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The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 493.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

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

THE
EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., Cap. xxv.
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Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London;
Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES

on liberal terms.
Life Assurances with, or without, participation in Profits.
Divisions of Profit every FIVE YEARS.
ANY SUM UP TO £15,000, INSURABLE ON THE SAME LIFE.

A Liberal Participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership.
A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested Capital-Stock.

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A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

The Reversionary bonus on British Policies has averaged 38 PER CENT. upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the sum assured.

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Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGLIS, Actuary.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS DAVID BAIRD NISH, late Clerk and Cashier to George Wink, Esq., Accountant, West George-street, Glasgow, stands charged with BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a REWARD OF TEN POUNDS will be paid to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the said David Baird Nish. Information to be given to the Procurators Fiscal, County-buildings, Glasgow.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID

AND

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, and in some of the Principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and Branches and Agencies throughout India and Ceylon.

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THIS OFFICE has resumed active operations in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, at ordinary rates of premium on approved lives. Life Assurance has the following among other advantages:—

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3. It facilitates transactions for raising money on loan.
4. It is available to secure the ultimate payment of bad or doubtful debts.
5. The fulfilment of the conditions of Marriage Settlements.
6. It enables Partners in Mercantile Firms to provide against loss by the death of their Co-partners.
7. It reimburses the purchasers of Life Annuities for the sum invested.
8. In general it affords certain means of indemnity against any probable claim or pecuniary loss to which Public Bodies or Individuals are exposed, in the event of the death of others.

Reference is requested to this Society's detailed announcements in most of the Indian Papers and Serials, including the Friend of India, Englishman, Hurkaru, Mofussilite, Delhi Gazette, Lahore Chronicle, Bombay Times, Madras Athenaeum, and Ceylon Times. Prospectuses sent to any part of India.

By order,

Calcutta, April, 1859.

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

INDIA.—OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

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No medical examination. No references to friends required.

Male and female lives admitted on equal terms. Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to be made to G. J. PARTRIDGE, Managing Director, at the Chief Office, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

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FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West E.C.

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INSTITUTED 1808.

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The rates are considerably below those usually charged. Thus at the age of 40 the sum of 3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, which, at the ordinary premium, will insure 1,000*l.*, with the Norwich Union.

WILL INSURE ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY-FIVE POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS,

giving an immediate bonus in addition to subsequent accumulations.
Annuities and Special Risks undertaken on favourable terms.

For forms of proposal and prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars London, E.C., and Surrey-street, Norwich.

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 £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR £1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,000*l.*

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NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

have never contemplated transferring their business to any other Company whatever, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resting either in Death or Injury.

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REGULATORY (Geylin's Patent). The only one in the world by which the flame from Argand, Fish-bell, and all other burners remains invulnerable under all variations of pressure, and the cost of each light is less than one farthing per hour.

Can be fixed horizontal, close to, or at a distance from, the burner is ornamental, simple in construction, consisting of a double chamber, the inner perforated, covered with a diaphragm, giving action to a spherical valve.

Price 3*s.* each. (One sent on receipt of 3*s.* 6*d.* in postage-stamps.)

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	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
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12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
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.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 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 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	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 0	1 0 0
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Complete Service£10 13 10 15 10 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

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One Pair Extra-Sized ditto.....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
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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 Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.

This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 10s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon Analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

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PATENT CORN FLOUR,**
Preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cake, &c., and ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE DELICACY OF CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 16s.; COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 6s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desirous of imparting to his suffering fellows the means whereby his own restoration was so marvellously effected, will send a book, containing the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage, addressed M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater Middlesex.

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No. 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street, London.—At home from Ten till Five.

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LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical Chairs and Beds of every description, Perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 69 years.

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Before purchasing South African Ports and Sherries, purchasers should inspect the extensive stock, or write for samples of those imported by H. R. WILLIAMS.

Finest qualities, 24s. per dozen.
"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost amongst these stands the firm of H. R. Williams. His wines may be pronounced remarkably full-bodied, and entirely free from acidity."—*Court Journal*, July 31.

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Imperial Brandy, 15s. to 18s. per gallon.

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Unbranded and nutty, 28s., 34s., 40s., 46s. PURE PORT vintage 1851, 36s.; 1847, 42s. per dozen. VIN ORDINAIRE, ROUSSILLON and MARSALA 24s. per dozen. Champagne Vin d'Ay, 42s. per dozen. A large stock of fine old bottled Ports, Amontillado, Solera and E. I. Sherries, &c. &c., 48s. to 90s. per dozen.
Wine Importers' Association, 15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi. R. E. BARNES, Manager.

N.B. A small bin of very fine Old Port, 18 guineas per doz.

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DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Twenty Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included.

A pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps.
Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

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Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques, "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN,
65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

WELLER & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.—Port, Sherry, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per Dozen; Amontillado, 24s. and 28s. per Dozen.

Extract from Dr. Letheby's Analysis of our Wines:—"I find your Wine pure and unadulterated, and have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine sherry."

(Signed) "HENRY LETHEBY, M.B., London Hospital." A Pint Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps; Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon, or 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. We deliver free to any London Railway Station, or to any Station in England for 1s. per Dozen. Terms, Cash.

WELLER AND HUGHES,

Importers of Foreign and Colonial Wines and Spirits, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

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A 10-gallon cask (equal to 6 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for Four Guineas, or 30s. per dozen; best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENNEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

HENNEKEYS' 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.

HENNEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY, Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENNEKEYS' LONDON GIN, as from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 24s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENNEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT OF WINES and SPIRITS sent post-free on application. HENNEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

THE LEADER.

Contents:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK—		Foreign Incidents	1005	Mayors and Titles	1010	Poems by Lieut.-Col. William	
HOME INTELLIGENCE. PAGE		INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—		The Secret of the Serpentine....	1010	Read.....	1017
Political Foreshadowings.....	1000	Peshawur, Past, Present, and		The Church in the East	1011	Thoman's Theory of Compound	
The Strikes	1000	Future.....	1005	ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—		Interest and Annuities, with	
Naval and Military	1000	Latest Indian Intelligence.....	1006	Germany	1011	Logarithmic Tables	1017
The Volunteer Rifle Corps	1001	Facts and Scraps	1007	LITERATURE—		Serials.....	1017
Law, Police, and Casualties.....	1001	FINE-ART SCRAPS.....	1007	Notes of the Week.....	1012	General Literature	1018
Ireland	1001	DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL		The Italian War of 1848 and the		COMMERCIAL—	
General Home News.....	1002	SCRAPS	1007	Last Italian Poet	1013	The Progress of Corn Trade....	1018
Diminution in the Fall of Rain..	1002	Postscript	1008	The Cruise of the "Pearl".....	1014	Money Market and Stock Ex-	
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.		PUBLIC AFFAIRS		Proverbs of All Nations	1015	change.....	1019
General Summary	1003	The Action of France	1009	Tobacco: its History and Asso-		General Trade Report	1019
Address from the Patriotic Party		Our Criminality	1009	ciations	1016	Stocks and Shares.....	1019
in Venetia	1004					General Commercial News	1019

Review of the Week.

an announcement made through the columns of *Constitutionnel*, of the policy which has been adopted by the Emperor Napoleon in regard to affairs of Italy, is the most important event which has occurred since the armistice of Villafranca; and if made in sincerity, which we can only doubt, augurs well for the peaceful progress of the Italian nation to liberty and prosperity. It is true that the French sovereign does not yet give up all hope of reconciling inhabitants of the Duchies to their banished rulers; but he explicitly declares that Austrian intervention by arms in Italy has ceased for ever, that the Hapsburg-Lorraine Grand Dukes look in vain to their cousin at Vienna for assistance. Napoleon would wish the inhabitants of the Duchies to receive back their former lords, he advises them to do so; but if they decline mediation, he has promised not to interfere in the popular will. Count Linati has returned from Parma to Paris, to inform his delighted countrymen that he had received from the Emperor's own lips the assurance that his arms should do violence to their wishes, nor would he use the arms of others to interfere with the will of government which the suffrages of the nation, after due deliberation, shall decide upon.

Meanwhile the unanimous vote of the Tuscans, Parmesans, the Modenese, and the people of Legations has been given for annexation to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel; and it seems very probable that, after the explicit statement of his powerful ally, the Sardinian monarch hesitate to receive the diadem which is held for his acceptance. The Provisional Government of Tuscany have issued a memorandum to Governments of Europe, in which they declare their right to take the steps which they have done, appeal to the powers for their moral support, pointing out the disastrous consequences that are likely to ensue if the demands of their people are refused. With Garibaldi at the head of a well-disciplined and enthusiastic force, composed of the regular army strengthened by volunteers from each of the Confederate States, the Italians of the Duchies may laugh to scorn the rumours of an invading force of mercenaries—with which they threatened—to replace their petty despots.

But if the prospects of this part of the peninsula are brightening, the future of other provinces seems indeed, and the Emperor Napoleon can only lay claim to the proud title of "liberator" of Italy while the prostrate republic of St. Marks is in vain for that freedom which has been granted to her sister states. An address has been sent from Venice to the foreign ministers and ambassadors now at Turin, signed with the names of her worthiest citizens. It deprecates the influence of the iron rule of Austria, and expresses their bitter disappointment that the war concluded should not have brought liberty to all as well as to others. Austria, it is urged, is not to continue to rule in Venice, and open and the Emperor Napoleon are appealed to that her independence may be secured. In the present state of European politics it is to be feared that this protest will avail little; nor even if

the talked-of congress takes place, is it probable that Austria will give up her hold upon the queen of the Adriatic without some more powerful arguments than at present seem likely to be brought to bear upon the question. In Bologna, too, reports are rife that the Holy Father is about to recall his erring children to their allegiance with fire and sword; that the Papal troops are moving on Bologna, and that the Bolognese, under Menzocapo are preparing to oppose a vigorous resistance to the Swiss and Spanish mercenaries in whom the representative of St. Peter is said to put his trust. Garibaldi is, we learn, moving his force without loss of time to the support of Mezzocapo, and there is little doubt that their combined army will give a good account of the invaders. Meanwhile, the Conference that was to settle all these matters drags its slow length along; and while one well-informed continental journal informs us that an European congress must be held to arrange the affairs of the States of Italy, another equally reliable authority asserts that at Villafranca, Napoleon and Francis Joseph mutually agreed that neither should interfere to restore the Grand-Dukes to their lost inheritance.

M. de Morny's lecture to the English people and the English press points out to us the absurdity of our armaments, and the injustice to his imperial master of which we are guilty by our precautionary measures and by listening to the warnings which are thundered into our ears from the senate, and by the columns of our newspapers. He assures us that no one is so well acquainted with the Emperor's political views as himself, and that he has no project for humbling England, or for breaking off the English alliance. He also dwells with muchunction upon the freedom which the French press enjoys, and this has been immediately responded to by an article in the *Presse*, in which M. Peyrat has most ably dissected the address of the Emperor's confidant—has exposed its fustian—rebuked its sneers at such men as Lord Lyndhurst and Sir John Pakington; and, indeed, has so fully answered all the assertions of M. de Morny, and so completely exposed his misstatements, as to render any further comment on them by journalists on this side of the Channel almost a work of supererogation.

Among other points of interest in our foreign news, we may notice an account of fresh successes of the Russian forces in the Caucasus. From the Sultan's dominions come tidings of an outbreak among the Druses in Syria, which has caused much loss and terror to the European residents. The Commander of the Faithful himself has been very sick, and at the point of death; but the end of his reign and his troubles has not come yet. The unsatisfactory relations between Spain and Morocco appear to have at length produced an open rupture, and we hear of an expedition of 10,000 Spaniards being dispatched against Ceuta, to obtain satisfaction for real or imaginary injuries.

At home, Whig and Tory members of Parliament are banqueting, speech-making, and assisting at "demonstrations." Some Conservatives at Ashburton were edified by Messrs. Palk and Kekewich, the former of whom dilated upon the absurdity of supposing that the present feeble Government could bring out any satisfactory Reform measure—and the duty of the Conservatives to carry, if possible, a vote of want of confidence,

and drive from power an Administration which, he declared, was only maintained in office by the grossest bribery and corruption; he added that, were universal suffrage established, Conservatives could not fail of being elected everywhere to Parliament. At Maidstone, Messrs. Lee and Buxton exulted with their liberal friends in having beaten the Tories both at the election and on the petitions which followed it; accusing the latter of bribery and of subornation of perjury. The Liberals universally agree that the Government cannot retain their support without bringing a measure of Reform, both comprehensive and satisfactory. Messrs. Long and Sotherton Estcourt, with Captain Gladstone, have enlarged on the necessity of encouraging the military spirit of the population, and keeping up the militia and yeomanry. All parties agree that the laws to prevent bribery are inoperative; and that is pretty well demonstrated by the recent disclosures with regard to the Berwick election.

The Royal Commission on the national defences has been published, and contains the names of representatives of every branch of the united services. Meantime the *Times* congratulates the country upon the progress we have made of late years in this respect; though after all, its facts go more to show our late weakness than our present absolute strength. The volunteer "movement" is making steady progress; and a modification of some of the rules of the various corps, with regard to fees and the expense of the uniforms and accoutrements, has had the desired effect of bringing to the standard a tolerable show of efficient young men, most of whom are diligently drilling as riflemen, or artillerymen.

The strike among the building operatives still continues, but we hear rumours again this week of an arrangement between the masters and workmen—we trust better grounded than the former ones. The determination of the men to resist the signing of the document prepared by the committee of masters is as strong as ever; but it seems not impossible that this may be modified, if not waived altogether. Subscriptions to a large amount have been contributed from other bodies of artisans in London and in the country, but the total amount provides but a small dividend for each man out on strike. A number of the workmen who do not belong to the association, have formed themselves into an "anti-strike society," and have held public meetings to demonstrate the folly of the unionists.

The sad list of crimes this week is again a heavy one. At Chesham an unfortunate gentleman, too soon released from the surveillance of a lunatic asylum, has put an end to the existence of a harmless servant-maid in the friend's house where he was residing. At Maidstone we hear of another murder and suicide; and in another part of the country this week has witnessed a case of manslaughter of the most aggravated kind. With regard to the case of Dr. Thomas Smethurst, the public interest continues unabated; but the suspense of the convict, and those who consider him unjustly condemned, is not yet terminated; no intimation has been made, up to the time we write, of any commutation of the sentence, though the public opinion appears to be almost universally in favour of such a course.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

THE two Conservative members for the southern division of Devon attended a large gathering of their party held recently at Ashburton. Mr. L. PALK, M.P., thus alluded to the course likely to be adopted by the Conservatives early in the next session:—"I am told that the Ministry of the present day, far from having a majority in the House of Commons, is a Ministry on sufferance, and is supported only by a minority of the people. How long do you think that this wretched Government is going to stand? Do you think that they are the men to bring in a Reform Bill that would be satisfactory to you and to the people of this country? Do you think that the man who sacrificed your interests and your honour at the behests of France is the man to maintain your interests and your honour? Well, then, what is the duty of the great Conservative party? It is—and let there be no mistake about it—as soon as Parliament meets, to bring this question to an issue, and, by a vote of want of confidence, which I hope and trust I shall see moved, to drive from power that Government which for years and years have maintained themselves in office by the greatest bribery and corruption, which has only just been found out, but to which the country is becoming alive. For wherever a fresh election takes place, although the Conservative candidate may not in every place be successful, you will find that the Conservative candidate has had the greatest number of hands held up in his favour; and, therefore, if the Conservative cause rested on universal suffrage the Conservative and not the Whig would have been elected."—Mr. S. T. KEREWICH, M.P., said:—"It appears to me that we ought to view the present Government with very great suspicion; and the reason I view them with suspicion is, because they consist of gentlemen holding so many opinions, that I think it is impossible for them to agree without some compromise of principle, and nothing is worse in the rulers of this country than any compromise of political principle. I regard the Government just as we see beautiful figures through a kaleidoscope; they are made up of shreds and patches, but when viewed altogether they present to the eye a very pleasing and imposing effect. What is this Ministry composed of? I do not wish to do them any wrong. I know the difficulties which public men have often to labour under; that sometimes there must be a little compromise of principle, but not too great a compromise. My honourable friend has told us that we should go to the House of Commons next session and propose a want of confidence in the Government. Let us, if we have a majority, have a fair stand-up fight; let us fight with confidence and courage, and try which is the strongest man. But do not resort to factious votes in trying to turn out the present Administration. If we determine to turn them out, let us do it in an honest and straightforward way."

On Wednesday, about a thousand electors of West Kent, belonging to the Liberal party, dined together in celebration of the return of Messrs. Lee and Buxton, the Liberal members for Maidstone. On this occasion Mr. W. LEE, M.P., observed that the Tories were not satisfied with being soundly beaten at the last election, but must try the forlorn hope of sending a petition without evidence to the House of Commons. Some of the witnesses had received as much as £40 to attend and give evidence to unseat the Liberal members. But he must say that he had been treated in a very honourable manner by some of the high-minded and influential Tories of Maidstone; it was only a certain clique, who had for years looked out for the money of candidates, by whom this petition was concocted. Referring to the present state of political parties, Mr. Lee expressed his intention to give a general support to Lord Palmerston's Government so long as it deserved the esteem of true liberals. The question of reform had been staved off year after year, but the present Government came into office on that question, and was bound to bring forward a Reform Bill sufficiently comprehensive.—Mr. C. BUXTON, M.P., denied that any bribery had taken place on the part of himself or Mr. Lee, and the Tories had now spent about 1,000*l.* upon the petition, the result of which only rendered their seats more secure. He considered that the present law respecting bribery was inoperative. A severe penalty should attach to the man who actually performs the act of bribery, and the law should be so altered that any man who bribed an elector should be committed to gaol for a fortnight or a month. He should, as their representative, support all liberal measures, and could appeal with confidence to his past votes. The present Government comprised in its ranks many real reformers, and they might reasonably expect that such a measure of reform would be introduced as would satisfy the

country. Referring to Continental affairs, Mr. Buxton strongly advocated the policy of allowing the Italians to choose their own form of government, and hoped that this country would never interfere on behalf of despotism.

It is announced that on the 15th inst, a Conservative banquet, on a grand scale, will take place in West Kent. Earl Stanhope will preside, and a large number of the noblemen and leading Conservative gentlemen of the division have signified their intention to be present on the occasion.

The Liberals of Kidderminster are organising a grand demonstration, which is to take place on the 23rd of next month. A banquet to the sitting member, Mr. A. R. Bristow, M.P., is to be given in the Music Hall, to which several M.P.'s and the notabilities of the county are invited. Besides this, as the room will only contain some 700 or 800 persons, the non-electors will likewise give a *fete*. Nearly 200*l.* has already been subscribed.

On Wednesday the anniversary of an old-established charity called the Bear Club was held in Devizes, when, as usual, the members for the county were present. Mr. LONG, M.P., presided, and in his speech dwelt at some length on the necessity of getting rid of periodical invasion panics, and said that in his opinion every man ought to serve in the militia or find a substitute. There need then be no fear of invasion. Captain GLADSTONE, M.P., expressed a hope that whatever government was in power they would maintain a powerful fleet. He thought the majority of the people should be trained to the use of arms, and remarked on the fact that the army was at this moment 10,000 men below the numbers voted by Parliament; but he congratulated his hearers on the Government having taken measures to secure a reserve of 25,000 seamen. Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and called attention to the fact that the Wiltshire regiment of militia was short of its required complement of men, and he appealed to the company to join the yeomanry.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

THE contributions from the country in aid of the men on strike and lock-out amounted up to Thursday night, to £350. Further contributions are expected shortly, amongst others, £1,000 from the Amalgamated Engineers and £500 from the trades of Glasgow.

A Non-Society's Men's Relief Fund has been instituted, of which Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., is the treasurer; and to which he has subscribed £100. This fund is to be distributed only amongst the non-society men, who are willing to give their verbal assent to the declaration when the shops are reopened.

Late on Thursday night information reached us that negotiations were pending between the masters and the operatives, the result of which, it is anticipated, will be an amicable settlement of the existing dispute.

There was a demonstration of building operatives at the Surrey Gardens on Monday, at which some 2,000 or 3,000 were present. Mr. Grey, the operative who presided, announced an unyielding determination on the part of the leaders of the movement, a statement that was loudly cheered by the assembly. The temper of the meeting may be expressed in one sentence—no surrender until the "document" of the masters is withdrawn. A strongly-worded resolution, condemnatory of the document, was unanimously adopted. From the speech delivered by Mr. G. Potter, we learn that 14,000 or 15,000 workmen have made application to share the supplies at the disposal of the executive committee. The total income for the workmen on strike up to Monday in last week was nearly £1,500, and the whole of this sum had been distributed save some £60. Glasgow had promised to send up £500.

A preliminary meeting of the anti-strike committee and non-society men engaged in the building trades was held on Thursday, in the Adelaide Gallery, Lowther-arcade, Strand. Several society men assembled round the doors, but no interruption took place. Mr. Ashby was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed at some length by Mr. Plummer, an operative, who argued that the trades' union was pursuing a suicidal policy, and contended that the history of trades' unions was one of "strikes, quarrels, disputes, confusion, ruin and misery." He thought the "document" might be accepted as amended by the anti-strike committee, and regarded as a shop rule. Mr. Diprose moved "That the thanks of this preliminary meeting of the anti-strike committee of non-society men be given to Mr. Plummer for his excellent address; and it further desires to express its concurrence in the views he has set forth." Mr. Jones seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Barrett announced that Alderman Cubitt had expressed his willingness to become treasurer to an Anti-

Strike Relief Fund, if a requisition signed by twenty members should be presented to him, and he (Mr. Barrett) believed that if they agreed to do so, that hundreds of pounds would shortly be forthcoming for their relief, as the masters deeply sympathised with their sufferings. A requisition was immediately signed, and, after thanks had been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Two delinquents belonging to the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, have been tried and sentenced by court-martial. Sapper Owen Lawby, tried on a charge of having deserted two years ago, was ordered to be branded with the letter "D," to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned for eighty-four days. Major-General Eyre commuted the fifty lashes to forty-two days' imprisonment, making, beside the branding, 126 days' imprisonment. Alexander Cameron, a sapper, was found drunk and guilty of riotous conduct in the streets of Chatham, knocking down one of the picquet sent to conduct him to the guard-house. The prisoner has only been nine months in the service, during which time he has been tried three times by court-martial. The court sentenced him to receive eighty-four days' imprisonment, and to have one penny per day of his pay stopped for twelve months.

On Saturday the Grand Duke Constantine paid a long visit to the Great Eastern. For upwards of three hours he remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the General-Admiral—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the Great Eastern to be as much surpassing that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus; this simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. Langley's yard.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence* writes:—"Letters from Marseilles state that a very general feeling of discontent prevails amongst the merchants of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and especially of the United States, at the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the British Government to enlist the sailors of those nations. English agents are offering no less than 8*l.* bounty and 4*l.* 8*s.* per month for men. The consequence is that there is an almost general desertion of men, and the merchants of these nations find it almost impossible to man their ships. These men are taken to Malta in the first instance, and are from thence conveyed to the different maritime stations where they are required."

The *Toulonnais* announces that experiments are being made at the islands of Hyères with a cannon on a new model, which carries 12,000 yards.

The *Times* thus recapitulates the measures taken for the national defence:—"Perhaps our army is still but a small one, perhaps our navy still calls for a better organization of our maritime resources, perhaps our fortifications may be the better for an authoritative inspection and a decisive report. It was maintained the other day that we could not at this moment bring above 30,000 infantry into the field against an invader. This, upon a rigorous principle of reckoning, may possibly be true, but we may add that it is full three times as much as we could have done twenty-five years ago. The troops at home, besides being trebled in number, are infinitely better equipped, armed, and trained. Instead of being scattered by companies over the kingdom, they are massed in large bodies, and inured by the practice of camps to the usages of actual war. In particular, the artillery has been strongly reinforced, and, instead of eighteen, we could now produce 180 guns, all excellently served. Our home army may fairly be estimated as worth five times the force available in 1832; and to this we are proposing to add a reserve of veteran soldiers in the prime of strength. Our arrears in line-of-battle ships have been rapidly made up, and in the other departments of a national marine we have little to complain of. We have a formidable fleet of gun-boats; we have our *Orlandos* and *Merses*, worthy rivals, as we believe, of *Niagaras* and *General-Admirals*; and if steam rams and iron-cased frigates are to take the lead in such matters, we have both upon the stocks. At sea we have a Channel squadron and a Mediterranean squadron, while as to sailors we have already some reserve force, and have adopted measures for supporting it by others. We are not overlooking any of the discoveries of modern science. We are rifling our cannon; we

are practising musketry, and, by the aid of our organized militia and new volunteer corps, we are bringing a knowledge of arms to the population generally."

The Lords of the Admiralty have this week paid their official visit to Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of inspecting the different establishments and the ships building or fitting there. At the rigging store a deputation of the riggers of the dockyard waited upon their lordships to lay before them their claims for increased pay, &c., and were understood to receive a favourable reception. The seaman rigger urges that the pay and allowance of the seaman serving afloat having been increased, the seaman rigger has an equal right to an advance. Every ship now fitted out in our dockyards is fitted from deck to truck by these men, who, from the work they have to perform, must be the very best of their profession.

