs. Howard Paul's versatility as an actress and the admirable quality of her voice. The "Patchwork" is now as

recognised a public entertainment as that of Mr. Albert Smith or Miss P. Horton. The great difficulty of a good start has been overcome. The train is at fair speed, and it rests with the very capable *entrepreneurs* to keep up the steam. We assisted at the performance on Monday evening last, and were, as usual, delighted with the lady's masterly execution *à la Sims Reeves* of two charming ballads. It is surprising, moreover, that singing tenor seems in no way to affect Mrs. Paul's higher notes. The "Bowld Soger Boy," a quaint Irish air, wherewith she illustrates her touching personation of Molly Doolan, the Irish nurse-girl, was, as it deserved, enthusiastically received; and no less successful, in its way—despite a severe cold and nervous depression—was Mr. Paul's "Staley Mildew," with its appropriate version of "Why did my Sarah sell me?" The decorations of the lower St. James's-hall, in which this entertainment is given, are neat and appropriate. There is ample and lofty space, good ventilation, and the room being on the ground-floor access and exit are agreeably easy.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, January 21st.
FRANCE.

THE following has been received in a *private* letter at Mr. Reuter's Office this day (Friday):—"It is asserted that an alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded between France and Sardinia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says:—"Notwithstanding the almost positive announcement in a leading article of your powerful contemporary that all chances of war are at an end, I believe there is no change whatever in the situation. Preparations on a grand scale are going on. Several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for Rome, and not a reliable word has been uttered to allay the panic. The *Constitutionnel* lays itself out to show that the Austrian concession in the Servian affair is not sufficient, and that the other Powers ought not to be satisfied with it."

The Pope's Nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor Napoleon that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy, he will take refuge in Vienna.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The *Morning Post* announces the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, announcing the death of the King of Naples, which took place yesterday (Thursday). This news is found in the *Morning Post* only, which appears to accept the intelligence as trustworthy, for it freely comments upon the consequences of it. If, as stated, the news had reached Paris yesterday, it is very strange that none of the correspondents in that place, writing last evening, have the least allusion to the news.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has come to the resolution of sending Marshal Count de Leiningen on a special mission to Paris. Great importance is attached to this mission at Vienna in its effect as to the re-establishing of friendly relations between the two Governments.

TUSCANY.

General Count Giulay, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief at Milan, has arrived in Florence on a mission, the object of which is supposed to be to induce the Grand Duke definitively to abandon a neutral attitude, and support Austria.

COCHIN CHINA.

Despatches from Cochin China, down to December 10, state that Admiral Rigault de Genouilly had been prevented by incessant rains from leaving Tourane. He did not expect to march against Hue till January 15.

AMERICA.

The Fulton has arrived with the American mails, three days' later advices, 69,000 dollars specie for England, and 418,000 dollars specie for France. Markets generally dull, cotton unchanged.

The North American from Liverpool put into Halifax on the 5th in a leaky state, having struck on a rock off Cape Race.

A despatch from Washington of the 7th inst. says rumours are rife of troubles in the Cabinet and the threatened resignation of some of the members.

A large body of desperate men have taken the field in Southern Kansas and are committing outrages and murders. A volunteer corps has been called out by the Governor of Missouri to oppose them.

The Camanche Indians have declared war against the whites, and are opposing the passage of the overland route to California. Later intelligence states that trade in San Francisco is dull.

One who signs himself "A Conspirator" writes in the New York journals as follows:—"An attempt will soon be made to revolutionise Cuba. The revolutionary party in Cuba are thoroughly organised, with abundance of men and money to accomplish the undertaking. They only want the signal to rise and declare their independence."

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Legislature or the Senate.

RIVER PLATE.

Late intelligence from Buenos Ayres announces that an attempt at revolution had been made sixty miles from that city. The affair was settled with but little bloodshed, and the leader was condemned to be shot.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

BURNS'S CENTENARY.

Tuesday, 25th January, 1859, being the 100th anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, the poet, the directors of the Crystal Palace Company beg to announce their intention to hold in the palace, on that day, a FESTIVAL in celebration of the event.

The proceedings will be generally as follows:—

1. The unveiling of a colossal bust of Burns, modelled and executed expressly for this occasion by W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A.; and of a select collection of portraits, autographs, the writing-desk of the poet, and other interesting personal relics. These valuable objects have been kindly placed at the disposal of the directors by Colonel William Nicol Burns, and Colonel J. G. Burns, the sons of the poet, by Sir James Burnes, A. Stevens, Esq., John Richardson, Esq., and a large number of his admirers.

2. A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, comprising the most favourite of Burns's songs, by the company's band (assisted by the bands of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Scots Fusilier Guards), and by eminent solo vocalists. Chorus by the visitors, sustained by a large number of amateurs, who have kindly proffered their assistance. Full programmes of the music will be duly announced.

3. Announcement of the name of the successful competitor for the Burns Commemoration Poem, and recitation of the Poem in the centre transept.

4. Recital of Burns's poem of "Tam O'Shanter," illustrated by dissolving views, from photographs prepared specially for this occasion, from the illustrative designs by J. Faed, Esq.

Various objects of interest connected with this occasion will be obtainable in the building. Among these are:—

1. The Prize Poem.
2. A Bust of the Poet, small size, modelled by Edgar Papworth, Esq., and executed in statuary porcelain by Messrs. Copeland.
3. A Commemorative Medal in bronze, struck by Messrs. Pinches and Co.
4. A Sheet of the Handwriting of Burns, executed in facsimile by Mr. Netherclift.
5. Photographs of the Nasmyth Portrait.
6. Burns's Works, with and without music, in various editions, &c.

Dinners, consisting of Scotch dishes, will be served in the refreshment department by Messrs. Sawyer and Strange, with whom previous appointments for tables, &c., may be made.

Admission, as usual, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open at 10. The unveiling of the Bust and Relics at 12 o'clock.

By order,

GEO. GROVES, Secretary.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE,

MUSWELL-HILL.

THE PLANS and VIEWS of the PROPOSED BUILDING, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, are now ON VIEW at Messrs. Leggatts, Hayward, and Leggatts, 79, Cornhill. Cards of admission may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; at Sams' Library, St. James's-street; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall; and at the Office of the Company, 61, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, City.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN.

(Under the sole management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.)

On Monday, and every evening until further notice, the performances will commence with the highly successful New and Original romantic Opera, composed expressly for the present management by M. W. Balfe, entitled SATAN-ELLA, OR THE POWER OF LOVE. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Mortimer, Mrs. Martin; Mr. George Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. W. H. Payne and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

After which will be performed a new little Pantomime for Little People, called LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or, Harlequin and the Wolf in Granny's Clothing.

Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

Private Boxes, 12. 1s. to 37. 3s.; Orchestra Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

Box-office open daily from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. J. Parsons, where places may be secured free of any charge for booking.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with the comedy of NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, the New Extravaganza founded on Lord Byron's Poem of MAZEPPA. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, F. Charles, H. Cooper, C. White, and L. Ball; Mesdames Wyndham, Hughes, Marston, Cottrell, Bromley, and W. S. Emden.

To conclude with AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Characters by H. Wigan, G. Cooke; Mesdames L. Murray, Cottrell, &c.

Commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

The Pantomime Every Evening, and last Morning Performance on Thursday next at Two.

On Monday, January 24, THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear, for the last time, in the character of Constance. After which, the greatly successful Pantomime of UNDINE; OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS, in which those unrivalled pantomimists, Arthur Leclercq, Charles Leclercq, Herr Cole, Miss Louisa Leclercq, Mrs. Leclercq, and Fanny Wright will appear. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Mrs. W. C. Forbes, from the principal theatres of the United States, will appear, for the last times, in the character of the Widow Cheery, in the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER, and on Friday (for that night only) as Julia, in the HUNCHBACK. On Thursday, THE BUSY BODY. Marplot, Mr. Buckstone; Miranda, Miss Reynolds. Every evening, after the comedies, the Pantomime. The fourth and last Morning Performance of the Pantomime will take place on Thursday next. Doors open at half-past One, commence at Two, and conclude by a quarter past Four. Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.)

Immense Success and complete Triumph (see public press) of New Drama, THE SISTER'S SACRIFICE; OR, THE ORPHANS OF VALNEIGE, which will be repeated every evening until further notice.

On Monday, and during the week, the performance will commence with THE SISTER'S SACRIFICE. Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keeley, Miss J. St. George, Mrs. Weston, Messrs. Emery, Rogers, Barrett, &c. After which, the gorgeous burlesque, entitled THE SIEGE OF TROY. Messrs. C. Young, Ellerton, Rogers, Emery, Barrett, Mrs. Keeley, Miss J. St. George, Miss Portman, Miss Rosina Wright, Mrs. Weston, &c. To conclude with the Comic Pantomime. The Harlequinade, sustained by the Lauri family.

Prices—Private Boxes, 2l. 2s., 1l. 11s. 6d., 1l. 1s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Stalls, 5s.

Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Box-office open from Eleven to Five daily.

The highly successful comedy of EXTREMES will shortly be revived.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday and Tuesday, MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Macduff, Mr. H. Marston; Banquo, Mr. F. Robinson; The Three Witches; Messrs. J. W. Ray, C. Fenton, and J. Chester; Hecate, Miss E. Travers; Lady Macbeth, Miss Atkinson.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE STRANGER. The Stranger, Mr. Phelps; Mrs. Haller, Mrs. C. Young. Saturday, a play in which Mr. Phelps will appear. Concluding every evening with HARLEQUIN AND OLD IZAK WALTON; OR, TOM MOORE OF FLEET STREET; THE SILVER TROUT, AND THE SEVEN SISTERS OF TOTTENHAM. Harlequin, Mr. C. Fenton; Columbine, Miss Caroline Parkes; Clown, Nicolo Deulin; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor.

Boxes, First Circle, 3s.; Second Ditto, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six. The Performances to commence at Seven.

Box-office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL every night (except Saturday) in the new characters of their Comic and Musical Drawing-room Entertainment, "Patchwork," pronounced the most varied and brilliant entertainment of the day.

Mr. Howard Paul as "Major Bang," from Slickville, with his bran-new American song, "Peggy, Dear," Mrs. Howard Paul as "Dog and Cat," in which she represents two persons at once—a novel and laughable impersonation. Also, the wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in which the eminent tenor is photographed in a marvellous manner.

Morning Representations every Tuesday and Saturday at 3. Evenings at 8. Carriages at 10. Stalls, 3s.; Arca, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

AUTHORS OF THE AGE.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET.

Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., will have the honour of presenting a Series of WRITTEN PORTRAITS (from personal acquaintance) of the AUTHORS OF THE AGE—"GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EPOCH," to be comprised in Two Lectures, the first of which will be given on Friday Evening, January 28, the second on Friday Evening, February 4, commencing punctually at Eight o'clock.

Reserved and numbered seats for the Two Lectures, 8s.; Unreserved seats for ditto, 5s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Important Novelty: the Italian Salamander, Signor BUONO CORE, Walking in the Midst of Flames, uninjured, in his Patented Prepared Dress.

Child's PHANTASMAGORIA. Dissolving Views of DON QUIXOTE. Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moule's Photogenic Light, Music, &c. &c.

Harp Performance, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir.

The NEXT and LAST DISTRIBUTION amongst the Juveniles of the Gifts from the WHEEL OF FORTUNATUS will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Morning and Evening.

Managing Director—R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an explanatory letter from Mr. Fox, relative to our article on the 24th ultimo, on the Statistical Society and his paper on the Society of Friends, and will give it insertion in our next week's number, together with some further editorial remarks on the subject.

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, JANUARY 22, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so evolutionary, 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.

HOPES AND FEARS OF WAR.

DURING the last week great efforts have been made at home and abroad to discredit the idea of war, and to resuscitate the belief that peace between France and Austria will, after all, be maintained. The dexterous avoidance by the latter of any actual pretext for quarrel, regarding Servia, came just in time to check the rising tone of diplomatic menace on the part of the former. Regard for appearances will compel the French Government, therefore, to take the trouble of finding some new topic, which may be forced prematurely to ripen into a *casus belli*. For a day or two the waiver of Austria's pretensions to interpose in Servia was regarded as favourable to peace, and the panic-stricken *Rentes* ventured to look bigger accordingly. Subsequent reflection seems to have dispelled this illusion. The Cabinet of Vienna felt, no doubt, that with any chance of hostilities in Lombardy, it would be madness to isolate troops unnecessarily beyond the Save; and, what would be still worse, to furnish Russia with a pretext, if she desired it, for threatening the frontiers of Galicia. The strength of the reinforcements sent into Italy no longer admit of any question, and the open concentration of Austrian forces along the line between Bergamo and Brescia is precisely what an able strategist like General Von Hesse would resolve upon, in contemplation of war with Piedmont. That Austria is alive to her danger no one can pretend to disbelieve; and that the moneyed interests of Europe, generally, are in mortal fright is evident, not only from the actual state of depression of public securities everywhere, but from the rapid oscillations caused from day to day by every apparent shifting of the wind.

On the other hand, it must be owned that all the incidents that have occurred since the announcement of Prince Napoleon Jerome's journey to Turin, wear a pacific rather than a warlike aspect. Instead of being hailed as a deliverer, the cousin of the Emperor has, upon the whole, been somewhat coolly received in Piedmont. The high Royalists have heard with a silent shrug that the youthful daughter of Savoy is about to be offered as a propitiatory sacrifice to the family ambition of the House of Bonaparte. The Republicans make no secret of their disgust at seeing a new link riveted between French and Italian monarchy. The Constitutionalists ponder anxiously the influence that so intimate a union with foreign Absolutism may exert over the future counsels of their country; and among the generous and high-minded of all classes and opinions, there is a mingled sense of political disappointment at the eagerness of France to force on a marriage gratifying to her pride, and of personal sympathy for the young and innocent girl, who has been, without any will of her own, bargained for and disposed of as the bride of a *blasé* and selfish adventurer. Not all his recent efforts to maintain a sort of character

for greater liberality than the other advisers of his Imperial kinsman can obliterate from men's memories the ultraism of the sentiments he professed but a few years since when aspiring to lead the Red Party in the National Assembly, or the length to which he went in the opposite defection after the *coup d'état*. There is a lurking suspicion everywhere, that if war presented the opportunity Prince Napoleon would be rapidly converted into King Jerome of—nobody cares to inquire precisely which province of the peninsula. In spite of the pains taken by the Sardinian Government to make an ovation for him at Turin, he must be conscious of the reserve with which he is nationally regarded; and he will return to Paris next week with somewhat abated confidence, perhaps, in the intimacy and durability of the present *entente*. The reported death of the King of Naples at the present critical juncture, would, if true, have had a pacific tendency. Had Ferdinand the Tormentor gone to his account, many of his recently liberated victims were destined soon to follow him, and by the dread tribunal of the Unseen and the Unerring, the life feud between him and them could only then have terminated. But one heavy score of grievances and complaints is thus summarily wiped out of the international memory of Europe. His eldest son, who now succeeds him on the throne, is an inexperienced youth of three-and-twenty, nearly related through his mother to the King of Sardinia; and, however badly brought up as yet, free from the hatred and resentment of any portion of his subjects. A reasonable plea is afforded by his accession for the resumption of diplomatic relations by Great Britain and France with the Court of the Two Sicilies. Austria will not fail to urge the immediate adoption of this course upon our Government, and Napoleon III. will, in all probability, seize the opportunity to do an act which will have a show of moderation, and, for the moment, to quiet the misgivings of England and of Russia with regard to his ultimate designs on Naples. How little those designs are likely to be in reality abandoned, and in how many ways, on the contrary, they may be insidiously promoted by the residence of a French minister at Naples, it is needless to say.

By far the most significant circumstance, however, that has yet occurred is the irrepressible manifestation throughout France of feelings averse to war. Considering the weight of the lid that imprisons as in a tomb the sentiments and thoughts of the French people, it is only wonderful how so many evidences of the disposition alluded to have found vent. The army would, of course, like war for the sake of its spoils and promotions, and the bulk of the adventurer class, who have still their fortunes to make, look with delight on the prospect of new fields of stock-jobbing and political gambling. But the Walewskis, De Mornys, and Foulds, who have risen by the establishment of the Empire, and who are thriving apace in its peaceful glare, have no stomach for desperate enterprises. Victories won by French armies in Lombardy can do them no assignable good, while reverses, however casual or reparable, would inevitably drive them from power. It is now understood pretty well that the acquiescence, if not encouragement, afforded by them to the projects of M. Cavour rested on the assumption that Russia was ready to enter the field in concert with France against Austria. On the discovery, somewhat late, that the Court of St. Petersburg was not prepared to enter into immediate engagements on the subject, Napoleon III. endeavoured to resuscitate the alliance, offensive and defensive, with England. The policy of *Compiegne* was sought to be substituted for the policy of *Plombières*; but that has likewise failed. England will not be dragged by Lord Palmerston into complicity with any more Bonapartist schemes. The feeling of the country has been unmistakably pronounced, and its firm but unanimous verdict has been given against war.

DIogenes AT SHEFFIELD.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK is himself again. The salamander luxuriates in the flames; the stormy petrel rejoices in the tempest; the chameleon grows fat on air; and the member for Sheffield thrives upon discord, and revels in disturbance. What is one man's poison is another's food. The Sir Lucius O'Trigger of politics, Mr. Roebuck, is in his element in a quarrel; no termination of a dispute is so un congenial to him as a reconciliation between the disputants; the very name of a peace-maker

is an abomination in his sight. Well, after all, there is good in everything; and the same inscrutable Providence which created wasps gave birth to Roebuck.

We have often wondered by what law of chemical affinity or moral fitness Sheffield and its member came into contact. If you ever went inside a Sheffield factory, you would soon become aware that the whole atmosphere was impregnated with steel filings. The particles of steel floating in the air you breathe, stick in your throat, impede your respiration, and irritate your nerves. Now, if you can picture to yourself a man begotten like a magnetic homunculus, by the friction between a rasp and a file, cradled in a bed of steel filings, fed out of a steel bottle, lulled to rest by the grating of a file, amused with cast-steel dolls, and sleeping at night on a bed stuffed with steel dust—in fact, an animated bundle of steel filings—if you can fancy such a man, we say, you will have before your eyes a twin brother of Mr. Roebuck. Truly, the late Administrative Reform Association is justified in the person of her last friend and president. As long as Sheffield and Roebuck are inseparably connected in perfect communism, files with files, steel dust with steel dust, so long, there at least, if nowhere else, the right man is in the right place.

If you want an old grievance kept alive, an unpleasant remark made, and an old sore forced open, we recommend you to Mr. Roebuck. Happily for him there is no immediate prospect of the advent of the Millennium. A fish out of water would be a happy being compared to the great Sheffield statesman in a state of universal peace. We are disposed to consider the very fact of Mr. Roebuck's existence as a sufficient argument against the speedy accomplishment of Millenarian views. If the lion and the lamb were to lie down and be at peace together, if the serpent were to forget his cunning, Mr. Roebuck would tread upon the serpent's tail, pinch the lamb till it bleated, and rub up the lion's mane the wrong way. Whatever else his sins may be, amongst their number there is not found that of speaking peace where there is no peace. Just at present Mr. Roebuck must be in as near an approach to perfect felicity as is allotted to mankind in this terrestrial sphere. He has fulfilled the whole duty of a Roebuck. He can reflect that in his Sheffield oration of last week he gave more offence, stirred up more ill-blood, and made more people uncomfortable than any other man could have effected in twice the time. Besides the satisfaction which always arises in a well-regulated mind from the consciousness of a meritorious action, he has before him the delightful prospect of a fresh opportunity for the exercise of his peculiar talents. It is whispered in Ministerial circles, talked of in political réunions, and proclaimed aloud in Sheffield workrooms, that Roebuck is once again about to assume the part of the stern and relentless Brutus. Ministers have committed the unpardonable sin of declining a promising dispute. The hour of retribution is at hand, and before their guilty vision there appears already the image of Cato-Roebuck demanding vengeance for peace and Portugal.

Into the merits of the Portuguese question we have no wish, because we have no power, to enter. Neither we nor Mr. Roebuck have at this moment the means of forming a correct judgment upon the subject. Meanwhile, we are so tame-spirited that we plead guilty to a feeling of satisfaction that war has been avoided. It is always time enough to take up arms; and for our own part we prefer to know clearly what we are going to war about before the declaration of hostilities. As our feelings are not embittered by steel-filing or knife-grinding, we admit that the fact of having avoided a war with France is rather a recommendation in our eyes than otherwise. We are ashamed of ourselves. We have not, alas! a stock of virtuous indignation and self-asserting patriotism ready at a moment's notice; yet, though we cannot imitate our great exemplar, we can admire and venerate him from a humble distance.

The Roebuckian style of eloquence and argument has been exhibited to greater advantage than at the late Reform demonstration at Sheffield. Baalack had sent for Balaam. The altar was dressed, the sacrifice was offered, and the expectant worshippers were panting for the prophetic utterance, but, like his great prototype, Roebuck refused to be coerced. The very fact that he was summoned to bless the cause of Reform was sufficient ground for predicting its inevitable failure. With characteristic eccentricity he commenced by

quarrelling with his audience. The dispute between the disciples who objected to being crammed to death for the sake of Roebuck, and the teacher who refused to be dictated to as to where and when and how he ought to speak, proceeded to such lengths, that the prophet stuck his hat upon his head and prepared to leave the room. At last, a compromise was agreed upon, the meeting was adjourned to a larger room, and the benefit of Roebuck's counsels was happily not lost to an ungrateful country. The orator had taken the chief part in the great Guildhall meeting, at which the standard of Reform was raised; it was his voice that had proclaimed Mr. Bright the leader of the cause; his hands that had placed upon the shoulders of the member for Birmingham the mantle which he himself had worn as ex high-priest. Neither he, therefore, nor, we suspect, Mr. Bright, were surprised at learning from Roebuck's inspired lips that Reform was a mistake, that the agitation had been a failure, and that the sooner we all washed our hands of the concern the better. After demolishing Bright, the speaker next turned the flow of his invective against the constituents and the members of the manufacturing districts. The electors were all servile adulators of wealth without brains. The elected were all ignorant and tuft-hunters. The members carried no weight in the House, and did not deserve to carry it. The constituencies had no influence, and had nobody but themselves to thank for the loss of it. There may be truth in this, but then in justice to the metropolitan and manufacturing constituencies it should be remembered that there are some hundred of seats and only one Roebuck.

This graceful and appropriate compliment to the merits of his fellow-members was only a parenthetical ebullition. The main object of his harangue was a repetition of his peculiar creed. England, we learn from him, has been insulted, is being insulted now, will be insulted again; and, worst of all, we are not aware that we are insulted; indeed, like "Uriah Heep," we rather like to be despised. Heaven help us if we had not a Roebuck to remind us of our wrongs! We can sleep in peace. "Tear 'em" is biting the heels of every passer-by, and even if his bark is not melodious, we must put up with the annoyance in consideration of the security. One word, however, in sober earnest. We are no admirers of Louis Napoleon, or of the French empire, but we assert unhesitatingly that the language used at Sheffield with reference to a Government with which we are in close alliance is most unbecoming an English statesman. At any rate, the Queen of England is able to preserve her personal dignity unsullied, even without the counsel of Mr. Roebuck.

We confess, too, that Mr. Roebuck's braggadocio and indignation is less offensive to us than his perpetual assertion of his own honesty and independence. He may be a sort of unrecognised Aristides, for all we know to the contrary, still the very fact of this constant self-laudation forces upon us the recollection that the position of a paid agent of the colonies used not to be considered the most independent of political positions. We are also unpleasantly reminded that Mr. Roebuck appears to complain of the exclusion of the Radicals from office with more personal bitterness than is consistent with his boasted contempt for all parties and Ministers. We would remind him, once for all, that Lucretias should not be too much in the habit of talking of their chastity.

THE NEWEST IRISH CONSPIRACY.

THE latest conspiracy in Ireland, regarded from an English point of view, is the most characteristic of all; its malignity is relieved by its good intentions, its mischievousness is frustrated by the disclosure of the scheme beforehand. It is a plan for ameliorating Ireland by coercion; and in order to carry it out, a body of noblemen, gentlemen, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, have endeavoured to form an organisation for the purpose of relieving the civil conflicts of the Green Island. The conspiracy is characteristic at every stage; it seems to have begun with those who meant something different, and it is about to end apparently in a row between its promoters. Last week appeared a circular signed George A. Hill, and J. W. L. Naper, honorary secretaries; and appended to it was a draft of resolutions, bearing the names of the honorary secretaries and of Downshire, chairman. Lord Downshire, as everybody knows, is a Tory nobleman, distinguished for his

hearty good feeling and his general kindness as a landlord. George A. Hill is the well-known Lord George Hill, of Gweedore, also a very improving landlord; and the J. W. L. Naper is Mr. Lennox Naper, of Loughcrew, again an intelligent and active agriculturalist, with the best objects in view. The professed purpose of the agitation is "to consider the propriety of forming a permanent association for obtaining such amendments in the law as may appear from time to time necessary for the better protection of life and property in this country."

To carry out the object, the committee, whose officers we have named, propose to convene a meeting on the 27th instant, and the resolutions to which we have alluded sketch out the plan of action. They declare that the law needs to be amended in order to render it more effective for the protection of life and property against the most atrocious agrarian crimes, with the recent revival of Riband societies and other illegal combinations. The alterations of the law suggested are: power to change venue in trials for agrarian crimes; to give the Crown the right of requiring a special jury; to avoid small shopkeepers, publicans, and others who sympathise with the lower classes; to select more competent stipendiary magistrates; to give the commission of the peace only to gentlemen of station and character, with immunities and privileges equal to those of the stipendiary; to strengthen the police; impose more effective restrictions on public-houses; grant compensation to families in cases of murder, or to the individual in cases of malicious personal injury; to declare those who harbour and conceal accused persons shall be guilty of felony; and to improve cottage dwellings. This last is the lump of sugar which is to make the poison go down, and as we shall see presently, the sugar was quite effectual to make the poison attractive. Now, this set of resolutions implies a description of the Irish by Irishmen, of Irish law by Irish legislators and magistrates; but anything more confused and illusory it would be difficult to compose. There is scarcely a paragraph that does not imply something that only avoids the name of falsehood, because evidently it is not intended to be false. Perhaps it would be better to make a more careful selection of stipendiary magistrates, gentlemen heretofore chosen for their political antecedents; and it would be well for the Tories to begin a better system if they can. It is not true that the Irish trading classes sympathise with the lower classes, or have any leniency for agrarian crimes; on the contrary, Irish juries have rather a tendency to convict where the evidence is at all conclusive. The idea that the unpaid magistracy are more efficient than the stipendiary, which is insinuated, is simply reversing the facts. The unpaid, no doubt, are more unpopular than the stipendiary, and for several reasons. The old Irish dislike of the Saxon and the landlord still exists, though it is dying out, and the stipendiaries are not landlords; next they represent constituted authority, towards which the Celtic mind inclines to bow; thirdly, whatever may be their deficiencies individually, they busy themselves exclusively to carry out the law, and cannot generally be chargeable with involving themselves in local conflicts. These traits render the stipendiaries not unpopular. However, amongst the unpaid there prevails a certain blind, blundering notion that unpopularity is in itself a proof of efficiency.

But it is in the description of Ireland that the project of the new conspirators is most false; they describe the land as being rife with murder, unsafe for property, with conspiracies reviving, and demanding coercion laws. The law which they propose is about the severest which has ever been suggested for any country—that those who harbour, not the convicted but the accused, shall be *ipso facto* guilty of felony. It is a law that would be considered severe even at a time of civil war; and this is uttered by Irish landlords at a time when Ireland is more tranquil than it has ever been before. In the county of Westmeath, for example, the number of prisoners in gaol averages 70, against 300 as the average of past years. It is the same in the county of Longford. Everybody knows that wages have risen in Ireland from 3s. 6d. or so, with conacre, to 6s., 7s., 8s., or even 9s. But a class which is rising in the world is never seditious. If Ribbandmen attempted to revive old superstitions, it is because they think the Irish people are forgetting the art; and there are some antiquarian conservatives amongst the Gael who regret to see

an ancient institution passing away. If men of the Mitchell and Nugent class have provoked the same kind of sympathy and ambition in Irish youth, they belong, not to the Ribband order, but to the trading class in towns; they represent exclusively the sect of theoretical politicians in most countries who go by the title of "Young;" and because of this folly,—because a few reactionary conservatives amongst the Irish labourers, who cannot accommodate themselves to high wages and peace, are vainly endeavouring to make a fuss with partial success in a few counties, and total failure in most, Lord Downshire and his friends come forward to proclaim Ireland so seditious, murderous, and unsafe, that there must be a recruited police, a strengthened magistracy, and the severest coercion laws of Ireland's dark ages.

Nothing save the bitterest party animosity could have made any considerable portion of the Irish nobility, gentry, and others, join a movement conceived in such a spirit. Party feeling has died out in Ireland even as it has in England. In Ireland we see the Government offering appointments, on occasion, to Liberals. The Ministers themselves—the Lord-Lieutenant, or the Lord Chancellor—are quite as liberal as many who claim the title. The progress that the island has made towards tranquillity has called forth better feelings amongst landlords as well as labourers; and this proposal to go back to the dark ages, in order to fetch out light, is met by the strongest protest from many an independent landlord. Some letters to this effect have been published. The Duke of Leinster has declined to join the movement; Mr. Levinge, Mr. Morgan Tuft, of Sonna, have done so; Mr. Bland and Mr. Bagwell have announced amendments which they intend to move on the 27th—one ascribing the improvement of Ireland to the relaxation of coercive measures; the other declaring the existing laws sufficient for the preservation of life and property. In fact, men of business and sense perceive how suicidal it is to proclaim that Ireland is unsafe. Mr. Ralph Osborne, who married an Irish property, comes forth with a very pointed exposure of the whole scheme. It turns out that Mr. Naper himself agreed with the Duke of Leinster in disliking coercion, and only contemplated an association for the improvement of cottage property by means of a public loan. Imagine a public loan to carry out a Coercion Bill! Just ask what the stock would fetch in the money-market of London.

VIRTUE AND ITS REWARD—IN THE HAYMARKET.

WE have been told, till the saying has become trite, that "virtue is its own reward;" yet it is impossible to repress a feeling of sadness and humiliation when we read of the ingratitude with which a vain and callous world has treated its greatest benefactors. The Marquis of Worcester spent a million and a half of money in the cause of the Stuarts; yet it was not without difficulty that he obtained from Charles the Second the trifling concession of a patent for some hydraulic inventions. Captain Coram founded an hospital, and died without a penny. Italy banished Dante, and locked up Tasso in a madhouse; Portugal suffered Camoens to starve, and Scotland allowed Burns to earn his bread by the ignoble occupation of spirit-gauging.

A Castilla y Leon.
Nuevo mundo dia Colon;

yet Christopher Columbus was transported, loaded with chains, from the Spanish main to the Havana. Jacques Cœur supported at his own charges the monarchy of France, yet in his latter days was bankrupt and proscribed. The descendants of the innocent Lesurques still vainly plead for justice to their ancestor's name; Caxton is without a statue; and Nelson's monument is incomplete.

It is truly refreshing, gratifying, encouraging, when we find, once in a way, that justice has been done to a meritorious individual during his lifetime; that his admiring contemporaries have not even to wait for his death to read the glowing panegyrics on his virtues, to contemplate the "labours of an age in piled stones," erected over his honoured bones. This age has not been without such bright and pleasing examples. Mr. Richard Cobden and Sir Joseph Paxton both received goodly lumps of "solid pudding" of many thousand pounds' value, for demolishing the corn-laws and designing the Crystal Palace. Mr. Moon, the printseller, has been made a Baronet; and the inefable Phipps, of the Privy Purse, has been gratified with the Order

of the Bath. The virtuous Clanricarde has held a seat in the Cabinet, though an illiberal and censorious clique contrived to oust him from that exalted station. Mr. Alfred Tennyson has been made poet laureate; the late Speaker of the Commons is a Peer; Mr. George Dundas, of "six-pounder" notoriety, has been appointed to the governorship of some "Coventry" islands in the gift of the Colonial Office. Lord Ernest Vane Tempest was turned out of the army, and Mr. William Palmer was hanged. Thus, though in widely different degrees, all these notable public characters have, in their *vivants*, received their reward; and we must say, especially in the first and last instances, that they richly deserved it.

It would be a burning shame and scandal to the nineteenth century and to civilised society, it would be only adding another instance to the lamentable catalogue of great men who have been persecuted or neglected by the community they contributed to render illustrious, if the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Robert Bignell to the public at large, and his great claims on the national gratitude, had been passed over or forgotten. A certain, perhaps not inconsiderable, section of our readers may, through ignorance of the more delicate minutiae of our social polity, not unnaturally ask, "And who is Mr. Robert Bignell?" It is astonishing with what little recognition even celebrity sometimes meets with. When M. Thiers in the noontide of his fame met with his old schoolmaster, and told him that he had been "minister," the pedagogue inquired whether he was a Protestant or a Catholic one. When Horace Walpole's sisters purchased some huge ornaments in a by-street in the city, and desired that they might be sent home to "Sir Robert Walpole's" (he was then at the head of the Government), the village shopkeeper, who evidently did not read *Mist's Weekly Journal*, coolly asked, "And who the deuce is Sir Robert Walpole?" Lest, then, there should exist persons whose auditory nerves no waves of sound from Fame's trumpet in this illustrious instance have reached, we may be permitted to explain that Mr. Robert Bignell is the proprietor of a "hall of dazzling light" called the Argyll Rooms, a refined and brilliant place of social reunion, a kind of classic portico, whither the warriors and the sages, the statesmen and the poets who have been wandering in the groves of Academe of the neighbouring Haymarket, expatiating free over the vast field of man and nation, catching the manners living as they rise, resort for intellectual converse and innocent relaxation. Hither come (we are told) Plato, and Anacreon, and Æschylus, and young Alcibiades, the noble Timon, and the churlish Apemantus, some to enjoy life, others to study it. Hither also (we are told) come the beauteous Lais, the fascinating Phryne, the captivating Aspasia, the irresistible Timandra. The mazy dance relieves the monotony of metaphysical discussions. Wisdom allies itself to beauty; the misogynist softens, the stoic melts, the cynic relents; Diogenes comes out of his tub and dances a hornpipe, and Timon, led away by the delights of the schottische, forbears to curse Athens, or to fling hot-water dishes at his false friends.

Mr. Robert Bignell has for some years, and with the aid of a first-rate band, and some efficient masters of the ceremonies, conducted this charming symposium with great and deserved success; but who can kill envy? who can allay malice? who can stifle jealousy and malevolence? Faction and uncharitable men who called themselves moralists declared Mr. Bignell's *recherché* establishment to be a hotbed of vice and immorality, a villainous dancing saloon, a "shilling hop," indeed, only with a quantity of plate glass and gilding about it—resorted to by the wildest of male and the naughtiest of female characters. They said, in fact, that the Argyll Rooms were simply a haunt for the most confirmed libertines and the most emerald courtesans; that it was pitiable to see the crowds of young men and lads drawn nightly into that vortex of dissipation; that it was shameful to see the place become a vantage ground for bullies and an open mart for procuresses, native and foreign; that the nightly procession at eleven o'clock of Tom Rakewells and Halkabouts from the "Argyll," down Windmill-street, and so into the Haymarket, was only to be equalled for brazen effrontery by the *descente de la Courtille* on the last morning of the Paris carnival; and that Mr. Robert Bignell's "portico" was a forcing house for seduction and profligacy, and a feeder for the most shameless prostitution. Vulgar clamour for a while prevailed,

A trifling document—quite a matter of form—called a music and dancing license, was necessary to enable Mr. Bignell to open his establishment nightly according to the terms of the law. Acted upon by the sinister influences to which we have alluded, those prejudiced individuals, the Middlesex magistrates, flatly refused to grant Mr. Bignell a renewal of his license. Overcome "by numbers, not by right," the spirited and undaunted proprietor moved for a while his Terpsichorean penates to the Adelaide Gallery, and music and dancing shone for a while, though with diminished lustre, where prize-fighters had contended in mimic fray, and Ohio minstrels now contort their begrimed faces; but the "Argyll" remained closed in obedience to the ruthless mandates of the law, and its walls, like those of Balelutha, were desolate.

Happily, better times were in store for Mr. Robert Bignell. Pelions upon Ossas of evidence were accumulated to prove the immaculate purity of his establishment; the Middlesex magistrates were brought to a healthier state of feeling, and the year that witnessed the marriage of the Princess Royal, and the laying of the Atlantic cable, and so many other gratifying events, was also a spectator to the restoration of Mr. Bignell's license. So the "Argyll" is open again, and in full swing. Alcibiades, in an all-round collar and an Inverness cape, is on view nightly; and Phryne, with the rest of *ces demoiselles*, is to be engaged for the *deux temps* at any time up to eleven, P.M.

But this restoration was but an act of justice; it was not reparation. The shining merits of Mr. Bignell as a public benefactor had yet to be acknowledged and rewarded. How this has been done, let the following paragraph, which has been going the round of the more accommodating portion of the press, tell:—

TESTIMONIAL AND DINNER TO MR. ROBERT BIGNELL. —On Wednesday, Mr. R. Bignell, the proprietor of the Argyll Rooms, was entertained at a complimentary dinner, by a considerable number of his friends and neighbours, desirous of testifying their satisfaction at his having obtained a renewal of his music license, and of expressing their appreciation of the admirable manner in which his establishment is conducted. The entertainment was given in St. James's Hall, the tickets being a guinea each. The subscriptions to the testimonial, which is of the value of three hundred guineas, were *ad libitum*. At six o'clock about one hundred and forty gentlemen sat down to an admirably-served banquet, presided over by Lord William Lennox. The presentation, an exquisite silver centre-piece, manufactured by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and of the value of three hundred guineas, is one of the most classical and elegant designs we have ever seen. The grouping of the figures, the boldness and beauty of the chasing, and the *tout ensemble*, excited the utmost admiration. The proceedings terminated at a late hour in the evening, with thanks to Mr. Donald for his liberal treatment and excellent arrangements.

Surely, this touching extract needs but few comments. The banquet "admirably served;" the son of a duke [and such a duke] in the chair; the appreciative testimony of the admiring friends and neighbours; and, above all, the testimonial silver centre-piece, with its classical and elegant design, its estimated value of three hundred guineas, its bold and beautiful chasing, and its *tout ensemble*, show the respect and admiration in which Mr. Bignell is held by those who know his beneficent and philanthropic character. Yes, the *tout ensemble*—a very nice *tout ensemble* it was: the object fêted the keeper of a dancing saloon, the president of the precious meeting Lord William Lennox! We observe that the base of the testimonial presented to Mr. Bignell was of polished ebony. How suggestive! how appropriate! It might have been a piece of mess plate presented to the Brigade of Guards.

We hope that this timely manifestation of the appreciation of public virtue will not stop here. It would be a graceful act to erect a statue to Mr. Benjamin Caunt, over against that gentleman's hostelry in St. Martin's-lane. Pieces of plate presented to the landlords of the "Blue Posts," the "Anglesen," and the other hives of purity which stud the immaculate Haymarket, would come very a propos. Might we also suggest that the fountains in Trafalgar-square might be replaced by statues of the Callypygian and the crouching Venus; and would it be too much to hint that a corner in the new National Portrait Gallery might be found for the *vera effigies* of the amiable Louis patronised by "marquises" and "Greek princes," and of the gentle Ellis of Pimlico, "mother of the maids" who dance in bullets.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

By this time all serious opposition to the victorious British troops in India will most likely have ceased. The last encounter with the mutinous Sepoys worthy of the name of a battle will have occurred, with what success no one can entertain the shadow of a doubt. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, conducts in person active operations. He was, about the middle of December, preparing to cross the Gogra to attack the Begum of Oude, who has a large force of all arms—the only force to be called an army which then offered resistance to British authority. The only fear is that the Sepoys, after discomfiture, will disperse over the face of the country, and, in the form of marauding bands, harass the inhabitants, and give trouble to our troops until cut up root and branch. But we have reason to believe Lord Clyde has taken his measures wisely—he has hemmed in the Begum pretty closely on all sides, and the blow he meditates is intended to be a fearful and a final one. The prevailing impression, however, is that the rebels will surrender after the first blow is struck, sue for mercy, and come in under the Queen's Proclamation.

With reference to this Proclamation, the good effects of it are visible already. The Sepoys and inferior rebels, whenever they find an opportunity and are not restrained by their own chiefs, come in and throw themselves on the Queen of England and India's mercy.