Four seamen, charged with being the ringleaders in the late outbreak at Castlemare, on board the Marlborough were tried by a court-martial which assembled on board her Majesty's ship Hibernia in Valetta harbour on the 25th of August. The charge was held not to be made out to the extent expected. Three were condemned to receive 50 lashes and two years' imprisonment for mutinous conduct, and the fourth to one year's imprisonment. These four seemed to have been picked out from some 300 or 400, and identified chiefly by their voices, as the decks were in darkness from the closing of the ports.

The 18th company of Royal Engineers have completed the erection of a strong 3-gun battery, which commands the entrance to Weymouth harbour. They have since commenced the formation of a battery of large dimensions to sweep the entire coast between Weymouth and Portland. This battery will mount 50 Armstrong cannon.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Upon this important topic we find the following excellent observations in the columns of a contemporary:—"It is probable that the attitude hitherto assumed by the Government towards the rifle corps may hereafter have to be modified to meet the requirements of the occasion; and, amongst other points, it will become a serious question whether some distinct encouragement might not be afforded to the formation of clubs. It would, of course, be impossible for the Government to grant aid except under uniform and rigid conditions; but it is to be hoped that no spirit of pedantry will lead to those conditions being unnecessarily burdensome or exclusive in their operation. The present is no moment for a too scrupulous nicety. We must beware lest military etiquette and official routine rob us of the services of men who, if reluctant to submit to the minute regularity of rigid discipline, still possess all the great essentials of good soldiers, and would be entirely reliable in the moment of danger. It would be a great misfortune if the Government should give the country any ground for supposing that it regards rifle clubs with dislike or suspicion; and though its chief and most direct support will of course be given to the bodies in more immediate connexion with itself, it would be very desirable that the public should be made to understand, in the most distinct and unmistakable manner, that the formation of rifle clubs is viewed with no unfavourable eye by the highest authorities."—"There are some indications of heartiness in the reports of the various corps this week. The London Rifle Brigade have determined to apply at once for the rifles which have been promised by the Government (in the proportion of twenty-five per cent.), so as to be able to commence practice forthwith.—At Birkenhead four corps have been formed, which are enrolled as the first four companies of the Cheshire Rifles. Mr. George Harrison, of Birkenhead, who employs a large number of men at the Canada works, is about to establish an artillery corps at his own expense.—The Liverpool Rifle Companies go on satisfactorily.—The most patriotic spirit has been evinced throughout Cornwall, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in obtaining a sufficient force along the whole of the coast.—At Bristol upwards of 500 men are enrolled.—In various parts of Essex and Norfolk small companies have been formed.—At King's Lynn, it was stated, at a meeting held on Thursday, that thirty-six members have been enrolled who would provide their own outfit, and that twenty more would join, but could not defray that expense. The committee have determined not to recommend any gentlemen as officers who have not seen service.—Surry has produced one or two companies.—The first company of the Devon Volunteer Artillery Corps, numbering sixty men, received from her Majesty's Government, on Thursday, two new guns, for field or battery, as well as an ammunition waggon, which arrived at Topsham in charge of a sergeant, a corporal, and two gunners.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

In the matter of Dr. Smethurst's conviction the public are still left in uncertainty as to whether the sentence will be carried out or not. Three of the medical witnesses for the defence, B. W. Richardson, M.D., J. L. W. Thudicum, M.D., and Francis C. Webb, have addressed a letter to the Home secretary, stating their view of the case in a scientific point of view, leaving circumstantial evidence entirely aside. They come to the following conclusion:—"That the symptoms and pathology of Isabella Bankes were consistent with dysentery occurring in a pregnant and previously unhealthy woman, and her death is fairly ascribable to such producing cause. The symptoms and pathology of Isabella Bankes are not consistent with the hypothesis of poisoning by arsenic, by antimony, or by both these poisons, nor is death fairly ascribable to them; and that there is no chemical proof whatever that either antimony, arsenic, or any other irritant poison, was ever feloniously administered to Isabella Bankes." Sir G. Lewis is understood to have consulted with his colleagues; and he has also had a long interview on the subject of the trial with the Lord Chief Baron, but the result is not known. Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., attended on Thursday at the Home-office with a petition to the Queen, signed by Mary Smethurst, the prisoner's wife. Mr. Sheridan urged upon Sir G. Lewis the deficiency of evidence against and numerous arguments in favour of the prisoner; and Mr. Sheridan then introduced the wife of the prisoner, Mary Smethurst, and Mrs. Smith, the mistress of the boarding-house at Bayswater in which these two ladies resided. The statements which these two ladies made were listened to with the greatest attention and patience by the Secretary of State, and various points were cleared up and explained which had been left in mystery at the trial. Mr. Sheridan urged upon Sir George Lewis his opinion, founded upon the public feeling, that a reprieve was positively necessary, if only to afford an opportunity for further investigation.

A woman named Zipporah Wright died at Poplar lately under circumstances of a suspicious character. She had recently given birth to a child, the father of which was a man named Royal, and she complained that the coffee, &c., which he gave her made her ill. After an illness of a very distressing character, she died, and on her body being subjected to a post mortem examination, a quantity of poison, called cantharides, was discovered. On the morning before she died her paramour absconded, and so strongly did suspicion point to him that the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. The prisoner has just been apprehended, and undergone his first examination at the Thames Police-court.

At Canterbury, private Patrick Tierney, has been tried by court-martial for severely wounding Sergeant Brady, 64th regiment, with his bayonet. The prisoner appears to have committed the crime when under the influence of liquor, as it was shown by Staff Assistant-Surgeon Page that he was, after being arrested, in a state bordering upon *delirium tremens*. The prisoner in defence stated that he had been drinking too freely, and that he was in a state of delirium. He also urged that the injury inflicted and the place chosen for the purpose were not such as a man would have done or selected who intended to commit murder, that no malice had been proved against him, and concluded by throwing himself on the mercy of the court. The result of the inquiry will not be known until it has been submitted to the Horse Guards.

A man named George Cox, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, had a quarrel with his sister, Hannah Cox, a few days ago, respecting a watch belonging to their brother, now in Australia. In his passion the brute struck his sister several times violently on the head, from the effects of which she has died this week. He has been committed on a charge of manslaughter.

At Lydney, near Gloucester, a retired physician, named Pownall, has been residing in the house of a surgeon there, having been about three weeks provisionally discharged from a lunatic asylum as cured. On Tuesday morning this unfortunate man had a return of his malady, and murdered one of the servant girls, by cutting her throat, before any help could be interposed to save her. He has been committed to Gloucester gaol.

James Turner, a labourer, and a man named Kooke, were charged before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-court, with attempting to poison Honora Turner, wife of the first-named prisoner. According to the evidence, a quantity of sugar of lead had been mixed with some beer, a portion of which was drunk by the woman Turner and another woman, both of whom were taken ill. A remand was ordered for further investigation.

A case of hideous brutality was investigated at Clerkenwell Police-court on Monday, in which a mother seems to have divested herself, not only of

her woman's nature, but even of her human nature. The charge against her was that she had pulled her daughter, dying of consumption, out of bed, and dragged her about the room by the hair of the head. From the evidence it further appears that the poor girl expired in a few minutes after this treatment. Meantime the woman is committed to prison for an assault upon a neighbour who interfered to protect her victim.

A lad named Henry Williams, who had been clerk in the service of Mr. White, West India merchant, was committed for trial at the Mansion House on a charge of theft. It was stated that the prisoner had cashed several cheques, amounting to upwards of £150, and applied the proceeds to his own use.

A case was yesterday brought under the notice of Mr. Dayman, at Westminster Police-court, involving the question of whether certain coal delivered to order were "Silkstones," and so whether a breach of the Coal Act had been committed. There being some hiatus in the evidence, however, it was found necessary to withdraw the prosecution.

Some persons have removed the cups from, and otherwise injured, the drinking fountain in Endell-street. The gentleman who erected it called upon Mr. Henry at Bow-street, and expressed a hope that the police would be on the alert to prevent similar depredations for the future. We hope so, too.

Mr. Yardley has fined a man, named Robert Jacob, £20, who was charged before him at the Thames Police-court, with attempting to induce a man-of-war's-man to desert from the royal navy, and enter the American merchant service.

Intelligence reached Dublin on Thursday, of the loss of Lord Drogheda's schooner *Fancy*, 140 tons, off the coast of Sligo. Lord and Lady Drogheda, and Major Foster, Aide-de Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, and crew, have all fortunately been saved; but a vast amount of valuable property has gone down with the vessel.

The Crystal Palace steamboat pier, at Battersea, was on Thursday carried away by the strength of the tide and firmly fixed under the arches of Vauxhall bridge.

On Tuesday an accident occurred in the Sound, on board H.M. screw steam sloop *Pioneer*, Commander Reilly. She was getting up steam, when the main steam-pipe burst, close to the communication. John Dunn, leading stoker, was on the point of opening the valve, and suffered severely; seven other men were much scalded, especially in their faces. Mr. J. A. Leicester, second class engineer, prudently shut off the communication; he escaped uninjured. The ship was speedily enveloped in steam, but as there was a smart south-west breeze, its effects were most detrimental aft. Boats from the ships of war, with their surgeons, were soon alongside, and the wounded taken in cots to the naval hospital.

The ship *Plantagenet* was destroyed by fire at Demerara on the 27th July. She had on board at the time 550 lbs. of sugar and 357 puncheons of rum. The whole of the latter was destroyed, but a portion of the sugar was taken from the wreck in a very damaged state. In the face of some suspicious circumstances it is almost impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

On Wednesday the river steamer, *Bride*, struck on a sunken barge at London Bridge, and filling with water went down almost immediately. Fortunately the passengers were not many in number, and got safely conveyed on shore. The barge had sunk the same morning, and the captain of the luckless steamer had not received notification of the fact.

The wife of a bricklayer named Davis, at Maidstone, was found on Thursday with her infant daughter suspended from the bed rail, both being dead. The act must have been that of the mother, who had for some time been in a desponding state of mind.

An escape has been made from the Artillery prison, at Woolwich, of five men, who were awaiting sentences for various offences of which they had been convicted. Four of the prisoners were subsequently captured in a very clever manner, but the fifth is still at large.

IRELAND.

Steps have been already taken to convene a meeting of the Irish Liberal members on an early day in Dublin, for the purpose of promoting the policy enunciated by the Catholic prelates in their pastoral address. Meanwhile fresh thunderbolts are being forged by the bishops, to be launched at the Queen's Colleges in Cork and Galway, with the intent of battering those institutions to the ground as dangerous in the eyes of the Sovereign Pontiff and his delegate in Ireland. In the ensuing month of October, says the *Times*, some fresh work will be cut out for the new Irish Secretary.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., has left Dublin on

his return to New York, the city of his adoption, where, say his friends, he has been steadily rising to fame and fortune. There are no further accounts of Mr. John Mitchell's future movements; but, as his popularity has been sadly damaged by his insane career as a journalist in the United States, he is pretty certain, should he venture on Irish soil, to meet with but an indifferent reception from many of his former disciples and admirers.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, arrived on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace from Osborne, and (with the exception of Prince Alfred) left for Scotland by the Great Northern railway at nine o'clock the same evening, arriving at York at two o'clock the next morning. At Biggleswade, where the first stoppage took place, her Majesty expressed her perfect satisfaction with the arrangements made for her convenience and comfort. Shortly afterwards the curtains of the royal carriage were drawn, the lights dimmed, and her Majesty retired to rest. The royal travellers were not disturbed until their arrival at St. Margaret's station, Edinburgh, at eight o'clock in the morning, when they immediately proceeded through the Park to Holyrood. The Prince of Wales met his parents at the station. Early in the afternoon the Queen, having taken rest after her journey, walked out in the grounds of the Palace, accompanied by the Prince Consort, her Majesty having previously viewed the new fountain from a front window, and expressed her admiration of it. At four o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by her children, drove to Dalkeith in open carriages, and spent a short time in the grounds and interior of the Palace. The Prince Consort did not leave the palace at any time during the day. The Queen gave a dinner party on Tuesday night. Her Majesty left Edinburgh for Balmoral at nine o'clock the next morning, arriving at home at six in the evening. It was a very wet afternoon.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The Prince arrived at Dover at eleven o'clock on Monday night, accompanied by Major Cowell, and embarked immediately on board the Admiralty yacht *Vivid*, Commander Allen, which had been brought there from Woolwich for the purpose of conveying his Royal Highness to Calais, whence he proceeds, by way of Paris, to Marseilles, to join the *Euryalus* in the Mediterranean, his leave of absence having expired.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LORD STANLEY.—A paper from the pen of Lord Canning revives the question as to the Indian executive in Oude. It is in reply to the last of the despatches of Lord Stanley. The Governor-General says, in this minute, that he does not seek to prolong the discussion, but only to rectify some mistakes or misapprehensions. Lord Stanley had intimated that the celebrated Oude proclamation was altogether objectionable, because merely intended as a menace. His lordship had also said that the proclamation had been cancelled and not acted on. Lord Canning quotes from despatches of Mr. Montgomery to show that the proclamation has not in any sense been cancelled, and that compensation was not only adopted but put in force. Where there has been persistence in rebellion, says Lord Canning, the sentence of confiscation has been a reality, and not merely a menace.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—It appears from the report of the Registrar-General that the health of London is now in an average state. The deaths in the week ending on Saturday last were 1,217. Last week the births of 840 boys and 870 girls were registered.

THE TUSCANS AND LORD NORMANBY.—The head of the illustrious house of Phipps has got into hot water with some of the most distinguished champions of the liberal cause in Tuscany. The Marquis had printed the speech he made in the House of Lords on the affairs of Italy, and added some notes. In one of these he spoke disparagingly of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and even represented the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry as guilty of "rogues." The Secretary wrote to the Marquis with great indignation. To this Lord Normanby made no reply, but he seems to have replied to M. Ubaldino Peruzzi, another member of the Provisional Government, who also complained of being unfairly attacked, and of the publication of a "little adventure" which, if true, would have been most dishonourable to the writer. The whole affair has laid Lord Normanby open, on this occasion, to the severe rebuke of the Secretary-General, that "age and decrepitude seem to give a license to furnish with impunity the reputation of honest men."

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AT BERWICK.—The Northern Reform Union have been prosecuting their inquiries into the political condition of Ber-

wick-upon-Tweed, where there has been such a closely contested election. They assert that gross bribery was practised at the last General Election by the Conservative party of Berwick. That the petition against Messrs. Gordon and Earle was withdrawn by the Liberals upon condition that Mr. Earle should vacate his seat and allow Mr. Marjoribanks to be returned unopposed. And thirdly, that while the body of the electors were entirely ignorant of this arrangement, there is reason to believe that not only Messrs. Gordon, Earle, Marjoribanks, and their legal agents, but also the Secretaries to the Treasury of both the late and present Administration, were privy to the transaction. These are serious accusations with which the House of Commons will have to deal, for Mr. John Brady has given notice that he will call the attention of the House to the circumstances when Parliament meets.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—An important post-office notice has been issued in our columns to-day, by which the public will learn that on the 12th September next the late evening delivery will be extended to many additional places within about six miles of the General Post Office. Certain conditions are stated as necessary to be complied with, as to letter-boxes and care in attaching the proper initial letters.

THE RIVAL CHURCHMEN.—On Sunday there was a repetition to some extent of the flagrant scandal in St. George's-in-the-East Church. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, S.C.L., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Mr. Lee appeared at the altar, in the vestments of a Roman Catholic priest, the ordinary ecclesiastical habit of a clergyman of the Church of England being entirely dispensed with. The reading desk was also ignored by him. He knelt in front of the altar and intoned the prayers, and when the time came for reading the lessons that duty was performed by a layman, who ascended the desk habited in a plain white surplice. At the close of the communion service Mr. Lee (who had previously dispensed with the Litany) ascended the pulpit in his robes, consisting of a yellowish white cloak fastened close round the neck, all the trimmings consisting of broad gold lace embroidery, with a cross woven into the back. The sermon, or rather the last half of it, consisted of a general condemnation of the press on account of its malignity; of the Church, on account of its apathy; and of the mob of St. George's parish, who were followers of Beelzebub. His sermon, so long as he kept to his text, was one of a much higher character, both for lucidity of argument and sound evangelical teaching, than one generally hears in London pulpits. Although of the simplest character, it was clearly the work of a gentleman and a scholar. There was an overwhelming congregation at the afternoon service. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., the lecturer nominated by the vestry, preached a sermon of a highly explosive character, upon the subject of damnation. Towards the close the rev. gentleman begged the congregation to depart peaceably, but 1,000 persons waited for what is called the rector's service, which commences at four o'clock. At four o'clock the churchwarden announced that the service was suspended, and after a few hisses and groans, the churchwarden, with the assistance of the police, succeeded in clearing the church.

DIMINUTION OF RAIN.

The following interesting observations are taken from the *Illustrated London News*:—

In the quarterly return of the registrar-general ending with June it is stated "the deficiency in the fall of rain from the beginning of the year is 1½ in. The deficiency in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, amounted to the average fall of one year—viz., 25 in. From a careful examination of the fall of rain (year by year) from the year 1815 it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." Should this statement, made by Mr. Glaisher and adopted by the registrar-general, in a document issued by authority, be confirmed, it will constitute one of the most important discoveries ever made by meteorologists. Undoubtedly it needs to be verified by observation in many quarters; and now that attention is directed to the subject, the registers of rain-fall, which have been kept in many places for a number of years, will, on being referred to, soon confirm or disprove it. We venture to say at once, however, that it appears highly probable—because consistent with many other phenomena—that the quantity of rain which falls on the earth is very slowly and gradually diminishing.

Last week Sir Samuel Peto reminded the public that Pimlico was a few years ago a mere swamp, and persons still living may remember Lambeth a marsh. An old friend of ours went snipe-shooting in his youth, amidst rushes and water, where Bedlam now

stands. It has been lately stated more than once that the Thames now rolls a much smaller volume of water to the sea than formerly, though the fact was ascribed to the removal of old London-bridge, and the increase of people on its banks; but it is now more probably explained by less rain falling on the surrounding country.

We will not refer to the filling up of the port of Rye and the increase of land in that neighbourhood and other parts of England as evidence of the gradual increase of dry land and a decrease of the space filled by water on the surface of the globe, because there are places where the sea makes encroachment, and it would be difficult to ascertain, without going into many particulars, which increase preponderates. We must remark, however, that in all countries traces of dried up streams are met with; but within the historical period there are few or no examples of new rivers coming into existence. It was mentioned incidentally the week before last in our journal that the Dnieper at Kiev was drying up. The redoubted plains of Troy can with difficulty be recognised or traced because the rivers mentioned by Homer, whose descriptive topography is not doubted, either cannot be found or they are now such insignificant streams as to fall far below the descriptions of the poet. Crossing over to the other side of the Mediterranean it is known that about the mouths of the Nile the water is becoming shallower; while there is reason to believe, from the growth of sand in the neighbourhood of the river, and other circumstances, that the volume of its waters has been within the period of history sensibly diminished. The Baltic is known by recorded observation to be decreasing. The Adriatic derives its name from a town that is now eighteen miles from the shore, and was once a flourishing seaport. North America is sensibly draining. The rivers are slowly, like the Niagara, wearing away the rock, and occupying a lower bed. America on the Pacific Ocean is notoriously rising, or the ocean which surrounds it is sinking. The Deluge is a very early event in the history of mankind; and it is consistent alike with sacred and profane history to suppose that ever since that period, as well as immediately after the first few days when the dove found her resting-place, the waters of the earth have gradually dried up.

A theory has lately been started that the globe is continually increasing in size. In the opinion of Captain Alfred Drayson the earth grows, and he assigns a number of good reasons for his opinions. Every day almost we read accounts of plants and animals found many fathoms deep which have at one time flourished on its surface. We see the surface continually strewed, autumn after autumn, with leaves and branches and trunks of trees and numerous plants, which wither and continually form a new coat, though it be as thin as a coat of paint, on the surface. We read of fossil coal being found close at hand, and of modern formation, which, as coat above coat become deposited, will by-and-by become deep-seated coal. The bulk of the vegetable products that annually cover the earth and annually decay, adding, probably, to its size, are formed from the water which falls from the atmosphere. They derive their subsistence from it much more than from the earth. The same may be said of men and animals. The bulk of the human body consists of water; and of the whole, as of the bodies of animals, some elements always remain, increasing the solid matter of the globe. As the population of the earth increases, this conversion of fluid into solid matter increases. It is probable that as man is multiplied on the earth, gradually, and the animals he feeds on are multiplied with him, there takes place, from this cause, a diminution, however small, of the water of the atmosphere. As the space covered by water on the surface of the globe diminishes, evaporation will be *pro tanto* diminished. There will be less water taken up, and less will fall. With all these and a great many similar facts the diminution of rain as asserted by Mr. Glaisher, is consistent. They run together, and one explains the other. We merely state a few facts, and enter not into any of the speculations they suggest.

We must, however, remark, that on the uniformity and stability of the laws of nature instinctively assumed and believed, rest all knowledge and all reasoning. If it be a fact, therefore, that the quantity of rain which falls has been continually diminishing through a period of forty-four years, the slow and gradual diminution of rain must be considered as a general fact—as the normal condition of the globe. If this be true, it is gradually, though extremely slowly, decreasing in fluid matter and increasing in solid matter. Most of the changes which geology traces in the crust of the globe have been in progress for many ages, and, from the light which the gradual diminution of rain reflects on many geological phenomena, we were induced, at starting, to describe it as one of the most momentous discoveries, should it be confirmed, that observation has ever made.

Foreign News.

EXPECTED HOSTILITIES IN BOLOGNA.

It is stated that 8,000 men, under the command of General Kalbermatten, have marched towards Cattolica from Pesaro, and that an attack is expected every moment. The *Monitore de Bologna* of the 26th, without affirming or denying the fact, calls on the people to be calm and confident, as the Government is prepared to meet any eventuality. It appears certain that 2,000 Swiss, with several pieces of artillery, have arrived within a short distance of Cattolica, and the Government have received despatches informing them that these are but the advanced guard of the Papal troops. These troops are said to be composed, not merely of Romans, but of Modenese, who are favourable to the pretensions of the duke, Swiss from Naples, who have been engaged by the Pope, and Austrian soldiers, who have been disembarked at Ancona, and dressed like the papal army. Altogether they amount to 10,000 or 12,000 men. On the other hand, the Government of the Legations is adopting the most energetic measures. The troops of Mezzacapo are full of warlike ardour. A messenger is sent off to Garibaldi every other day, and that general is gradually advancing from Ferrara, so as to be in a position to give effective aid, if the necessity for it should arrive. Telegraphic despatches have since announced that Mezzacapo has advanced towards Cattolica at the head of his troops, and that the elections have taken place without the slightest disturbance.

THE CONFERENCE.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the questions arising out of the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia are not settled, although they have made progress. Neither has it been decided by France and Austria to treat the question of the duchies directly. The same journal maintains that the settlement of the duchies, so far as foreign Powers are concerned, must be made by a European congress, the proposition of which now meets with less opposition than it did; and "in favour of which the majority of the great Powers have pronounced." A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states, with great positiveness, that the Emperors of France and Austria signed at Villafranca a formal engagement which expressly provides that neither shall employ arms to restore the sovereigns of Tuscany or Modena.

NAPOLEON AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Constitutionnel* of this day, in an article on the Duchies, says:—"The Emperor, having agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the former reigning princes, has caused to be heard words of reconciliation in the Duchies. His Majesty has not yet given up all hope of success, and will fulfil loyally to the end his disinterested mission; but, if he should not succeed in reuniting the princes and the peoples in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either the one or the other. It is not the wish of his Majesty to follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy, whose armed intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula has ceased for ever. We have given to the Italian peoples advice which we believe wise and prudent, which if they do not follow it will grieve us, but which we could not press upon them by force. To us Italy owes her independence; we shall not take away again from her what we have given her yesterday."

GARIBALDI AND THE DUCHIES.

GENERAL GARIBALDI arrived at Parma on the 22nd ult., and was received with immense enthusiasm by the people. At Parma the number of suffrages in favour of annexation, known up to that date, was 6,718; at Placentia, 5,566.

Count Linati, Podesta of Parma, who had been sent on a mission to Paris, has, on returning to Parma, informed his fellow citizens that Napoleon III. said to him:—"Tell the populations that have sent you to me that my arms shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you."

The Tuscan Government has addressed to the cabinets of Europe a memorandum on the affairs of the Grand Duchy. Tuscany, it is declared in this document, regretted the termination of the war, which left the independence of Italy incomplete, but it coincided in the generous policy of the Emperor of the French. The Tuscan Assembly in declaring for the annexation of the duchy to Piedmont has only exercised its right, for the restoration of the grand ducal dynasty was impossible, and the programme of the Grand Duke Ferdinand illusory. In this state of things the wishes of the Tuscans cannot be repelled without giving rise

to regrettable consequences. The memorandum concludes by an expression of gratitude to the great powers and a protest against foreign intervention.