We have lost sight of Nana Sahib for some time. No intimation of his whereabouts to be relied upon has reached the public ear. But the belief is pretty general that if he is not with the Begum he is pretty close to her, and that the coming battle will find him a prisoner. The most earnest hope is everywhere expressed that he may be taken alive, and that a public expiation of his unspeakable crimes may close his earthly career.

The Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, is expected in Calcutta by the end of this month. His Lordship has apparently concluded his consultations with the Commander-in-Chief. Who is to be the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is not yet known. Sir John Lawrence, the statesman to whom every hand points as the fittest to hold the highest post in Indian Councils, has obtained leave to visit England to recruit his injured health, but he will remain in India unless tranquillity is quite restored by March at the furthest.

Altogether, our position is becoming daily stronger in India; even the embers of the mutiny will be shortly too scanty to require treading out.

Since writing the above, information has reached the country that the butcher of women and children, the Nana Sahib, had contrived to make his escape from Oude. The Commander-in-Chief is blamed for this unlooked-for event, with what truth we must wait until we have more explicit information on the subject.

THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. No. XI.

We have at length before us Mr. Bright's bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament. By some it is already denounced as an attempt at wholesale fraud, whereby the defenceless landed interest is to be robbed of its rights for the benefit of the commercial interest. By others, it is repudiated as a mockery, because it does not affect to enfranchise the entire of the adult male population, as if that was in the power of any party leader in the present condition of things to do. All sorts of objections are, as might have been expected, raised by all sorts of Liberals to its manifold provisions, and all kinds of speculations are already afloat as to its effect upon parties within the walls of Parliament. It ought to be remembered, however, that the scheme, in its published form, is not yet a week old, that being so far the only football on the ground, it is the only object at which anybody can have a kick; and that before very many days elapse, public attention will be irresistibly attracted to other biddings for general favour, by men of a very different stamp of mind. What will be thought of the member for Birmingham's bill when it comes to be compared with Mr. Disraeli's, or Lord John Russell's? That is the practical way of measuring its intrinsic value; and this is the mode by which public opinion will be ultimately formed concerning it.

Ratepaying suffrage and the Ballot are the two fundamental principles of Mr. Bright's proposal. How far will Ministers go in counter-biddings? We have an impression that rather than simply adopting the 10% franchise in counties which their rivals recommended in 1854, they are likely to take the 12% suffrage enacted in 1850 for counties in Ireland, and which their own party cannot refuse to extend to England and Scotland after having actually imposed it by way of compromise for one-third of the United Kingdom. Lord John, in 1850, brought forward an 8% county franchise for Ireland; the House of Lords substituted 15% as the qualification; the Commons refused to accept the alteration, and 12% was finally agreed to after long discussions. Taking their stand on this precedent the Derbyite Cabinet will no doubt be strong in party debate. The difference between 10% and 12% is not enough to rouse any earnest feeling out of doors either way; and if the lower qualification be carried by the opposition as an amendment, there will be no humiliation in accepting it.

The ministerial choice of a franchise for cities and boroughs will probably lie between the 6%, contained in the Coalition Bill of 1854, and the 5% proposed by the Whigs in 1852. Here, also, it is not inconceivable that the Government, anxious to make a show of Conservative caution for the sake of keeping their frightened friends about them, may at first name the higher figure, and then take the lower, if it should be forced upon them. After the changes we saw them adopt at the dictation of their adversaries in the India Bill, anything is believable as regards their pliability in matters of detail. The same observation is applicable to every item of the schedules of disfranchisement and enfranchisement, if they choose to avail themselves of it. How far the result would be to destroy their Legislative credit, and to confer upon the moderate Liberals the reputation of substantially moulding and fashioning the measure, it were premature at present to surmise.

It will be quite another affair if, instead of entering into competition with Lord John or Mr. Bright, the leaders of the Tory party should bring forward a scheme of redistribution founded mainly upon disfranchisement, a project of a wholly different character—namely, one based on the principle of inclusion and amalgamation. It is vain to shut our eyes to the fact that any extensive sequestration of seats will array against any bill, no matter how theoretically just, a solid phalanx of opposition hard to overcome without the aid of "pressure from without." Pressure from without, then, as yet there is none; nor will there be any if the struggle be chiefly respecting the mass of redistribution. The concession of a moderate franchise without the Ballot will not stir popular passions very far beneath the surface. Mr. Bright understands this well. Hence his adoption of household suffrage and secret voting as the means whereby he seeks to carry his large transfer of power from the landed aristocracy to the trading towns. He is perfectly conscious that he has no chance of getting his bill read a second time this session. That is not his object. His desire is to have it thrown out, and with its rejection for a text, to begin a regular agitation like that of the League for the repeal of the corn-laws. Rejected his bill will, of course, be; it remains to be seen whether any other will be agreed to by the rival aristocratic parties in the Legislature.

BIOGRAPHIES OF GERMAN PRINCES.

No. XI.

ERNEST II., AUGUSTUS-CHARLES-JOHN-LEO-POLD-ALEXANDER-EDWARD, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

THIS diminutive Prince, with the prodigious long name and pretentious title, is the brother of our own Field-Marshal Prince Albert. His territorial dominions are by no means so extensive as his above elongated nomenclature might induce people to imagine. The duchy of Ernest II. is one of those royal domains in Germany to which applies the familiar saying (which we have before repeated) of the possibility of "putting them into a rat-hole," or "carrying them away on the soles of your boots." It is situated in the centre of the Confederation, in that *terra incognita* where geography ceases, and old Chaos is to be found again. The Germans, most irreverently, call this "confusion worse confounded" of petty states by the very explicit, though uncomplimentary, title of "the Robber States." It is, indeed, a fortunate

circumstance for German children that such should be the custom, for it relieves the tender mind—at least morally—from a world of trouble in puzzling out the boundaries of this inextricable conglomeration of Lilliputian sovereignties, whose many ramifications and subdivisions sadly disarrange geographical science. There is no man in Germany, we verily believe—ay, not Duke Ernest himself—who could, without much pondering and research, point out at one glance, on the map of Germany, the happy spot Saxe-Coburg-Gotha occupies. Such a perfection of geographical ability has never yet been attained.

The ambition of Duke Ernest II. is, however, far from being of so limited a nature as the extent of his territory. Petty ruler though he is, his political views soar high into the clouds of dynastic aspirations. This is the Prince who fondly entertains the conviction that the Imperial Crown of Germany would by no means find an unbecoming resting-place on his own hallowed head. This is Ernest II., who, after the Hohenzollern dynasty declared themselves unwilling to accept a diadem from the hands of a "mud-spattered Revolution," most considerately offered to provide the bereaved Fatherland with a new Imperial House. Some of our readers may suppose that we are merely in jest in so saying. But we are only narrating sober truth. In all seriousness—as far as seriousness can apply to such an absurdity—the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is an avowed candidate for the Kaisership; and it is from his dominions that the political party who pursue the phantom of Imperial restoration have been saddled with the sobriquet of "Gothaers."

Perhaps, after all, Ernest II. is not the worst of German sovereigns—a compliment, it must be owned, however, of no very exalted character. He has not, for aught we know, made many political prisoners, nor shot down Liberals, nor robbed the Exchequer of his duodecimo principality to gratify personal extravagances, nor indulged in the other pleasing peculiarities and strange antics we have commented upon in the biographies of his fellow-potentates. It is true, in the early days of his reign—which commenced in 1844, when he succeeded his father, Ernest I.—he had some squabbles with his pocket-Parliament; and as even the members of that small body politic were not found contented to remain without any voice of their own, he dissolved them in due form. But for this we must not be too hard upon Duke Ernest; for a German Prince to exist without dissolving his Parliament would be an anomaly most difficult to imagine.

From 1848, however, the ruler of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha conducted himself in a manner somewhat different to that of his purple-clad brethren. He cherished visions of a high political aim, and deemed it prudent, therefore, to assume a more liberal garb than he had worn heretofore. He made his little palace the asylum of such semi-popular, semi-courtly poets as Freitag, the author of *Soll und Haben*, or as Diezel, the nondescript political writer, who, from democratic and political views, changed, chameleon-like, into Imperialist and even Ultramontane doctrines. This is the sort of political and literary society Duke Ernest II. affects. By their good offices he is content to be presented to the world as the star of the present and the light of the future, and thus, thanks to his minstrels and jongleurs, with their tinsel and mock garlands, the paltry realities of the Coburg court are hidden from the eyes of men.

The ambition of the Gotha monarch will be better understood when we recal to recollection that these petty Saxon principalities have, for years past, been the nursery for European Royalty. These miniature dynasties have furnished brides and bridegrooms for all dynasties. A stock of the necessary articles has always been kept on hand, "wholesale, retail, and for exportation," ready for all comers, from the ice fields of Russia to the Pillar of Hercules, and our own British Thule. The names of Prince Albert and of Ferdinand, the Portuguese Coburg, are too familiar to allude to. There is scarcely a Court, ever so large or ever so small, unprovided with that indispensable article—a Coburg relative. Famous among races has it become for this making itself at home. No puerile consideration, as, for instance, an occasional foreswearing of creed, has ever stood in the way of any amicable family arrangement, by which a Coburg, in the language of the servants' hall, could "better himself." We have had, by turns, Coburgs Protestant, Coburgs Catholic, Coburgs of the Greek Church. Nay, if

the star of Turkey was in the ascendant, and a palace on the Bosphorus as comfortable and secure as one on the Thames, we should assuredly behold a Coburg sufficiently unprejudiced to shave his head and swear by the Prophet, for the sake of some imperial Fatima with a caliphate and a few camels' loads of sequins for her dower. It is altogether impossible to say what transformation, political or spiritual, a Coburg would scruple to go through to become as exalted as his more fortunate cousins.

During the Crimean war, Ernest II. was busy as a bee in the hope that the disgraceful neutrality of Prussia might be put to some good use for his own Imperialist designs. He was then fussing about between Coburg, Paris, and London—of course, for nothing more, in appearance, than musical purposes—for, be it known, he is a mighty master of the gentle art. But in the back-parlour meetings of the "Gotha party," and in their terribly ennuant gazettes, it was whispered that the Serenissimus was posting to and fro in search of a heavier diadem for his head and that of his beloved Alexandrine, the Baden princess, than the gingerbread one they were then wearing. Some wisecracks had even taken the trouble to lay down a plan of how Liberal Germany was to rally round the standard of this Kaiser in embryo. The Duke Ernest, with his *grande armée* of at least a whole regiment, drummers and all, was to issue a manifesto, telling everybody how the glories of Barbarossa were to undergo a process of resuscitation from the Kyffhäuser. To begin in a befitting manner the resurrection of those glories, Duke Ernest, in his quality of future German Emperor (*semper augustus*), was to cede the German Rhinelands to Napoleon III., which graceful courtesy the other was to repay by giving his power and support to the Imperial Restoration. We forget the exact part that fell to the lot of England in this pleasant arrangement. But of course, cousin Albert was not to be forgotten.

These golden dreams have been dispelled for a while. Still, the Gotha princelet broods, with the literary knights of his round table, over some deed, like this, of high romance; solacing, in the mean while, his inglorious ease with the cheering performance of melodies of his own and his troubadours' composing. In fact, Germany, that land of song, hardly possesses a more ardent musician. All the hours that hang heavy on his hands during these most uneventful and undramatic times, he devotes to the muse of harmony and to the scenic arrangements in which he takes delight. We doubt, however, if he will prove himself sufficiently an Orpheus to lure the popular parties of Germany into a repetition of that paltry spectacle of Imperial revival, which the very man who once stood at the head of the Gothaers, Professor Gervinus, has pronounced to be an impossibility and an intolerable farce.

THE LATE THOMAS BELSHAW.—An appeal is made not only to the benevolent, but to all who are interested in the progress of arts and manufactures, in behalf of the widow and five fatherless children of this gentleman who died on the 28th December, aged forty-four in circumstances of extreme distress; in fact, for many months the suffering family had often wanted the common necessities of life. From the letter making the appeal we take the following:—"Thomas Belshaw originated and practically carried out Exhibitions of Arts and Manufactures, at Manchester, Liverpool, Derby, Sheffield, Macclesfield, Devonport, Hull, and other places. He successfully organised the First Great Industrial Exhibition at Bingley House, Birmingham, which possibly suggested the idea of the Exhibition of 1851. Be that as it may, no one will deny that Belshaw's admirable arrangements largely contributed to the brilliant results of that world famous undertaking. Then followed the Exhibitions of Cork and Dublin, where his energy and talent were equally useful; and lastly, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Having been appointed Deputy Storekeeper to the Army Works Corps, it was whilst going out to the Crimea in charge of the 3rd Division, with which he sailed in December, 1855, that he met with a fearful injury which, combined with anxiety, disappointments, and neglect, has caused his untimely death. It cannot be denied that the country owes to this unfortunate man a deep debt of gratitude, and we trust that the public, who have benefited so much by the work of his head and hands, will nobly come forward and administer to the wants of his bereaved widow and five children. Subscriptions are received by the Unity Bank, Cannon-street; Mr. Alderman Mechi, Leatenhall-street; Messrs. Elkington and Co., 22, Regent-street; Mr. W. Donald, St. James's Hall, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Bowdler-street."

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the East India House, when Colonel Henry Marion Durand, O.B., of the Bengal Engineers, was elected a member of the Council.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6 P.M.

THE PANIC AND THE PRESS.

Most men are now agreed that the chance of war this year has passed away, but they are far from having recovered their confidence in the future. The slightest vapouring of a journalist is sufficient to sink the value of public securities below the point they fell to at any period since the establishment of the Empire. True, they recover when the fumes are dissipated. Thus, on Tuesday, Bank stock closed at 3000fr. to open at 2980fr. on Wednesday morning, merely because the *Presse* and the *Patrie*, that are supposed to be the organs of Prince Napoleon, chose to say that war was postponed. It would not be holding too lofty an opinion of the intelligence of the Emperor to suppose that he regrets the unsettled situation of the times, and that he would willingly sacrifice no inconsiderable portion of personal dignity to restore public confidence in the peaceful character, moderation, and wisdom of his Government. For it is this want of confidence in the integrity of Ministers, and in the stability of things at home, that has created the panic, and not so much the apprehensions of war. The withdrawal of savings and the extensive system of hoarding which have commenced, have scared the Ministers and proved, to their complete dissatisfaction, how little all classes here believe in the duration of their Government, and how indifferent people are to its fate. Easy enough has it been to unsettle public business, which it is now found to be beyond Imperial power to restore; for people know not whom to believe. No man attaches any credit to asseverations of public journals if they do not accord with the acts of the authorities. And this is precisely the weakest part of the present régime. If the press is enchained to prevent it from criticising Government, it is also powerless to praise and to serve it. Whereas, had it been free, or partially so, the question of war would have been ventilated and the truth made apparent before this time. It is meet retribution. For the present system was founded on the destruction of the liberties of the press, and its existence is endangered for lack of that discussion and inquiry which a free press alone can provoke and keep up among the public.

THE COUNT A. DE GOBINEAU ON CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

A writer in the *Moniteur*, who signs himself "C. A. de Gobineau"—a *variante*, one would imagine, of *gobemouche*—has recently favoured the public with his opinion upon the merits, or rather demerits, of English decipherers of cuneiform inscriptions. The laboured production is intended as a preparatory flourish to the introduction of a puff of his discovery of a mode of reading these same incised inscriptions. It is a novelty in advertisement literature for a man to sign his *réclame* in a public journal, and a still greater novelty for it to be admitted into the *feuilleton* of the Official Journal of the Empire, where people are accustomed to meet with signatures of Théophile Gautier, Edouard Thierry, De Rovray, Edmond About, Henri Murger, and other famous pens. However, there may be some doubt whether the novelty will prove profitable to all parties—to the Count, who pays to exhibit his ill-natured ignorance and vanity in print, and to the proprietor, who sacrifices the independence of his columns to that purpose. Indeed, I see no reason why, following this example, the honourable member for Boston, Professor Holloway, and Messrs. Rowlands, should not avail themselves of the *Moniteur's* *feuilleton* to teach the French public what great age may be attained by swallowing Parr's boluses—how "all the ills that flesh is heir to" may be cured by liberal use of the Professor's pills, and how hirsute the incomparable Macassar will make the smoothest faced Gaul that is to be found between the Rhine and the Pyrenees.

Among the discoveries of the Count de Gobineau are these: that in Oriental literature Germany, Russia, and France are superior to England; and that, although you are allowed to have "distinguished" men in all matters of Asiatic science, you have acquired no pre-eminence in any one. "In truth, she (England) has done in a little way for science, what she attempted in the war; she has raised at her cost a learned phalanx upon Germanic soil; but to the illustrious names which she invokes, the Continent opposes others as brilliant, merits as truthful, successes as vast and as fruitful. She feels this, and, probably from this motive, has turned her attention, with real passion and interest, to the cuneiform monuments of Assyria and Persia—a new ground, where all the palms remain to be culled. There she set up first of all the pretension to be the first-come and the dominatrice. She wished to, and will have it that she did, invent the modes of deciphering actually employed. She vaunts them, and finds them excellent, because they have been published by one of her sons. Lastly, as a Protestant nation, and it is this perhaps which touched her most nearly in this kind of work, she is proud of having found so many monuments which, if

what is stated be true, would have the incomparable merit to explain, commentate, and corroborate the truths of the Bible." Before proceeding farther, it may not be inappropriate to remark that when Count A. de Gobineau is instructed to sneer in the Government paper at our co-operation in the war, it is high time to establish the alliance upon a new basis altogether. Never again, it is to be hoped, will an English Prime Minister involve the State in intimate and entangling alliances with continental Governments. With them there can be no sympathy nor fellowship. And should an occasion again occur, it is sincerely to be hoped that the British forces, whether naval or military, will have a clear and independent field, unhampered by allies, in order that our noble fellows may not suffer every deprivation and risk their lives to enable others to trade upon their deeds. It is bad enough to have to do the main part of the work while those who looked on get the credit and benefit, but it is adding insult to injury when any *gobemouche* is allowed to void the bile beswallowed up in our name.

Were the Count A. de Gobineau less ignorant than he is, although he has published a work on cuneiform inscription, and possesses a collection of Assyrian Pylinders, he would know that it is not from lack of success in Oriental literature, but because of it, that Englishmen have directed their attention to the study of cuneiform inscriptions. He may also be told that it is not on account of a man's modesty and retiring disposition he is to be held less capable than the charlatan who boasts his merits at every corner of the street. When, therefore, the *feuilletonniste* in the *Moniteur* says that the cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis have been long known; that it was not an Englishman who revealed them to the world; that if M. Rich, the British Consul at Bagdad, suggested the vast tumuli in the valley of the Euphrates contained ancient ruins, he had been preceded by the Abbé de Beauchamp; that if Mr. Layard was successful in his researches, he had been guided, counselled, and led by M. Botta, who, enlightened by M. Mohl, had opened a hillock before any one; and that it is in reality M. Botta who revealed to Europe the remains of Mesopotamia,—when these things are said to any one who remembers the circumstances, he must be surprised at the artful admixture of truth with falsehood, and astounded at the audacity with which it is put forth. For when this mendacious *feuilleton* met the public eye it was already refuted elsewhere at the Academy of Fine Arts by the candid admissions of M. Jules Oppert, to which I will presently refer.

The Count de Gobineau fancies that he singularly detracts from the merits of Sir Henry Rawlinson when he states that Sir Henry's "principles (for reading cuneiform inscriptions) were engrained on the conjectures of Grotefend." But, if I remember correctly, not only Sir Henry Rawlinson, but also Mr. Layard and Mr. Fergusson have fully admitted the priority—without staying to inquire whether it was in conjecture or logical deduction—of the illustrious philologist of Hanover, and these Englishmen have rendered ample justice to his claims. Nevertheless, this same Count, after claiming all the merit for Grotefend, writes that the instrument which the great German placed in the hands of his learned followers is good for nothing. From this decision it will be readily understood that Count A. de Gobineau has an instrument of his own which he offers for sale, and, like every Cheap John, he seeks to depreciate his superiors if, indeed, any comparison can be instituted between him on one side, and Grotefend, Rawlinson, and Layard on the other.

The most impudent scandal-monger must look now for a *pou stou*, be it never so small and unsubstantial, whence he may deliver himself; and the Count has discovered that it is the English love for the Bible which renders Grotefend's system worthless! "The Biblical passion has not been one of the least causes that have prevented British savants from using their judgment freely: it has driven them to wander further and further from the right road. They have worked to find, and been constrained to discover, so to say, that which the English public wished to have. To appear to hesitate would have been to lose, perhaps, the good graces of this rather domineering public. Popularity imposes great obligations and sometimes costs dear, as has been the case under the present circumstances. It was laid down in principle at London that the monuments found on the soil of ancient Assyria, from the mountains to the north of Mosul up to the Persian Gulf, belonged to those ancient and famous empires, which were already flourishing when Abraham and his tribe left the mountains of Chaldea. The theme proposed was to discover in the exhumed texts the remembrance of all the kings named in the Bible, and a mention of the acts attributed to them. In short, all that was desired was an archaeological amplification of a well-known theme. The English public asked for nothing more, but held essentially to have it. Learned men made it their duty to obey the wish. A monument was presented contemporaneous with a king who ought to have known Abraham. There were read to the public the memoirs of Sennacherib, written by himself; also a mass of inscriptions of Nabuchodonosor; and lastly, a certain king, Sargon, having been named by Isalah, he must not be forgotten; and a whole

class of monuments was attributed to King Sargon, which proves the power imagination exercises over science."

Divested of its verbiage, the allegation amounts to this: that to gratify the "Biblical passion" of the English, Sir Henry Rawlinson has forged a system of translating cuneiform inscriptions. It would be waste of time to point out how absurd and ridiculous the slander is, and I prefer to show the mendacity of this *feuilletonniste* by reference to the evidence of one of his own countrymen. Almost at the same time that the Comte A. de Gobineau was making such a pitiful exhibition of himself, M. Jules Oppert read a paper to the Académie des Beaux Arts, in which he stated that the philological demonstration of the mode of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions had been accepted by the learned competent men in all the countries of Europe; and he referred to the London Asiatic Society having obtained, from four persons working independently of one another, translations of one of the inscriptions of King Tiglatpileser. The four versions were found sufficiently concordant to leave no doubt as to the truth of the system of deciphering. Moreover, M. Oppert gave his translation of the inscriptions on the bulls from Khorsabad, one of which states that Sargon was the founder of the city. "In the valley, near the beginning of the mountains that stand below Nineveh, I built a city, and I named its name Hisri-Sargon." He gave a further translation of a gold plate found in a stone case at Khorsabad by M. Place, and which was as follows:—"Palace of Sargon, who is also Bel-patisassour, the powerful king, the king of the world, king of Assyria, who reigned from the rising up of the sun to the going down of the four celestial regions; he constituted governments in these countries. Then I built, according to my good pleasure, in the country which is near unto the mountains, above Nineveh, a city of which I called the name Hisri-Sargon." Yet the Comte A. de Gobineau says the name Sargon is an invention to please the Protestantism of the English. What then about M. Oppert? Your readers may probably recal to mind an Italian proverb, more vigorous than courteous, as to the value of Counts generally. They cannot be at a loss to whom to apply it in the present instance.

The hostility of the family of the Gobemouches to the progress of Oriental philology is extraordinary and incomprehensible, unless we suppose this same progress be favourable to those who do appeal to the Bible on every fitting occasion, which the Comte A. de Gobineau says he, and those who think with him, are not accustomed to do.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 18th, 1859.

If happy is the nation whose history is dull, truly happy are the Germans at the present time, for her daily historians, the newspaper press, are particularly tedious just now. Their readers have learnt more about India and England within the last two weeks than they have about their own country. What with the frightful information respecting the homeless poor of London and the degenerate condition of England's wooden walls, poor old England appears to have hardly a leg to stand upon; and a great deal of ominous head-shaking and shoulder-shrugging is the consequence here. Disliked though England be, her utter downfall is not desired. It is true, the London correspondents of the German papers, who, by the way, dwell on the map of London merely, and are frequently not even quite *au courant* there, are somewhat puzzled at finding terrific pictures of starving wretchedness and luscious letters and leading articles upon dinner giving in one and the same impression. On one page all London is represented as dying of hunger, and on the other all London is complaining of too many ways and means, and too little wit to gratify satiated palates. We cannot wonder if foreigners do not understand us. The firm of Brockhaus are, doubtless, highly delighted at the notice taken by the *Times* and Sir C. Napier of the article which appeared in their "Conversations Lexicon." No quantity of flattery would ever have profited them to such an extent. Columns of advertisements would not have done so much for the Barnumian Brockhaus' speculation. The British Mawworm is beginning to be understood here. "Ah, I know you despises me, but I likes to be despised." Truth, though it be uttered in spite and envy, is advantageous; "*doch allzuviel ist ungesund*"—too much is sickening, and I think you, gentlemen of England, who scold at home at ease, might have some little pity upon us beyond the seas, for if you in England like to be despised, we abroad don't; at least I don't, and I judge of the feelings of others by my own. I do not like the treatment that the neat Irishman evinced towards his friend and countryman whom he met in a tent at Donnybrook fair. English orators, editors, and novelists ought to reflect that the English tongue is now a world-wide one, and that not long hence it will be the universal one. Let truth, by all means, be made public to the world, but only the truth—the simple truth, and nothing but the truth. I venture to make these remarks because both newspaper and people

of Germany are under the impression that England is festering in a mass of wealth and utter poverty, that her navy is unpopular and not to be relied on, her army composed of the scum of all nations. This last notion dates from the late war, when Lord Palmerston committed the shameful and egregious blunder, endorsed by his disgraceful Parliament, of recruiting foreigners from every nation; and this, too, in spite of the lesson learnt in the American war of Independence. Is any Englishman now sorry that the English colonists defeated the Hessians? I boldly assert that the English press have, by the continual and exaggerated abuse of free and liberal England, done more injury to civil liberty in every other country than all the despots put together. What is the use of civil liberty if it makes England the thing she is described to be by her own sons? It may be good for liberty and progress in England, but nowhere else.

The great event of the past week was the opening of the Prussian Landtag by the Prince of Prussia in person, when he read the following speech:—

"Noble Gentlemen of both Houses of the Landtag.—The hour in which I see you assemble around the throne, and bid you heartily welcome, fills me with deep seriousness. The exercise of the royal prerogative awakens in me more than ever the painful recollection of that which has befallen, and still afflicts, our gracious King and master. His faithful people join with me in fervent prayers to the Almighty that He, in His mercy, may strengthen and restore our King, under a mild sky.

"Gentlemen, fully appreciating the high significance (*Bedeutung*) of your office, I call upon you to support me, by your penetration and devotion, in the path which I, keeping in view Prussia's task, her glorious history, and native traditions, have entered upon, and which I, with God's help, am firmly resolved to pursue, within those limits which I have drawn, and which never shall be narrowed (*von Mir unverrückbar gezogenen Grenzen*). One of the chief tasks of my Regency is to maintain intact the prerogatives of the King and his crown. It affords me pleasure to be enabled to state that the condition of the country is satisfactory. The result of the late harvest has, indeed, not equalled expectation in some provinces, but there is nowhere a threatening want of the common necessities of life, nor is the rate of wages disproportioned to the price of food. A lively desire has been evinced to improve the cultivation of the country, and ameliorating enterprises have been actively entered upon which deserve the protection and assistance of the Government.

"The commercial crisis with which the past year began has, by the unanticipated extent and continuance of its effects, been seriously detrimental to trade and manufactures; at the same time, however, it has afforded proof of the solidity of the basis upon which both rest in Prussia. Most branches of industry are now beginning to recover, and with the further continuance of peace there is every prospect of a flourishing progress. Plans for the further improvement and extension of our railway communication will be laid before you for your decision. The arrangement which has been concluded with states on the Rhine, in consequence of the proximate completion of the Rhine bridge at Cologne, will, likewise, be laid before you. It is agreeable to observe that our criminal statistics show a considerable decrease in the number of prosecutions and prisoners. I regard this as a proof not only of progress in morality, but also as a sign of increasing wealth and the wholesome influence of the existing criminal laws. My Government will strive to make further improvements in these laws, and to remove all abuses. I consider it as one of my most important duties to watch carefully over the finances, that every means may be secured to maintain the welfare and dignity of the country. You will perceive with satisfaction by the Budget, which will be immediately laid before you, the favourable state of the finances, for which we are indebted to a conscientious management.

"In the cautiously calculated revenue of the year, and the surplus which has been left, the means are offered not only to defray the current expenses, and to proceed with the increase of the salaries of officials, which has been generally acknowledged as desirable, but likewise to meet all other pressing requirements. I rely upon your ready acquiescence in an increased supply for maintaining the dignity of the Crown, for the strengthening of the army, the further development of our navy, and for the common weal of our country.

"You will see by the Budget what unwearied care I have devoted to the perfecting of our army, which, with unwavering loyalty and devotion in war as well as in peace (*im Kriege wie im Frieden*), has ever known how to maintain by force of arms the honour of Prussia (*die Ehre Preussens aufrecht zu erhalten und zu erkämpfen gewusst hat*).

"No change has occurred in the peaceful nature of our relations with foreign powers. More especially our friendly intercourse with the other great powers is undisturbed. In conjunction with the other German Governments my exertions have been, and still are, employed to put the Duchies which are under the sceptre of the King of Denmark in the full enjoyment of those rights which they are entitled to by the Laws of the Confederation, and the arrangement entered into with the Cabinet of Copenhagen.

"Gentlemen, when, some months ago, I for the first time as Regent addressed the representatives of the country from this spot, I called upon them to bear the banner of Prussia aloft. Upon this banner is inscribed:—

"Royalty, by the Grace of God [which means in spite of the people], a firm adherence to LAW AND CONSTITUTION [as they stand, no more if no less, which is a question], LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY THAT FEELS ITSELF VICTORIOUS [that is, the submission of the people who were conquered by the army in 1848], JUSTICE, TRUTH, CONFIDENCE, Fear of God."

The audacious challenge contained in these words can hardly be seen in the translation. The paragraph is a bold defiance to revolt, which, if I were a Prussian, I would accept in all confidence that the day would shortly arrive when I should not stand alone. The speech concludes:—

"Now then, Gentlemen!" or, "Now then, you Sirs!" for it may be taken either way—"Wohlan, Meine Herren! Help me (or, lend me a hand) to bear this banner aloft. He who follows it, follows me. We shall then be able to look with the same pride upon the present of Prussia as we look upon her past, and send down as an inheritance to late generations the old Prussian spirit which vents itself in the unanimous shout, even though mixed with melancholy, 'LONG LIVE HIS MAJESTY THE KING!'"

The first two paragraphs of this speech the Prince read with an elevated tone of voice, laying an unmistakable emphasis upon the words, "Within these limits," &c. The following paragraphs relating to matters of business were read with more rapidity and less intonation. In the concluding sentences, "Gentlemen, when some months ago," &c., the Prince, after a short pause, again raised his voice and spoke the rest of the speech with a loud and emphatic tone, accompanied with expressive and somewhat violent gestures. At the words, "To bear the banner of Prussia aloft," he held up his right hand as if about to take oath after the manner of his nation; when he came to the words, "He who follows it, follows me," he pointed to his breast. In cheering for the King he gave the signal to cry "Hoch" each time with rather commanding gestures, just as Mr. Bumble might be expected to do when signalling to some hundreds of Oliver Twists to let three cheers resound for our noble and gracious parochial authorities.

The House of Representatives met at one o'clock, when the member for Dusseldorf, being the oldest member, took the place of president, and opened the session with the following speech: "Gentlemen, since the last session, much has changed in our state. The royal word of the illustrious Prince Regent that he will respect the laws and the constitution has found a lively echo throughout the land. We see the expression of this noble consciousness in this high House (I beg your readers to observe that I am translating literally, and cannot be made responsible for the nonsense of the original), which presents to us a spectacle rarely evident in the history of nations. A common bond encircles the representatives of the crown and the country, based (*gegründet*) upon the greatness and the fame of the Fatherland. Much has, in these times, been changed; but the loyalty and love for our hereditary sovereigns—the loyalty which, firm as a rock, cleaves to us in all differences of opinion—that remains as of old. Allow me, before I proceed to business, to call upon you to unite with me in the double cry, 'Long live his Majesty the King, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.'"

These two speeches will, I think, enable your readers to judge of what may be expected from the Prince Regent and from the present House of Representatives, unless the latter prove of very different calibre to their President.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—It results from a dispassionate and correct survey of the policy of the French Government in Italy that designs undoubtedly exist which may prove fatal to the peace of Europe; that the desire of leading the French armies to victory over those plains which witnessed the triumphs of General Bonaparte and of the First Consul is not unfelt by Napoleon III.; that his cousin, for personal motives, actively promotes these views; and that the difficulty of maintaining a pure despotic Government in such a country as France impels the empire fatally to engage in foreign wars. This danger is aggravated by the inflamed state of Italy and by the possibility that acts of violence may ensue. But, on the other hand, the course is not clear. Austria is no longer the semi-effete Power which crumbled to pieces at the first shock of the earthquake of 1848; her sovereign is a young and daring prince, passionately devoted to the army, and not unwilling to encounter his enemies in the field; her army is the best she ever possessed; and her cause, as long as it is strictly confined to the defence of her own territories, is just. Europe, whatever may be her sympathies, will condemn him who fires the first shot and strikes the first blow. France herself will condemn him. And, whatever may be the ambition of princes, or the madness of popular agitation, the great interests of mankind are all leagued against an infraction of the general peace, and it may yet be hoped that their sacred cause will not be overthrown.—*Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have received the following excellent letter, and are happy to find that the work alluded to in it is the production of a working man. There was no intention in our notice of throwing the slightest imputation on the artisan class, but we know, from a large experience, that it is very unusual for any one not trained in literature, to express himself with the facility shown in *Mildred Norman*. We are now convinced that it is the production of a working artisan, and rejoice at the proof it gives of the advance of that class.

[To the Editor of The Leader.]

Sir,—I have no doubt your sense of common justice will induce you to insert the following explanation in your next issue.

In your criticism on my new work *Mildred Norman*, published in your last number, you open as follows:—"We wish we could persuade ourselves that this work was really written by one of the labouring classes, or what we understand to be a working man. We think that there is sufficient internal evidence to warrant us in saying that, although *Mildred Norman* may not be a professional literary hand, it is certainly the production of some one of a higher grade than the artisan class." It is respecting this quotation that I wish to write a few sentences, and first as to my own claim to be considered a working man, or, in your own words, an artisan. I was taught in a charity school; went for an errand boy, when I left school, at twelve years of age; was bound apprentice for seven years, which I duly served, and have worked at the same trade, man and boy, for twenty years; have worked at the same business this very day, and after the usual ten hours, I sit down at home to write this letter. I enclose my name, address, and present employer, where you are at perfect liberty to ascertain the truth of the statements I have made, and which, in my opinion, are amply sufficient, if anything can be, to warrant my claiming the title of a working man. I venture also to call your attention to the plain fact that I am by no means the most gifted or able man of my class even amongst my own limited circle; out of it I rejoice to know that my superiors, both in ability and application, may be counted by thousands. The spread of machinery is doing its work among us, producing a class of educated men, who, casting aside the old ideas of pot and pipe, of enjoyment to day at the expense of next week, are silently but rapidly growing up to be a new power in the state, and which in the natural course of events must sooner or later be recognised, known, looked up to, and enjoy the confidence of their fellow workmen. Such as I speak of will become representative men—the leaders of their less-educated brethren for good or for evil. That such men are I know, and any one who takes the trouble to inquire may easily arrive at the same knowledge. Let me point you to one of many significant proofs, from the *Standard* of to-day, where prize essays are advertised for on ten different subjects, the competition limited exclusively to working men.

I have been told that I ought to take the implied doubt as a personal compliment; that I do not think so this letter will prove, for it is also implied that there are no artisans of sufficient ability to write the book, and that the publishers have connived at a misrepresentation for the purpose of attaching a spurious importance to the work in question.

Hoping that, if this letter fails to remove your doubts, you will apply to my employers and convince yourself,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THE ARTISAN AUTHOR OF "MILDRED NORMAN."

January 18, 1859.

TRADE OF LABUAN.—Labuan has become famous by its association with the name of Rajah Sir James Brooke. Official tables now before us inform the public that in 1856 the total population was 1262—viz. 1079 males, and only 183 females. The European males only numbered 21, while the fair sex of Europe was represented by one solitary woman (in Tanjong Kubong). There were no births (recorded), but 25 deaths. The revenue was 1805*l.* (2805*l.*?), and the expenditure 8990*l.*; of the revenue 1000*l.* accrued from a Parliamentary grant, and 1084*l.* from "licenses" farmed out. The salaries, &c., of the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers swallowed up 8225*l.* of the expenditure (8990*l.*); 42 vessels entered inwards; tonnage, 12,866; and 40 cleared out; tonnage, 12,444. The imports were 88,916*l.*, and the exports 20,080*l.* There is no trade with the United Kingdom direct, the chief trade being with Singapore and Borneo. Labuan chiefly imports cottons, specie, sago, and sundries; while it exports coals, birds'-nests, sago, and specie. The quantity of coal sold was 5689 tons. The price of the native tobacco is 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Domestic labour is remunerated at the rate of 20*l.* a year, and trades at the rate of 86*l.* a year.

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN AND THE SATURDAY SNEERERS.

THE appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan was just the measure calculated to gain popularity for Lord Stanley and the Ministry with the public, and to excite the wrath of the Treasury clerks, and of the head and under clerks of the India Board. It was naturally looked for that their organ would choose an early opportunity of giving vent to their expressions of envy, and accordingly the *Saturday Review* has done its duty, and in the accustomed spirit. While choosing the civil service appointments as its text, the new governor of Madras is made the subject of the sermon, and seldom has the astute coxcomby of the *Saturday Review* been so applied as in the depreciation of a man whose merits are used as charges against him and represented as faults. It is of little importance what Sir Charles Trevelyan's late subordinates in the Treasury and adjoining offices may think of him, or what leading articles they may write of him, but it is worth while to notice now the spirit displayed by some of the clerks in the India House, and the way in which some of their superiors set them on for the purpose of calumniating one whose measures will hereafter receive but scant co-operation from them. If red tape at home can thwart his measures, Sir Charles may feel assured that the petty jealousies of the superannuated elders and of upstart juniors will not be wanting to prompt any obstruction or annoyance.

The contest between the old system and the new is made more serious by such appointments as those of Sir Charles Trevelyan, for while thereby the voice of Lord Stanley is given to the cause of improvement, the potency of the other party for obstruction is none the less in their own esteem. Already has many a good measure of Lord Stanley and his ablest councillors been thwarted in the India House, as were the best efforts of the leading statesmen of India, and Sir Charles Trevelyan is threatened in the beginning of his career with that underhand persecution and misrepresentation which is best calculated to sap his popularity, to alloy his good fortune, and to aggravate those accidents of ill fortune which attend all men. Many is the man who has fallen in such petty snares, and Sir Charles Trevelyan may be one if his enemies are successful in depriving him of the public confidence.

This there is the better hope for his detractors to accomplish, as Sir Charles Trevelyan's merits and services are better known to statesmen than the public, for he has worked unobtrusively, without popular plaudits and without public recognition. The first hit at Sir Charles is that he has indulged in an excess of jurisdiction at the Treasury, encroaching the statutory and customary powers of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two parliamentary secretaries, and of the Board. It is also insinuated that his connexion with the Crimean arrangements was signalled by the issue of the unroasted coffee; accordingly the sneerers rejoice in the prospect of his removal, and the appointment of a successor less ambitious. He is entitled "the chief apostle of the doctrine of the divine right of universal examination," and while they affirm, on the one hand, that it has been justified by the conclusive test of practical success, they congratulate the country that he will be obliged "for a time to suspend his indefatigable efforts for the assimilation of the civil and military system of England to his favourite Chinese pattern!" A little further on it is held out that "tehsildars selected by competitive examination will plunder the peasantry as much and as little as their less meritorious predecessors in office," and yet they own that Sir Charles Trevelyan is no abettor of the application of dangerous follies to India. There is the will to wound, although facts are opposed to the gratification of the malignant suggestion.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is a hard worker, that cannot be denied, and the Saturday sneerers who knew this, would not, it might be thought, deny that his labours have been practical and useful, but to make such an admission would not serve the end. They have, therefore, assigned as a reason for the apostle of competitive examination relaxing from the prosecution of the system here, that "the Government of Madras will provide ample food even

for that morbid greediness of work which alone suggests occasional doubts of Sir Charles Trevelyan's practical ability." Who suggests any doubt of Sir Charles Trevelyan's practical ability, or why any doubts should be suggested in the teeth of unexampled success, it is difficult to tell, but the touch is inimitable, and the insidiousness of the attack may well overcome the unwary. "The appointment, however, may be considered creditable to the Government, and it may not improbably be attended with beneficial results."