The deputation, conveying the vote of the Tuscan people for their annexation to Sardinia, left Florence on the 29th. Orders have been given at Genoa and Turin to receive the deputation with great solemnity.

In Tuscany and in Piedmont by this time most men firmly believe the King of Sardinia will accept the vote of the Tuscans, Modenese, &c., for annexation.

GERMAN UNITY.

A few days ago a deputation waited upon the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha to present an address, expressing the hope that the duke would unite his efforts to those of the patriotic party for the unity of Germany. The following remarkable answer was returned:—"Gentlemen,—It is with the utmost apathy the wish for national strength and greatness, for power abroad and union at home, is once more awakened in the people, every patriot must greet this new movement with joyful hope. By whatever ways we reach the desired end, whatever be the form of the future constitution of Germany, this much is certain—that it is only when princes and people are alike ready to make sacrifices for the good of all that anything great can be effected. As for me, long since, both on the occasion of the erection of a central power in 1848, and again on that of the creation of the union in 1850, I offered of my own free will, and with joyful heart, to lay my sacrifice on the altar of our country. That my patriotic endeavours have received your approval, gentlemen, and that of the German people, has encouraged me to pursue the course I have entered on. Be assured that I not only hail with joy the endeavour to form a great national party, but that I shall always be ready to participate with counsel and with deeds in all which conduce to procure for our beautiful country that respect and might to which Germany has such just claims."

STATE OF VENICE.—A letter in the *Constitutionnel* gives a deplorable account of the condition of Venice. The indignation expressed at the unlooked-for conclusion of the peace is now said to be succeeded by a profound sorrow. The City of the Doges is as a City of the Dead. Travellers find some difficulty in entering it. New defensive works are in course of erection on the Lido. It is added that at Verona and Mantua, especially the latter, the system of repression is less severe.

LISBON NEWS.—The Cortes will open on the 4th of November next. The weather still continues hot, and the accounts of the vine disease are as bad as ever; little or no wine will be made this year throughout the length and breadth of Portugal. The works of the new Water Company have at length commenced, after remaining in abeyance about three years. If this company carry out the works as they have been projected they will confer a benefit upon the public. At present the only means of water supply is the barrel of the carrier, and if the company convey it by pipes into the houses a great saving will be effected, and a more regular and plentiful supply secured.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that orders have been given for the formation of an expeditionary corps of 10,000 men. The Spanish consul at Tangiers has withdrawn from that place, after having handed a note to the authorities announcing that Spain is decided to have satisfaction by arms for the hostilities against Ceuta.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.—The Sultan had been on the point of death from a severe attack of fever, but his health is now restored. The *Journal de Constantinople* says the rumour of the modification of the Ministry is unfounded. Letters from Syria to the 18th instant state that fears are entertained of an extension of the civil war in that province. The Druses were devastating the country by setting fire to people's property. The Europeans are said to be flying from the town. Some silk factories had hoisted the French flag for protection. The French consul had sent for troops, but the Turkish force was insufficient.

RUSSIA: FINANCIAL AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.—It would seem that the Russian Government are about to take control of the funds in the various banks of the empire deposited for charitable purposes by the trustees of clerical and other foundations, or which have to await a decision of a court of law. Through this order of the State Council the amount of capital available for the temporary use of

the finance minister will be largely extended, and will aid him in perfecting arrangements which it is presumed he has in view. The Russian Government (says a Warsaw letter) has given orders to demobilise the first three corps d'armée placed under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff. This return to a peace footing has not been effected by a ukase, but by special orders from the Minister at War, and it seems to be the present intention only to reduce the number of horses in the artillery and waggon train, which are very numerous in the Russian army, and so far as present information goes, that reduction is to affect only the three corps d'armée in Poland.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.—A St. Petersburg letter of the 20th inst. says:—"News of a brilliant success obtained by our troops in the Caucasus has arrived; namely, of the entire submission of Andia and Itchkeria. The intelligence reached the Emperor as he was passing a review. The Russian troops have made more than one expedition into Andia. The first time they went was in 1845, when they destroyed the fortified villages of the enemy, and carried by assault Andia and Dargo, the residences of Schamyl. They were, however, subsequently obliged to leave the country after supporting cruel privations. Itchkeria, up to the commencement of the year, was almost a *terra incognita*. The capture, on the 1st of April last, of Vedene, the last refuge of Schamyl, enabled the Russian army to enter the province. These two countries join Daghestan, and form the most inaccessible part of the enemy's territory. Since the taking of Vedene, the Russian troops have pursued their success, and the inhabitants of Andia and Itchkeria, delivered from the presence of Schamyl, have made their submission. The plan of the pacification of the Caucasus, which is being carried out, was inaugurated by Prince Vorontzoff, and has been largely extended by Prince Bariatinskii; and, from the success that has been achieved, it is thought probable that in five years magnificent roads will be made in the Caucasus, and that travellers can pass through the whole country without danger."

CHINA: PROGRESS OF THE EMBASSIES.

THE *Overland China Mail* of the 5th of July says:—"The British, French, and American Ministers left Shanghai for Peking, via the Gulf of Pecheleo, on the 15th of June; the Hon. Mr. Bruce in H.M.S. *Magicienne*, with the *Coromandel* as tender; M. de Bourboulon in H.M.S. *Du Chayla*, with the steamer *Norzagaray*, and his Excellency Mr. Ward, the United States Minister, in the *Powhatan*, with the chartered steamer *Toc-y-wan*. Admiral Hope left for the Gulf three days before in the *Chesapeake*, and a large British force, consisting of seven steam ships, 10 gunboats, and 2 troop and store ships were to rendezvous at Sha-lui-tien, about fifty miles from the mouth of the Peiho. Every precaution had been taken to force, if necessary, admission to Peking, and the proper exchange of the ratified treaties. Between 500 and 600 of the Royal Marines, with 100 of the Royal Engineers and a number of seamen were to accompany the Hon. Mr. Bruce; while abundance of provisions ready for land package, with 200 of the military train coolies, would render the expedition in great part independent of the Chinese. These coolies of the military train are all Hakkas, and were enrolled for service at the taking of Canton, where they served us most faithfully, and were known under the title of the "Bamboo Rifles." From the attempt made by the Chinese Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, it may be inferred that obstacles will be thrown in the way of admission to Peking; but these have been overcome, and it is extremely unlikely that the Chinese will have recourse to any overt acts of opposition."

NEWS FROM JAPAN.—"The last China mail," says the *Débat*, "brings us news from Japan to the 5th of June. The intercourse of Europeans with the country was daily becoming more extensive, and is likely in a few years to effect a complete change in its aspect. The Emperor, after the first experiments with the electric telegraph, ordered the construction of lines connecting together the towns of Yeddo, Nangasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi. He has also decided on transforming his fleet, and already possesses six steam war-junks. One of them, the *Nippon*, has started on a voyage of circumnavigation. Her engine is of 350-horse power, and of American manufacture. The crew consists entirely of Japanese sailors, who show great aptitude in the management of steam engines. A difficulty which arose between the American consul and the Japanese Government has been amicably settled. An American, who had discovered a rich copper mine, laid claim to the mine and to the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The Government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the Emperor, to prevent all further dispute, proposed that a third power should be selected as

umpire, and designated first France and then Russia. The American consul had not sent in his answer when the author of the discovery, who was morally certain of the result, gave up his claim on the soil, and solicited authorisation to work the mine and share the profit with the Japanese Government. The offer was at once accepted. Everyone speaks highly of the Emperor's moderation in this case.

MEXICO: THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

A TELEGRAM from Washington says that Signor Lerdo, the Juarez envoy, has arrived there, and has been entertained by the President and Secretary of State. His visit will, doubtless, have the effect of facilitating the negotiation of a treaty satisfactory to both countries.

Letters from the Juarez or constitutional government allude with great satisfaction to the favour with which the decree for the nationalisation of the church property is everywhere received, even in the City of Mexico, and especially is the visit of Captain Aldham, commander of her Majesty's naval forces, to the President, mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion he announced that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the administration. General Degollado is at San Luis de Potosi, and has, it is supposed, about 9,000 troops under his command, preparing to march on the city of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the liberalists.

Senor Mata, who has just arrived from New York, has concluded a contract for materials of war, which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. Otway, the British Minister, was, at last accounts, in the city of Mexico, the despatch for his recall not having been received. There is such information in New York as justifies the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez Government.

RIOTS IN JAMAICA.

From Jamaica we learn that the district of Trelawney has been the scene of very serious riots, which, but for the promptness of the magistracy, and the manner in which their efforts were seconded by the respectable portion of the inhabitants, who organised themselves into a body of special constables for the protection of life and property, we have no reason to doubt that Falmouth—the second commercial town in the island—would have been laid waste, and its prosperous inhabitants reduced to beggary, by a mob which had no reasonable cause for the insubordination which they displayed. The weakness of the police force, and the absence of the military—for, according to recent arrangements by the Imperial Government, the military stations at the outposts have been abandoned—allowed little or no check to the lawlessness of the mob; the torch of the incendiary was brought into requisition, abandoned women, in the heat of intemperance, commenced the demolition of public buildings, and the dwellings of private individuals who had been unpopular with the lower classes were also threatened with destruction. For a whole day and a night the greatest confusion prevailed, the mob becoming the more boundless in their intemperance as the alarm of the peaceable inhabitants increased, and order was not restored without the sacrifice of human life and the wounding of several persons who were engaged in the *melee*.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.

THE *Constitutionnel* having published a long article against the letter of M. Louis Blanc, lately given in the London papers, without publishing the document, M. Blanc has sent it the following letter:—

"London, August 25.

"Sir,—You have thought fit to blame the determination I have adopted with regard to the amnesty; I cannot say that blame on your part has occasioned me either annoyance or surprise. You quote in support of your vituperation the opinion of the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper without the slightest weight on this side of the Channel, and known throughout England as the organ of a Government which is not the English Government. I am not sorry you have such an ally. But perhaps you will deem it just that the public should be allowed to become acquainted with the subject of the discussion, the better to form an opinion of the value of the comments upon it. Therefore I have the honour to send you, with a request that it may appear in your columns, a letter in which I set forth my views on the amnesty, and which the *Times* and almost all the English papers have published. To deprive you of any pretext for refusing, I have taken care to strike out five or six words which your political touchiness might be alarmed at. I only ask you

for fair play; is it asking too much in that country which you pretend is free?—I am, &c.,

"LOUIS BLANC."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the letter, and even restores the passages omitted by the writer, prefacing it with an indignant repudiation of Louis Blanc's imputations of political touchiness and want of liberty. There is no accounting for tastes. The *Constitutionnel*, says a contemporary, has always been in the habit of kissing the rod, but that is no reason why it should lay down the rule, that nothing is so pleasant as the prospect of incessant scourging.

DE MORNAY ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE following strictures on the journals of this country, and exposition of imperial policy with regard to England, are contained in a speech delivered by the Count de Morny, as President of the French Legislature, to the Conseil Général of the Puy de Dôme. He said:—

"You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, Our press is free; the French press is not so: therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other. That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, 'The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England.' I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilisation. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, 'They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.' As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the loyal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions: for when he did me the honour to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this—Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavouring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria, in order to prove that the Emperor Napoleon, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred attaining that object by a congress rather than by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the ultimatum of Austria was issued prove this. And if the statesmen of England who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy. I repeat that after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilisation, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation, and of the other

to gain popularity, Count de Morny went on to say:—

"Time, and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labours of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is a sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coal-pits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavour to conquer, and by prudent use preserve, the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilisation, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts. Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

This fustian of M. de Morny's has met with a severe rebuke in an able article by M. Peyrat in the *Presse*. M. Peyrat first notices the Count's sneer at Lord Lyndhurst, whom he (M. Peyrat) speaks of in terms of respectful admiration. He refers to abusive articles in the French papers against England, and particularly to the celebrated address of the French colonels. He allows that the armaments of England are justifiable and even necessary in the face of recent events; and concludes by advocating a contest in the arts of peace between the two nations.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE PATRIOTIC PARTY AT VENICE TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF TURIN, &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—Europe knows our hopes, our misfortunes and our rights: rights that are secular, but nevertheless full of life. We need not appeal to public records to prove them, nor would any one attempt to establish a denial of their existence upon the eternal inviolability of political treaties, for their sacred keeping will be best illustrated by the principalities of Neuchâtel, the Danube, Belgium and Lombardy; and Austria we need only remind of Cracow.

Napoleon III., in his memorable proclamation of Milan, when alluding to our desire for independence so long expressed, and unhappily so often disappointed, asserted two truths at once: the sanctity of our right, and our consciousness of it. Then, in reference to the sympathy of Europe for our cause, he recognised the universal suffrage of the public conscience in all that Europe possesses of spirited and generous feeling.

The peace lately signed cannot in any way alter the real signification of those words which promised us that "Italy should be free to the Adriatic."

It would be fruitless to recapitulate all the hopes that the war aroused in the hearts of the Venetians and the Lombards, the more so in the Venetians, because their rights, even in accordance with the strictest diplomacy, were the more sacred; however, the very hope repressed their impetuosity, and the character given to the war, which was to have been a regular and dynastic one, was calculated to prevent any popular movement on their part.

After the occurrences of 1848 and 1849, and after ten years of oppression that a foreign Government could not otherwise maintain than by an overpowering military force, it is scarcely necessary to demonstrate our will. History shows us many more warlike nations than Italy has been for the last three centuries, who nevertheless have groined, and still do groan under oppression, without being considered either timorous or happy. All that the Venetians could do, without the limits of a war that excluded any national insurrection was to take up arms under the banner of Piedmont, and this they have done. The number of volunteers was greater than might have been supposed, particularly considering the difficulties that had to be surmounted in escaping from a home which had become the land of exile; to brave the dangers of a flight was counted as nothing; but to consign friends, father or mother, to the vindictive suspicions arising from an honourable and sacred confederation was dreadful. The few thousand soldiers that Venetia offered in this way to the Italian army are a sufficient interpretation of the nation's will: our armed deputies representing the country at large, throughout all grades of society, from the humble villager to the millionaire and the count whose ancestors belong to history. It is needless to read their names at the

bottom of a political document; what they wanted, and still want, is written with their blood.

In spite of the promises and advice of experienced men, the streets of Venice were, on the 14th of June, stained with blood; the prisons were packed with youths, old men, and women. An Austrian-General, in the very town in which he was parading all the luxury of an armed force that should have created within him a sense of perfect security, wrote his own decree by saying—"I shall have no regard for person, I punish only the deed or the intention to act. I confide in none of you!" There is not merely a personal feeling expressed by General Urban, but an admission of Austria's thoughts as regards the Italians; it is an admonition to the latter of what they have to expect from the Austrians, who, ever in dread, would always be in arms against their own fears, and their suspicions could not fail to arouse the suspicions of other powers. Attached to Italy as to a prey, they would not only menace an unfortunate nation, but also the peace of Europe.

The expenses necessarily incurred by Austria keeping continually upon her guard would augment the miseries of the country and her own misery too: this attitude, which could only serve to aggravate her weakness, would render her apparently formidable to other states, and sooner or later rear up a league likely to accomplish her ruin. Italy, oppressed, alone would be her death. We, Venetians, do not threaten nor dream of discord; but in the voice of the weak, who feel the dignity of their rights, there is a power that in the end will break both swords and chains.

200,000 soldiers are encamped on Venetian ground; the conduct of Government has not changed since the conclusion of peace. To the expression of sorrow of our citizens, and their disappointment without precedent—demonstrations which even the least paternal government might have excused—that the enemy, least of all accessible to noble sentiments and enthusiasm created by the glorious victories previously obtained as precursors of unhoped-for success, might have considered in the same light—the Austrian functionaries at Venice replied, on the 17th July, with threats of unheard-of heartlessness.

To recite one fact worth a thousand:—

The prisons of Josephstadt were closed upon the Venetian landlords, peaceful men and endeared to the nation by their talents and character, having been arrested without trial, as a mere precautionary measure of the police, who publicly avowed that they had in no way disturbed public order, but that the possibility of their doing so rendered their imprisonment an act of utility to themselves and desirable even to those that loved them. Ought it not to have been supposed that after the compact of Villafranca they should have been restored to their lamenting families? They are nevertheless still there. The slowness of diplomatic proceedings ought to anticipate the feelings of humanity and justice, nor should there be even an appearance of generosity or of any inclination towards those guarantees vaguely promised? Is not this rigorous forbearance in the appearance of clemency, throwing defiance at the sympathies of the country and of all Europe, a return to the morals and manners of the least enlightened times, in an age that boasts of its elegance, and in which acts of the most courteous generosity should only be considered as mere ordinary politeness?

Even by reducing the domination of Austria over Venetia to its narrowest limits; even were it agreed to place an isolated prince upon the throne, without soldiers or functionaries belonging to his race; is it to be supposed that that could satisfy Venetia, Europe, or Austria herself? Would it be possible to allow an Austrian prince to guard the Alps? If he were supposed to be already so changed in nature by his new title as to possess an entirely Italian heart, could it be pretended that at a time of war confidence would never be shaken either on the part of the nation or on that of foreign powers? Even in ordinary times to what embarrassments would that man not be exposed, who, seeming to obey the will of those he is selected to rule—of a man, who to escape from this humiliating thought would ever be ready to encroach upon the powers he has sworn to respect?

No man of feeling could, without a sentiment of respectful commiseration, look upon a prince condemned to govern in so different a manner, there where his ancestors, or his brother, have ruled so as to render a murderous war inevitable and concessions so long and so obstinately refused.

Unhappily indeed is the fate of a prince, when reduced to be pitted by his own subjects, who under different circumstances would have loved and honoured him with sincerity.

The force of events offers Austria a precious opportunity of retrieving herself and acquiring in moral strength, and subsequently in material power, much more than she would lose in dominion. She

could then say:—After the occurrences, at Villa Franca there is neither victor nor vanquished. The honour of our arms is saved; let us also save that of our family and the nation, for here the honour of the whole of Germany is at stake. We have left too many brave men on the soil of Italy; let us forbear leaving more victims on her ground; and if Austria were to hide these truths from herself, time would force them upon her some dreadful day.

The undersigned need not affirm that the vows that they now make are not isolated or solitary. The titles they append to their signatures will denote that they are the interpreters of a sentiment which is nourished by the intellect and the heart of all who consider that the word "nation" is not a vain sound.

Diplomatic documents have just been published, giving the thoughts of Daniel Manin, not merely as a private man but as the chief of the Venetian Government. Venice possessed an assembly elected by the universal suffrage, which had bestowed unlimited powers upon it. A committee sat in Venice to represent the different provinces of Venetia; the legions composed of Venetians, who likewise voted at the election of the Assembly, contributed to render our resistance honourable as much by the order they observed as by the firmness they displayed. Thus this voice, issuing from the tomb, is the voice of the nation itself; and during his life Manin was regarded by Europe as the personification of an immortal right. Dictator of Venice, in his exile he was more than a king. Charles X. at Garitz, Louis Philippe in London, never received before or after death that homage of the heart that was rendered to the poverty, the sufferings, and the ashes of this advocate. Let then this voice be listened to as it reminds France and enlightened Europe of their duty.

Finally, Austria can no longer govern Italy. Even an Austrian prince, unattended by an Austrian force, would be superfluous, and his presence would not only be a source of disagreeable recollections, but moreover of considerable danger to the Austrian Empire, the dignity of France, and the tranquillity of Europe.

The solemn hopes given to Venetia should not be eluded. Is it possible that for this land of Italy, still not free, 200,000 French mothers lived in anguish during ten successive weeks, hourly dreading to learn that their offspring had been stricken by Austrian grape? Would it be believed that for this land of Italy, still not free, Napoleon III. will have staked his life and his destiny, and that which is dearer to him than life,—the honour of France, and the heritage of a great name that weighs upon him like a heavy and resplendent burthen?

Let Europe, then, in gratitude for the peace which he insures her, assist him to cast away the load of sorrow of that thought, and it will be for the forerunner of life to hear the blessings that will arise in this land of grand ideas and great misfortunes.

17th August, 1859.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

A CANDID JUDGE.—Indian courts are not without their experience of the prevalence of clever lying and perjury, but their judges are seldom so frank as a district judge in Ceylon. He was giving judgment on a case instituted for the recovery of debt. "I wholly disbelieve the defence, but it is only just to the first defendant to record that I have never heard a more accomplished liar in my life. His falsehoods dropped so softly and (apparently) frankly, that it was hard, indeed, to suppose that anyone could ever have had the heart to find him for giving false evidence." Sir James Colville was sometimes severe, Sir Mordaunt Wells has begun a crusade against perjury, but neither have yet approached the district judge of Ceylon.

CRICKET IN THE STATES.—It is now arranged that twelve cricket players, selected half and half from each of the "elecons," are to cross the Atlantic to meet the twenty-twos of the New World. Twelve are to go, in case of accidents, and G. Parr, Jackson, Diver, Julius Cesar, Hayward, Daft, Wisdon, Lillywhite, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, and R. Carpenter are the selected ones. They are engaged at a large sum to play four matches, and sail from Liverpool on the 7th of September. The Englishmen in the United States and Canada have subscribed about 1,500*l.* in all towards this project.

POLITENESS AND POCKET PICKING.—A Jew, residing at Lyons, lately lost his purse, containing 1,200*fr.*, and he advertised the loss in the usual way. The next day he received this letter:—"Amiable Israelite,—It is I who have found your 1,200*fr.*, and you may weep for them, for you will never get them back again. I am leading the life of a Sardanapalus. Here is an account of what I have this day had for breakfast and for dinner. (A detail of the two meals was here given.) I shall continue to live in this manner, gracious Hebrew, until your 1,200*fr.* are exhausted, and I will finish by drinking a glass of wine to your health."

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

PESHAWUR, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

WHEN we first took possession of Peshawur in the year 1849, the prevalence of autumnal fever in the valley was well known, as it had long been found by the Sikh garrison most unhealthy in the autumn, while the inhabitants of the valley suffered from the disease nearly as much as the Sikhs themselves. On this account Sir Henry Lawrence strongly opposed the occupation of Peshawur by a large European force, proposing that it should be held by an irregular brigade of the three arms, as Kohat, Bunnoo, and other frontier stations have since been. The late Sir Charles Napier, then commander-in-chief, insisted that if we intended to hold the Peshawur Valley, the defence of this important frontier post could not be intrusted to natives, but must be held, if held at all, by a strong European force—and the present large cantonment was accordingly laid out. The force at Peshawur then consisted of two troops and two batteries of artillery (twenty-four guns), with three or four reserve companies, two corps of European infantry, one corps of native regular cavalry, five regiments of native infantry, and two of irregular cavalry, or in round numbers a total of 3,000 Europeans and 7,000 natives; and this strength was subsequently increased by a regiment of European infantry, a corps of native infantry, and an irregular cavalry regiment, stationed at the new station of Nowshaira, about midway between Peshawur and Attock.

It was at first imagined that the Nowshaira cantonment would be more healthy than Peshawur, but the result has disappointed expectation. The site was so badly selected, that parts of the cantonment were twice overflowed and destroyed, once by a flood from the hills, and once by a flood from the Cabul river; until in August, 1858, the whole cantonment was submerged, and, with the exception of the Pucka Government buildings, which withstood the flood, entirely destroyed by the back-water of the Indus. Another catastrophe of the same kind is now again expected, and though the barracks are occupied by the officers and men of the 98th regiment, they are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave them at once, on any signs of the coming flood appearing, tents, &c., being stored in readiness on the sandhills beyond the parade-ground. The Nowshaira cantonment was a mistake from the beginning, it serves no useful purpose, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The determination of Sir Charles Napier and the Government to have a large European force stationed at Peshawur, was, under Providence, the means of saving our Indian Empire in the great outbreak of 1857, as the Europeans kept the border tribes in check, and enabled us to use as allies those who would otherwise have been our most determined enemies. It is, moreover, but reasonable to suppose that the Punjab Irregular force, a great proportion of which were natives of Hindostan, would not have stood so true to us as they did, had it not been for the presence of this strong European force on the frontier.

It is believed that Sir John Lawrence left this country with the determination of advocating at home the cession of our trans-Indus territory to Dost Mahomed Khan. His reasons are chiefly financial, and founded on the great expense of maintaining this large frontier force at Peshawur. Sir John's proposal is said to be to make the Indus our frontier, but it would appear that the line of hills between this and Cabul, which can only be crossed by certain passes, which might be easily defended, is a far better frontier than the line of the Indus, which can be crossed at any point, while the expense of the frontier force is not fairly attributable to Peshawur, as a large force would always have to be kept up on the frontier, be it where it may. In the present state of the political horizon, the cession of our trans-Indus territory to the Affghan would be an act little short of madness, as Russian gold would soon purchase it of him, who, though now our professed friend and ally, has never either forgotten or forgiven his deposition by us in favour of Shah Soojah, and would only be too glad of an opportunity of being revenged on us by any means that might present themselves. With the Peshawur Valley and the Derajat in their possession as a base of operations, and Dost Mahomed as an ally, the Russians would have an advantage they never can possess as long as we can keep the line of hills as our frontier.