The character of Sir Charles as "an indefatigable and experienced administrator" is acknowledged, but to counteract and correct this the doubters are instructed that "the defect of Sir Charles Trevelyan's mind, or perhaps of his temperament, consists in a pertinacious fondness for experimental crotchets! while all his writings and answers to parliamentary commissioners show that his reasoning powers are disproportionately small in comparison with his practical energy." The consolation is, however, offered that "the customs of an Indian province will oppose a solid mass of resistance to gratuitous and fidgety innovations." This is language which would become a rival whose pretensions have been ignored by the head of the India Board, and which will be supported by the Madras civilians into whose Presidency a hateful Bengal man has been so cruelly intruded. It is not out of place for the organ of such sentiments to express an expectation that "the favourable anticipations suggested by Sir Charles Trevelyan's appointment may not be borne out by the result." Credit is assigned to Lord Stanley for the appointment, because some tribute to him is customary, for he is almost "one of us," and yet if Sir Charles Trevelyan be the man whose character is here sneeringly hinted at, the appointment is one which so far from doing credit to Lord Stanley is pregnant with danger to India.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's last labour of love for the establishment of the Roman alphabet in India does not escape the notice of the Jesuit party, who affirm that Eastern scholars and Indian officials seem to be irreconcilably divided on the question, and under these promising circumstances this and Sir Charles's other schemes are left to him for experiment.

The whole of this essay is in itself an experiment on public credulity, at the expense of a man whose services are not publicly known, and may, therefore, be misrepresented with some degree of safety in a journal which parades the small-talk of the offices to authenticate its title to authority. When Sir Charles Trevelyan retired from service in India he neither went into Parliament and sought the brilliant hazards of political life, nor did he turn his abilities to account as a commercial speculator. Unwilling to compromise his reputation, and unable to be idle, he accepted a subordinate official career at home, wherein the full honours and the remuneration awarded to him are limited, and where the ostensible merit of his labours must be enjoyed by his superiors. In taking such a step he was certainly not actuated by mercenary motives, nor did he show a want of proper spirit, and he has been rewarded by the achievement of new titles to success and by this last special tribute to his services. His administration of the Irish relief measures well attested his capacity, and gave him the opportunity, on the breaking out of the Russian war, of powerfully contributing to the organisation of our defective military administration, and of rendering essential services to his country. The man who, knowing this, likes to put forward "unroasted coffee" as the record of Sir Charles Trevelyan's career, is to be pitied. During that time his services were great and untiring, and perhaps his greediness of work might then be termed morbid, for he spared no personal sacrifice to satisfy the requirements of the service. Throughout the extensive ramifications of the Treasury jurisdiction the hand of Sir Charles Trevelyan is to be traced to an extent which so far gives a base for the imputations of usurpation of functions and excess of jurisdictions, but his reforms have been improvements in principle and in detail. The competitive examinations attest his successful prosecution of a great administrative change. Of a career so laborious it is impossible to compass the details, but

his propositions are neither experimental crotchets nor fidgety innovations. His propositions for the abolition of purchase of army commissions have been contested by sinister influences, but the accuracy of his calculations is at this very time being vindicated, and there is good prospect of the successful establishment of the plan. His share in the Roman alphabet agitation, so far from tending to compromise him, is in this day passing from experiment to realisation, and he will leave little behind him unfinished or unsuccessful.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

At the general meeting this week, the directors reported the satisfactory progress of the undertaking. Next month eighty miles will be open, except the bridges over the Taptee and the Nerbudda, which are necessarily works of time.

The company now have in possession land for a considerable extent of line, and the surveys of one hundred and seventeen miles of the Bombay extension have been completed, and received the sanction of the Bombay Government.

The Bombay Government is now paying greater attention to the Bombay and Baroda line, not only as a valuable commercial line, but for political purposes. The Bombay Government now send all soldiers for the interior up by railway from Bombay, and they are desirous of leaving the same facilities at other points on the coast. The Bombay and Baroda line will afford a northern port, and it is of particular value as commanding access up the Nerbudda valley, and thereby securing the great seats of military occupation and civil settlement, which will there be placed for the command of central India. At present, in the Vindhya and the other elevated ranges there is not even an invalid dépôt, but they are marked out for occupation, and will become of the greatest importance, commanding the communications between the Bombay Presidency and the valley of the Ganges, the railway for which is to run at the foot of the hills, from which it will receive numerous branches.

The Indian authorities at first considered railways as burthens upon the treasury and tasks imposed upon the Government, but now they begin to find the value of the system for military and political purposes. The short length of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Raneegunge has materially served to protect Bengal from insurrection, and has assisted in the defence of Behar, and has cooperated in the supply of troops to the seat of war. The Bombay Government now find that they can concentrate troops rapidly in the interior, and can, within a few hours, pour down on Bombay a large force.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

By the last mail there is very little news from the hill stations, and indeed news in our department generally is scanty.

For Kussowlee, the Rev. C. W. Cahusac has been appointed chaplain for two years.

Long leave in extension has been given to several residents at Simla, including Captain C. F. Fenwick and Lieutenant C. R. Blair. Assistant-surgeon D. C. McFall had been kept at Simla.

Colonel J. C. C. Gray has a year's leave at Mussoorie. Major C. S. Hutchinson and Lieutenant W. B. Gifford have had extended leave.

Brevet-Colonel R. Garrett has extended leave for Murree, but will proceed to England ultimately.

Ensign W. S. Nugent has had a short leave to Almorah.

The only announcement from Ootakamund is that Captain J. Gerrard has leave in continuation.

Captain A. D. Warden has been appointed to command the Munneepore Regiment.

Diamond Harbour has been provided with a register of deeds, Mr. G. D. Betts being appointed to that office.

Captain A. D. Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers, is appointed Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-West Provinces in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith.

The upper anicut of the Cawweny, we regret to say, has been carried away, branches have taken place in the embankments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and much loss of life and property has ensued.

The Flax Association of Dundee have issued a circular showing the grounds on which they demand the promotion of flax cultivation in India.

COMMERCIAL.

A NEW "HANSA" WANTED.

We have been reminded in the course of the week that the mighty Emperor of the French had given way to the iron masters and distillers of France in a bad cause. Against his own convictions and declarations he has maintained and increased the protective duties by which they are allowed unjustly to tax other Frenchmen. If commercial men can effect so much, even influencing the Emperor, in a bad cause, can they not effect more in a good one? It is, in fact, understood that in deference to them certain pacifying remarks have been made in the French Government journals. The French Government has become professedly peaceful in deference to the merchants. Powerful, however, as the commercial community of Europe may be, it was seriously alarmed and injured last week by the rumours of war in Italy. Against the consequences of such rumours it required to be assured as much as against the consequences of fire. It is liable to great damage from wanting such an assurance, which it cannot have unless it can command it by its own power. A problem now, therefore, arises for consideration of deep and lasting interest: Can peaceful commerce assure its own welfare against war, and the rumours of war, as it assures the separate portions of its property against the consequences of fire? A probable solution of the problem for the future may be found in the past, and, therefore, we briefly remind our commercial readers of the old "Hansa," and suggest the possibility of now forming a new one adapted to the circumstances of modern society.

The Hanseatic League, so called, says Mr. McCulloch, from the old Teutonic word "Hansa," signifying confederacy, "was an association in the thirteenth century of the principal cities of Germany for the better carrying on of commerce and for their mutual safety and defence." This confederacy, consisting of between sixty and eighty cities, several of which are now unknown, "contributed to introduce the blessings of civilisation into the North. It repressed piracy by sea and robbery by land." It had fleets and armies, admirals, generals, and politicians, all raised and paid by voluntary or self-imposed contributions, and amongst its members were some of the most enterprising and wealthy merchants of the age. When physical force was the prevailing rule of society, it could only put down robbery and wrong by the strong hand, and the "Hansa" was then necessarily an armed confederacy for the protection of trade. With success grew ambition, arrogance, and injustice, and, in common with many individuals and states, the "Hansa" adopted and used the arts it was established to resist. This hastened its decay. As Governments grew more enlightened, and took on themselves the duty of restraining by their organisation all violence but their own, its useful functions merged in them. As the peaceful arts and the moral habits it was originally established to defend and enforce became general, the reason for its separate existence ceased, and it died away. Open piracy by sea and robbery by land, which had been the practices of Governments, were in process of time put down by them, and then the Hanseatic League sank into oblivion. A similar confederacy for assuring trade against damage, acting on the principles prevalent in modern society, and practising only arts congenial to modern civilisation, might now possibly be formed and effect great benefits. It might guard the commercial community of Europe against such disasters as it actually suffered last week merely from rumours that it was threatened with still greater disasters.

Last Saturday we directed attention to the late rapid increase of trade in every part of the civilised world. Throughout society there is an irrepressible tendency to become more and more commercial. All men are in fact to some extent buyers and sellers, they are all in one sense traders and determine the property and possessions of each, and all by mutual exchange. Even the destroying classes have an interest in necessities, comforts, and luxuries being cheap and abundant. The interests of commerce, therefore, though sometimes called narrow and selfish, are now identical with all the best interests of society. In protecting their own interests com-

mercial men would really protect the interests of all.

It is so ordered at present that the men whose interests are more immediately injured by reports and rumours such as prevailed last week are precisely those whose services are most necessary to sovereigns, that they may successfully begin and carry on war. Great as has been the increase of revenue in all the states of Europe from expanding trade, it has not equalled the increase of expenditure. In the midst of peace most of the Governments of Europe have been running into debt, and they cannot raise a large additional revenue by taxation without provoking the discontent of their subjects, and endangering their thrones. They will all be disposed, therefore, to borrow; in fact, having no reserve of cash, and unable to command an immediate supply, they must borrow to begin war. Formerly capitalists and money-lenders found their accounts in encouraging a war expenditure, which made loans necessary, put money into their pockets, and secured them power over the future produce of their fellow-citizens. But circumstances are now changed. For the last thirty years the great capitalists, the opulent members of the Stock Exchange, the great banking firms, have found a more beneficial means of acquiring wealth. They have collected and supplied the capital for new industrial enterprises, railways, telegraphs, mail-packets, &c. &c., which are the pride and glory of modern civilisation. They have become the servants rather of peaceful progress than war-making obstruction; and find a greater advantage in promoting profitable undertakings than in contributing to waste and destruction. They have been accused of serving the cause of despotism, now they may, or rather must, serve the cause of freedom and peace. Why should they not, throughout Europe, come to a common resolution to refuse pecuniary support to any and every public disturber? The future payment of the annuities already charged on peaceful industry is implicated, and it is something like suicide for them to furnish the sinews of war to any belligerent. They would help to reduce, if not destroy, the value of the State securities they and their families hold. They justly set their faces against insurrection as destructive of property, and should, on the same ground, though with more forethought, oppose the oppression which goads men into insurrection. They should oppose also the legitimate war which carries with it excessive taxation and undermines the power of Government. They have been deemed the enemies of liberty—they have now an opportunity of at once defending their own interests and showing themselves to be its friends. They can command the continuance of peace, which experience has taught us is the best means of promoting and securing freedom.

What is true of moneyed capitalists is true of merchants; war impedes production and exchange, and checks or annihilates their business. They can only grow rich by exchanging produce. Whatever momentary advantage war may give to the owners and importers of saltpetre, the manufacturers of muskets, &c., many years of rapidly expanding trade have now convinced mercantile men that peace is much more favourable to their interest than war. Some gambling spirits may prefer the excitement of its hazards; some unobserving minds may point to the success of trade during the great French war, when a monopoly of colonies and a monopoly of new inventions made England prosperous in spite of war; but those who know of the disturbances in 1810, 1812, and are aware of the general degradation of the multitude which ensued between 1793 and 1815, are aware that the nation at large suffered much from that war, and that the gambling spirit then evoked has since been the parent of much fraud. What should prevent merchants who have correspondents in different countries, the one being necessary to the other, both having a common interest and being on terms of friendship—from coming to an understanding to oppose, by a clear statement of opinions, the war which is so ruinous to all? Their competitors and rivals, if they have any, are in their own country; their helpmates and friends are abroad. The wine-grower on the Garonne or the Douro, and the importing merchant on the Thames

or the Mersey, have a common interest in the continuance of the exchange by which both are enriched. The same principle is true of all the merchants and producers of different countries who trade with one another. To preserve peace is the common interest of merchants all over the world, and it would seem fitting that they should forcibly advocate its continuance and exert themselves to secure it. Everywhere they can influence public opinion; journals of every kind and description are now anxious to catch their views, to record their doings, and promote the success of trade. They exercise a great, though it be a silent, influence over the press, and through it, without putting themselves to much trouble or expense, may control the conduct of Government.

The "Hansa" now required is not a league of cities and towns, but of individuals living in different places, already in communication and having a common interest with one another. It would exercise a moral rather than a physical power. It would need neither armies nor fleets, neither generals, admirals, nor diplomatists, for there is neither open robbery nor piracy to suppress. It would have less to beat down violence than stifle it at its birth, which, wanting the support of the commercial classes, would never germinate into vigorous life. It would be able to prevent any ambitious despot from injuring by his capricious proceedings the industry by which they live. They know that wealth and power are born of industry and skill, and that the attempt to acquire them by conquering territory is a mere prejudice derived from the time when men lived, like the Red Indians, by the chase, and required many square leagues of land to subsist a family. The commercial classes may, therefore, on the soundest principles unite in different countries to keep in check the silly desire for territorial aggrandisement. Sovereigns themselves, indeed, have now become ashamed of this, and put forward some pretext of preserving order or promoting liberty for the gratification of their ambition. They are rarely, however, the friends of either, and are always to be distrusted when they propose to secure either by the sword. Better knowledge should now be enforced on them, and a league of commercial men to support the interests of commerce would be by its very existence an effectual teacher.

Such confederacies are very common amongst different classes, but in general the object of them is to erect a barricade against an individual Government, or extort from it some peculiar advantages. The clergy of all Christendom in former times formed a combination against all Governments. At the bottom of most of such combinations lies the idea that the Government is, or may be, an enemy, and must be compelled to be a friend, or must be resisted. Now, the merchants and moneyed capitalists continually find that certain proceedings of more than one Government are inimical to their welfare. Besides the war, now or recently threatened, they all suffer from tariffs, and alterations in tariffs, and from laws dealing too often with foreign trade, as if it were an injury to home trade. Commerce, as the commencement and growth of new enterprises and new interests, on which the old and established and sometimes barbarian interests look with apprehension, often requires especial protection. As the rule, Government is everywhere conservative, or attached to what is established, and is apt to treat trade, much of which is always new, as ignoble, and only now and then does it respect trade sufficiently to trust it with freedom. On all such matters, a modern Hansa might enlighten Government, and procure freedom for traffic as essential to the welfare of every people, and the growth of every state. Nor need such a confederacy, if common to the moneyed and commercial classes of every nation, fear any charge of want of patriotism; for the means by which it would promote its own welfare would effectually promote the welfare of every state. The classes we refer to have a natural and just ambition to make themselves powerful and respected, and they are now invited by the circumstances of the times to take a high and honourable place, as the promoters of peace and freedom, in the public estimation.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

The markets have all been quiet this week, and have all rather gone lower. To-day tea and oats are the only exceptions to the rule, and these two articles have been firm.

We have for the first time, in an extremely interesting circular concerning the grain-market published by Messrs. Horne and Watney, an attempt made to estimate the quantity in stock in London. These gentlemen say:—"We have taken the trouble to ascertain as carefully as possible the stocks of grain and flour here in warehouse on the 31st of December, 1858, and we are indebted to the public docks and private granary-keepers for their assistance. We estimate grain of all kinds, in round numbers, at 680,000 qrs.; of which, wheat, 230,000; barley, 60,000; oats, 320,000; rye, 11,000; maize, 23,000; beans, 16,000; peas, 7,400; the balance consisting of millet, dani, and tares. Foreign flour we estimate at about 21,000 barrels and 12,000 sacks. We cannot give English, as the Eastern Counties and South-Eastern Railways have declined to name their quantities; nor can they supply any comparison with the stock on hand in December, 1857, as no account was then taken. The present supply is, we think, large, and sufficient for several months' consumption. The wheat crop was fine last year, and the price of bread at present shows that the advantages of it are enjoyed by the people."

We have not very much to report from the manufacturing districts this week. The business done has been steady, but, with the exception of goods suited to the Indian market, not unusually large. The amount and character of the orders indicate pretty decisively that trade continues to increase, and that were it not for the discouraging rumours from the Continent the promises of a busy spring would have been amply realised. As a matter of course, the uncertainty respecting the continuance of continental peace has a serious effect on continental trade. Foreign buyers are not very plentiful, and manufacturers naturally feel some reluctance to involve themselves largely in foreign orders. Next week, it is hoped, will bring something rather more decided on the subject of possible hostilities. The prevailing impression in commercial circles is, that peace will not be broken for some time to come.

LIVERPOOL.—This has been rather a dull week for cotton. The number of bales has been restricted both for export and for speculation. The market for foreign wool has not been very brisk, parties who have stocks preferring to hold them back for the approaching public sales. The sales of Scotch wool have been restricted, but prices remain without sensible alteration.

MANCHESTER.—The favourable feature in the goods market is the continued cheering accounts from India. There is now no reasonable doubt that the very large amount of goods sent and bespoke for the Indian market is not greater than the demand is likely to prove. The latest advices all point to that fact, and, therefore, the incipient alarm of glutted markets may for the present be allowed to subside. The orders for India continue to keep the manufacturers actively employed. A large number of manufacturers and spinners have their hands full for a couple of months to come, but there are still large orders ready to be given out whenever the trade feels itself at liberty to enter into new contracts. The orders which have been issued are at full rates, and embrace all kinds of fabrics for the Indian markets. The home trade is not very active, but prices are firm. For the Continent, not many orders have been taken; but it is quite evident that a good deal of business might be expected if all parties were satisfied of the continuance of peace.

LEEDS.—The trade in cloth has not shown any material variation this week. The Cloth Halls have been tolerably well attended by buyers, and a fair trade at fair prices has been done both in wools and cloths. The majority of the manufacturers are well supplied with orders. The demand during the early part of the week ran on light fabrics and moderate priced goods principally; in ordinary cloths, however, a fair business has been done. The high price of wools, especially lustre wool, restricts business in the finer fabrics.

BRADFORD.—The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has recommended the formation of an association for the encouragement of the growth of long wool. In worsted yarns nothing new has turned up. Spinners are well employed, so are manufacturers on piece goods. Prices are well maintained. There appears to be a doubt whether the high price of lustre wool is owing to scarcity or to speculation. The subject will be considered fully and the doubts cleared up by investigation.

NOTTINGHAM.—The hosiery trade still continues very brisk, both as respects articles for foreign and home consumption. The operatives are in full work, at good wages. In the various frame-knitting districts the hosiery trade is reported to be active.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is still active, and the demand continues unchecked. Yarns are in demand, and spinners fully employed. The lace trade is dull, but improvement is looked for. Indeed, there has been rather more business done this week than usual.

BIRMINGHAM.—Business continues tolerably brisk in the hardware trade. In the iron districts a good deal is doing for foreign and colonial railways.

WIGAN.—We regret to state that strikes continue in some of the coal districts. At Ince Colliery some of the men on strike attempted to intimidate other colliers from working. The police were called out and the disaffected dispersed.

GLASGOW.—The cotton market has been steady, but sales have not been freely effected. The amount of the crop is the matter which has a retarding action on business, but not a very prejudicial one.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, of 3/ 10s. per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company, making the total dividend for the year 1858 amount to 6 per cent.

A special meeting of the Epsom and Leatherhead Railway Company is called for the 29th instant, to approve a proposed lease of the undertaking in perpetuity to the Brighton Railway Company.

A public meeting of the supporters of the Metropolitan Railway and City Terminus undertaking was held on Tuesday at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of ascertaining the steps taken by the committee appointed at the meeting held on the 1st December to carry out the scheme and generally to adopt measures for the commencement of immediate operations. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Pearson stated that an offer had been made to the contractors, who were the holders of 47,500 shares, which would enable them to retain these and carry out the undertaking, and suggested that the meeting should be adjourned to give the directors time to consider the proposal. A resolution was proposed and adopted that the directors should be empowered to agree to the proposal, provided it be carried out forthwith.

The contract for the works on the Eden Valley line has been let to Mr. B. Lawton, of Newcastle, for 75,000*l.*, and the line is to be completed by September, 1860.

The works on the West Somerset line, to connect the town of Taunton with the port and harbour of Watchett, and thence by steam open up communication with the Welsh coast, will shortly be commenced.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Illinois Central undertaking was held on Wednesday, to consider the prospects of the company. After some discussion, it was arranged that no formal resolutions should be moved, but that means should be taken to obtain further information from the company with respect to what prices the lands produced in proportion to their distance from the line, and other points, without which it was impossible to form a just idea of the undertaking.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company is called for the 19th February; that of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company for the 10th February, at Worcester; and that of the Royston and Hitchin Railway Company for the 14th February.

The state of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway revenue, owing to the transmission of troops and stores, has been extraordinarily favourable. The report of the traffic receipts for the week ending the 14th inst. show 9953*l.* against 5589*l.* in the corresponding week of last year.

From a decision in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, relating to the dispute between the London and Brighton and South-Western Railway Companies, it seems that the latter company cannot be excluded from using the joint station at Portsea for so much of their Portsmouth traffic as may come from or proceed to their own line at Godalming; but that it may be closed against the short traffic of the Portsmouth company.

The section of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway from Poona to Deksal, forty miles in advance in the direction of Sholapoor, was opened for traffic on the 15th inst. For the present no night trains will run.

A deputation from Preston respecting the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, on Thursday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

EAST KENT RAILWAY.—Operations have commenced at Lydden-hill. One of the contractors next week will have about a hundred and fifty men at work. The tunnel will be about one mile and a half in length, and is to be completed in eighteen months.

NEW SPANISH LINE.—At Madrid, on the 11th inst., the draught of a law was proposed to the Cortes by M. Montesinos for the construction of a railroad to connect Madrid with Portugal by Badajoz. The line had been already voted by the Constituent Assembly, but the new plan proposes to facilitate this important construction by augmenting the subsidy to be paid to the company that may undertake it.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—It is announced that the section of the railway from Mezdion to Argentan, on the Western Railway, will be opened to the public on the 1st of

February next. This will complete the section from Mans to Mezdion, and thus connect the two great lines of Normandy and Brittany. The Council of State has adopted the line along the coast for the railway to be constructed between Rennes and Brest.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mincing-lane, Friday Evening.

IN one or two of the leading products the dealings have been upon a more extended scale, but in the aggregate the week's business sums up about the usual average. The home demand is very steadily maintained in most markets, and in some a better export inquiry has been experienced. These requirements are in nearly all cases freely met, but supplies are by no means pressed, and current values are consequently very firmly and evenly supported. The continental markets, for the primary articles of consumption, give promise of seasonable demand thence, as soon as the navigation is open, but until then but few orders can be expected. From producing countries the reports have a somewhat doubtful aspect, short supplies in the interior being still alluded to, whilst somewhat large shipments are taking place simultaneously. Altogether, there is little either in the immediate or prospective position of supply and demand to disturb the steady current of trade, or to lead to any material fluctuations in market values.

CORN.—The corn trade has been checked by the untoward state of the weather. Samples of wheat having come to market in bad condition, from the humidity of the atmosphere, have been difficult of sale, and have receded 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr., not only at Mark-lane, but at most of the provincial markets also. Upon really prime dry qualities but little, if any, reduction can be quoted, and the supplies of all descriptions from the home counties have been exceedingly moderate. Choice old white wheat is still quoted 50*s.* to 52*s.*; prime dry new, 47*s.* to 49*s.*; runs, 45*s.* to 46*s.*; choice old red, 44*s.* to 45*s.*; prime dry new, 43*s.* to 44*s.*; runs, 41*s.* to 42*s.*; inferior, 37*s.* to 38*s.* per qr. The sale of foreign was necessarily influenced by the heaviness in the market for English, and only limited parcels were disposed of. Prime Dantzic, 54*s.* to 55*s.*; good mixed, 50*s.* to 52*s.*; Brabant and Lovaine white, 45*s.* to 46*s.*; red, 43*s.* to 44*s.*; French red, 41*s.* to 43*s.*; St. Petersburg, 40*s.* to 41*s.*; Archangel, 34*s.* to 35*s.* per quarter. Flour has met but a slow demand, and although general quotations are retained, buyers have, in some cases, had the turn of the market in their favour. The top price of town made is 40*s.*; country households, 32*s.* to 34*s.*; seconds, 29*s.* to 30*s.*; Norfolks, 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* per sack. The arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail were 10,939 sacks, and the deliveries 11,895 sacks. Grinding barley of the better grades have realised 6*d.* advance. Fine malting samples are scarce and dear, and medium qualities, of which the supplies are moderate, command a better sale, at fully late rates. Choice new ware malt brings 67*s.*; ship samples, 55*s.* to 65*s.*, according to quality. The arrivals by Eastern Counties Rail have been 11,371 quarters, and the deliveries 10,983 quarters. Beans have sold more freely at a partial advance of 1*s.* per quarter. Peas are in moderate demand for stock feeding, but white boilers are dull of sale, and rather cheaper, partly in consequence of the mildness of the weather. The supplies of oats having been lessened materially, higher prices by 6*d.* to 1*s.* per quarter have been obtained, especially for really good corn.

CORN ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	qrs. 5376	—	10,498
Barley	" 4212	—	6910
Malt	" 18,154	—	18,154
Oats	" 6295	—	10,525
Beans	" 686	—	1655
Peas	" 815	—	815
Flour	sks. —	—	—
Ditto	brls. —	—	—

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	3222	at	44 10
Barley	908	"	34 1
Oats	1406	"	24 8
Beans	452	"	36 8
Peas	174	"	44 4

SEEDS.—The week's imports comprise 9300 qrs., of which 6650 are East India; 1850 Black Sea, and 200 Mediterranean, but fifteen cargoes, together 40,000 qrs., have reached the coast from the Black Sea and Azoff, which have rather damped the market. Five of the cargoes were sold yesterday at 52*s.* to 53*s.* 8*d.*, delivered U. K. On the spot Bombay is 55*s.* to 56*s.* 6*d.*, and Calcutta, 52*s.* to 53*s.* per qr. With the continued favourable weather for the growing Rapeseed crops on the Continent, holders are more disposed to sell, and fine sound Calcutta seed offers at 52*s.* to 53*s.*; fine Bombay, 63*s.* to 64*s.* 6*d.*, inferior to good, 45*s.* to 56*s.* Linseed cakes are in limited demand, but firmly held: barrels at 10*l.* to 10*l.* 8*s.*, bags 9*l.* 15*s.*, fine Western, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*

POTATOES.—The supplies are pretty good, and the

sale steady at the quotations; York Regents, 80s. to 100s.; Scotch, 70s. to 80s.; Cups, 50s. to 60s.; Dunbar Regents, 85s. to 90s.; Cups, 70s. to 75s.; French, 45s. to 65s. per ton.

Hops.—Choice qualities continue in active demand at improving rates, but low and middling descriptions remain without quotable change.

LIVE STOCK.—Increased supplies of beast and sheep, with a limited demand, caused a reduction of 2d. per stone at Monday's market; and although the trade was rather better on Thursday, the decline was not recovered. Veal met a good demand throughout, and the little on offer sold readily at 4d. to 8d. per stone advance. The following were the numbers at market, and prices currently quoted:—

MONDAY.			
Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
4,100	19,800	98	178
3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
THURSDAY.			
789	2,180	180	150
3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.

PROVISIONS.—The dead meat markets are well supplied with beef and mutton, for which the demand is very sluggish and prices barely sustained. Veal is comparatively scarce and dear. Pork is still unsaleable. This morning's quotations were for beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per stone, by the carcase.

SUGAR.—Grainy and strong refining sugars have met an increased demand from the home trade, and an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. advance has in many cases been realised. Low soft qualities are still without improvement. The stock of West India being much reduced, but a small and comparatively indifferent assortment has been placed on show, and the business has consequently been chiefly in East India descriptions. Floating cargoes have also been more in request, both for the Continent and outports, and altogether the market has had a more animated tone. The principal transactions have comprised 1800 cks. West India, at 38s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. for low to good yellow Barbadoes; 41s. to 44s. 6d. for crystallised Barbice; and proportionate rates for other descriptions. 14,109 bgs. Madras, S. K. A., white, 49s.; yellow, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; low to good middling grainy yellow, 42s. to 44s. 10,876 bgs. Bengal, grainy yellow, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; Benares, 45s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Gurrattah date, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. 500 bgs. Cossipore, 48s. 6d. to 50s.; low to fine yellow, 41s. 6d. to 47s.; 6400 bgs. Penang, brown, 38s. to 39s.; low to middling yellow, 38s. 6d. to 42s. 4000 bxs. Havannah (out of about 10,000 bxs. brought to auction), low to good yellow, 41s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; brown, 38s. 6d. to 40s.; florets bought in at 48s. to 50s. 350 casks Cuba Muscovado at 39s. to 40s. for brown, and 40s. 6d. to 42s. for yellow. Eight floating cargoes, viz. two Havannah, 27s. for No. 10 and 31s. for No. 13; three Paraiba at 24s. 1d. to 25s. and 27s.; one brown Rio Grande at 24s. 6d.; one fine brown Bahia (duty paid), for refining here, at 40s. 6d. and one Maroim, at 25s. 9d. The refined goods market has not varied, a moderate demand having been experienced at late rates.

COFFEES.—Fine colony plantation kinds continue to command high prices, but low and middling qualities have sold on slightly easier terms. At public sales 550 cks. 185 bbls. 108 bgs. were disposed of. Low mid. to good mid. at 67s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; fine marks, 87s. to 98s.; 2500 bgs. native Ceylon, good ordinary clean, 51s. to 51s. 6d.; doubtful as to condition, 49s. 6d.; and unclean, 48s. 6d.; superior bold, picked, 55s. to 59s. per cwt.; 278 bbls. 671 half-bales Alexandrian mocha partly sold at 71s. to 76s. being about late rates. In other East Indian coffees but little is doing, Brazil is firmly held, and 1854 bgs. in auction were bought in at 44s. per cwt. Floating cargoes meet some inquiry, and one of 2700 bgs. St. Domingo has been sold for a near port at 47s. 6d. per cwt. insured in Hamburg. The clearances progress steadily. On the Continent the markets are firm, generally. Crop estimates from Batavia, by advices dated 24th November, calculate a deficiency of 100,000 piculs. To-day a cargo Rio sold at 47s. 6d. for the Continent.

TEA.—The overland letters, mentioning a rise in the price of tea at the Chinese ports, consequent upon short supplies reported in the interior, imparted a better tone to this market, and prices have moved up 4d. per lb. Public sales of 21,000 pkgs. passed off with spirit, and some 8500 pkgs. found buyers. Common congou is now quoted 11½d. to 1s.

COCOA.—The market remains inactive, and some parcels Guayaquil in public sale were withdrawn without eliciting a bid.

RICE.—Low qualities have found an active sale, about 60,000 bgs. having changed hands at 8d. to 6d. advance. Rangoon, 6s. 1d. to 7s.; pale, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Madras, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 6d.; Bengal, only small parcels have been placed.

SALTREZINE.—About 2000 bgs. were disposed of early in the week, at full prices. These orders were partly to fill up Government contracts, and as others are yet known to be open, holders of suitable descriptions are comparatively firm, but the position of the market is not regarded as very promising, as the last accounts from

Calcutta give a stock of 5000 tons, besides which there are 3700 tons on the way, and 3000 tons in stock here, whilst prices are much above an average. To-day, however, the stone was strengthened by a report that although the stock at Calcutta was heavy, the shipments by the present mail were light.

SPICES.—A large business has again been effected in black pepper at steady prices. Alleppy, 4d. to 4½d.; Sumatra, 3½d. to 4d. for good clean; and 3½d. to 3d. for grey; White is rather easier; Singapore having sold at 8d. to 8½d. Small sales of pimento were made at late rates. First pile Cassia Lignea sold 99s. to 100s., and second at 95s. to 96s. In other spices the dealings have been unimportant and prices unaltered.

FRUIT.—Heavy public sales have depressed the market for low qualities of currants, damaged having sold at 29s.; fine fruit is, however, steady in value. Valencia raisins of tender quality have sold for export at moderate rates.

SAGO. is 6d. to 1s. cheaper, owing to increased supply. Grey to fine small grain, 15s. 9d. to 20s.; fine medium and large, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; flour, 15s. 6d.

INDIGO.—Low and middling qualities in request; fine meet little inquiry. 500 snrs. Guatemala realised 3s. 6d. to 7s. 2d., being 4d. to 6d. advance on the October prices for ord. and mid. qualities, and par to 3d. advance on good and fine. For the sales of the 8th, only 2200 chests are as yet declared.

COCHINEAL.—Heavy supplies have been cleared off at full terms to 1d. advance, but to-day the market was barely so firm.

DRUGS.—Camphor has risen to 70s. to 72s. per cwt. Castor-oil is ½d. per lb. cheaper.

COTTON.—The trade continues dull, and prices weak. At Liverpool 44,210 bales sold during the week, fair uplands showing a decline of ½d. per lb. The week's imports were 56,837, and the present stock is 345,800 bales. In London only 120 bales are recorded as having changed hands. Quotations are therefore nominal.

HEMP.—Russian has improved to 29½. 15s. for clean St. Petersburg. East India kinds remain inactive. Jute has sold in small quantity at barely late rates.

METALS.—Manufactured iron is unaltered in value. Scotch pig is moved up to 53s. 9d. to 54s. Copper is as last quoted. Lead a slow sale, without change in price. 600 tons spelter sold to-day at 22½. 15s. for spring delivery. After touching 133½, Banca tin closes at 132½, and Straits 130½, prices coming lower from Holland. Tin plates are 6d. per box higher.

OILS.—The supplies of linseed exceed the demand for the moment, and on the spot 29½. to 29½. 5s. is the quotation. For monthly deliveries up to June 29½. 10s. is asked. Rape oil is purchased sparingly, and is barely so firm. Foreign refined is worth 46½. 10s. to 47½; brown, 43½; English brown, 41½; Bombay ground nut or Gingelly, 34½. 10½. to 35½; Madras, 39½; Niger, 35½. Olive is difficult of sale; Gallipoli offers at 50½, Spanish at 48½, and Mogador at 44½. 10s. to 45½. Cocoa nut firm at the late advance: Ceylon, 39½; Cochín, 40½. to 43½; fine palm readily commands 41½. 10s. Sperma oil has advanced to 98½, the demand from the cotton spinners being large; head matter is held at 105½; common fish oils are neglected; pale southern quoted 84½; pale seal, 36½; cod, 31½. 10s. to 32½.

TALLOW.—On Monday we had a very short delivery, and but few orders for consumption, which caused a very flat market and a slight decline in price, but, with the large delivery on Tuesday, the market at once recovered its former tone and price, and has continued firm all through the week, though fresh orders for consumption have not been so plentiful as in former weeks. A considerable speculative business was done in the early part of the week, principally for forward delivery, and there are now few sellers for March, even at 53s. 6d., some still thinking a large oversold account still exists for March. To-day the orders are more plentiful, and the market firm. 58s. 8d. spot; 58s. 8d. January and March; 58s. 6d. March, buyers; 52s. April-June, and October-December. The public sales of 300 casks to-day went off quietly, nearly all selling. Australian sheep, 58s. 6d.; South American, 51s. 9d. to 53s. 8d. St. Petersburg letters to 30th December, 1858, O.S.:—Tallow-market firmer. 167½ to 166½ offered for August, Y.O. no transactions reported; in loco, 200 casks done at 164, and 300 casks 165, cash; 161 cash offered for June at 168, with 10½ down; 100 casks offered out. Exchange, 86½ to £. Town tallow, 55s.; rough fat, 2s. 10d.; melted stuff, 88s. 6d.

TURPENTINE.—There have been no arrivals of crude; for about 500 bbls. very indifferent quality, 10s. per cwt. was accepted; good is held for 10s. 6d. Spirits in moderate request at 40s. 6d. to 41s. for American barrels.

PORT OF LONDON.—During the past week the trade of the port has shown rather more activity; 181 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports. There were 7 from Ireland, and 251 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 101, and those cleared to 85, besides 26 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were three vessels—viz., 1 to Adelaide of 709 tons, 1 to Port Phillip of 768 tons, 1 to Swan River of 610 tons, making a total of 2187 tons.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MONEY is easier, and the best bills are discounted at 2 per cent. The difficulty of finding employment for it is enhanced by the uneasy state of the relations between France and Austria, and by the less confidence now inspired by the Emperor of the French. A loan for Austria for 6,000,000, to be negotiated by the Rothschilds, is spoken of, and should it be brought forward here, it may increase a little the demand for money. At present business is so little animated that it is not immediately likely to make a demand for much capital.

In the Stock Exchange money is quite a drug, and is freely lent at 1 per cent. There people shrug up their shoulders at the Austrian loan, and doubt whether it will be well received. Sales of Consols by the agent of the eminent capitalist mentioned as connected with the loan, have kept the Consols market flat to-day, which otherwise, from the purchases of the public, would have a tendency upwards. In general, the funds have been much quieter this week than last. To day the market has been flat and uneasy, varying, however, only between 96 6-8ths and 7-8ths. In the early part of the day the telegraph brought an improvement at the Paris Bourse of 15 centimes in the Three per Cents., which contributed to the firmness of our market; but a later despatch brought an equal decline in the French Threes, and the market here closed heavy. There is, however, not much interest attached to these slight and temporary variations.

A great increase is noticed in the receipts of the Lombard-Veneto line, occasioned, most probably, by the movements of the Austrian troops, and if they all have to move back, the gain may be repeated; but such temporary spurts of prosperity cannot compensate for the general interruption of traffic occasioned even by rumours of war. The settlement for the company is likely to take place at Paris on the 3rd, and London on the 4th, of February.

It appears by a correspondence which has been sent to us, but for which we cannot find room, between Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co. and the Earl of Malmesbury, that it is doubtful in their minds whether or not the American Government is aware that our coasting trade is open to American ships, and the Foreign Secretary has undertaken to instruct the Minister at Washington to inquire of the United States Government, and seize the opportunity of urging on that Government the justice and good policy of conceding corresponding advantages to British vessels in American waters. Had these gentlemen and the Foreign Secretary attended to the communication lately made by Mr. Fenwick, M.P., to the Sunderland Shipowners' Society, they would have had no doubt that the American Government and the American merchants are well acquainted with the fact that our coasting trade is open to American ships; but there exists in our ports a system of exceptional privileges in favour of British vessels, which at least serves foreigners as a pretext for not opening their coasting trade to our shipping. In the Tyne, at Dublin, Bristol, Hull, &c., ships and goods belonging to freemen are exempt from river and other dues which foreigners must pay. On this account the French Government would not open the coasting trade of France to our shipping, and no doubt the same reason operates in the United States.

Several of the Joint-Stock Banks have held their annual meetings this week: the Unity to-day. By the end of next week all the banks will probably have held their meetings, and we shall then give our readers a complete synopsis of the reports of these companies. We reprint several of them in our present number, from which it will appear that the Joint-Stock banking business is just now in a most flourishing position.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the St. Katherine Dock Company, a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the six months, as recommended in the directors' report, was agreed to.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the London and County Bank is convened for the 8th February.

The annual meeting of the North British Australasian Company is called for the 31st inst., when a dividend is to be declared.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the London and Westminster Bank was held on Wednesday. The net profits for the six months amount to 86,350*l.*, and to this have been added 19,852*l.*, forming the unappropriated balance of the previous half-year and the 10,000*l.* reserved in December, 1857, for contingencies, making a total of 106,202*l.* From this sum interest has been paid on the surplus fund at 5 per cent., and a dividend is now declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, besides the bonus of 6 per cent., leaving a balance of 12,073*l.* to be added to the surplus fund. The total distribution for the last six months is at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. The report was unanimously passed.

A second special general meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia is called for the 4th February, to confirm the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 10th instant.