After the example of their fidelity given by our

old native army in 1857, the wildest enthusiast in the cause of Pandeyism would never surely for a moment advocate the holding our frontier with a native army. We require a strong European force, for so long as the Indus remains unbridged, or untunnelled, it would be most imprudent to leave a small European garrison to hold Peshawur—where it would be quite isolated from its supports. Even the present fine European force is still deficient in one most essential arm, European cavalry, for without cavalry artillery is inefficient, and we have no European cavalry in Peshawur. The present European force, consisting of one troop and two batteries of artillery (eighteen guns), and two corps of European infantry (a third being now stationed at Nowshaira), requires only the addition of a corps of European cavalry to render it complete in every respect and equal to every emergency.

If, then, it be admitted that a large European force must, for the present, at least, be maintained at Peshawur, it surely becomes an object of the greatest importance to keep them as healthy and effective as possible. To effect this most desirable end three things are chiefly requisite, namely, a larger amount of barrack accommodation, to prevent crowding, which is one great cause of sickness; a greater attention to sanitary arrangements, which would beneficially affect the health of the whole force; and the establishment of a sanatorium at an easy distance from Peshawur, and beyond the influence of the autumnal fever, where the sick men of the force might be sent for change of air, as the Peshawur fever, though very weakening and prostrating in its effects, yields readily to a timely change of climate.

The barrack accommodation at Peshawur has been much improved of late years, and fine pukka barracks have been substituted for the mud hovels of yore. But ever since the outbreak the works have been at a dead standstill, while more than a dozen barracks which only require roofing are, with a mistaken and false economy, left unfinished. And as both the European corps are now at their full strength the men are much crowded, and increased sickness is the result. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on these unfinished buildings, and now, when a lakh more perhaps would finish the whole of them, the work is stopped, and the Europeans sicken and die for want of them.

Some improvements have lately been made in the sanitary arrangements, but much still remains to be done. The unchecked irrigation which is allowed in the cantonment itself is one great cause of sickness, and it is strange that when the sanitary committee, some years ago, recommended that no crops should be irrigated within one mile of the cantonment, they omitted to notice the daily irrigation carried on under their noses. So long as the canal which passes through the cantonment exists in its present state, there will be no preventing this, as each gardener can now flood his master's garden from the stream as often as he pleases, the supply of water being unlimited. Sixty public wells, the average cost of which would certainly not exceed Rs. 2,500 each, or Rs. 150,000 for the whole, would be ample for the cantonment, and would give about five wells to every native, and ten to every European corps.

As regards a sanatorium for the European troops, a site was some five years ago proposed by Major Coke, then Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, and highly approved of by General, then Brigadier, Cotton, commanding, and several engineers and medical officers. It is situated in the Khuttuk Hills, at a place called Chirrat, and is in every respect admirably adapted to the purpose. The hill chosen is near the Meer Katan pass, and is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is well beyond the influence of the autumnal fever, while it is also free from the heavy rains which prevail in hill stations at greater altitudes.

The proposed site is only twenty-eight miles from Peshawur, and could, therefore, be easily reached in one night by the invalids requiring change of air, and when they had sufficiently benefitted by their stay they could in one night return to their duty. The whole of the road to it, and the proposed sanatorium itself, lies in our territory, the nearest tribe of Afreedies being eight or ten miles distant. But those men are in a great measure dependent for their livelihood on their trade in firewood, charcoal, and lime with the cantonment and city of Peshawur, and a stoppage of this trade is the severest punishment which can befall them. This sanatorium once established, the great objection to Peshawur as a cantonment for European troops would be at once removed, and the contemplated abandonment of the cantonment, which has already cost Government some fifty lakhs of rupees, or half a million of money, need be contemplated no longer.

At some future date, when the Indus shall have been spanned and a railway constructed to Peshawur, this brigade might be located south of the Indus, but not till then. In the present state of affairs it would never do to cede Peshawur to the Dost, who might

betray us to the Russians, while the people of the valley, who only like us for the money spent among them, and prefer our rule only slightly to the Sikh tyranny which preceded it, would gladly join any new comer against us Affghans, or the Russians, or both; our only safety is in holding the passes.—*Friend of India.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

By the arrival of the overland mail, we have received letters and papers from Calcutta to the 18th July. The heavy gales and bad weather lately experienced in the Indian seas have been productive of many and serious losses. The weather on shore has been fearfully hot, and great sickness prevails. The community have been put to much inconvenience and suffered much anxiety by the very numerous accidents and breaks down which have occurred to the Peninsula and Oriental ships of late.

Of the remnant of the rebels there is nothing worth reporting. The King of Oude has been released from his captivity in Fort William; the announcement made to him officially (says the *Englishman*) appears to have been composed after the manner of Louis Napoleon's jerky proclamations.

The discharge of the local European troops and their shipment to Europe forms the burden of the news. Certainly not fewer than 10,000 men will avail themselves of this unexpected opportunity of returning to England at the Government expense. Lord Canning, it is said, acted in this matter entirely on his own judgment, and contrary to the advice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the Staff. The story of the Berhampore mutiny has yet to be told, if, at least, there be any story to tell. The details previously received are now discovered to have been "a weak invention." Nothing can be ascertained as to "Colonel" Marshall, alias "the Editor," and, of course, the history of his firmness in maintaining discipline, and of his desire to flog his "major," fall at once to the ground. It was a pretty tale, and we are sorry to learn that it was not true.

The *Madras Athenæum* of 24th July says:—"During the past fortnight several important matters have been disposed of by the Madras Government. Foremost among these must be noted the rules that have been drawn up by the Inam Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, for regulating the mode in which the inquiry is to be conducted. The investigation is to be carried on by some of the recently appointed deputy collectors, who are to be carefully selected for the purpose. They will go from village to village, and carry on the inquiry in the presence of the Inamdars and of the village authorities. They will not, however, commence operations in any village until it has been reported to them that all the information which can be collected from the Inamdars and other parties respecting the number of the Inams, the nature of the tenure on which they are held, the present holders and so forth, has been collected. An invitation will then be sent to the Inamdars, calling on them to be in attendance on an appointed day with their title deeds and so on. All these preliminary steps having been taken, the deputy collector will then proceed to the village, inquire into the authenticity of the sunnud or grant, and clear up any discrepancies between the district records with which he will have been furnished by the collector, and the statements prepared before his arrival."

There have been two grain riots in the South, one at Quilon, and the other at Cochin, sepoys of the 45th M.N.I. being concerned on both occasions. The riot at Cochin appears to have been a trifling affair, so far as plundering was concerned, but it created great excitement among the native population for several days.

The English Mussulman, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has reached Penang, we learn from the *Singapore Daily Times* of the 27th ult. He arrived there as a deck passenger. He has assumed the name of Shaik Morad; he wears the Arab dress, with fez cap, and is stated to be about twenty-eight years of age. He is living in Chulia-street, with an Arab named Shaik Salim Bangadie, and carefully avoids all intercourse with the Europeans. He had visited the Rajah of Perak, and on the 20th June he proceeded to Quedah, and will remain there with the Rajah for a week. Mr. Shaik Morad had not determined whether he would come on to Singapore or return to Mecca.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have drawn up a petition to the House of Commons, to be signed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, on the state of the finances, and the position of Europeans generally in India. The petition asks for the closing of all Indian loans, a guarantee for the Indian debt, the appointment of a committee to inquire into financial reform, and retrenchment, into the development of the resources of the country, into the extension of a freehold tenure, the improvement of the fiscal system, the new tariff and taxation, into the present legislative council and the admission of

outsiders as in Ceylon, and the question of centralisation.

The Bombay mail arrived on Wednesday, but brought little intelligence of importance. The statue of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was formally opened for public view in the Town Hall, on the 1st inst., by the committee of the statue fund, in the presence of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and his brothers, Messrs. Rustomjee and Sorabjee Jamsetjee. The Hon. Messrs. Malet and Frere, and almost all the members of the committee, European and natives, were present.

A correspondent writing from Cawnpore to the *Englishman* says that hundreds of the men will change their minds and withdraw their names from the discharge list, if allowed to do so. From the Punjab journals we also learn that there is every probability of a number of men changing their minds and remaining in the service.

Lady Arnould, wife of the Puisne Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, died on Saturday, the 23rd July.

We cannot refrain (says the *Bombay Times*) from noticing prominently the untiring services of the gallant young soldier to whom we mainly owe the restoration of quiet in these districts. If report speak truly, Lieutenant Roome ought long since to have been decorated with the Victoria Cross. We believe it is the fact that at the siege of Jhansi this young soldier followed, single-handed, four sepoys into a dark house in one of the streets of the city, slaying two of them with his own hand, and was indebted for his deliverance from the others only to the opportune arrival of the sergeant-major of the regiment. Lieutenant Roome served with the Osmanlee cavalry of the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war. Amongst the services which have shed so much lustre upon the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry in the last eighteen months, the name of Lieutenant Roome is perhaps conspicuous for the foremost, and Government will not, we are persuaded, lose sight of them.

A DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—The gale in the Bay of Bengal during the third week in June was one of the most disastrous on record. The Calcutta papers are filled with accounts of the loss and damage to shipping. The steamers *Fire Queen* and *Baltic* had to put into ports on the coast, the General Godwin, *Tubal Cain*, *Bushire Merchant*, and *Sardinian ship* *Luciana Manara*, W. Thomas Lewis, and *Moses Wheeler*, were much injured. The *Blenheim*, laden with rice, from Akyab to London, foundered on the 17th June, sixty miles west of the island of Ramree; fourteen men were lost. The *Lady Rawlinson*, with teak from Rangoon to Calcutta, capsized ninety miles south-west of the Rangoon light-ship; twenty-two men who put off in a boat have not since been heard of, but the others were saved. The gale lasted from the 12th to the 17th June.

ST. CECILIA IN CALCUTTA.—The performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul" by the Sacred Harmonic Society in the Calcutta town-hall on Friday evening, the 8th July, seems to have been a success. The amateurs have improved since their first appearance. The hall was crowded. The applause given, and the arrangements for the supply of refreshments, however, do not seem to have been in keeping with the performance of sacred music.

FRANCE IN THE EAST.—In the *Kreuz Zeitung* (says a letter from Berlin), there is a very interesting article on a letter addressed by Leibnitz, nearly 200 years ago, to Louis Quatorze of France. The Grand Sovereign had applied to the great philosopher for advice on the subject of his war with Holland. Not less statesman than scholar, that Aristotle of Germany at once recommended the French King to conquer the Dutchmen in Egypt. "The possession of that country," he said, "was sure to invest the French monarch with the dominion of the East." The crown of India, he added, was "nothing but an appendage to that of the Pharaohs. The latter once secured, the whole South of Asia, as well as the Mediterranean, could no longer escape the grasp of the fortunate Louis." In quoting these words, and enlarging upon them, the *Kreuz Zeitung* cannot but think that the natural conditions of power in those regions remain the same up to the present time. Let England be substituted for Holland, and Louis Napoleon for Louis Quatorze, and the problem a second time stands ready for solution. That this question is of real importance to Great Britain is the general opinion of all well-informed politicians here.

Dr. S. W. Williams, of China, estimates the population of the Japanese city of Yedo at two and a half millions, and Peking at the same. Thus London, Peking, and Yedo are the most populous cities in the world. To a Japanese Yedo seems the centre of everything that is desirable. It is to him more than Paris is to a Frenchman. The population of the whole of Japan is reckoned at from eighteen to twenty millions.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane. The Marquis of Stafford, who has been cruising with the Duke of Sutherland in the Undine yacht, has arrived at Tarbet, Ross-shire.

"The Prince Imperial, who continues to enjoy excellent health," says a letter from Biarritz, "rides out on the beach on a little pony given him by the Queen of England. He is watched with great interest by the numerous persons who always assemble near the spot."

Sir Allen McNab is seriously ill, having been attacked with bilious fever and the gout simultaneously.

Signor Mazzini is at present staying at Stella for the purpose of recruiting his strength. He is unwell from severe labour, and intends remaining at his present abode for some days.

The Council-General of the Indre-et-Loire decided two days ago that a subscription should be opened for the purchase of a sword of honour to be presented to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Each of the members present inscribed his name.

A correspondent informs us that there has been a great influx of French excursionists at Ramsgate. Lodgings are so scarce that even garrets yield 2s. 6d. per night.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Canada had put forth a manifesto against representation by population and mixed schools.

Bishop Carr has been afflicted with so serious an illness that he has been compelled to resign the rectory of Bath, to which he was nominated in 1854, on the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick. Dr. Carr was consecrated to the bishopric of Bombay in 1836, and resigned it in 1851 on account of ill health.

The acrobat Blondin has again crossed over Niagara river on his tight rope, carrying a man on his back! He promises next to take over a cooking stove with him, and when in the centre of the rope to cook some omelettes. A quarrel took place on the banks of the river during the last exhibition, and one man was precipitated into the river and drowned.

The weather has been favourable for harvesting throughout Canada. In Upper Canada the crops had been secured, and in the lower province they were being got in.

A steam "elevator" at Oswego and the adjoining warehouse had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of 150,000 dollars. The warehouse is said to have contained 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn.

Colonel Frederick C. Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, has drawn up a memorandum on the subject of cheap water communication between Kurrachee and the Indus, for the Commissioner of Sindh. He recommends—1st, a canal from the Indus above Tatta (probably Jerruk); 2nd, a canal to join the harbour Kurrachee with Girzee; and 3rd, an improvement of the passage through the Delta, by locking the water up to the level of high spring tide, and making artificial cuttings where they are required. This last improvement is urgently required both for the use of the Indus flotilla and for the Oriental Steam Company. Should it be objected that the canal would entail a great reduction in the volume of the Indus, some of its flood water might be stored in the Kurjoor Lake.

A letter from Boston, United States, says:—"There is a strong sabbatical feeling growing up in this country, and which principally exhibits itself in the large cities. In New York the liquor shops are closed, nominally at least, on the Sabbath, the experiment having been commenced about a month ago, and persevered in. The Philadelphians have stopped the running of cars in their horse railways on Sundays, and purpose to compel the steamboats on the Delaware and the Schuylkill to lay up on that day."

Vesuvius is bursting out into patches of fire in all directions. Professor Palmieri describes the process as follows:—"The fire runs along in hidden and naturally-formed conduits, the walls of which it bursts through when in any great mass, and then overflows. Every spot of fire, therefore, does not imply that a fresh mouth has been opened, but that a rupture has taken place."

During the past fortnight the drift boats at Porthleven have been catching from 15,000 pilchards down to 200 and 300 per boat per night. Some boats have taken a large quantity of lake. At St. Ives, a few days ago several seals were shot, and about 500 hogsheds of pilchards were taken. At Sennen Cove 250 hogsheds were caught. The fishermen complain greatly of the ravages committed by the dogfish, for these pests actually attack the nets when they are alongside the boat.

Fine Arts.

The annual exhibition of the French Fine Arts Schools opened on Wednesday, and will continue on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week until the 2nd proximo. Not the least attractive feature of the galleries is the collection of works by pupils of the French Academy at Rome, to the most successful of whom prizes and honorary certificates are awarded.

The collection of the complement of the £50,000 required to complete the arrangements between the Horticultural Society and her Majesty's Great Exhibition Commissioners proceeds, as might be expected, somewhat slowly. The Council are, however, sanguine that the whole fund will ultimately be forthcoming, and that they will have the honour of being associated, we might almost say, with Royalty, in this interesting scheme for the popularisation of Brompton. As we read the scheme, it is within probability that the garden, when in full perfection, may fall into the hands of the Commissioners after all; for the term of the lease is short, and the fine on renewal may amount, if claimed, to £20,000. The prospectus is obscurely worded, perhaps to give as little prominence as possible to this objectionable feature; but ladies and gentlemen who purpose becoming life subscribers should, ere they draw their cheques, make inquiry whether their rights may not die before themselves. On the roll of donors appear the names of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children; and nearly 300 persons of quality and amateurs of gardening have given, lent, and subscribed sums amounting to not less than £30,000.

Richard Westall's picture of "Christ Crowned with Thorns," recently mutilated by a melancholy maniac, has been ably restored under Mr. Farrer's direction, and once more occupies its accustomed place in All Souls' church. The rents in the canvas have been closed so as to defy detection by ordinary observers, and Mr. Farrer's celebrity is sufficient guarantee that no more than inevitable injury has been inflicted on the picture as a work of art by that too often erring member, the hand of the restorer.

We have been extremely pleased to hear that Mr. Henry Tidy's remarkable drawing of "The Feast of Roses," one of the gems of this year's exhibition of the New Water Colour Society, has been purchased by her Majesty. A "Picnic Party," by the same artist, is one of the ornaments of Mr. Morby's gallery in 'Change-alley.

While in, or near 'Change-alley, we may allude to Mr. Sang's redecoration of the Royal Exchange, which is progressing rapidly. It is far more luminous than that it is about to replace, and is as elaborate in design; but we agree, Mr. Tite, M.P., notwithstanding, with those who object that gay colours are out of all keeping with the material and purpose of the building. The new work is in fresco, and it is hoped will be more permanent than the encaustic paintings it succeeds. Lough's unfortunate statue of Her Majesty, in the centre of the area, is certainly a painful example of what our Anglo-Metropolitan atmosphere can do against marble. The fingers of the right hand have absolutely rotted off, and the whole image is in a state of equal and decay, that if not disgraceful is at least deplorable.

Letters from Paris speak of new stimulus to the decorative energy—never very slack—of the French authorities. The bronze leopards at the angles of the new quadrangle, fronting the once dingy Imperial library in the Rue Richelieu, are daily expected to be in position. The plaster models prepared for marble statues of the famous Tronchet and Poutalis, compilers of the Code Napoleon, now adorn the hall of the Cour de Cassation. The statues themselves were decreed by the first Imperial Government, but were countermanded by that of the Restoration. But the models having been preserved as heirlooms by the families of the distinguished codifiers, have been recently claimed by the faculty of Paris, with a view to ultimate reproduction in marble.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SCRAPS.

MR. CHARLES DILLON had the honour of playing in the melodrama of "Belphegor," on Friday night, at the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The winter campaign at the Adelphi is to open with a new piece by Mr. Watts Phillips, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole, Mr. Billington, and Mr. David Fisher (from the Princess's) will appear.

Signor Costa is engaged, it is said, upon a new oratorio; the text by Mr. Bartholomew, a very practised hand in a branch of literature whose difficulty is hardly appreciated, that of writing for musical composers.

Le Ménestrel (a Parisian musical journal) announces the marriage of Wieniawski, the violinist, to a niece of Mr. G. A. Osborne, one of our most eminent composers for, and professors of, the piano-forte.

A cynard of the wildest has been fledged, to the effect that our gifted countrywoman, Miss Louisa Pyne, will not take the part of the heroine in a reproduction of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," by the English Opera Company at Covent Garden this winter, "as she does not find it sufficiently dramatic for her talents." The discerning author of this story's being has amusingly labelled Miss Pyne's appreciation, both of Meyerbeer's music and her own special fitness. We should hardly be going too far were we to assert that no artist who has yet assumed the character of *Dinorah* is so well fitted to illustrate the delicacies of the music allotted to it. The eccentric *maestro* was, we have reason to believe, delighted to recognise in our cantatrice a future exponent of his musical thoughts, such as he had not given cold England credit for. It was the general remark of all connoisseurs on the production of the "Pardon" here, that the heroine's part was, so to speak, designed for Miss Pyne; and we have every hope that we shall have the opportunity of realising the wish then engendered, that the opportunity might be afforded her of displaying not merely her musical but also her dramatic talents, as the love-lorn maiden of Ploërmel. If impediment arises to the presentation of the work by the Pyne and Harrison company, it will be traceable more, we apprehend, to the equal difficulty of arranging an English libretto, or of acquiring the right to perform the Italian one, than to any fancied insufficiency of the fair manageress. But if a German libretto has been constructed, which we presume must be the case, as the work is in rehearsal, *on dit*, in twenty-two German theatres, we see no reason why some of the veteran "arrangers" of London need despair of finding something to wed to the immortal strains of Meyerbeer.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Mr. Schallehen, ex-musical director of the Crystal Palace, is labouring zealously, even under the very nose of the antipathetic Spurgeon, to get up a counter "revival" here in favour of music and dancing. He has a strong band of sixty performers, and a chorus of two hundred, besides soloists, and has lately had in his favour not only the attractions of the grandly beautiful Indian tiger, Jungla (said to be late of the Court of Oude), but also those of most excellent fireworks, balloon ascents, and the gardens themselves, which are tastefully laid out and admirably kept. That his attempt is a progressively successful one cannot be doubted, if we may take the evenings of Monday and Thursday as specimens. On those occasions Mr. Horace Jones's elegant Music Hall was crowded by a well-composed and extremely respectable audience, who, after applauding to the echo an amply long musical entertainment, set themselves to dancing and looking at dancing with a business-like tenacity of purpose nowise akin to the indifference, real or feigned, that characterises so many of the company at the more aristocratic garden of Cremorne. Among the vocal stars of the establishment are Signor Belletti, Mr. and Madame Weiss, Mr. George Perren, and Miss Susannah Cole; and of the instrumental pieces, the "Traviata" and "Trovatore" selections, the legion of popular overtures, and Mr. Schallehen's Grand March, never fail to reap the honest and cheering testimony of delight at the hands of the company. On Thursday evening, for the benefit of the manager Mr. Corbyn, the Christy's Minstrels flitted across with a selection from their renowned budget, and the Italian fire-fiend, Buono-Core, exhibited to the Surrey thousands that puzzling "refractory" property he seems to share with asbestos and fire-bricks, and which has won him such renown on the scene of his accustomed triumph, the Ashburnham volcano at Cremorne.

We have heard, but we dare not add, upon unquestionable authority, that Mr. Simpson, of the last-named place of entertainment, has purchased the remainder of the lease of the Surrey Gardens estate for 3,000*l.*, with a view to its conversion into a *jardin d'hiver*. It is clear that it has matchless capabilities for such a purpose, and the chances are that, were it once in the hands of such an adept at amusement catering as Mr. Simpson, its accessibility from so many parts of London would ensure its success as a speculation.

The Bradford Festival terminated with a morning performance of the "Messiah," and an evening one of Mr. Jackson's cantata "The Year." The former was a striking success, the choral singing especially being magnificent. The solo cast was more than usually strong, comprising Mesdames Clara Novello, Sherrington, and Sunderland, and Misses Palmer and Freeman; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Santley, and Wilbye Cooper, with that excellent artist, Signor Belletti. The new cantata is also spoken highly of by those who were more fortunate

than ourselves, as having heard it. The composer is a resident professor of music, who has done much as director of musical societies to bring the Bradford choristers, who are for the most part operatives, to their present incontestable eminence. The following is the summary of attendance during the four days of the Musical Festival at Bradford:—Tuesday evening, "Creation," 2,431; Wednesday morning, "Te Deum" and "Judas Maccabeus," 1,802; Wednesday evening, concert, 2,296; Thursday morning (market day at Bradford), "St. Paul," 1,422; Thursday evening, concert, 2,287; Friday morning, "Messiah," 2,271; Friday evening, Jackson's cantata, "The Year," and concert, 2,908. Total 15,741. The profits are expected to be about 1,000*l*.

The learned and witty special envoy to Bradford of the *Daily Telegraph* informed his readers that the Italian voices seemed to him, contrary to expectation, unimpaired by touring in the manufacturing districts. "How does this constant change of air agree with you?" he said to one of them. "Pretty well," was the reply; "though, by the way, we call it change of smoke."

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE months of August and September are those in which the visitors at the Crystal Palace are more than usually numerous. Railway excursions are put forward from all parts of the country. Benefit clubs and friendly associations pour in their thousands. School children have their annual treats, and recently large accessions have been made to the numbers of visitors by the praiseworthy practice of large employers of labour giving to their workmen a day's healthful recreation at the Crystal Palace. The present year has formed no exception to the usual state of things at this season of the year, and as the railway companies have very generally offered unusual facilities for trips to London, the Crystal Palace has benefited largely by the accession to its ordinary number of visitors.

The Forester's day last week was an enormous success; the Poultry Show during the present week has drawn many thousands of extra visitors to Sydenham.

The energetic arrangements for the present month also give promise that the attendances will continue to be maintained at a high rate. Besides frequent displays of the great fountains, the first of which is on Tuesday next, the popular Autumn Show of Flowers and Fruit takes place on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th September. This show invariably attracts a large number of persons; the price of admission, viz., half-a-crown and one shilling, placing it within the reach of the great mass of the people. The exhibitions at this show are very numerous, amounting to nearly 800. This show is also famous for its magnificent collection of fruits.

On Saturday, 10th September, a concert will be given at the Crystal Palace, supported by the talents of Madlle. Piccolomini, Madlles. Titiens and Borchardt, Signor Giuglini, and other artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, who will return from their provincial tour expressly for the occasion.

On Wednesday, the 14th September, the last and most effective of the great juvenile displays of choral singing will be held in the great Handel Orchestra, by six thousand children and other vocalists who have acquired a taste for music by means of the Tonic-Sol-Fa system. The preparations for this display have long been actively proceeding under the direction of the Tonic-Sol-Fa Committee, who are wisely of opinion that, to maintain success, progress is indispensable.