The half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Australian Investment Company is called for the 28th instant, and will be made special, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital by the issue of new stock.

The general meeting of shareholders of the London Joint-Stock Bank was held on Thursday. Including 32,370*l.* brought forward, there is a balance of 107,700*l.*, out of which a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1*l.* per share were declared, leaving 10,200*l.* to be added to the guarantee fund. This distribution is at the rate of no less than 32½ per cent. per annum for the last six months. Including the payments for the previous six months, the dividend for the whole year 1858 becomes 27½ per cent. and considerably exceeds that of any other bank. The directors' report was unanimously carried.

At a special general meeting of proprietors of the Bank of London, the gross profits for the half-year were stated at 24,139*l.* After deducting 2508*l.* for rebate, expenses, and other charges, a balance of net profit remains of 11,891*l.*, from which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared, leaving 4391*l.* to be carried forward. The directors' report was unanimously adopted.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	33,035,670	Government debt..	11,015,100
		Other securities...	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	18,560,670
		Silver bullion.....	—
	£33,035,670		£33,035,670
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000		Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	10,698,807
Reserve.....	3,248,430	Other Securities.....	16,507,901
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,260,269	Notes.....	12,044,485
Other deposits.....	14,943,727	Gold and Silver Coin.....	625,599
Seven Day & other Bills.....	866,366		
	£39,876,792		£39,876,792

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
Dated the 20th day of January, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Commercial Bank was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the bank, Lothbury. Mr. Mark Hunter, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The secretary read the following report and balance-sheet:—

"The directors have now to lay before the shareholders of the bank the balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1858, showing a net profit (including 1991*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* brought forward from the last half-year) of 13,822*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, after paying all expenses and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. The directors propose to declare a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 31st instant. The dividend will require 9000*l.*, and after allowing 8420*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for rebate on current bills not yet due, there will remain a balance of 1401*l.* 2*s.* to be carried forward to the present half-year.

"Balance-sheet.—Dr.: Capital subscribed, 1,500,000*l.*; capital paid-up, 20*l.* each on 15,000 shares, 800,000*l.*; guarantee fund, 75,000*l.*; balance due to the customers of the bank, 902,884*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; balance of undivided profit, 80th June, 1858, 1891*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; net profit for the half-year ending December 31st, 1858, after paying income-tax and deducting all charges and expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, 12,430*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; balance carried down, together, 13,822*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*—Total, 1,291,706*l.* 7*s.* Cr.: Cash in the bank and at call at the Bank of England, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, and Government Securities, 285,045*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; bills discounted, loans on stock, and other securities, 1,008,061*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; strong-room fittings,

and furniture (premises held on lease), 3000*l.*—Total, 1,291,706*l.* 7*s.*

"Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858, 9000*l.*; rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account, 3,420*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; balance carried to next half-year, 1401*l.* 2*s.* Total, 13,822*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Balance brought down, 13,822*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*—Total, 13,822*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*"

The Chairman remarked, in moving the adoption, upon the low rate of interest, and in face of that fact it was impossible to expect large dividends without an increase of business. He was sorry to say the business of the bank had not increased; but if it had not increased in quantity it had in quality, as the current balances of customers were returning to a point which very nearly equalled the deposits in interest. The dividend, though not large, was safe, while the stability and securities of the bank could not be surpassed by any other joint-stock bank in London.

Mr. Underwood seconded the motion, advocating a reduction of the capital of the bank.

The report was adopted without discussion, and the dividend having been declared, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE CITY BANK.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern; Sir R. W. Carden in the chair.

The report and statement of accounts were as follows:—

"The Directors have the gratification to report that the business of the bank has, throughout the past half-year, continued the same steady course of extension which has marked its progress from the commencement of its operations; and they have the pleasure to announce that, notwithstanding the low rate of interest which has prevailed during the whole period to which the accompanying accounts relate, they are enabled, after paying all the current expenses of the establishment, and making a liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, to declare the usual dividend of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to carry forward the sum of 6982*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to the credit of the new profit and loss account, for disposal at the end of the financial year.

"Liabilities and Assets, on the 31st Dec., 1858.—Dr: To capital paid-up, viz., 50*l.* per share on 6000 shares, 300,000*l.*; to amount of reserved fund, 30,000*l.*; to amount due by the bank, 1,749,747*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* To profit and loss for the balance of that account, viz.:—Surplus profit brought forward from last half-year, 2591*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; since added, 24,884*l.* 4*s.*; together, 27,475*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; total, 2,107,222*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Cr.: By Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds, 204,918*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; by other securities, including bills discounted and loans, 1,737,980*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; by building, furniture, and fixtures, 29,490*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; by cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call, 134,833*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; total, 2,107,222*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

"Profit and Loss Account.—Dr: To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, allowance for bad, doubtful debts, income-tax, &c., 10,093*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; to amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due, 2899*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; to dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon 300,000*l.*, the amount of paid-up capital on 6000 shares, 7500*l.*; to undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account, 6982*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; total, 27,475*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Cr.: By balance brought down, viz. surplus profit brought forward from last half-year, 2591*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; since added, 24,884*l.* 4*s.*; total, 27,475*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*"

The Chairman said there was nothing for him to do but to repeat the statement in the report with regard to the steady course of extension which had marked the history of the bank from the commencement. Mention was made in the report of the low rate of interest which had recently prevailed. Of course the meeting was aware that a low rate of interest was rather against deposits. The public were very well satisfied to leave their money in a bank if they could get 3 or 4 per cent. on deposits, but when the rate of interest was reduced to 1½ or 2 per cent. they naturally looked out for some investment which would yield a better return. He should be very happy to answer any question which might be put to him with regard to any part of the report. It must be satisfactory to the meeting that while the board recommended the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from 7500*l.* of profit made during the half-year, there was an item almost as large to be carried forward to the succeeding half-year. It would be recollected that the directors had thought it necessary to arrange that 5 per cent. should be divided in January, the surplus, whatever it might be, being left for division at the July meeting. They would now carry forward to the next half-year very nearly as much as it was proposed to divide, and he need not tell them how much they might have divided if they had taken all the profits fairly and honestly earned during the past half-

year. With these observations he would sit down, only repeating that he should be happy to answer any questions which might be put to him.

A pause having ensued, and no question being put, The Chairman, after observing that he was glad to find that the report was considered so satisfactory, moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Cameroux, and carried unanimously.

A resolution was then passed, authorising the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum on and after Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Thanks were then voted severally to the chairman and directors, the manager, Mr. White, and the auditors, Mr. W. Anning and Mr. Owen Lewis, after which the meeting separated.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 18.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES KING, Newington-causeway, silkmercer.
WILLIAM ROBERTS, King's Lynn, grocer.
WILLIAM DAVIES, sen., Baldock, Hertfordshire, baker.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY JONES and HENRY DERMOT DEMPSEY, Liverpool, shipbuilders.
WILLIAM TITTERINGTON, Liverpool, wine dealer.
LEWIS McIVER, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. RENNIE, Glasgow, wholesale fancy warehouseman.
A. FROOD, Glasgow, draper.
D. CAW, Milnab, near Crief, farmer.
D. RENWICK, Greenlaw, Berwickshire, cattle dealer.

Friday, January 21.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ROBERT SPEEK, Oldham, tailor.
RICHARD ROTHWELL and WILLIAM JAMES ROTHWELL, Rochdale, manufacturers.
JAMES GOULDING, Carlisle, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM STONE HAYES, Liverpool, outfitter.
DUNCAN R. B. LIDDLE, Princes-street, Leicester-square, wine merchant.
GEORGE COTTON, Rochester, builder.
JAMES MOUNT, bobbin manufacturer.
WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, Moretonhampstead, Devonshire, linendraper.
HENRY SMITH and HENRY MILLS, Chester, printers.
WILLIAM HENRY TURNER, Bishopsgate-street Without, draper.
JAMES AGNIS CHURCHILL, Colchester, veterinary surgeon.
THOMAS SAMUEL WATSON, Tonbridge-wells, grocer.
WILLIAM PRANGLEY, Salisbury, music seller.
ROBERT DAVIS REA, St. George's-road, Southwark, horse dealer.
RICHARD HICKS, Camden-town, coal merchant, petition for arrangement.
WILLIAM A. LAMPRELL, Long-lane, Smithfield, builder.
GEORGE F. WHITE, BERNARD COURTNEY, and SAMUEL TRIGGE, Mark-lane, wine merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GEORGE GAUL, Glasgow, spirit merchant.
GEORGE HENDERSON, Edinburgh, coppersmith.
WILLIAM FRASER, Perth, writer.
SIR RICHARD GETHIN, Bart., formerly of Sligo, now of Innerleithen, Peebles.

THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Some idea of the enormous commerce of the American lakes may be gathered from the following notice of Lieutenant Maury's lecture in the *Detroit Advertiser*:—"In his lecture in Detroit, on Thursday evening, Lieutenant Maury stated, upon the authority of Colonel Graham, to the department at Washington, that the shipping and commerce of Lake Michigan amount to 218,000,000 dols. He also states that the value of the shipping and commerce passing over the St. Clair Flats averages daily, for 230 days of each year, 1,128,223 dols. At this estimate 112 vessels, valued with their cargoes at 10,000 dols. each, must pass over the Flats daily. He states the value of the lake commerce to be 200,000,000 dols. to each lake, except Lake Erie, which is estimated at 300,000,000 dols. Another statement made by the Lieutenant was that if the supply of the lakes were cut off, and evaporation stopped, it would require an outlet as large as the Mississippi river 112 years to exhaust the water of the lakes."

INSURANCE IN HOLLAND.—In the Second Chamber of Holland, a bill has been presented regulating the conditions on which foreign insurance companies may be authorised in Holland. One of the stipulations to be insisted on is, that each company keeps a special agent in the country to represent it.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.—The new Dock Board has resolved to apply to Parliament for powers to borrow 300,000*l.* for the purpose of improving and extending the docks. The chairman stated, as an evidence of the satisfactory condition of the estate, that the receipts of the Board for 1858 had exceeded those of 1857 by 500*l.*, though the returns in 1857 were greater than had previously been experienced.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

No. of shares				Name of Company.				London.				No. of shares				Name of Company.				London.			
No.	Amount	paid up.		T.	F.	No.	Amount	paid up.	T.	F.	No.	Amount	paid up.	T.	F.	No.	Amount	paid up.	T.	F.			
94543	12	10	Ambergate, &c	6½	6½	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ per ct.	48810	20½	13	Ditto New	d3½	d3½								
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire, and	68	68	7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent.	103	103	all	Ditto Bonds 1876	108	108								
			Cheshire Junction	95	95½	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 and 7 p.c.	118	118		Ditto 1873 without op.	108	108								
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	87	86	Stock	100	100	— Class B, 6 per cent.	112	112		Ditto 5½ p. ct., 1877, ditto	100	100								
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	49	49	Stock	100	100	— Class C, 7 per cent.	117	117	25000	20	Madras guar. 4½ per cent.	18½	18½							
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	17	17	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per	116	116	25000	20	Ditto ditto do.	20½	20½							
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	63	63½	Stock	100	100	cent., No. 1.	134	134	50000	20	Ditto 4½ per cent. Extension	19½	19½							
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	48	48	Stock	100	100	— No. 2.	85	85	50000	20	Ditto Third ditto	p4	p4							
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	32	31	Stock	100	100	— New 6 per cent.	123	123	25000	20	Ditto Fourths ditto	p4	p4							
Stock	100	100	— class B	15	15	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 per cent.	113	113	25000	20	Scinde	p1	p1							
28000	25	25	East Kent	97	97	Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	108	108	25000	20	Ditto	2½	2½							
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	60	70	Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. Redeemable at			25000	20	Ditto New	guaranteed								
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	30	31	Stock	100	100	10 per cent. pm.			25000	20	Ditto Punjab	5 per cent.								
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	106	105½	Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. do.			30000	10	Trinidad (limited) Scrip.	p4	p4							
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	91	90				Great Southern and Western														
			A stock	135	134	Stock	100	100	(Ireland), 4 per cent.	100		50000	10										
Stock	100	100	B stock	106	106	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 5 per cent	94	94	42500	5	Antwerp and Rotterdam	5	5							
Stock	100	100	Great Southern and Western (I.)	56½	56½	Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4½ per cent.	88	88	82939	20	Belgian Eastern Junction	1½	1½							
Stock	100	100	Great Western	92	92	Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.	145	145	500000	20	Dutch Rhenish	d4½	d4½							
18000	50	50	Lancashire and Carlisle	p13½	p13½	Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per			100000	20	Eastern of France	27½	27½							
18000	16½	14½	— Thirds	98½	98½	Stock	100	100	cent.					Great Luxembourg Constituted	7½	7½							
24000	16½	15	— New Thirds	d4	d4	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar.	113392	4	4	Shares										
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	98½	98½	Stock	100	100	6 per cent.	26595	20	20	Obligations										
49444	16	6	E 167.	d4	d4	Stock	100	100	London and S.W. late Third	400000	16	16	Namur and Liege	3½	3½								
£7500	9	7	— 97. shares	d4	d4	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln,	265000	20	20	Northern of France	37½	37½								
11900	11½	11½	London and Blackwall	6	6½	Stock	100	100	3½ per cent.	300000	20	20	Paris and Lyons	34	34								
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and South C.	112½	114	Stock	100	100	— 6½.	27000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	53	53								
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	96½	97½	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, 6 p. ct. Stk.	83334	5	5	Royal Danish										
244000	12½	7½	— Eighthths	d4	d4	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm., 6 per ct.	31000	20	20	Royal Swedish										
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	94½	95	Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. pref.	105	105	10	Sambre and Meuse	7½	7½								
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	39½	39½	Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent.	114	114	10	— 5½ per cent. Pref.	9½	9½								
50000	70	3	Metropolitan	102½	102½	Stock	100	100	North British	26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	6	6								
Stock	100	100	Middlesex	76	76	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick, 4 per	300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	24½	24½								
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	143393	17	8½			— York, H. and S. purchase	par	p1												
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (I.)	12½	13	60872	25	10	North Staffordshire	24½	24½	20000	25	19	Australian Agricultural	36	36						
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	67	67	58500	20	20	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver-	125	125	50000	10	all	Australian Royal Mail	1	1						
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	d3	d3	Stock	100	100	hampton 6 per cent.	350	1000	all	Atlantic Telegraph (Limited)	270	270								
60000	50	34	Northern Counties Union	63	63½	Stock	100	100		6000	50	all	British and Irish Mag. Tel. A.	42	42								
Stock	100	100	North British	93	94	Stock	100	100	Scottish North-Eastern Aberdeen	3261	20	all	Do. B. 7 per cent. till 1862.	21	21								
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern — Berwick	d4	d1	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent.	17139	100	32½	Do. C.	15	15								
£4115	25	16½	— G. N. E. Purchase	49	49	Stock	100	100	— 7 per cent. 6 Pref. Stock	8915	100	all	Canada										
Stock	100	100	— Leeds	77½	78	Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent. Pref. Stock	11	11	200000	5	all	Crystal Palace	1½	1½						
Stock	100	100	— York	103	103	20000	10	10	South Devon, Annuities 10s.	106	106	30000	5	all	Do. Preference	5½	5½						
163500	20	17½	North London	d4½	d4½	Stock	100	100	South Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	34364	9	all	Eur. and Amer. Steam (Limited).	2	2								
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	32	33	20654	20	20	South Yorkshire, 4 per cent. guar.	19	19	80000	20	all	Eastern Steam								
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolvn.	115	115							700000	St. 100	Electric Telegraph	110	110							
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	28½	28½				BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			40000	1	all	Electric Telegraph of Ireland								
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen Stk.	88	88	27778	18	9	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	p4	p4	20000	10	108.	English and Australian Copper	1½	1½						
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	47	47				India, guaranteed			20000	15	14	General Steam Navigation	d4	d4						
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	38½	38½	all			Ditto ditto	d4	p4	50000	20	5	London Discount	17½	17½						
Stock	100	100	South Devon	75	75	27778	18	6	Ditto Additional Capital	7½	7½	200000	4	all	London Gen. Omnibus Company	1½	1½						
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	74	74	13889	18	all	Buffalo, Lake Huron			30000	10	all	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	6	6½						
Stock	100	100	South Wales	14½	15	20000	2½	13	Buffalo, Brant and			12000	10	all	Mediterranean Ex. Tel. (Limited).	d4	d4						
27582	20	20	South Yorkshire and River Dun.	93	92	125000	100	100	Goderich 6 p. ct.	90	90	30000	25	5	National Discount Company	1	1						
3273	20	18	Do						bonds 1 Aug 1872	85	85	188676	1	all	North British Australasian								
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath						Ditto 1 July 1873	83	83	25000	20	all	North of Europe Steam								
									Ditto 1 June 1874			50000	1	all	Oriental Gas	par	par						
									Calcutta and S. East. (Limited)			120000	5	all	Do. "New Shares"	1	1						
									Central Oude (Limited)	p1	p1	30000	50	all	Peel River Land and Min.	82	83						
									Ceylon Guaranteed 6 per cent.			20000	50	10	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	p13	p13½						
									Demerara	106	106	10000	50	all	Do. New	26½	26½						
									Eastern Bengal			10000	15	all	Rhymney Iron	7½	7½						
									East Indian			15000	100	60	Do. New	61	64						
									Ditto Ditto C Shares	18½	18½	200000	1	all	Royal Mail Steam	137½	137½						
									Ditto Ditto E Shares. Extn.	37½	37½	14200	25	all	Scottish Australian Investment	30	30						
									Geelong & Melbourne guar. 5 p. c.	77	77	75000	1	all	South Australian Land	1½	1½						
									Grand Trunk Canada			50000	20	all	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	14	14						
									Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. 1878					5	Do. Registered	12	12						
									Ditto 6 per cent. Preference loan					100	Van Diemen's Land	97½	—c.						
									Ditto 6 p. c. 2nd iss. 3 p. c. dis.	107½	107	400000	St. 100	16	Victoria Docks	69½	30c.						
									Great Indian Peninsula guar.						Do. New								
									Ditto New ditto														
									Ditto ditto														
									Great Western Canada shares														

ENGLISH STOCKS.				ENGLISH STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.				FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Fri.				Fri.				Fri.				Fri.			
Bank Stock, div. 5½ p. c. 1-year.	228			Do. do. Scrip.				Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent				Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p. ct. in 2 st			
3 per ct. Reduced Anns.	98½			Do. Bonds, 4 per cent., 10000.	21			Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent				Ditto 4½ per cent	101		
Ditto for Opening				Ditto under 5000.	21			Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858.	94½			Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	86½		
3 percent. Consols Anns.	95½			Bank Stock for account Aug. 5				Ditto 5 per cent., 1829 and 1830				Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	45½		
Ditto for Opening				3 p. ct. Cons. for account do	95½			Ditto 5 per cent., 1843				Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	30½		
New 3 percent. Anns.	96½			Ditto for Opening do				Ditto 4½ per cent., 1858				Ditto Passive Bonds			
Ditto for Opening				India Stock, for account do				Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.	81½			Ditto Com. Cert. of Coupon not fd.			
New 3½ per cent. Anns.	96½			Exchequer Bills, 2d. and 1½d. p. day				Ditto Deferred 3 per cent.				Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	9½		
New 2½ per cent. Anns.				Ditto 10000.	37			Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.				Ditto 4 per cent. Guaranteed			
5 per cent.				Ditto 5000.	35			Ditto 3 per cent.	78½			Venezuela 5 per cent.			
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860.				Ditto Small	37			Danish Bonds, 3 per cent., 1825				Ditto Deferred 2 per cent.			
Anns. for 30 years,															

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
22500	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Australasia	40	40 0 0	93
10000	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
6000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	...
20000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	British North American	50	50 0 0	60
32200	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Char. of India, Australia, and China... 20	10	10 0 0	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
4500	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	City Bank	100	50 0 0	65
20000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
25000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
25000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Eng. Scot. and Aust. Chartered	20	20 0 0	22
35000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London Chartered Bank of Australia.. 50	20	20 0 0	...
20000	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London and County	50	10 0 0	...
30000	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London Joint Stock	100	20 0 0	...
50000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	London and Westminster	100	50 0 0	...
10000	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	National Provincial of England	20	10 0 0	...
25000	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share.
20000	6l. per cent.	National Bank	50	25 0 0	..
25000	20l. per cent.	New South Wales	20	25 0 0	48
50400	12l. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	..
25000	..	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	21
20000	14l. per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	07
4000	14l. per cent.	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	..
12000	5l. per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25 0 0	..
12000	12l. per cent.	South Australia	25	25 0 0	..
4000	..	Ditto New	25	12 10 0	..
32000	19l. per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	..
5000	20l. per cent.	Ditto New	12	10 0 0	..
100000	..	Union of Hamburg	12	3 0 0	..
60000	15l. per cent.	Union of London	50	10 0 0	..
5000	3l. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	100	30 0 0	..
4000	3l. per cent.	Western of London	100	50 0 0	d17

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.—A letter from Vienna, of the 18th, in the *Constitutionnel*, contains the following:—"It was generally admitted as a positive fact on the Bourse to-day that the Minister of Finance and M. de Rothschild had at length come to an understanding on the conditions of a new loan of 50,000,000 florins, or 52,250,000*fl.* new coinage, equal to about 125,000,000 francs. The rate fixed on for the issue of the bonds with which the house of Rothschild is to be charged is not yet exactly known. The great difficulty which resulted from the engagement entered into by the Government towards the nation at the period of the famous loan of 500,000,000 florins appears to have been decided in this sense, that the last issue cannot take place until after the complete exhaustion of the new loan. The interest of the latter is fixed at 5 per cent., as was that of the 500,000,000, but in consequence of the great depreciation which the latter underwent in consequence of rumours of war, it may be already foreseen that the new 50,000,000 which are about to be put into circulation in Europe must undergo the same depreciation in the transaction on the Austrian and foreign exchanges, without any sensible difference resulting from the nature of the issue. It is also thought that the Minister of Finance intends at least one-half of the Rothschild loan for the national bank, in order to pay off the old debt due from the Government. Circumstances do not appear favourable at this moment for the continuation on a large scale of the sale of land ceded to the bank, but it is hoped that by the payments in specie which will be made in consequence of the loan, the exchange of the new notes of the bank, issued since November last, may go on regularly."

PROPOSED MALAYAN SHIP CANAL.—An impression is entertained that by a water cut of twelve miles across a particular part of the Malayan peninsula, a saving of 1175 miles might be effected in the distance between Calcutta and China. At present the voyage from India to Canton involves a long détour by the Straits of Malacca, the whole of which would be avoided if a transit could be effected at a spot called the Isthmus of Kraw, situated at the southern extremity of the kingdom of Siam. According to Siamese official statements there is a navigable river on this side of that isthmus, separated only by twelve miles from another river on the eastern side, which, without falls or rapids, runs through a well-inhabited country abounding in rice and cattle, into the Bay of Siam. Sir John Bowring also has stated that the direct passage across the isthmus is about fifty miles, and that from information furnished to him, it would appear that "a few miles of canalisation are alone required to unite these navigable communications as they now exist." The subject was brought to the notice of the late Government by Mr. Henry Wise, and instructions were forthwith given by Lord Clarendon, in order that the exact capabilities of the route should be ascertained. The examination has been delayed by the illness of Sir Robert Schomberg, the British Consul at Siam; but it is now hoped that an early mail will bring detailed intelligence. Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay have expressed a strong opinion of the importance of the question, and their desire to promote its success.—*Times*.

THE TEA TRADE.—A letter from Hong-Kong, of the 30th Nov., says that many of the foreign firms have established branches or agencies in temporary abodes on the island of Honan, and a fair trade is doing both in imports and exports. Two vessels have sailed for England with tea cargoes, but supplies come down the country very slowly, and all the intelligence obtained tends to confirm the belief in a short supply for the present season, not only at Canton but from all China, and, although the high prices ruling stimulate the Chinese to bring to market all they can, and foreigners have shipped freely, our export still shows a decrease as compared with last season of 3,200,000*lb.*, and in comparison with 1856-57 a decrease of 13,700,000*lb.*

NEW NORTHFLEET DOCKS.—It is understood that the project for constructing extensive wet and dry docks at Northfleet, near Gravesend, which has been for some months under consideration, will be brought forward in about a fortnight. The area intended to be brought into use will be very large, and great reliance is said to be placed upon the facilities which the chalk formation of the locality will afford for the solid and economical construction of such works. The ultimate capital to be raised is expected to be 2,000,000*l.*, and the title of the undertaking will be "The Northfleet Docks Company." The plan includes arrangements for an absorption of the business of some of the private wharves at London-bridge.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.
TURKISH TREATMENT.—A SURGEON from the Crimea, who was cured of fourteen years' deafness and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted. Full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Surgeon Colonel, M.R.C.S., and M.D.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours eleven till four daily.

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ABERNETHY'S PILL FOR THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits,
Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1*4d.*, 2s. 9*d.*, and 4s. 6*d.* a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

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12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

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variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of work-
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sets of bars, 8½ ss. to 33½ ss.; bronzed fenders, with
standards, 7s. to 5½ ss.; steel fenders, 2½ ss. to 1½ ss.;
ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2½ ss. to 1½ ss.;
fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4½ ss. The BURTON
and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-
plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-
ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY
of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of
each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever
submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate
with those that have tended to make his establishment the
most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from.....12s. 6d. to 20½ ss. each.
Shower Baths, from.....8s. 6d. to 6½ ss. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from.....6s. 6d. to 7½ ss. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil.....4s. 3d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most var-
ied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world,
all warranted, is ON SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S,
at prices that are remunerative only because of the large-
ness of the sales. 3½-inch ivory-handled table knives, with
high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert knives, 10s.;
if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair;
larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory,
35s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table
knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert knives, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per
pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert
knives, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and
forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest
stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in
cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE**
may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards
of 400 illustrations of his illimited Stock of Electro and
Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods,
Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders,
Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gas-
aliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cut-
lery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bed-
steads, Bedding, Bed Hanging, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices,
and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 30, Oxford-
street, W., 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and
6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.

DEANE and Co.'s Priced Furnishing List may be had
gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free.
This list embraces the leading articles from all the var-
ious departments of their establishment, and is ar-
ranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their
goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps
—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads, and
Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—
Chimney Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane
and Co. (opening to the Monument), London Bridge. Estab-
lished A.D. 1760.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL'S PALETOT WARE-ROOMS

Are situated 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, W., and
22, CORNHILL, E.C., where clothing for gentlemen, of the
best qualities, may be obtained, and at the moderate
charges originating with this establishment, a circumstance
the higher and middle classes who deal with Messrs.
NICOLL or their agents have long since discovered and ap-
preciated.

Messrs. NICOLL, for shaping and fitting garments, not
only employ the best talent in England, or to be obtained
from France and Germany, but they secure to their cus-
tomers all those advantages which arise from there being no
intermediate profit between manufacturer and consumer.
The following may, for example, be chiefly referred to:—
NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOTS are worn
by professional men, who desire to avoid anything like sin-
gularity of dress, and to retain the appearance well-known
to be afforded by this garment.

For those Gentlemen who prefer NICOLL'S CAPE
PALETOT, a garment concealing but giving great freedom
to the arms, a variety will always be ready for immediate
use; and estimates as usual are submitted for Military
Uniforms and for Servants' Liveries.

WARWICK HOUSE,

142 and 144, REGENT-STREET, W., is an Establishment
also belonging to H. J. and D. NICOLL, in whose Show-
rooms female attendants exhibit the Household Jacket, the
rich seal fur Jacket, the popular Highland Cloak, Riding
Habits, and Pantalons des Dames & Cheval.

Also, in WARWICK HOUSE, but in another part of the
premises, there may be seen every material adapted for the
clothing of young gentlemen at school and for other pur-
poses. The Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the
Royal Princes, may also be inspected, with the Cap, Sporan,
Scarf, Hose, and all the Ornaments proper for this Costume,
now becoming so popular for youth under ten years of age.

VISIT THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF LAWRENCE HYAM,

MERCHANT CLOTHIER AND MANUFACTURER,
CITY—36, Gracechurch-street,
WEST—189 and 190, Tottenham-court-road, } LONDON.

In the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, such an im-
mense assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS'
CLOTHING, consisting of garments of the most novel,
durable, and elegant designs, can rarely be seen. The
Public will effect a great saving, the prices being based on
the most economical principles, consistent with sterling
quality—the only test of cheapness.

BOYS' AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.—Nothing
can exceed the variety and novelty of design in this depart-
ment. For the winter season, such an immense assortment
is provided as to exceed all L. HYAM'S former efforts. The
prices, as usual, are framed upon the most economic scale,
and have only to be seen to ensure that patronage which
their intrinsic merits so well deserve.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a magnificent
assortment of every novelty for the season. The Artistes,
who are celebrated for refined taste and style, are guaran-
teed for a good fit. Economy is the leading feature.

CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL MEN are specially
invited, the Black and Mixture Cloths being of a FAST
DYE. An ordered Suit of Black for 34s. Also the cele-
brated SEVENTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS in great
variety.

L. HYAM marks every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES,
from which no deviation is made; and no garment need
be kept, when seen at home, if not satisfactory, but can be
exchanged within any reasonable time, if returned in good
condition.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

HYAM and Co., 36, OXFORD-STREET, beg to acknow-
ledge gratefully the encouraging success which has at-
tended their trading operations during the year 1858. So
great has been this success that the proprietors are led to
augur favourably for the year 1859. HYAM and Co., on a
review of their past efforts, congratulate themselves on
the assurance that they have extended the advantages of
their business to the material benefit of the public.
Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Proprietors to
secure by merit a continuance of support during the year
1859.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. respectfully invite the attention of
parents and guardians to the superior Overcoats, Sleeve
Caps, School Suits, &c., which they have now on stock,
Style, Serviceableness, and Suitability being admirably com-
bined in these matchless garments.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. have contributed materially to the comfort
and appearance of the Young in the design and make of
their DRESS and UNDERDRESS JACKETS for Little Boys
and Youths. A vast variety may now be selected from at
the most economical prices.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co. are celebrated for the Elegance, Excellence,
and Economy of the HUSARS and TUNICS which they
fashion, fabricate, and finish in the most approved style,
and from the choicest patterns.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS.

HYAM and Co., in their excellent and diversified
GARMENTS OF A-PIECE for the Young, have provided
what was long wanting in convenient and becoming Un-
dresses for Children and Boys. These conjoint Garments
look exceedingly well, and serve to spare the wear and tear
of other articles of attire.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

HYAM and Co. are not in any way connected with any
other establishments than the following, viz.:—
LONDON—36, OXFORD STREET, WEST END.
BIRMINGHAM—23 and 24, NEW STREET.
LEEDS—42, BRIGGATE.

EPPS'S COCOA.

EPPS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST, Lon-
don.—11b. and 4th. packets, 1s. 6d. and 6d.—This ex-
cellent production, originally prepared for the special use
of homoeopathic patients, having been adopted by the gen-
eral public, can now be had of the principal grocers. Each
packet is labelled James Epps, homoeopathic chemist,
London.

SOHO LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

26, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The Pro-
prietor begs to call the attention of the public to the
following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING-
GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully manu-
factured carved and gilt frames:—

Size of Glass.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 in.	51 in. wide by 39 in. high from	37. 10s. each.
46 by 36 in.	48 in. wide by 58 in. high from	57. 0s. each.
50 by 40 in.	52 in. wide by 60 in. high from	67. 0s. each.
53 by 43 in.	55 in. wide by 65 in. high from	77. 7s. each.
56 by 46 in.	58 in. wide by 69 in. high from	87. 8s. each.
60 by 48 in.	62 in. wide by 74 in. high from	102. 0s. each.
70 by 50 in.	64 in. wide by 84 in. high from	127. 0s. each.

Mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, gilt cornices,
girandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.
Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

CAUTION TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

Bankers, Merchants, and Public Offices. The Patent NA-
TIONAL and DEFIANCE LOCKS can be had only of F.
PUCKRIDGE, 52, Strand, near Charing-cross. These Locks
are important for their security against burglars and thieves,
as evidenced in the fraudulent attempt to pick it at the
Crystal Palace, in August, 1854, by John Goater, foreman
to Messrs. Chubb, for the REWARD of 200 Guineas. See
Pamphlet and Description, to be had gratis. Fire and
Theft proof Iron Safes, Plate and Jewel Chests, Deed, Cash,
and Despatch Boxes, Embossing Dies, &c. Warranted Street-
Door Latches, 17s. 6d. each.

THE VERY FINEST COLZA OIL

For moderator lamps, selected from choice parcels direct
from Lille, 4s. 6d. per gallon. Tallow Store Dips, 7d. per lb.;
ditto Moulds, 8s. per dozen lbs., stored in March last espe-
cially for family use. Household Soaps, 40s., 44s., 46s., and
48s. per cwt. Delivered free to any part of, or within five
miles of, town, and orders of 5½ value railway free to any
part of England. WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, 16,
Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. London, old servants of,
and City Agents to, Price's Patent Candle Company.

PATENT CORN FLOUR,

with BROWN and POLSON'S name,
has now the annexed trade mark on each packet.
For Puddings, Custards, &c., preferred to the best Arrow-
root, and unequalled as a Diet for infants and Invalids.
The *Lancet* says, "This is superior to anything of the kind
known."—See Reports—also from Drs. Hassall, Letheby,
and Muspratt.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per 16 oz. packet.
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and 23, Ironmonger-lane,
London.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

A Copper-plate Engraved in any style, 1s. 50 Best Cards
(any kind) Printed for 1s., post free. ARTHUR GRANGER,
Cheap Stationer, 308, High Holborn.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish
Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is ge-
nuine but that which bears the back label with the name of
WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed
"Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the
neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward
appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as
follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's
Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to
the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation
by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1855."
6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S
CRINUTRIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers,
Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in
balance from whatever cause, prevent its falling out,
strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all
its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in
after life. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s., or will be sent,
post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss
Coupele, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London.—Testi-
monials.—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases
with success."—Dr. Walsh. "I have sold it for eleven
years, and have never heard a complaint of it."—Mr. Jones.
"My hair is quite restored."—E. James, Esq. "After nine
years' baldness, its effects are miraculous."—W. Mahon.

KNOW THYSELF.

MARIE COUPELLE continues her vivid and interesting
delineations of character from an examination of the hand-
writing of individuals, in a style never before attempted in
England. Persons desirous of knowing their own charac-
teristics, or those of any friend, must enclose a specimen of
their writing, stating sex and age, with fourteen penny
postage stamps, to Miss Coupele, 69, Castle-street, Newmar-
ket, London, and they will receive per return a full detail
of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the
writer, with many other things calculated to be useful
through life.—From F. N.—"I consider your skill sur-
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markably correct." H. W.—"Your sketch of my character
is marvellously correct." Miss F.—"Mamma says the char-
acter you sent me is a true one." W. N.—"You have
described him very accurately."

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,

The best for producing a clear and healthy skin; in 1s.
packets of four tablets or eight squares. Brecknell's Gly-
cerine Soap, for use when the skin is rough or chapped; in
packets of four tablets, 1s. 6d.—BRECKNELL, TURNER,
and SONS, manufacturers of Wax, Spermaceti, Stearine,
Composita, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty; agents to
Price's Patent Candle Company, dealers in all other Patent
Candles, all kinds of household and toilet Soaps, and in
Colza, Spem, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &c. Beehive,
31, Haymarket, London.—N.B. Each tablet and square is
stamped with the name of "Brecknell."

HAIR DYE, &c.

248, High Holborn, opposite Day and Martin's.
ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is easily used, pro-
ducing a perfect light or dark colour, permanently, to the
hair, whiskers, and eyebrows, &c. Sold free in blank
wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 5s. stamps. Cam-
bridge oil, a sure restorer of the hair, 3s. 6d.; hair curling
fluid, 3s. 6d. Hints on Dress, and on the Arrangement of
the Hair, 1s.; free for 10 s. Wigs of perfect make
and natural appearance, from 1½ ss.

WINE AT HALF DUTY.

QUALITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

South African Port and Sherry.... 20s. and 24s. per doz.
South African Madeira and Amontillado.... 24s. per doz.
Pure, full body, with fine aroma.

"Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines prove, upon trial, that they are richer and finer-flavoured than much of the foreign wines."—Vide *John Bull*, Nov. 13, 1858.
"Chemical analysis has proved Messrs. Brown and Brough's Wines to be free from all adulteration, and experience attests them to be both salutary and agreeable to the palate."—Vide *Medical Circular*, Nov. 17, 1859.
Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

Terms Cash. Country Orders must contain a remittance.
BROWN and BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importers, 29, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched-friars, City.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our superior SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERREY, MADEIRA, &c., in brilliant condition, 20s. per dozen.
"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated."
"HY. LETHBY, M.D., London Hospital."

Pint Sample of either, Twelve Stamps. Terms—Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

The Analysis of Dr. Lethby sent free on application.
Colonial Brandy, 15s. per Gallon. WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen.
INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen.

Terms cash, and delivered free within five miles.
WELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, E.C.

MALMSEY.

24s. per doz., Cash.—This delicious wine may be obtained at the above extraordinary low price, from the importers, HARRINGTON, PARKER, and Co., 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers,
Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

PURE BRANDY 16s. PER GALLON.

Pale or Brown Eau-de-Vie, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

ECONOMY.

A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for four guineas, or 20s. per dozen; best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

HENEKEYS' COGNAC,

A pure French Brandy, pale or brown, 20s. per gallon, 42s. per dozen. Packages to be returned within three months, or charged 1s. per gallon. Six gallons; the cask included and carriage paid.

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY,

Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN,

As from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 20s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT OF WINES AND SPIRITS

Sent post free on application.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

WHISKIES—EQUALISATION OF DUTY.

The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 18s. per gallon.—OWEN and Co., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom House. Shipping and the Trade supplied.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CONDY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED PURE MALT VINEGAR,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c. &c., is the only Pure Vinegar made or to be obtained; Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and poisonous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious Vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Lethby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale
63, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.
Six Quart Sample sent to any Railway for 8s. 6d.

THE EXPANSIBLE RESPIRATOR,

Variable instantaneously to any of four stages, from a warming power of 40 deg. down to 15 deg. A paper, describing the principles and right use of proper Respirators, and especially of this recent and important improvement, by the original Inventor of the Respirator, Mr. Jeffreys, may be obtained by post from J. B. Perceval, Manager.
Chief Office, 25, Bucklersbury, London; and of the Agents everywhere.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.
An Annual Payment of 23 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, FROM
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,089.

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

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SPOHR'S GREAT VIOLIN SCHOOL, edited by JOHN BISHOP, 31s. 6d.; Campagnoli's New and Progressive Method, translated and edited by John Bishop, 24s.; Rode, Baillot, and Kreutzer's celebrated Method, 10s. 6d.

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For Pianoforte, with Accompaniments ad lib.—HAYDN'S 12 GRAND SYMPHONIES, arranged by CZERNY, with ad lib. accompaniments, for flute, violin, and violoncello. Piano Solo, 2l. 5s. (with accompaniments, 3l. 6s.); Piano Duets, 3l. 9s. (with accompaniments, 5l.); the Symphonies, separately, from 4s. to 7s. 6d. each; Beethoven's Masterpieces (grand sonatas), piano solo, 5 vols., each 15s.; Mozart's Six Grand Symphonies, arranged by Czerny, 6 books, each 6s.; Mozart's Six Symphonies, as piano duets, each 8s. 6d.; Mozart's Six Symphonies, for piano, flute, violin, and bass, by Clementi, 42s.; Oratorios and Masses, arranged for piano without voices, from 4s. to 15s. each.
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The most elegant, easy, and best method of marking Arms, Crests, Names, or Initials on Linen, Cotton, Books, or other articles, without the ink spreading or fading, is with the INCORRODIBLE ARGENTINE PLATES. Any person can use them with the greatest ease. Names (any style), 2s.; Initials, 1s. 6d.; Crest, 4s.; Numbers per set, 1s. 6d., sent post free on receipt of stamps by the inventors, F. WHITEMAN & Co., Engravers, &c., 19, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Stamps, seals, dies, embossing presses, book plates, monumental brasses, door, window, and stencil plates, &c., in a superior style.

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	s. d.		s. d.
Cream-laid note.....	2 0	per rm.	
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Straw paper.....	2 6	"	
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MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.
MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3l. 12s. to 80l.
Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.
Manufacturers—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS.

Warranted good by the Makers. Shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Bores) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

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