Season tickets are issued from the 1st September, at the uniform rate of half-a-guinea; and as, coupled with this arrangement, it is the intention of the directors to enclose and improve the concert-room, so as to render it more generally available for winter concerts, lectures, &c., during the autumn and winter, there is little doubt that a more than average attendance will be maintained during the coming six months, a period when the capabilities of the Crystal Palace only require to be known to be appreciated.

It cannot be too often reiterated that it is during this period of the year that the Crystal Palace becomes most available. Designed by Sir Joseph Paxton specially as a winter garden, it enables the visitors to enjoy exercise and recreation in defiance of the changes of climate so frequent in England; and as the approaches from the railway are all under cover, the Palace can at all times be reached without inconvenience. It is with the view of enabling the public to appreciate more fully these peculiar advantages of the Palace, that the half-guinea season-tickets have been issued, and it is gratifying to find that they have already been taken up to a considerable extent.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, Sept. 2nd.

FRENCH POLICY IN THE ROMAN STATES.

A PARIS letter says:—While it is satisfactory to have to record a daily increasing confidence in the ultimate annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that we are rapidly coming to the kernel of the Italian nut—the Roman question. The *Constitutionnel*, in an otherwise encouraging article, tells us in plain terms that the Emperor Napoleon cannot include the Holy See in the system of absolute non-intervention which is to be applied to the rest of Central Italy. The interests of catholicity still, as heretofore in opposition to those of humanity and civilisation, require that the Pope shall be propped up on his tottering throne by something more than a moral interference. True, there is one mode by which the bayonets may be dispensed with—papal reform; but as we know the *mot d'ordre* at Rome in reply to all impertinent observations, is *non possumus*, we see that bayonets, and nothing but bayonets, will be called into requisition in the States of the Church. Our vulgar adage tells us, what is sauce for the goose is ditto for the gander. Bayonets at Rome—bayonets, then, in the Legations. Can this thing be? Can that prescription of highly-tempered steel be ordered for Bologna which, it is admitted, will not be administered to Florence? The distinction will lead to the horns of a terrible dilemma.

AUSTRIA.

A TELEGRAM of this day (Friday), from Vienna, says:—No measures announced in the Ministerial programme have yet been carried out. It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to the Jews will not be the same throughout the whole empire, but will be influenced by local circumstances. The principal privilege granted to them will be the right of acquisition of house property in larger towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the public domains.

A Vienna letter of the 27th ult., says:—"The deliberations of the new cabinet continue day after day, because the wish is to bring to a speedy conclusion not only what concerns the reconstitution of the ministerial departments, but also to fix the bases of the new policy. The mere suppression of the ministry of commerce and the assigning of its different branches to other departments occupies much time."

COUNT CAVOUR.

"DIPLOMATIC despatches from Turin," says the *Nord*, "speak of the approaching return of Count Cavour to the head of affairs. The Count deemed it his duty to retire in consequence of the situation of affairs which arose out of the peace of Villafranca, but his policy has, nevertheless, been in the ascendant, owing to the strong national feeling of the Italians, and the fidelity of the Emperor Napoleon to the object with which he entered upon the war. The recall of the ex-Sardinian minister would be a new guarantee in favour of the policy which he represents."

TURKEY.

A DESPATCH from Trieste, dated yesterday, informs us that the health of the Sultan has been restored. A commission has been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export, and increasing the import duties. Saffet-Bey has left to attend the sittings of the Montenegrin Boundary Commission. The French Government has intimated to the Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertaking merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Disturbances continue at Creta.

SPAIN.

THE Madrid journals of the 27th say that the Cortes will most probably be convoked for the 10th October, and that amongst the first measures submitted to them will be the budget of 1860 and a bill on the press. The Government was preparing to send off a division of 12,000 or 14,000 men, with artillery, to chastise the Riff pirates, and it was believed that General Echague would be appointed to the command of it. Considerable sensation had been caused in high circles by the sudden death of a lady of rank, the Duchess de Ahumada, one of the ladies of the court, in the midst a sorcer given by the Marquis de Miraflores at La Granja. An Eng-

lish vessel, the Oscar, had been detected at Cadiz in the very act of smuggling.

INDIA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer has arrived at Trieste with Bombay intelligence to the 5th of August. About 6,000 of the late East India Company's European troops have taken their discharge. A stamp duty is about to be imposed. Imports favourable, exports firm, freights dull.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Dane has arrived at Southampton this day (Friday). The recall of the Governor, Sir George Grey, is spoken of by the Cape journals with great regret. The foundation-stone of a patent slip and pier has been laid at Simon's Bay. The construction of a railway from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown is contemplated. The Cape Parliament terminated its sittings on the 8th of July. It has declined to annex British Kaffraria to the colony. Her Majesty's ships Tortoise, Trident, and Biper, and merchant ships Eleanor, Envelope, and City of Lincoln, were at Ascension. The Trident is coming home as soon as the ship's company have got rid of the fever; she has lost about forty-three hands with the fever.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.
TUESDAY—Open at Ten. Display of Great Fountains and entire series of Waterworks.
Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.
WEDNESDAY—Open at Twelve. GRAND FLOWER SHOW. Band of the Royal Marines in the evening. Admission by Season Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown.
THURSDAY—OPEN at Ten—LAST DAY OF FLOWER SHOW.
FRIDAY—OPEN at Ten.
Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.
SATURDAY—Open at Ten. GRAND CONCERT, by Madlle. PICCOLMINI, Madlle. TITIENS, &c. &c. Admission as on Wednesday.
SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

FLOWER SHOW.

THE THIRD and LAST GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT this Season will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next, September 7th and 8th. Admission—Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling; Thursday, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence; Season Ticket holders, free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND CONCERT.

Saturday next, September 10th.—Madlle. PICCOLMINI, Madame Borchardt, Madame Vanceri, and Madlle. Titiens; Signor Giuglini, Signor Corsi, Signor Mercurelle, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Badiali, and Signor Violletti. Conductors, Signori Arditi and Biletta.
Admission, by Season Tickets free, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)
Last week but one of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and of the Contested Election.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to commence at 7, with Mr. Buckstone's revived *Polite Comedy of the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE*. Gillman, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Wilkins; Sophia, Mrs. J. White.

After which, at 1 precisely, and for the fifty-second time, the *Comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION*, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Brad, Mrs. Charles Mathews, and Miss E. Weekes will appear.

To be followed by *HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR*. Motley, Mr. Charles Mathews.

To conclude with *HALLOWE'EN*, by the *Leopards*. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, to commence at 7, with *HALLOWE'EN*.

After which, at 8, *THE CONTESTED ELECTION*. With *OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND*. Gatherwood, Mr. C. Mathews.

And *A DAUGHTER TO MARRY*. Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S NEW LECTURES.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive applications for ENGAGEMENTS FOR HIS NEW LECTURES on 1. "The Chronometer—its past—present—and future;" and 2. "A Month among the Watchmakers of Switzerland." Or for those on "The Watch," and "Women and Watch-work." The Lectures will be profusely illustrated by Models, Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Applications to John Bennett, Watch-manufacturer, 60, Chancery Lane.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PAUL JERRARD AND SON'S NEW FINE ART GALLERY.—Choice engravings, at nominal prices; first class frames at wholesale prices. Gentlemen furnishing their walls may select from more than 10,000 first class engravings of Landseer, Turner and others, at less than a quarter of the published prices, framed and unframed, in every style—viz. those published at 2*l*s. for 6*l*s. 6*d*. Frames of every description at wholesale prices. Shippers and exporters supplied. Catalogues of 2,000 works on receipt of stamp.—PAUL JERRARD and Son, 170 Fleet street, E.C. London.

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Application for Admission, Prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district, and at South Kensington.

By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

Public Affairs.

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

THE ACTION OF FRANCE.

For some years past there has been a demand for smart writing, and caterers for the market have supplied abundance of articles, fussy, flippant, and shallow, garnished with far-fetched similes, wonderful allusions, and sesquipedalian words. Of course these traffickers upon perverted taste have not failed to make the most of every occasion for international irritation, and it certainly has not been their fault that England and France have not provided Europe with the grand pastime of a passage-at-arms. It has been all one to these politicians whether the French Emperor exhibited the good or the bad side of his character; they, in their infinite wisdom, had decided that all his desires must be vicious, and all his actions mischievous. They were as convinced that no service for humanity could be rendered by Imperial France as the Jews were satisfied that no good could come out of Nazareth, and they devoted themselves to a reckless war of words, and maintained a pitiless pelting with pellets of abuse. When the French Government undertook to defend Sardinia against Austria, not even the journals of Francis Joseph were more ferocious in denunciation, and no slanders were too venomous to be applied to Italians who preferred a chance of liberty with French aid to the certainty of degrading slavery under Hapsburg rule. Every day the manufacturers of doleful prophecies served up their warnings, like hot rolls for breakfast; and they persevered in this preposterous process, although not a fact or an indication occurred to justify their course. When the Villafranca peace came, and disappointed many just hopes, it also showed that the everlasting alarm-bell ringers had given their energies to a foolish work, for it proved to a demonstration that Louis Napoleon was not prepared to revive schemes of conquest and devastation by which his uncle fell. Then came the question of the Duchies and Tuscany; the treaty of Villafranca did not pledge the French Government to use force in the restoration of the runaway potentates, and there was the distinct declaration of our own Ministers that they were convinced that the Emperor would neither commit such a crime himself, nor suffer the Austrian Court to enjoy the luxury of its perpetration. Still the growling and croaking went on, as if its object were to prevent England from supporting any good for Italy that happened to be associated with the Napoleonic name. Now, we have at least a semi-official declaration in the *Constitutionnel*, that our Ministers were right, and the Emperor appears to have given similar assurances to the Italians themselves. Are we still to distrust these promises, and hold back? Fortunately, in spite of the dashing charges of quills and ink employed by the

alarmist writers, the common sense of the country has ratified the decision of the House of Commons, and supports the Cabinet in a manly endeavour to promote a good understanding with France, and obtain for Italy all the advantages that the situation admits. Such conduct need not lead—clearly does not lead—to any neglect of defensive preparations nor to a prudent perception of the dangers that may await the general peace.

The Pope still supplies a serious practical puzzle for Catholic and non-Catholic Europe. The old gentleman tried the reforming business himself, and could not make it answer. He came to the conclusion that a reformed Pope would be an abolished Pope, and is determined to resist, as far as he can, every effort to secularise and improve the administration of his States. The French Catholics are advanced enough to be satisfied if their Holy Father pursued his spiritual functions, dwelt in the Vatican, and assisted in the ceremonies of St. Peter; but the Austrians are not content with a religious Pope, they want a political tool, able by mismanaged temporal sovereignty to keep Italy disunited and weak. Under such circumstances, there ought to be no doubt on which side British influence should lean. The future may have questions on which England and France may find it difficult to agree, but one of the best preparations for avoiding them is to multiply the points of union and contact as much as possible, and to accept such declarations as those of the Count de Morny in a frank and liberal spirit. It is a great thing that a French Minister should, on an important public occasion, disclaim on behalf of his country all animosity on account of Waterloo, and declare that the "new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past." It is easy to cut sarcastic capers over passages of Count de Morny's speech, but surely wit might be more worthily employed, and the obviously right thing to do is, to respond to all the just and generous sentiments that it contains.

The firebrand party boasts a Royal leader, some one under the name of Duke of Coburg, having issued a rantpole pamphlet in which Russia is declared to have a fixed "policy directed against the rights, the laws, and the well-being of other states;" and that "Napoleon III. was and is, above all things, a revolutionist and a conspirator;" while "Lord Palmerston is the trusted confidant and brother conspirator of Napoleon." The writer warns Germany that if she should "sacrifice every noble feeling to purchase the peace of slavery, her devotion to peace will only make war more certain in the end." With some correction, these are no doubt the opinions of divers small potentates, who have before their eyes terrible pictures of a French invasion and revolution, the former only possible through their own existence, and the latter only likely to be requisite in order to coerce them into permitting Germany to unite. It might suit the interests of these royal particles to entangle us in a French war in their behalf. They must view with dread the growth of the idea practically promulgated by France, that the settlement of 1815 is after all a waste paper business; and we confess that an excitable military empire is not a pleasant neighbour for petty sovereigns, and may well cause a flutter among the millinery of their courts. Still we do not forget that Europe and civilisation want a strong, powerful Germany; and if French yeast sets up a sufficient fermentation among our Teutonic relations it will not be the smallest service it has rendered to the age.

OUR CRIMINALITY.

It has now become quite plain that periodical literature will absorb all other literature. It is equally plain that the weekly journals must treat subjects which interest men beyond the day. Thus considering that our weekly functions entitle us to draw attention to objects permanently interesting, we propose on the present occasion to advert to our criminality as a nation.

On this important subject we have very imperfect records. Only in 1805 did the Government begin to collect criminal statistics with any care, and though since then the records have been much improved they are still, it is admitted, very incomplete. Without knowing the effects of its own acts, except that there was a continual increase in the number of commitments, the Government

went on making penal law after law—altering the nature and the degree of punishment, altering the jurisdiction, substituting to an enormous degree police and summary punishments to the old-fashioned jury investigations, and so continually mingling, changing, and confusing the several parts of our system—that the difficulty of ascertaining the effects of each of them was continually increased. Only within the last two years have any authentic records of minor punishments been forthcoming, and even those for 1858 for England and Wales, recently published, are admitted to be imperfect. They inform us, however, that last year the total number of persons who fell under the police in England and Wales, and were

Proceeded against, was.....	434,492
Proceeded against by indictment.....	30,458
Disposed of summarily.....	404,034
The males were.....	342,230
The females were.....	62,203

In 1858 the total population of England and Wales was estimated at 19,523,000, so that one person out of every forty-five fell under penal constraint. But the total population includes people of all ages and conditions—infants, worn-out men and women, imbeciles, policemen, magistrates, members of Parliament, &c., who are not liable to such constraint, or not responsible; so that not more than one-third of the whole people can be considered as liable to fall under police law, and, consequently, one out of every fifteen responsible persons in the community fell, in the last year of our lives, into the hands of the police.

This does not, however, give a complete picture of the trouble taken and penalties inflicted to make the people virtuous. A great number of threats *in terrorem* are not entered in the returns. The brutal flogging, shutting up in blackholes, extra parades, marching up and down a deck with shot in each hand, which are called military and naval discipline, should all be added to what the police tell us they do, in order to make the picture complete.

All these little fillings-in of the great outline of the national criminality, which is furnished by those who assume not to share it, must be left to the imagination; and we shall pass on to show, as far as we can, how the persons apprehended were disposed of. From trifling circumstances, which we do not enumerate, the totals, if any person adds up the items in the following table, will not agree. The number of persons apprehended, we repeat, was 434,492. They were thus disposed of:—

BY SUMMARY JURISDICTION.	BY COURTS OF ASSIZE AND SESSION.
Discharged.....	4,576
Convicted.....	13,246
Imprisoned.....	11
Fined.....	40
Whipped.....	2,120
To find sureties.....	10,609
Delivered to Army or Navy.....	229
Sent to Reformatories.....	225
Other punishments.....	
10,750	

The first thing to be noticed is the immense extent of summary jurisdiction compared to that exercised by the judge and jury. The former seized on 404,034 persons, the latter on 17,858—or the summary jurisdiction of the police and of the crewlike much-derided justices was extended over nearly twenty-three times as many persons as the jurisdiction of the judge and the jury. The next is the continual and rapid increase of the number of persons who are summarily punished. We only know from prison reports that the number has increased very rapidly, but we cannot state the proportions, because the returns were for the first time only made tolerably complete in 1858. In 1857, however, when they were less complete, the number of persons summarily proceeded against was 369,233, or 34,801 less than in 1858. But the returns of 1858 embrace a larger area than of 1857, from the extension of the county constabulary, and thus 34,801 is not a correct index to the increased number of persons punished. The other point worthy of notice is the great proportion of persons discharged summarily, 143,744 out of the 404,034 summarily apprehended, or nearly 3-7ths. The large number of 143,744 were apprehended lightly, or without sufficient cause. The proportion of those discharged by the courts is much less; but it must be remembered that cases before the courts have undergone a preliminary investigation; the persons subject to them have been committed for trial, and, remembering this, we conclude that the one-third acquitted or dis-

charged by the courts is no credit to the authorities which have made the preliminary investigation. The number discharged by both jurisdictions after being apprehended is a sign that much injustice is done in the exercise of authority, and much suffering is unnecessarily inflicted.

There were, however, some bright places in our criminal history of 1858. The number of persons committed for trial, 17,855, was 2,414, or 11.9 per cent. less than were committed in 1857,—20,269. As no alteration in the jurisdiction had taken place in the interval, this was so far a positive reduction in serious offences as compared to 1857. In murder, attempts to murder, maliciously stabbing, and wounding—in burglary, housebreaking, and in all crimes of a heinous character, there was a considerable decrease in 1858, which was more marked in the metropolitan districts, or where the people are most closely packed together, than in any other.

Dating from March, there was throughout the remainder of 1858, a continual decrease of pauperism, and it is an established fact that a diminution of crime and a decrease of pauperism go together. In 1854, a year of high prices and of much increased pauperism, the number of committals was no less than 29,359, or 11,504 more than in 1858. This is not a fair comparison, because between 1854 and 1858 an Act was passed which removed the jurisdiction, in many cases, from the courts to the police magistrates. Nevertheless, as the committals in 1854 were considerably in excess of those of the previous five years, and as then pauperism increased, we see very plainly in that year a close connection between pauperism and crime. It is an established fact that both pauperism and committals went on almost continually increasing from 1815 till the latter reached the maximum in 1842. Then the late Sir Robert Peel, under the pressure of a dire necessity, began his commercial and taxation reforms. From 1842 to the present time pauperism and committals have waned and waxed together, and have both been, having regard to the increase of population, proportionably much less since 1842 than before. They were both comparatively small in 1858. That subsequent to 1842, in consequence of an increase in our freedom in employment, and in the means of subsistence, pauperism and crime both diminished, is such complete evidence of the criminality of restrictions, that we feel, and cannot avoid expressing, a sentiment of intense indignation for those statesmen who profess to seek the public welfare, and yet do not abolish the many laws which still, like those Sir Robert Peel modified or abolished, stand in the way of the people getting abundance of employment and of the means of subsistence. Nay, our professed patriots, boasting humanitarians, and preaching philanthropists, actually and continually increase restrictions and taxes on the industry of the people, and, therefore, continually increase pauperism and crime. We have long lost faith in these pretenders, and have now lost patience. They persist in perpetrating gross national wrongs in spite of experience and of their own teaching.

For several years our legislation, under the influence of despair at the continual and rapid increase of offences, particularly juvenile offences, has taken the direction of extending summary jurisdiction. The establishment of the metropolitan police by the late Sir R. Peel, in imitation of the despotic Governments of the continent, was one step in that direction; extending police to counties subsequently was another; and sundry Acts of Parliament, particularly the Criminal Justice Act, passed in 1855, were avowedly intended to relieve the courts, save the country from expence, and individuals from long detention before trial, by giving the police and other justices summary jurisdiction. The effects of this legislation has been, as we now see, to place the personal freedom of the multitude at the mercy of the very lowest instruments of judicial power. It degrades at once the majesty of the law and the idea of liberty. We read, with alarm for the character of the people, and with disgust for the careless legislature, the cases which occur almost every day of persons pleading guilty to some minor offence, and begging for three months' imprisonment as a boon. A sharp remedy for a desperate disease—the amputation of a limb to save life—is thus by our State doctors daily applied to the people, and liberty is maimed—which is next to taking life—by our Mandarins, and

suffered by our people, with as much indifference as death is inflicted and suffered in China. If the extinction of offences could be purchased at such a sacrifice, which it cannot be, we should think this wholesale degradation of personal freedom too high a price to pay for it.

Lord Brougham and others talk much of the renowned profession of the law, and endeavour to make the public rely on it as the sheet anchor of liberty; but this renowned profession has, on several successive occasions, struggled hard to retard improvements in legislation, such as the establishment of county courts, which went to make litigation about property less advantageous to itself, and it has never lifted a voice, except that of Mr. Toulmin Smith, against these stupendous and insidious changes which have absolutely sacrificed the personal liberty of the multitude. The public should look to this matter, and therefore we call attention to it. To have one person out of every fifteen laid hold of by the police, subjected to examination, perhaps shut up in a cell, a large portion of the vast mass imprisoned, fined, or whipped, is surely a deplorable condition. Are we called, therefore, "great, glorious, and free?" Is it for this that we boast of ourselves as the stalwart Saxon race? On it is our claim founded to be the exemplar of nations? Are we to convert the Hindoos and others to the constitutional creed of which this general torture is the fruit? With such a cancer enlarging through our system we are not justified in prescribing for others and sometimes enforcing our prescriptions. We suffer from a great and terrible disease; it has of late increased with frightful rapidity; and if the multitude here is not to be degraded to the level of the Cantonese under Commissioner Yeh, the police constabulary and summary jurisdiction systems, the delight of country gentlemen, clergymen, and doctrinaire politicians, should be speedily and forcibly checked.

MAYORS AND TITLES.

A LITTLE civil war is going on in the City between the partisans of rival aldermen anxious to receive the accolade of knighthood or the patent of baronetcy through becoming Lord Mayor for the year of feed and foolery that commences on the 9th of November next. Of the two aspirants to name and fame Mr. Alderman Carter may have a better claim than Mr. Alderman Cubitt both on the ground of seniority and sense, but the public may ask a prior question of what have either of these gentlemen done to deserve an aristocratic handle to their plebeian names? To be a Lord Mayor of London may require some self-abnegation, and a gentleman might be as willing to grin through a horse-collar as to count hobnails at Westminster and roll about in a tawdry gimcrack coach in company with sword-bearers, men in armour, and the great Gog and Magog dolls. The City Corporation represents nothing but mediæval nonsense and modern guzzling. It has no intellectual status, is little better than a big parish vestry, and utterly unworthy of the greatest capital in the world, the leading men of which would as soon think of becoming church beadles as of seeking its undignified honours. Happily its long-postponed reform is conjectured to be at hand, and the next mayor, as the last of the turtle Mohicans and the accidental functionary when the Prince Royal comes of age, is expected to be rewarded by his Sovereign with honours that were recently thought sufficient for men who saved our empire in the East.

No nation ever used titles as badly as we do, and an outside observer might fancy there was a covert satire in what is, unfortunately, only foolish fact. Brilliant achievements in science and wondrous deeds of arms are placed on a level with inviting the Crown to dinner and hospitably dispensing champagne and punch. Feeding the hungry is no doubt a praiseworthy action as well as a Christian duty, but our royal commissariat is happily too well organised to make the administration of collops to a sovereign an act worthy of being emblazoned in the Herald's books. Mankind loves titles, even of the queerest sorts; and history does full honour to "Godfrey of Broth," "Big Dog of the Staircase," and other oddly-named worthies of ancient time. Even republican America worships these old-world distinctions, and for the lack of most of them imposes such hard work upon military epithets that you

can only travel pleasantly by addressing every innkeeper as "Colonel," and then run the risk of occasionally offending a purveyor of "gin sling," who ought to have been worshipfully approached as "General Spit." Some years ago our wits cracked their jokes upon the Imperial Court of Soulouque, whose jet-like courtiers bore titles of Dukes of Barleywater and Marquises of Lemonade; but even that sable potentate did not do so much to bring names of honour into ridicule as our practice involves. If being a mayor when the sovereign visits a city is held to justify the bestowal of a title, do not let us commit the folly of lowering the value of those distinctions that are awarded for great services to the state. We might easily avoid this by taking a hint from the Limited Liability Act, which requires the fact of such limitation to be made known so often as the name of the company is paraded in public view. If the dustmen combine under the abovenamed Act, "The General Dustman's Company, Limited," at once certifies to society that the shareholders' responsibility has legally-prescribed bounds. In like manner, if mayors must be knighted and baroneted—*barrownighted*, most London mayors would call it—merely for the fact that royalty has placed its sacred feet beneath their gastronomic mahogany, let the kind of title given at once display their limited claims upon our admiration, and distinguish them from the Herschells or the Havelocks, who are worthy of boundless praise. This might be done by a simple and appropriate prefix; and what could be more congenial to the visceral part of the aldermanic man—which is usually the chief part of him—than to add "Turtle" to his name. "Sir Turtle Gobble" would be intelligible, and do no wrong to a higher class of men. The herald, also, should provide proper utensils instead of arms, and authorise the new dignitary to paint upon his carriage and engrave upon his plate a ladle proper in a soup-tureen or.

It is not the lower titles only that we put to bad use,—we make peers in a manner that looks as if we were determined that what is called in the House of Commons "another place" should be, in sad and sober earnest, the Hospital of Incurables it is sometimes named. Anything but merit may lead to that venerable institution, and the commonest reason for according its honours is the fact of a ministry being in the condition of porcine maternity with more hungry piglings than suctional apparatus. Mr. Vernon Smith was made a peer because no use could be made of him in the lower regions where the "awful Commons" dwell; and it is understood that Lord Canning is to be advanced in dignity because he was the author of the mutiny among the European troops, which will cost our tax-payers a million to put straight. Orders of Demerit may be useful, but it is wrong to give them the names and privileges that ought to belong to Orders of Merit; and it is a moral insult to society when the stamp, that should mark its admiration for human gold, is recklessly impressed upon ignoble lead or tinkling brass.

THE SECRET OF THE SERPENTINE.

It is the fashion to declaim against the dishonesty and unreasonableness of the working classes, and of their popular movements. We are not going now to discuss the justice of this accusation; we only beg to assert, that however dishonest or unreasonable a popular cry may be, it is surpassed in both these unenviable respects by the peculiar cries which are raised from time to time by the upper and fashionable classes. We commented, not long ago, upon the unfair way in which the unlucky indicators were cried down, without the slightest consideration, because they happened to offend the world of fashion. We have now a more flagrant illustration, in the cry that is being raised for cleansing the Serpentine.

We all know how that cry was got up. For some years past, as regularly as whitebait or young potatoes came in, some one has been found to write to the daily papers complaining of the disgraceful condition of the Serpentine, stating that its effluvia was so foul, and the exhalations from its putrid waters so noxious, that bathing in it was certain death; that a drive by its banks was next thing to ordering one's coffin, and that a fearful malady would soon arise from the nuisance, and infect the town. This letter used each season to be followed by communications from amateur

artists, who complained of the colour of the water; from people of refined susceptibilities, who objected to the presence of bathers not in full dress; and from humanitarians, who were shocked at the possibility of the water being deep enough to drown any one who jumped off the bridge. By these constant complaints, supported in influential quarters, the Government have been at last induced to take the matter in hand. With a moderation, however, almost without example, they purpose to give the Serpentine a thorough cleaning only, that will cost some £17,000, at least. Not content with this, the fashionable faction of Rotten Row are moving heaven and earth to force the Government to undertake the enormous work of making a new bottom to the Serpentine, at an outlay of some ten or twenty times the amount proposed.

Now if it could be proved, that the re-bottoming of the Serpentine was necessary to the health of London, and more necessary than any other improvement in other parts of the metropolis, we should be the last to oppose the work, however great its outlay. The advocates of the scheme have however failed entirely to make out their case. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If half or any part of the statements as to the offensiveness and noxiousness of the Serpentine were correct, is it conceivable that "all the rank and fashion in London," to use the stereotyped term, would crowd round its banks every hot summer evening throughout the season? Nothing forces them to go there, except their own pleasure and convenience. The drive round Regent's Park, though unfashionable, is not exposed to the perils of the Serpentine. Yet we are not aware that there has been any increase in the scanty number of carriages which roll round the north-west passage from Regent's Park to St. John's Wood. Kensington Gardens are thronged with crowds of people, well-dressed and well-to-do, who come there for recreation. The number of bathers is undiminished, which is a pretty fair test of the water not being so very offensive, for we suppose if there is one thing a man does to please himself and not others, it is bathing.

The evidence of one man, who says he smelt an offensive smell, is of no more value than that of one man who says he did not. Still, as a rule, we do not find, that people choose the bank of an open sewer for their favourite walk, or lie down by preference in the neighbourhood of a cesspool. We may therefore be pretty sure, that while the ring at Hyde Park is thronged, and the gardens crowded, the Serpentine is no unbearable nuisance. We are ready to admit that the state of the water is not what it should be; but still, when we think of the dark places in London—of St. Giles's and Spitalfields and Rotherhithe—and of how much might be done to improve the health and happiness of their inhabitants, with the money proposed to be thrown into the Serpentine, we own that we grudge the expense. If the wealthy martyrs of Hyde Park like to remedy their own alleged grievances at their own expense, well and good. A very small subscription of a few pounds a piece amongst all who use the ring, would give the Serpentine a new bottom; but why do it out of the public money? What reason or justice is there in taking from those who have not, to give it to those who have?

THE CHURCH IN THE EAST.

EVERY one in early life has some object of ambition—some bright vision, which even the wild fancy of youth scarce hopes to realise. Some men dream of wealth, and fancy themselves Rothschilds, rolling amidst bars of bullion. Some, again, long for Parliamentary distinction, and hope one day, as Premier of England, to sway by their voice an enraptured senate. Others revel in the thoughts of connubial bliss, and picture to themselves an ideal partner of their existence, who shall unite the beauty of Helen with the virtue of Lucretia. We, also, have had our dream, as unreal and as unattainable: its proportions may have been humbler, its features homelier, but its realisation is as mythical as that of any of the preceding hallucinations. Our hopes, since early youth, have been set upon a pew—a family pew—in a parish church. The offer of a sitting in a proprietary chapel is to us nothing but an idle mockery; the pew, the whole pew, and nothing but the pew, is the first and last article of our creed. Even now that the bright fabric of our dreams has vanished into mid-air, we cannot re-

frain from dwelling fondly on the beauties of our conception. Seated on the soft-stuffed cushions of our ideal pew, with the dry hassocks crackling beneath our feet, and the heavy prayer-book lying open before us, and the tones of the preacher floating drowsily about our ears, we should have felt so eminently respectable; our position in this world would have been so satisfactory, our prospects in the next so decidedly promising. Then, indeed, we should have learned to look on all terrestrial and celestial matters from the proper parochial point of view; then should we have understood the vital difference that exists between sinners with pews and prayer-books and those godless sinners who never open a prayer-book and never go within a church. The Peri, in truth, did not long for Paradise more ardently than we did for a parish pew. Now, alas! this last illusion of our youth is broken. Sentimentalists tell us that the pain of not winning the hand of the woman that you love is nothing to the misery of finding her unworthy of your affection. How this may be, we cannot tell; we only know that our grief at never having been able to obtain a pew was joy compared to our feelings when we awoke to the fact that even this unattainable pew would not have afforded us the repose we longed for. Parish pews, like all other mortal things, are vanity: our own pew—dreadful thought!—might have been situated in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East.

Picture to yourself, if your imagination is powerful enough, the feelings of any respectable parishioner of St. George's-in-the-East, on any recent Sunday. We suppose that even in those remote Eastern districts there must be parishioners who are men of common sense; men who, in the words engraved on a monument erected to a late canon, "have an equal abhorrence for fanaticism and scepticism;" who pay their rates regularly; make their children learn the catechism, and go to sleep every Sunday during the sermon. To such men the Sabbath, instead of being a day of rest, must be a day of martyrdom. This unfortunate parish halts between two opinions. The rector, appointed by a non-resident patron, is addicted to the most elevated Tractarianism; the lecturer, appointed by the vestry, is an Evangelical of the Evangelicals. What, then, is to become of our model and moderate church-goer? If he attends the service he is a follower of anti-Christ; if he goes to the lecture, he is a son of Belial; if he goes to both, he is a Laodicean, neither hot nor cold; if, as we should do, he goes to neither, he is a Gallio, who careth for none of these things. The very name of service must become odious to him. The sound of church bells must be an abomination in his ears. His Sunday mornings pass off with comparative quiet; it is in the afternoon that his trial comes. The exhibitions which have made St. George's-in-the-East notorious do not put forth their full vigour before noon. At three o'clock the performances commence, with a Protestant lecture against Papist wolves in Anglican clothing. The church is thronged with an excited audience, whose polemical views are more fervent than profound. The occasion is improved. The "odium theologicum" is raised to its highest pitch—and then the lecturer departs, to make way for a rival performer. His flock, though left like sheep without a shepherd, possess no other resemblance to those peaceful animals. They are a pleasant congregation, and they are not dealt with pleasantly. At four o'clock, after a vain attempt to clear the church, a sort of travestied hybrid Anglo-Catholic service is commenced. There are clergymen in all kinds of colours, there are candles and crosses, bowings, and genuflexions, and intonations, conducted by foolish young men and admired by foolish old women. The mob grows excited. Then follow shouts, and hootings, and hustling. The clergyman has to leave the church by a side door for safety; the altar itself is threatened, and the service has to be discontinued. Sunday after Sunday, on these sultry summer afternoons, have these scenes been repeated, and unless the autumn rains shall chill the ardour of the combatants, they seem little likely to end.

We have no wish to lay the blame more on one party than the other. It is a shame and disgrace to both alike, that they should not perceive the absolute necessity of stopping such occurrences, at any sacrifice of personal feeling. One thing is certain, that quiet and thoughtful men, to whom church is a house of prayer, a place of peaceful thoughts and inward communings, will turn away

from St. George's-in-the-East with much of sorrow and something of contempt.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

AUG. 31, 1859.—The agitation for union and parliament is fast subsiding under the imperturbable indifference of the great mass of the people. Beyond the columns of some journals there are no signs of interest in the movement whatever. The papers willingly publish the few and meagre reports of the utterances and intentions of this or that village conclave, but anything like an agitation in the English sense of the term is altogether imperceptible. The movement, such as it is, forms, however, the chief topic at this moment; and as the object sought by it is uppermost in the hearts of the intelligent and patriotic few, and the attainment ultimately by no means impossible, it may be worth while to notice any evidences of activity in the movement. The patriots of Gotha have lately waited upon their Duke to lay before him the declaration of their views and wishes with reference to union and parliament, beseeching him to lend his power and influence in furtherance of the same. The declaration enunciated the desires contained in the other declarations, and concluded with the following tribute and request: "We have the honour of being governed by a prince accustomed to wield the sword for the political honour and independence of the German nation. (An allusion to the share which the Duke took in the war against Denmark). We, and the other kindred tribes of Germany, can never forget, that in the cause of Schleswig Holstein the Thuringian Prince, was the only one who had the boldness to raise his voice against delivering over German duchies to a non-German power. Nor can we or other Germans ever cease to remember another patriotic act. When, at the Congress of Princes held in Berlin, the last attempt, under most unfavourable circumstances, was made to save the Duchies (as an inseparable state), in spite of the threats of foreign powers, your Highness was again the champion of that highminded and patriotic policy which embodied demands exactly similar to those now brought forward by the majority of the people of Germany. Since that period—a lapse of years unmarked by deeds evincing self respect or national elevation—your Highness has ardently striven to give our scattered patriots courage, unity and patriotic ambition. Therefore, knowing well, and deeply appreciating the noble German sentiments which animate your Highness, we reverently approach you with the request: That it may please your Highness to take under consideration the present patriotic desires of the German people, and countenance, support, and further the same in the conclave of the sovereign powers." To this his Highness replied: "Gentlemen—By this address I perceive with sincere satisfaction that the evils of our present condition as a nation have been profoundly felt even in my own little native land. So, then, after many years of the deepest apathy, the wish for national greatness and power abroad, and independence at home is once more awakened. This re-agitation must be welcomed by every patriot with joyful hope. Be the ways what they may by which the goal longed for is sought to be attained, let the constitution, primarily, take what form it may, this much is certain, that before any beneficial result can be attained sacrifices must be submitted to by princes and States, for the sake of the whole German commonweal. I, for my part, am always ready gladly to bring my gift of sacrifice to the altar of the country. Of this I gave spontaneous proof on the establishment of the central power in 1848, and at the settlement of 1850. The friendly acknowledgments which my endeavours have called forth from you and the entire German people have indeed been highly gratifying, and will be an encouragement to continue in the course which I have adopted. Be assured, that not only do I rejoice heartily at this movement for the construction of a great national party, but that I shall ever be ready by word and deed to aid in obtaining for our beautiful country that power and estimation to which the German nation, above all others, has so just a title."

The Duke, as your readers know, had once a prospect of becoming Emperor of Germany, and even now his election is within the range of possibility, for he is undoubtedly the only prince that the Germans would tolerate in case of a revolution.

The journals, with an instinctive feeling that the union of Parliament agitation will prove a failure, are beginning to stir up the long dormant quarrel upon the question of Schleswig and Holstein, which has been a rich mine of subject-matter for the German press, and will undoubtedly be explored

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

afresh in the present dearth of news. Some, however, are inclined to think that the princes are taking up the dispute to create a diversion and stifle the cry for reform of the Diet. In the address presented to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg it will be seen that the framers have dragged in the Duchies—striking resolutely to the plural number, as if it were an undisputed fact that both Holstein and Schleswig formed part of Germany. It cannot be too often shouted into English ears that Schleswig is, and always was, a Danish dukedom, and can be no more considered German because some of the inhabitants speak a dialect of the German, than the kingdom of Belgium can be regarded as a part of France because many of the people, and all the educated, speak French. This question is destined to be the origin of a sanguinary war of races, in which other nations will most probably be invited to take a part. England will be appealed to, and very likely we shall see a Teutonic and a Scandinavian party arise in consequence. It is a very menacing piece of nonsense indeed, and ought to be looked to in time.

Since writing the foregoing, I have come into possession of an authentic copy of another declaration issued by the united association of democrats and constitutionalists. This declaration runs as follows:—

The present dangerous state of Europe and of Germany, and of the necessity of sacrificing party objects to the great aim of all patriots, viz., the unity of the whole of Germany, have brought together men from all quarters and of different parties, to come to an understanding with regard to the means to be adopted to obtain this result. These men proclaiming their adherence to the declaration of Eisenach, issued on the 17th of July, have united upon the following points:—

1. We see in the present state of politics dangers most menacing to the independence of our country, and which have been rather increased than diminished by the peace concluded between Austria and France.
2. These dangers take their rise from the faulty Constitution of the Germanic Confederation, and can only be averted by an immediate alteration in this Constitution.
3. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that the German Diet be dissolved by a strong and lasting Central Government of Germany, take its place, and that a German national Parliament be instantly summoned.
4. Under present circumstances the most effective steps to the attainment of this goal can be taken by Prussia alone, therefore it ought to be our endeavour to induce Prussia to take the initiative.
5. Should Germany be again directly threatened from abroad, the command of the military forces, and the diplomatic representation abroad, of Germany, should be confided to Prussia till the definitive institution of the Central Government of Germany be adopted.
6. It is the duty of every German to support the Prussian Government by all means, that is to say, so far as the aims and views of that Government are based upon the principle that the mission of the Prussian State coincides in general with the wants and wishes of the German people, and so far as the efforts of that Government are directed to the attainment of a strong and free national constitution of Germany.
7. We expect of all Germans, whether they belong to the democratic or the constitutional party, that they will make the claims of party subservient to national independence, and that they will strive unanimously and perseveringly to attain a powerful German Constitution.

This declaration is considered by liberals to be of great importance; the names of the subscribers are not yet made public. They will prove to be, without doubt, the leaders of the liberals, or rather, I should say, the mouth-pieces of the liberal and constitutional idea in all quarters of Germany.

The Prussian Government is engaging persons connected with the mercantile profession for the expedition now fitting out for China, Japan, and the eastern seas generally. For this purpose envoys are now on their way to the sea-ports. Captain Jackmann, commander of one of the Prussian corvettes, is mentioned as being appointed to the command of the expedition. Prince William of Hesse, son-in-law of the Elector, will go out with the expedition as a captain of one of the vessels.

The pest under which Mecklenburg is now suffering threatens to extend to other quarters, as no precautions seem to be taken to prevent communication with the infected districts. We hear of the cholera in Hamburg, in some parts of Hanover, and in some of the manufacturing districts. A very sudden change has taken place in the weather, which is now very cool; this may have the effect of checking its further progress.

THE principal occurrence which we have to notice this week is the lamented death of the poet Leigh Hunt, which took place on the morning of Sunday last. To use the words of a contemporary, Leigh Hunt may be said to be the last of a group of poets and essayists who achieved fame almost contemporaneously in the earlier years of this century. His name and writings have been associated with those of Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb, Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, Moore, Jeffery, and many more—all of whom have now passed away. The five first named were his personal friends and associates. The character of Leigh Hunt's writings is very varied. As an essayist he had occasionally flashes of that odd humour which in Charles Lamb's writings is so irresistible and unique, but their prevailing characteristic was a delicate sensitiveness of thought which seemed sometimes carried to excess. To readers who love bold positive dogmas Leigh Hunt seemed always too considerate, too capable of seeing many sides of a question; but the peculiarity was evidently the result of very widespread sympathies, and a thorough conscientiousness in literary expression. Those who knew him personally also recognised in his writings the natural gentleness and "charity that thinketh no evil" which marked him as a man. There probably were few men more ready to admit the possible and probable possession of virtues and redeeming qualities in others (even in those most clearly convicted of offences) than was Leigh Hunt, and this tendency weakens the force of expression in many of his written opinions. It gave to hasty observers an impression prejudicial to his manliness; but Leigh Hunt proved his moral courage more decisively than by denunciation of opinions adverse to his own. In days when Liberal opinions were dangerous he expressed them firmly and fearlessly, and he suffered with calm constancy an imprisonment which a slight submission could have easily evaded. His rank as a poet is a matter more for literary disquisition than for any biographical sketch: few will deny the happiness and beauty of many of the passages in the "Story of Rimini," his longest and probably his best known poem. Of late years his writings have not been many. Leigh Hunt was born on the 19th October, 1784; at the time of his death he had nearly attained, therefore, his seventy-fifth year. His father was an American refugee, who, taking part with the British in the great Revolution, came to England to find a home there more suited to his views than the colony he was forced to quit. He shortly afterwards entered the church, and obtained a living at Southgate, in Middlesex, where the subject of the present notice first saw the day. Leigh Hunt was educated at Christ's Hospital, where Coleridge and Lamb also received their education. Early in life he obtained an appointment in the War Office; but this he gave up in 1808, in order to take part in the editorial management of the *Examiner*, which he assisted his brother John in establishing. Some few years before, when he was about one-and-twenty, he had contributed various papers to another weekly journal—the *News*—started by the same relative; amongst them a number of dramatic criticisms were distinguished by much fearless talent and impartiality. It was in the *Examiner*, however, that he first put forth all his powers as a journalist, and wrote upon political subjects in a tone that subjected him to the persecutions of those against whom his attacks were principally directed. On more than one occasion was the new Liberal journal brought before the law courts, at the instigation of the Tories. Twice the accusations against it broke down, but at last Leigh Hunt, having ventured to cast a slur upon the personal attractions of the Prince Regent, a conviction was assured. Some courtly scribe had described the first gentleman in Europe as an "Adonis;" the merciless editor of the *Examiner* improved the expression by changing it to "an Adonis of fifty." This was not to be borne. The Prince Regent, in rage and indignation, instituted a prosecution against the proprietors of the out-spoken journal, based upon charges behind which the real offence was conveniently screened; a verdict of guilty was pronounced; and the brothers Hunt were each sentenced to a fine of £500 and two years' imprisonment. Even after this they might have escaped from the penalties imposed upon them had they but consented to modify their political views; but this, of course, they refused, and upon leaving their confinement returned to the *Examiner* with renewed energy. The paper continued to take rank as the first of its class, under the able direction of Leigh Hunt, and maintained this position for many

years. Ultimately it passed from his hands, and suffered a diminution of the popularity by which it had long been sustained. During nearly four years Leigh Hunt resided in Italy, to which country he had repaired at the invitation of Shelley and Byron, and in order to establish a new weekly newspaper under the title of the *Liberal*. With the latter poet he resided for some time, though the best understanding did not prevail between them. Leigh Hunt laboured with great industry, both in journalism and in literature, upon his return to England. During many years his pen scarcely stopped or paused. In poetry, in drama, and in fiction, he achieved almost equal success. His "Story of Rimini," his "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," and his "Legend of Florence," are all works of a high class, instinct with true poetic feeling, and marked by great delicacy of expression. The last-named work was frequently played at Covent Garden, Miss Ellen Tree sustaining the part of the heroine, and it has been revived in more recent years at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and at Windsor Castle. Among his novels, "Sir Ralph Esher" occupies a high rank. His principal works would fill a long list, if their mere titles alone were given: "The Indicator," "The Companion," "The Seer," "Men, Women, and Books," "Table Talk," "Stories from the Italian Poets," "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," "The Town," "The Old Court Suburb," and an autobiography, represents some of the principal results of his literary labours. But to these must be added many very fine translations from the Italian, including Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco in Toscana," besides a translation of the "Lutrin" of Boileau. His essays and critical compositions are remarkable for much grace and elegance. Leigh Hunt was intimately familiar with the comedies of the Restoration and with the drama of the Elizabethan era. He edited the works of Congreve, Wycherly, and Farquhar, accompanying the text with critical comments, showing a true appreciation of those witty and brilliant writers. Altogether, Leigh Hunt's productions show much power of style, blended with great poetic feeling and cultivated taste. He was essentially a genial and graceful writer, with something of the quaint pleasantry of Charles Lamb and the delicate sensitiveness of Thomas Hood. He has written many works which will not soon be forgotten; and more than one that will take, perhaps, a permanent place in our literature. Leigh Hunt had been in weak health for some time past; but he continued his literary labours almost to the last. Lately he contributed to the *Spectator* newspaper a series of papers under the title of the "Occasional," graced by much of his old charming manner and playful expression.

Leigh Hunt had enjoyed, since 1847, a pension of 200*l.* a year, granted to him by the Government at the instance of Lord John Russell.

With reference to the rumoured engagement with Mr. Dickens to lecture in America, we find it stated, on the authority of the New York *Evening Post*, that he is under engagement to give sixty readings at sundry places in the United States, in the course of the autumn; and that the *honorarium* is to be 25,000 dollars, paid at starting, besides one fourth of the net profits of the entertainments. We incline to the opinion that the projected engagement will not be carried out.

We hear of an Electro Printing Block Company, formed to bring into practical operation certain patents known as Collins's Patents, "for the cheap reproduction, on an enlarged or reduced scale, of original drawings and existing engravings, maps, and prints, and for making therefrom electro-blocks for surface printing, either at the hand or steam-press." It is stated that by these patent processes illustrated works can be executed at an immense saving in cost, and that the processes must be largely employed in all branches of trade "where the first cost of expensive engraving has, under the present system, to be renewed with every variation in size or form." Amongst the names attached to the prospectus we notice Messrs. Wm. Bradbury, F. M. Evans, A. J. Capeland, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Charles Knight, Mark Lemon, and S. L. Sotheby.

The town council of Berlin has just subscribed 1,600*l.* to a foundation in honour of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travellers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his long life.

The annual meeting of the Académie Française, for the distribution of prizes for literary performances and meritorious conduct, took place a day or two ago at the Institute. It was presided over by M. Guizot, who delivered an address suited to the occasion. Not a political allusion was to be heard, but some eloquent periods were introduced upon the march of humanity and civilisation, and upon the exercise by the humbler classes of virtues that proved that good examples of disinterestedness and of courage were to be found in the smallest villages; instancing the prizes having been gained by two

females of the poorest condition for the admirable fulfilment of their duties towards their families. In the literary department two ladies were victorious. The sitting was terminated by the reading of the poem which had gained the honours of the day, entitled, "The Sister of Charity in the Nineteenth Century," by Mlle. Ernestine Drouet.

In the Stockholm state library a number of highly curious MSS. from the hand of Swedenborg have been discovered. They are, most of them, diaries or daily records of his inner and outer life. In that referring to the year 1734, the famous mystic alleges very natural, and not altogether delicate reasons as the cause of his visions.

Two Edinburgh papers (the *Daily Express* and *Weekly Herald*) ceased to exist on Saturday—their decaying remains being handed over for interment to their venerable neighbour the *Mercury*.

THE STORY OF ITALY. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Richard Bentley.

THE late stirring events in Italy have drawn all eyes to that glorious, unhappy, and now hopeful country. Not only have the sympathies of every people enjoying the blessings of constitutional government been enlisted in its behalf, but the great and concentrated interest felt by the literary world in this last memorable struggle for freedom and nationality is sufficiently proved by the piles of thick volumes so suddenly issued from the press, having for their common subject the history and sufferings of the Italians, together with dissertations on the causes of their decline, fall, and subsequent degradation. The authoress of "Mary Powell" has with others entered the field. Her work is a neat little volume, prettily written, and of course well-intentioned. Without aiming at any grand display of rhetorical powers, which is frequently found to be more tedious than edifying, she approaches her subject with equal distinctness and brevity. She relates in graceful and fluent language the main historical facts, one by one, as they occurred, studiously avoiding all tendency to lengthy comment, or wordy spinning out of unimportant details. Thus a great deal of information is conveyed in a comparatively small space; while the incidents are so skilfully arranged as to resemble more the reading of a romance than a volume of dry historical lore. We can heartily recommend this work to that section of the reading public who seek to combine instruction with amusement.

Of the style the following episode in the story of Naples will afford an appropriate example:—

"While the injured people were ready to burst into maledictions and violence, warning friendly voices from other quarters besought them to be temperate, to do nothing by their rashness to arrest the otherwise inevitable march of events. They listened, and bade their bursting hearts be still. They held meetings, but not illegal ones, in which they shouted their King's name, and, in the same breath, that of the Pope.

"At length, a petition to the King of Naples, to show mercy, and favour mild reforms, was drawn up and signed by Count Balbo, the Marquis D'Azeglio, Count Cavour, and Silvio Pellico. The answer was highly unfavourable. In consequence, the Sicilians sent the King word that unless liberal institutions were granted them before his birthday, January 12th, they should take up arms. Which they did.

"The King terrified at the magnitude of the insurrection, made some ineffectual concessions; and then, on hearing that 20,000 men were about to march against him, he suddenly changed his tone to one of entire sympathy with his people, and promised them a constitution!

"It was no fault of the Neapolitans that they believed in him, especially as his new ministry included Bozzelli, a known liberal. In a few days, the new constitution, drawn up by Bozzelli, appeared; but before it could take effect, events were complicated by the revolution in France, and the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe.

"Three hundred proscribed Italians, including the venerable Pope, joyously returned to their native land on hearing of the amnesty.

"What news awaited them! On landing at Genoa, they heard with transport that despotism had been overthrown in Vienna and Berlin, that the Milanese had thrown off their yoke, and, though almost unarmed, had driven out 22,000 Austrians, and that Venice was free! It seemed like a dream.

"This was in March, 1848. On the 17th, news of the insurrection at Vienna had reached Milan: It was like a spark to gunpowder; crowds assembled in the squares, shouting "Arms, and a civic guard!" and demanding a leader. The podestà

put himself at their head, and led them to the governor's palace. Sad to relate, there were wretches among the populace who fell on the Hungarian sentinels and stabbed them to death. It was a bad omen.

"The governor saved himself by flight, leaving to supply his place Count O'Donnel, who cried, "I will do what you wish! I will do what you wish!"

"Down with the police! A civic guard!" cried the mob.

"Yes, yes, the police shall be set aside for a civic guard—"

"You must give it us in writing!"

"He did so trembling; and in a little time, the decree was published at the municipality. Then they patrolled the streets, crying—

"Long live Pius the Ninth! Long live independence and Italy!"

"But the day was not won. The Austrians under General Radetzky yet possessed the castle, the gates, and many strong positions in the city. It remained to be proved, therefore, who should be masters of Milan.

"Delicate women and tender children were seen tearing up the paving-stones and carrying them into their houses to cast on the heads of their assailants. Some prepared oil, some boiling water, some sharpened their knives, brought forth their fowling pieces, or a stick with an iron point. Hundreds of barricades were constructed in the streets.

"Meanwhile, the cannon boomed heavily from the castle, and were answered by the bells from thirty church-steeple.

"Suddenly a strong body of Bohemian infantry dispersed the crowd and carried off many prisoners. Two days the strife continued, and the Milanese obtained and kept possession of the Duomo the great square, and the viceregal palace. They attacked the police barracks: the contest continued a day and night.

"On the 20th, the municipality formed themselves into a provisional government and passed several revolutionary decrees. The city was a complete battle-field, where balls, shells, and various missiles fell on both sides. The Milanese felt the want of assistance from other cities, and threw urgent appeals to them over the walls. They even sent them up in balloons, some of which fell in the Swiss confines, others reached Sardinia and Piacenza.

"In consequence, thousands of volunteers flocked to Milan; and from the tops of church-steeple they might be seen winding their way among the rice-grounds and now and then falling on a body of Austrians. Within the city, every one did what he could. Astronomers observed the motions of the enemy through their telescopes from church-steeple; chemists prepared gunpowder and gun-cotton; others melted lead for balls, or prepared cartridges. Ladies fired guns and carbines; beardless boys wrenched bayonets from surprised soldiers. A citizen whose right hand was disabled, fired his gun with his left,—a dying man wrote on the wall, "Courage, brothers!" with his blood.

"The charity shown during these five days among the Milanese was universal. In many houses, the wounded were collected and carefully tended. Ladies prepared lint and bandages—the rich gave wine and food.

"Radetzky's palace was taken, his soldiers disarmed but not hurt, his plate and furniture handed over to the provisional government. Towards dusk, on the fifth day, the humiliated marshal drew off his forces from the city, and, to conceal his departure, had all his artillery, consisting of sixty guns, continually shifted from place to place, and fired from different points, to conceal his whereabouts. A ball, however, discharged from one of these cannons, set fire to a great mass of straw and hay; and a glare of light, as brilliant as it was transient, illuminated the retreat of the discomfited general.

"These five days had cost Radetzky five thousand men. He retreated towards Lodi. Meantime, the provisional government of Milan took suitable measures for public safety and order. *The Lombards were free!*"

It would perhaps have been well if here and there the principal events had been extended and dilated upon, giving the reader a more enlarged and detailed conception of the motives and springs of conduct which actuated the leaders of the more glorious and conflicting periods of Italian history. The fact is, so much is given, and with such evident skill and ability, that we naturally crave for more; though probably for the general public the book will be more popular in its present compressed and unassuming form. We cannot close our mention of this production without alluding to one remark, worthy of notice, by the writer. She cannot believe that nations are either able to appreciate or worthy of the benefit of freedom that is achieved for them

through the energy and capacity of others, without any exertion of their own. This is a proposition in which we believe our readers will readily acquiesce. Napoleon the First gave a semblance of liberty to the Italians; great was their joy at being restored to liberty. But, "mind you," adds our authoress, "they had not restored themselves, and were unworthy of it. What we don't earn, we don't value, or at any rate we don't deserve. Nothing improves our characters but that for which we have striven; and that improves us most for which we strive with blood, and tears, and prayers. They did not deserve liberty; neither did they have it." Another opportunity is now given to them; and there is reason to hope that they will use it better.

THE ITALIAN WAR, 1848-9, AND THE LAST ITALIAN POET. Three Essays. By the late Henry Lushington, Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta. With a Biographical Preface, by George Stovin Venables.—Macmillan and Co.

The deceased author of this work has been compared, and justly, with the son of Mr. Hallam, in whose honour Mr. Tennyson composed his *In Memoriam*. Henry Lushington was also the son of a distinguished father, and the friend both of the poet and of the friend whose life he had so memorialised. The biography before us is admirably written. Our essayist numbered forty-three years of a life usefully and honourably spent. He was born in 1812, and died in 1855. The son of an eminent barrister, the parental example beneficially influenced his character in its early formation. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, whither he was sent with his elder brother, Edmund Law Lushington, now Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. His friend and biographer bears testimony to his instinctive love of verbal truth, and his single-minded directness in all things. "The purity and simplicity of his nature repelled every form of vice without any apparent effort." Henry Lushington became a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, at the early age of seventeen; but his progress was stayed in 1830 by an attack of internal inflammation, which left him weak in constitution, and so produced a permanently deleterious effect on his health and strength. "He never recovered his appetite or his bodily vigour." The whole of his future life was modified by this accident.

Henry Lushington was nursed for two years at home, in the vain hope of restoring his former energies, and returned to Cambridge in the autumn of 1832. He resumed his social habits, but no longer took any active interest in the objects of University ambition. Yet in that year, and again in 1833, he obtained the Porson University Prize for Greek Iambics; in 1834, graduated as Senior Optime, with a first class in the classical Tripos; and in 1836 was elected a Fellow of Trinity. In 1837 he finally ceased to reside at Cambridge, and shortly afterwards he entered himself at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar in 1840. Previously to that he had distinguished himself by the composition of some essays, and of a pamphlet against "Fellow Commoners and Honorary Degrees," and otherwise showed a disposition to literary production. His studies were desultory, and his habits irregular, but his memory was wonderfully retentive and his taste fine. He preferred Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, and Tennyson to the followers of Dryden and Pope, and the artificial school of poetry. He was also an admirer of Thomas Carlyle and Mrs. Austen, and preferred the *Odyssey* to the *Iliad*. Shakespeare and Milton he knew by heart. His associates were likened with himself, one of his most valued being Mr. Monckton Milnes, whose testimonial to his memory follows the biography. Tennyson dedicated the "Princess" to him, in commemoration of the cordial intimacy which followed the matrimonial connexion of the families.

Mr. Lushington's conversational powers were extensive, and he was fond of society. His talk was on politics, public economy, literature, art, mesmerism, and Egyptian magic. He contributed to a volume of "Joint Compositions" by himself and Mr. Venables some poems on domestic politics, entitled "Swing," "The Coronation," and "Cobbett;"—verses which they were in the habit of making together as they rode or walked out. With East Indian politics he was also familiar, his family having been closely connected with the

Court of Directors and the Government. In 1844 he expressed his opinion on some of these in a small volume, entitled "A Great Country's Little Wars," which forms "the best and most readable history of the Afghan war." In 1846, having shares in the Great Western Railway, he published two pamphlets in favour of the broad gauge. But these occasional vents for his intellectual energy were not sufficient. He was impatient of obscurity and inaction, notwithstanding his languid constitution, and became in 1846 the director of an atmospheric railway, which was never constructed. But he was destined for better employment. In 1847, a letter from Lord Grey conveyed to him the unexpected offer of the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta. He arrived at Malta in 1848, nor again visited England until 1853. Afterwards he wrote some poems, which were published in the spring of 1855, on Inkermann, on the death of the Emperor Nicholas, and other passing events. One of these is quoted by his biographer as possessing a musical and tender melancholy. The beauty of the poem, indeed, compels us to quote it.

THE ROAD TO THE TRENCHES.

"Leave me comrades—here I drop—
"No, Sir, take them on—
"All are wanted—none should stop—
"Duty must be done.
"Those whose guard you take will find me
"As they pass below."
So the soldier spoke, and staggering
Fell amid the snow.
And ever on the dreary heights
Down came the snow.
"Men, it must be as he asks;
"Duty must be done—
"Far too few for half our tasks,
"We can spare not one.
"Wrap him in this: I need it less:
"Fear not—they shall know.
"Mark the place—yon stunted larch."
Forward! On they go.
And silent—on their silent march
Down sank the snow.
O'er his features, as he lies,
Calms the wretch of pain;
Close, faint eyes; pass, cruel skies,
Freezing mountain plain.
With far soft sounds the stillness teems;
Church-bells,—voices low,
Passing into English dreams
There amid the snow,
And darkening, thickening o'er the heights
Down fell the snow.

Looking, looking for the mark,
Down, the others came,
Struggling through the snowdrifts stark,
Calling out his name:
"Here, or there? the drifts are deep:
"Have we passed him?" "No!
Look, a little growing heap,
Snow above the snow,
Where heavy on his heavy sleep
Down fell the snow.

Strong hands raised him, voices strong
Spoke within his ears:
Ah, his dreams had softer tongue,
Neither now he hears.
One more gone for England's sake
Where so many go,
Lying down, without complaint,
Dying in the snow.
Starving, striving for her sake,
Dying in the snow.

Simply done his soldier's part
Through long months of woe,
All endured with soldier heart,
Battle, famine, snow:
Noble, nameless, English heart,
Snow-cold, in snow.

This of itself were sufficient to give immortality to Henry Lushington. The essays in the present volume are three:—I. "Italian War, 1848-49." II. "The Struggle"; III. "The Defeat"; and, III. "Giuseppe Giusti," the two first being reprinted from the *Edinburgh*, and the last from the *British Quarterly Review*. Giusti was accepted as the poet of the Italian movement to which the preceding essays related. "Never," says Guaiterio, a contemporary historian, "was a sharper assailant of tyranny and its slaves or interested sycophants. . . . His verses will live as the best picture of the manners of his times—of the political passions, and, so to speak, the inflammatory humours, of the society in which he moved. . . . His death was not one of the least misfortunes which accompanied or followed close upon the memorable defeat of Italy." His productions consist of lyrical satires, first circulated in manuscript, then in part published under the modest name of "Verses." The state of things, Mr. Lushington remarked, "in which society is, and the leading article is not, has often been regarded as the very state in which the epigram of conversation is most in demand, and consequently most fully supplied. The commercial principle is verified even in the airy manufacture of witticisms, and a similar principle may in

some degree apply to the yet subtler essence of poetry. A poet, indeed, is born, and it is fortunately as impossible as it would be undesirable, to prescribe rules for the birth of this or that kind of poet or poetry. The spirit does not always come when it is called for. You cannot create it by calling; but if it is there, it is the more likely to have come because called for."

Giusti resembles, in some respects, Beranger in France, and Heine in Germany; but there is no plagiarism or copy in his pieces. "The real master, the constant study, we will not say the model of the Tuscan poet, was . . . the bitterest of political satirists, the greatest, perhaps, save one, of European poets—the Florentine, Dante." "He felt towards the evil which he saw as Dante felt, and as all men ought to feel, but as too many of the countrymen of Dante have yet to learn to feel; that is, as towards a thing which ought to be attacked and destroyed; and that instinct of truth, that preference for reality over convention which is one of the indications of a masculine genius, led him, when he wished to write on modern politics, to do so directly and without disguise. He did not attempt to remove his subject to a distance, either of place or time; he did not attempt to idealise it. Thus, he has not produced an Arnaldo di Brescia; but he has produced, in the "Coronation," in "Giugillino," in the "Terra dei Morti," verses, which will outlast and outweigh a score of Arnaldos." The "Stivale, or Boot," a humorous poem, is one of his great works. It sketches the fortunes of Italy, showing how the poor Boot passed from leg to leg, and is a favourite with the Italians. "Girella, or the Weathercock," is another, which is dedicated "to the blessed soul of Signor Talleyrand."

It was not until 1847, that Giusti appended his name to his poems, when he published a small volume; one of these entitled "Congresso dei Birri" is celebrated, and was effective in its day. The poet died within three years afterwards, in March, 1850. We have reason to be thankful to Mr. Venables for his reprint of this criticism on "the Last Italian Poet." The volume is altogether in season, and should be read for the explanation of the events now passing in Italy.

THE CRUISE OF THE PEARL ROUND THE WORLD. With an Account of the Operations of the Naval Brigade in India. By the Rev. E. A. Williams. M.A., Chaplain Royal Navy.—Richard Bentley.

The services of "the Pearl's Naval Brigade in India" are recorded in this volume. These are, in the author's words, "of an unprecedented character." They present "the only example in English history of officers and seamen of the royal navy leaving their ships, and taking their guns seven or eight hundred miles into the interior of a great continent, to serve as soldiers, marching and countermarching for fifteen months through extensive districts, and taking an active part in upwards of twenty actions." Mr. Williams was attached as chaplain to the Brigade during the two campaigns of 1857 and 1858. The story that he writes is simple and unadorned.

The Pearl was the first of the new class of 21-gun corvettes which had been commissioned, and in 1855 left Woolwich for Portsmouth, where it was intended she should join the fleet, which was assembling for the third expedition to the Baltic. She went out to sea for a trial trip, then returned to Spithead, when, not being wanted for her original purpose, they left on the 30th May, 1856, and on the 9th June arrived at Madeira. In four days they were *en voyage* for Rio de Janeiro, and in about a month's time anchored in its magnificent harbour. In less than another they had entered the Straits of Magellan, and in a few days more emerged into the Pacific Ocean. She ultimately continued at the Pacific station until April, 1857.

Here we must discontinue minute detail, and at a stride, find the Pearl, after having visited the Sandwich Islands and China, at Calcutta, on the 12th August. It was feared that Mussulman fanaticism would boil over. A cloud hung over India. Delhi had not fallen; Lucknow was in the hands of the rebels; and shortly after a Chuklidar waved his standard over the rich and fertile province of Goruckpore. We pass on to the action at Sohunpore, which our chaplain describes so technically, that we must content ourselves with stating that the rebels fled, and were followed up in hot pursuit. Two hundred British seamen had

been opposed to six thousand Indians, and prevailed, without the loss of a single man.

"For several days successively prisoners continued to be taken, one of whom was a Sepai of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry. Following the routine at that period of the war, he was blown away from a gun in the presence of the assembled troops, explanations having been given to the Gorkhas that this was not the English method of treating prisoners taken in war, but was only inflicted in this special case when the crime committed was stained with peculiar heinousness. As was usual with these men under similar circumstances, he walked up to the gun apparently with perfect indifference, was lashed to it with his back to the muzzle, and met his end with remarkable apathy. He acknowledged having been engaged on the 26th, and he must have been zealous in the cause he had espoused, for he had gone out to the battle unarmed, waiting to take the place of some fallen comrade, whose arms he could appropriate."

We next have to do with the crossing of the Gogra, and the Battle of Phoolpore. Touching the last, the chaplain relates, that it was the only action in which he had seen the Gorkhas make a "kookrie charge."

"The kookrie is a crooked-bladed knife, varying from twelve to fifteen inches long, and from being sharp at the point, it spreads out towards the centre of the blade, perhaps to two or two and a-half inches broad. It is a considerable weight, and with it they who are expert in its use can deal a deadly blow. It is protected by a scabbard, and worn at the side, in the kamarband, or girdle. They place implicit confidence in its use, and can, it is said, sever the head from the body of an ox with a single blow. And from being the national arms of Nepal, their greatest chiefs wear them, mounted either with gold or silver, and sometimes splendidly adorned with jewels. When preparing for the charge, the line forms in open order, either two or four deep, and with a fierce yell, brandishing their formidable weapons high in mid-air, they rush wildly on. After the first sharp volley was over, and the enemy had retired to a little distance, our line advanced, and the Ramdhul regiment was persuaded to try the effect of a charge through some thick crops and a tope where it was possible a few of the enemy might have loitered behind; but on dashing on, brandishing their kookries, and uttering piercing yells, they approached the wood, fired their muskets, and entered, but found the enemy had gone."

Our sailors made an adroit use of the elephant. Having to clear away a village, they employed a dozen elephants in knocking down the walls, who performed the work with remarkable expedition. The walls of the houses were two or two and a-half feet thick, and built of strong, tenacious, and compact mud. At the bidding of the mahout, the elephant pushed it with his ponderous forehead, throwing the weight of his body into the act. Sometimes, if this failed, he opened his wide mouth, and bit the top of the wall, and pulled down loosened and detached pieces with his trunk, and then, with the wall thus mutilated and weakened, he tried the pressure of his skull again, levelling a village with marvellous rapidity. Near the village where this feat was performed, they had a brisk encounter with the enemy, who assaulted them in large numbers, but was nevertheless totally defeated. Again and again after this were the rebels beaten—at Hureah, at Debreah, at Doomrenhunge, and at Amorha. We could have wished that these affairs had been described with a more brilliant pen; but it must suffice to state that all were highly creditable to the Naval Brigade of the Pearl. His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-general, thus acknowledges their services rendered to the state:—

"Disembarked on the 12th of September, 1857, they have for fifteen months formed a main part of the small force to which the security of the wide district of Goruckpore, and of the country adjoining it, has been entrusted, and which has held during that time important advanced posts, exposed to constant attack from the strongholds of the rebels."

"The duty has been arduous and harassing, but it has been cheerfully and thoroughly performed, and the discipline of the Pearl's Brigade has been admirable. The Gazettes of the 9th and 23rd of March, 27th April, 11th May, 22nd June, 6th and 13th July, 13th August, 12th and 19th October, 23rd and 26th November, 1858, and 11th January, 1859, have shown that when the Goruckpore Field Force has been engaged, the Brigade has signally distinguished itself."

This testimony was more than deserved, and Mr. Williams merits thanks for the humble record here given. A more entertaining book might have

been written from the materials, but the author's modesty is a guarantee for his veracity. The book is set off with a frontispiece, showing the attack of four seamen upon a party of sepoy's at Amorra, and indicates the spirit of the whole enterprise.

PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS, COMPARED, EXPLAINED, AND ILLUSTRATED. By Walter K. Kelly.—W. Kent and Co.

No subject could be more charming than this, and, in competent hands, capable of being turned to greater profit. But it is not sufficient to make a dry catalogue of proverbs;—any collection, to be useful, should be accompanied with the means of comparison, explanation, and illustration. Mr. Kelly, convinced of this, has accordingly compared, explained, and illustrated all the proverbs which his small volume (would it were thrice its size!) has been made to include.

Some of these proverbs have, we believe, already appeared in "The National Magazine;" and at the foot of the amusing columns of that elegant periodical, formed precious *morceaux* that were exceedingly welcome, as stray gifts found in unexpected places. But the collection before us extends far beyond the number thus scattered at wide intervals through hundreds of pages. The basis of it, we are told by the author, is British; and the arrangement according to their import and infinity, which renders them very readable and sometimes very entertaining. Translations of their principal equivalents in other languages are grouped under each; and, by such means, of the proverbs are formed natural families, the several members of which acquire increased significance from the mutual light they reflect.

"A source of lively interest is thus opened," says the author, "for the reader, who is thus enabled to observe the manifold diversities of form which the same thought assumes, as expressed in different times and by many distinct races of men; to trace the unity in variety which pervades the oldest and most universal monuments of opinion and sentiment among mankind; and to verify for himself the truth of Lord Bacon's well-known remark, that 'the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs.'"

"Touching as they do upon so wide a range of human concerns, proverbs are necessarily associated with written literature. Sometimes they are created by it; much oftener they are woven into its texture. Personal anecdotes turn upon them in many instances; and not unfrequently they have figured in national history, or have helped to preserve the memory of events, manners, usages, and ideas, some of which have left little other record of their existence. From the wealth of illustration thus inviting my hand, I have sought to gather whatever might elucidate and enliven my subject without overlaying it. In this way I hope to have overcome the general objection alleged by Isaac Disraeli against collections of proverbs, on the ground of their 'unreadableness.' It is true, as he says, that 'taking in succession a multitude of insulated proverbs, their slippery nature resists all hope of retaining one in a hundred;' but this remark, I venture to believe, does not apply to the present collection, in which proverbs are not insulated, but presented in orderly, coherent groups, and accompanied with appropriate accessories, so as to fit them for being considered with some continuity of thought."

These are, no doubt, very sensible remarks. Let us now see how the collector has carried out his idea. For this purpose, take a specimen or two:—

Love is Blind.

Blind to all imperfections in the beloved object; blind also to everything around it—to facts, consequences, and prudential considerations. "People in love think that other people's eyes are out" (Spanish).*

It is hard to keep flax from the lope [flax].—Scotch.
"Man is fire, woman tow, and the devil comes and blows" (Spanish).†

Glasses and lassos are bruckle [brittle] wares.—Scotch.

A pretty girl and a tattered gown are sure to find some hook in the way.

Italy appears to be the original country of this proverb, though it is popularly current in Ulster. "A handsome woman and a pinked or slashed garment" are the things mentioned in the Italian

* *Plensan los enamorados que tienen los otros los ojos quebrados.*

† *El hombre es el fuego, la muger la estopa; viene el diablo y sopla.*

proverb.* The French form† corresponds with the Irish.

Where love fails we espy all faults.

Faults are thick where love is thin.—Welsh.

Hot love is soon cold.

Love me little love me long.

Love of lads and fire of chats are soon in and soon out.—Derbyshire.

Chats, i.e., chips.

Lads' love's a bush of broom, hot a while and soon done.—Cheshire.

Love is never without jealousy.

"He that is not jealous is not in love," says St. Augustin;‡ but that depends not only upon the disposition of the lover, but upon the point arrived at in the history of his love. Doubts and fears are excusable in one who has not yet had assurance that his passion is returned, but afterwards "Love expels jealousy" (French),§ or, at least, it ought to do so. "Love demands faith, and faith steadfastness" (Italian);|| but too often "Love gives for guerdon jealousy and broken faith" (Italian).¶ It is an Italian woman's belief that "It is better to have a husband without love than with jealousy."**

No folly to being in love.

"To love and to be wise is impossible" (Spanish);†† or, as an antique French proverb says, the two things have not the same abode.‡‡ This is the creed of those who have not themselves been lovers. As Calderon sings, in lines admirably rendered by Mr. Fitzgerald,—

"He who far off beholds another dancing,
Even one who dances best, and all the time
Hears not the music that he dances to,
Thinks him a madman, apprehending not
The law which moves his else eccentric action;
So he that's in himself insensible
Of love's sweet influence, misjudges him
Who moves according to love's melody;
And knowing not that all these sighs and tears,
Ejaculations and impatiences,
Are necessary changes of a measure
Which the divine musician plays, may call
The lover crazy, which he would not do,
Did he within his own heart hear the tune
Play'd by the great musician of the world."

One quality is common to most proverbs—ill-nature. This comes of their mostly taking the side of caution and prudence. They seldom soar to the level of the wisdom that is higher than either. Such wisdom, in fact, cannot be substituted by maxims;—it is a habit of soul that grows with it, like the fur on an animal.

TOBACCO: its History and Associations; including an Account of the Plant, and its Manufacture; with its Modes of Use in all Ages and Countries. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. With 100 Illustrations by the Author. —Chapman and Hall.

THE respectable antiquary who is responsible for this work was born in a tobacco warehouse, where his father worked, and his earliest recollections "are of rolling in the tobacco-leaf as country children would roll in a hay-field, and playing at hide and seek in the empty barrels." Here are rare qualifications for an historian of tobacco.

It is perhaps not generally known that tobacco was once extensively cultivated in the North-riding of Yorkshire, as also in Scotland; but the growth was made illegal in England; but it continued to be grown in Ireland, particularly in the county of Wexford. Holland carries on a large trade in its growth; and it is cultivated also in France and Germany. But European tobacco is less powerful in flavour than American. German tobacco may be smoked to an extent which would be dangerous if the New World tobacco were used. This word "dangerous" suggests an inquiry whether the use of tobacco is injurious—a question on which doctors eminently disagree. The weed, however, gained its early reputation on sanitary grounds. It is good for those of sanguine temperaments. The author quotes his father's example in proof of its harmlessness:—

"The author's father died at the age of seventy-two: he had been twelve hours a day in a tobacco-manufactory for nearly fifty years; and he both smoked and chewed while busy in the labours of the workshop, sometimes amid a dense cloud of steam from drying the damp tobacco over the stoves; and

* *Bella donna e veste tagliazzata sempre s'imbatta in qualche uelino.*

† *Belle fille et méchant robe trouvent toujours qui les accroche.*

‡ *Qui non zelat non amat.*

§ *Amour chasse jalouse.*

|| *Amor vuol fede, e fede vuol fermezza.*

¶ *Amor dà per mercede gelosia e rotta fede.*

** *Meglio e aver il marito senza amore che con gelosia.*

†† *Amar y saber, no puede ser.*

‡‡ *Amor et savoir n'ont même manoir.* [For this last word some modern collections substitute *manere*, which makes nonsense.]

his health and appetite were perfect to the day of his death; he was a model of muscular and stomachic energy; in which his son, who neither smokes, snuffs, nor chews, by no means rivals him or does him credit."

We must confess that the early records bear witness to the abuse of the herb. Smoking in excess was the practice of the Indians, unless the historians of the time exaggerate matters. The natives, according to one, considered tobacco as a gift from the Great Spirit for their special enjoyment; one that the Great Spirit himself also indulges in. The pipe was therefore sacred, and smoking partook of the character of a moral, if not a religious, act.

Much interesting matter is contained in an account of the different devices for pipes found in the ruins of ancient cities, and which indicate an unexpected progress in the arts. Animals and birds are executed with remarkable precision. The literary associations of tobacco are also amusing. References, and witty ones, too, are to be found in our old comedies. Thus in Chapman's "All Fools" (1605), Dariotho says:—"My boy once lighted a pipe of cane tobacco with a piece of a vile ballad, and I'll swear I had a singing in my head a whole week after."

"Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, notes the constant custom of smoking at all public places: he visited the Bear Garden in Southwark, and says:—"At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner: They have pipes on purpose, made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again, through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head." This was in fact one of the chief "medical virtues" for which the herb was professedly taken.

"The prevalence of tobacco-smoking on the stage, where gallants were accommodated with stools to sit during the play at an increased charge, is alluded to by Cokes in Ben Jonson's admirable play, *Bartholomew Fair*. He has gone into a booth to see a puppet-play, and asks of the master, 'Ha' you none of your pretty impudent boys, now, to bring stools, fill tobacco, fetch ale, and beg money as they have at other houses?' The inconvenience occasionally felt by the female part of the audience is demonstrated by the Grocer's wife in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, who taking her seat on the stage, exclaims, 'Fie! this stinking tobacco kills men; would there were none in England: now I pray, gentlemen, what good does this stinking tobacco?—doe you nothing?—I warrant you make chimnies of your faces!'" Collier, in his *Annals of the Stage*, notes† that one of the boy-actors in the induction to *Cynthia's Revels*, imitating a gallant supposed to be sitting on the stage, speaks of having his 'three sorts of tobacco in his pocket, and his light by him.' Dekker in 1609 tells his gallant to 'get his match lighted;' and in the *Scornful Lady* (1616) Captains of gally-foists are ridiculed, who only 'wear swords to reach fire at a play,' for the purpose of lighting their pipes. Hutton, in his *Follies Anatomie* (1611), speaks of the custom of taking tobacco at theatres (instancing the Globe—Shakespeare's theatre):—

"Must needs be graced with you and your page,
Swear for a place with each controlling fool,
And send your lackney servant for a stool."

"Tobacco was even sold at the play-house, and in *Bartholomew Fair*, Ben Jonson talks of those 'who accommodate gentlemen with tobacco at our theatres.'"‡

It is, however, a remarkable fact that no mention of tobacco is made in the Shakesperian dramas, and might be employed as a negative proof that Sir Walter Raleigh had nothing to do with their composition. Perhaps the poet omitted all reference to it out of regard to King James's opinion. The royal hatred to the adventurer is strongly expressed in "The Counter-blast," and it would seem that Shakspeare shared in the sentiment. It would be an interesting question to decide whether he smoked or took snuff?

It is impossible for us to go through the literature of tobacco; the reader who wishes to pursue

* This idea seems to have been taken from a trade against tobacco smoking, entitled *Works for Chimney Sweepers*, which Gardner, in his *Trial of Tobacco*, says the author was "commanded or compelled to write" (probably by James the First, who afterwards took pen in hand himself). It was answered in 1602 by *A Defence of Tobacco*, in which the author shows that his opponent has injured his own cause, by his desire to prove too much—not uncommon case!

† Vol. III. p. 416.

‡ See also the *Actor's Remonstrance*. 1676.

the subject, may find it almost exhausted in the pages of the work before us. Indeed, all that pertains to tobacco, smoking, and snuff-taking, is here recorded; and these vices, if vices they be, are found to belong to men of large intellect as well as small. To the former, our author suggests, it may operate as a counter-irritant to the over-worked brain.

"Pope and Swift were snuff-takers; the latter made his by mixing pounded tobacco with ready-manufactured Spanish snuff. Bolingbroke, Congreve, and Addison indulged in it. Gibbon was a confirmed snuff-taker, and in one of his letters he has left this account of his mode of using it: 'I drew my snuff-box, rapped it, took snuff twice, and continued my discourse, in my usual attitude of my body bent forwards, and my fore-finger stretched out.' In the *silhouette* prefixed to his miscellaneous works he is represented indulging his habit, and looking, as Colman expresses it,—

'Like an erect, black tadpole, taking snuff.'

"Frederick the Great loved it so entirely that he had capacious pockets made to his waistcoat, that he might have as little trouble as possible in getting for immediate use the largest quantity he could desire. It is said that, unlike the fraternity of snuff-takers, he disliked others to take a pinch from his box, and, once detecting a page doing so from one lying in an adjoining room, exclaimed, 'Put that box in your pocket; it is too small for both of us.'* George II. had the same selfish dislike, but expressed it more rudely, when he threw away his box in great anger at a masquerade, because a gentleman took a pinch. Napoleon carried snuff in a similar way; and many of the sovereign pontiffs of the Romish Church have been confirmed snuff-takers."

We may add that Pio Nono is a great snuff-taker, and indulges the habit even at the altar. Altogether this book is very amusing, and replete with anecdotes.

SKETCHES FROM DOVER CASTLE, JULIAN AND FRANCESCA, ROUGE ET NOIR, AND OTHER POEMS. By Lieut.-Colonel William Read.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

The author is already known by an ottavarima poem on "Rouge et Noir," which showed much skill, knowledge of the world, and humour. The leading composition of the present volume, however, differs much in character from that. It describes in heroic couplets the preludes and the progress of a storm, as seen "from Dover's towery steep." Much power of serious writing is shown in these sections of the poem, and some invention in the narratives that follow.

We have next a poem in six cantos, entitled "Julian and Francesca," in which again the heroic measure is triumphant. Here the poet revels in passion and action, and indicates more than ordinary dramatic power. It is a sort of Romeo and Juliet tale, glowing with amorous warmth and pathos. There is even some display of imagination, particularly in the two dreams of the two lovers, which are skilfully contrasted. The heroine, misled by a false tale of her absent lover, weds his rival. Scarcely is the fatal deed done than the former returns, and she receives his letter:—

Swift from her eye Francesca dashed away
The blinding dew that trembled in its ray—
And snatched the scroll—

"Beloved one!"

No: 'twas his own familiar character!
That soul—with many a thrilling memory fraught:
That name—so dear to feeling and to thought!

"Safe from the deep, a weary exile passed,
Thy faithful Julian is returned at last."

Clear as the swallow's scream of wild delight
In some exulting circle of its flight,
Her cry of frantic rapture—dark its wane,
As recollection flashed upon the brain!
What! gazing on those lines with passion rife!
Away with them! Is she not Paulo's wife?
She roared, and shuddered! the relinquished scroll
Before it reached the floor had pierced her soul!
Like one from whose faint grasp the goblet slips
Just as the saving freshness touched his lips.

The lover, receiving no reply, hastens to the castle of her father.

The succeeding description is good:—

He paused upon the greenward esplanade
Where the grim fortress flung its mass of shade:
No watchful sentinel patrolled the wall!
He saw no flag; he heard no warder call;

*During the coronation of his mother, the first Queen of Prussia, she anxiously awaited a chance to get a pinch during the long ceremony. She at last took an opportunity, when the King's attention seemed engaged, but he saw the act, and sent one of her gentlemen to ask her, "whether she remembered the place she was in, and the rank she held there." It was at that time considered an act of levity or contempt to take snuff before respectable persons, or during conversation.

The drawbridge down, the idle port lay wide;
And echo only, when he spoke, replied.
Breathless he entered; as he passed the moat,
A faint and far-off anthem seemed to float,
Like a bewailing spirit, in the air,
And then a voice was heard as if in pray'r,
Rising distinctly as the requiem died:
A sable curtain then was drawn aside,
Whose deep and ample folds concealed from sight
The massive portal, whence into the light
One, bearing the redeeming sign on high,
Came slowly forth with sad and earthward eye:
Vestured in white, and following in pairs,
Each with a censor, moved the quirksters:
The monk succeeded, with uncovered head,
Reading the solemn service for the dead:
And then, extended on an open bier,
Strewed with the last pale blossoms of the year,
Pale, pale, alas! and perishing as they,
Yet lovely as in life, Francesca lay—
Tho' death on her bright form his hand had laid,
The charm was undissolved that round it play'd—
And, ah! her calm faint smile, so free from care,
Was such as breathing lip must never wear.
Dark Paulo and her wo-worn sire came last:—
But none regarded Julian as they pass'd,
Who, stunned with agony, would fondly deem,
'Twas but the phantom horror of a dream,
Too terrible for truth! Thus,—ever thus,—
The heart, altho' to hope so credulous,
When ruin comes, reluctant to believe,
As oft deceived, would still itself deceive;
Tho' to its doom predestined to awake,
And, whatso'er it prove, to bear or break:
No! 'twas no melting vision that had pass'd—
No shade that struck the startled eye aghast.
And, hark! once more the distant dirge recalls
His senses, wafted from beyond the walls
In fitful lapses by the mountain gust—
And still the solemn close was, "dust to dust."

It is not often that the heroic couplet is in these days so gracefully written. Mr. Read is to be commended for the courage with which he has endeavoured to shoot in this Ulyssean bow;—he may also be congratulated on his success. His little volume ought not to be neglected. The miscellaneous portion of it contains some very fine lyrics.

THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANNUITIES, WITH LOGARITHMIC TABLES. By Fedor Thoman, of the Société Crédit Mobilier of Paris.—Lockwood and Co.

A work dedicated to Prince de Joinville, and doubtless one of authority. It is also of great utility; for the practice of logarithms renders numerical calculations comparatively facile, and in none are they more applicable than in those that pertain to compound interest and annuities. It is on these grounds that M. Thoman commends his elaborate and, we believe, thoroughly accurate work.

"To such authors," remarks the editor of this publication, "as De Moivre, Smart, Simpson, Price, Milne, Morgan, Bailly, and particularly to the latter, we owe most of the improvements in the branch of mathematics bearing upon compound interest and annuities; but although every one of them has specified the use of logarithms as the best and readiest mode of solution, none has embraced the whole series of logarithmic investigations in connexion with the subject.

"The great experience acquired in these matters by the author of the present work, who for some years has been concerned in advising one of the largest foreign financial companies, and his long acquired skill in laborious computations, have induced him to lay out the information collected by former writers of importance with regard to logarithms, to compute the present logarithmic tables, and thereby to accomplish an object which might be to this country useful and important in the highest degree. The prodigious financial business now carried on either by individuals, companies, or governments, all over the world, has rendered the information which M. Thoman conveys in his theory particularly necessary at the present time. At first his introduction was intended to be merely a key to the following tables, but the large number and variety of cases involved in computation, and likewise the financial importance of certain problems which had not yet been financially contemplated, have carried the author into a very wide field of inquiry, and engaged him in writing this new and complete mathematical theory.

"The concise method followed in developing this theory has helped a good deal to convert the doctrine of annuities into a familiar, regular, and uniform system. Beside, as the present work is meant for practical purposes, M. Thoman has carefully represented the theorems and rules by the most intelligible and elegant formulae which are particularly accommodated to logarithmic calculations, and offer the greatest facilities for solving complicated and abstruse problems."

This extract will serve to show the uses that this book is likely to subserve, and the pains that have been taken in its production. Not only have theoretical improvements been introduced, but the

means have been supplied by appropriate tables of carrying them out practically, supported by algebraical formulæ, and the quantities that enter into them. The highest degree of correctness has been secured by testing the tables through two or more different processes. The work, moreover, has claims on account of its typographical neatness, the merit of which is due to the superintendent of the Cambridge University Press.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD.—We have the conclusion of "Felicita," and continuations of "The Luck of Ladysmede," and "Fleets and Navies—England." "A Cruise on the Tanganyika Lake, Central Africa," by J. H. Speke, forms the subject of an interesting journal. "Horse Dealing in Syria, 1854," is a curious, as well as the leading, article. Mr. Bain's book on "The Emotions and the Will," gives rise to a metaphysical argument on voluntary and involuntary actions. Magais, as usual, behind-hand in foreign politics. Events move too fast now-a-days even for monthly periodicals.

FRASER opens with an article, explaining and illustrating the "Prince of Machiavelli"—a famous book in its time, and whose influence has not yet perished. With that of Austria, however, it will probably expire. The critic explains his authority by reference to modern political events. The French in Italy, and the English in India, supply him with instances. The "Gold Question" forms also an able paper. "Holmby House," the "National Drama of Spain," and "Sword and Gown," are continued; Dr. Mayo, too, contributes some remarks on Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation." An appreciative criticism on Tennyson's "Idylls" places the laureate on the same level with Dante and Goethe. There is also a just castigation of Messrs. Cole and Kean, in regard to the very foolish biography of the latter, lately published by the former. The paper is altogether a capital one, and is written in the interest of truth and the drama.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW contains nine readable articles, one of which is on the Shakespeare Controversy, in which Mr. Collier is very properly defended from the virulence of the boy-criticisms to which he has been lately exposed. The number is also otherwise good and entertaining.

ART JOURNAL. No. LVII.—Ruskin and Raphael still continue to be pleasantly antagonised. There are several illustrated articles—namely, "British Artists," "Tombs of English Artists," "The Western Isles of Scotland," and "Excursions in South Wales." Mr. Cope's "Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," Rubens' "Summer time," and Mr. Stephens' "Maternal Love," are the three great engravings of the number, and they are indeed finely finished.

TITAN.—Westminster Abbey forms the subject of the leading paper. "Getting On" gets on for four more chapters. "Walks about Windsor" furnish an entertaining article. The number is of average merit.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS also contains a good critique on Tennyson's "Idylls." This number (VI.) concludes the volume, and includes an index.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL has a good article on Infant Seamstresses, and its usual variety of topics.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE continues its papers on Humboldt, and has much pleasant "Talk about Trees," and no less pleasant chat on other subjects, animate and inanimate.

THE VIRGINIANS (No. 23) continues to be interesting. There is much in this section connected with the political settlement of affairs, and some stringent writing on points of historical moment. Perhaps the number, on the whole, is too didactic.

PLAIN OR RINGLET.—Part III. abates nothing of its sporting humour; and, we think, improves in interest and in the development of character.

ONCE A WEEK.—Part II.—This periodical is no doubt destined to attain a high reputation, and the extraordinary merit of this part proves that it will deserve the highest. The illustrations are capital.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Part XXV.—This publication continues to be first-rate in all its departments. "Miles Cassidy" progresses "excellent-well." An article on English and American poetry, entitled "Towshend's Three Gates, and the Singers of both Worlds," is a masterly piece of poetic criticism. A more elegant drawing-room table serial does not exist.

LE FOLLET, No. CLVI., presents its accustomed complement of three coloured, and one plain, engravings. Short waists are evidently in the ascendant. The literature is light of the lightest;—abstract levity, emptied and pure of gravity, like fashion itself.

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Knight. No. XLIII.—This excellent work is beautifully embellished and most carefully written. The

narrative is conducted to 1746—the date of the battle of Culloden. The work ought to substitute Hume. It combines the domestic with the historic, and thus is doubly interesting.

ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. By Charles Knight. Part VIII. takes us down to the end of second volume, and the word "Cohort."

A Letter from Captain Blakely, H.P., Royal Artillery, to the Secretary of State for War; claiming the original invention of an indispensable feature of the Armstrong Gun; with an authentic description of that Weapon.—James Ridgway.

THE title sufficiently explains, perhaps, the subject and argument of the pamphlet. Mr. A. T. Blakely claims to have discovered, independently of Sir Wm. Armstrong, a method of making a much stronger cannon from the same quantity of metal than is possible by the ordinary plan, and to have taken out a patent accordingly. These facts he stated, by letter, to General Peel; and otherwise affirmed that his patent involved certain indispensable parts of Sir Wm. Armstrong's guns. It had been also supposed that Mr. Blakely had forestalled Sir William in other points for which he deserved no credit. The publication of the real state of the case he therefore thinks an act of justice towards all parties. Some of his statements in the pamphlet are startling, and he now thinks that he is entitled to royalty for the experiments which he has been at the expense of making, or that his patent should be purchased by Government. There are doubtless points of similarity or identity in both plans.

SAMUEL LOVER. — Perhaps no song-writer, not even Moore himself, ever acquired such a wide, such a national reputation, as the author of "The Angel's Whisper," "Molly Bawn," "Molly Carew," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "The Road of Life," and, though last, certainly not least in our best affection, "Rory O'More." Permit the writer of this short biographical sketch to digress for a while, and narrate a little incident which will tend more to prove the popularity of this sweet little "touch of nature" than volumes of panegyric. It was in Glasgow, this very year, and the day after the Burns festival, that a party of gentlemen (including among their number Samuel Lover and the writer of this sketch) visited the establishment of the Messrs. Symington, who are well known to the world of trade for their beautiful muslin curtains, and one of whom is almost as well known to the world of letters for literary merit of no common order. In the course of the visit we came to a large room in which a great many young damsels were at work, engaged in the delicate task of taking up loose threads and repairing all accidents that had happened to the delicate fabrics in the progress of the work. These "lassies" looked up with a half-curious air as we entered, and were quietly setting to their work again, when one of the party—it was Mr. Peter Cunningham (*Petrus ipse*, Peter the son of Allan)—stepped forward and said: "Young ladies, I think you ought to know that the author of 'Rory O'More' is in the room, and I think that if you let him go without singing his song it will be your own fault;" whereupon he pushed Mr. Lover forward, half-blushing, all-laughing, and covered with the natural confusion of an Irishman. This announcement was received with great applause, and in a moment work was laid aside, and the veteran bard was surrounded by that audience which Apollo ever loves best—a circle of the Graces. There was no escape, no help for it; to yield with the best grace possible was the only way, and that Mr. Lover very gracefully did. Taking off his hat—for, like a true Lover, he is always one of the most gallant of men—he sang "Rory O'More" in capital style, giving to it far more raciness and humour than any one who has not had a similar treat would conceive to be possible. How the lasses enjoyed it! How they giggled and laughed, and gleefully appreciated the "situation" where Rory, "the rogue," gives "another to make it quite sure;" and when the gallant singer kissed the back of his hand, to suit the action to the word, how saucily suggestive one or two of them looked, as if to hint that he might have chosen a more natural illustration without giving mortal offence. It was a capital scene. When the song was over there was a general round of applause, and as we left the room one of the proprietors of the establishment exclaimed, as he wrung Mr. Lover's hand, "Thank you, sir. Not one of these girls will forget you to her dying day." —*Critic.*

The acrobat Blondin has again crossed over Niagara River on his tight-rope, carrying a man on his back. He promises next to take over a cooking stove with him, and when in the centre of the rope to cook some omelettes.

COMMERCIAL.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CORN TRADE.

FROM the monthly tables, to which we referred very briefly last week we may glean, now and hereafter, which we could not then do, some items of useful information as to the course of our trade. First, let us refer to the corn trade. The imports of wheat and flour, in the seven months, were—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat qrs.	1,547,047	2,740,442	2,580,681
Flour cwts.	1,712,748	2,792,455	2,023,091

Thus of both these articles there was a much larger importation in 1858 than in 1857, and a somewhat smaller importation in 1859 than in 1858. At present the six weeks' average price of wheat is 44s. 4d.; last year, at this time, it was 45s. 5d.; and in 1857, 57s. From this comparatively high price having brought forward such a comparatively small supply, in 1857, we may be sure that the price was proportionably high and there was a proportionable scarcity of wheat throughout the world. After the harvest of 1857 the price declined, and continued at about 44s. through the year 1858, and in that year we obtained an additional supply—a proof that wheat was comparatively abundant in the markets of the world. Of the comparatively small supply of 1857, and of the supplies for the other two years, we obtained from—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
France { Wheat .. qrs.	4,943	488,958	1,029,788
{ Flour .. cwts.	124,397	1,173,031	2,409,087
The United States { Wheat .. qrs.	325,637	392,281	3,288
{ Flour .. cwts.	923,439	1,338,792	24,863

In the seven months, therefore, of the present year the supplies from the States have been almost nil, and those from France have been very great. The price of 44s. has been remunerating for our neighbour; it was more than she could get at home, and she sent us large supplies. But this price was not remunerating for the American grower; it was not more than he could get in New York or Boston, and he sent hardly any wheat and flour hither. The Americans, as has been remarked by the *Daily News*, have been undersold in our markets by the French, the old country growing corn cheaper than the new.

The value of the wheat and flour imported from France in the six months of this year is £3,683,146; while from the United States we have only imported of wheat and flour to the value of £21,690. To the extent of the difference between these two sums France will be enabled to buy more commodities from this and other countries, and America less. Of our great trade relations with the States the grain trade is only a small part, and though the decline in it will be disadvantageous to us, we look with much satisfaction at the increase of the grain trade with France, as a guarantee for the continuance of peace between the two countries.

The sum mentioned as the value of the wheat and flour imported from France, whets our curiosity to know something of the value of our grain trade generally in the year. We must, therefore, state that the total value of corn and flour imported in 1858 was £20,152,641, in 1857 it was £19,380,567, and it was more than in 1858 in each of the two years, 1854 and 1856. For all this wheat and flour we have paid with our manufactures, not with gold, of which we have none, except what we buy in like manner with our manufactures; and buying corn and flour for £20,000,000. to that extent our industry is stimulated as it is rewarded by the food obtained.

Prior to 1854 there were no returns of the declared value of commodities imported, but only of quantities, and therefore we cannot tell year by year what has been the value of the corn trade since the corn laws were repealed. The quantities of all kinds of grain and meal imported since 1846 were as follows:—

TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN AND MEAL IMPORTED AS IMPERIAL QUARTERS—			
Year.	Quarters.	Year.	Quarters.
1847.....	11,012,816	1853.....	10,173,135
1848.....	7,528,474	1854.....	7,000,544
1849.....	10,000,001	1855.....	6,378,813
1850.....	9,010,500	1856.....	9,330,425
1851.....	9,018,020	1857.....	9,100,180
1852.....	7,710,000	1858.....	11,203,705
Total Quarters		110,000,008	
Average per annum.....		9,231,580	

In 1846, the year when the corn law was repealed and when in consequence an additional quantity of grain came in, the quantity imported

was 4,752,174 quarters. In 1844-5 the average of the two years was 2,730,298 quarters, so that all above this quantity, which came in annually subsequent to 1846, may be considered as having been kept out of the mouths of the people. To get at this quantity we subtract 2,700,000 quarters from 9,200,000 quarters, which gives us 6,500,000 quarters.

To be quite within bounds, let us assume that three quarters of these various kinds of grain are equivalent to the nourishment of one person in a year, and then we shall have, on a rough calculation, 2,170,000 persons added to our population, and sustained in comfortable existence by the industry which the corn-laws stifled. If we assume the average price through the period to have been 40s. per quarter, including all kinds of grain and flour, we shall have, as the annual average value of the corn imported, £18,443,178, something more than the average annual charge for the army, navy, and ordnance. It is more than the total value of the exports of England and Scotland a century ago, which, according to "Macpherson's Annals of Commerce," amounted, in 1760, to £15,781,175, and almost double the value of the imports in the same year, £10,683,595. Our grain trade is now, therefore, extremely important and valuable. In fact, except cotton, it surpasses in value any other article imported, and in importance is quite equal to cotton.

Saying nothing of the number of people which such a quantity of food has enabled to live comfortably and rear up families; saying nothing of the hunger, the disease, and death which withholding the food would have caused, we refer merely to the quantity imported and the value of the trade, and appeal to the good sense of the people to judge the legislators, the landlords, and their allies of the pulpit and the press, who, professing a desire to enrich the country, suppressed and stifled for many years so large and valuable a branch of traffic. Just now this matter is of vast importance. The press—the anti-democratic, the Conservative, the mere Whig, the nominal-free trade press—is taking advantage of the errors and faults of the workmen on strike to hold their class up as unfit to exercise the franchise, in order to maintain as long as possible the present system of corruption and exclusion. But if their present mistake justifies the continuance of their disfranchisement, would not the terrible—the criminal mistake persisted in by the landlords and their partisans for more than thirty years, justify their disfranchisement immediately and for ever? Would not the persistence of this class in still maintaining many restrictions on industry almost as bad as the starvation laws now abolished, justify the public in demanding that they should be placed on a level with the excluded workmen. If the latter are not fit to legislate, neither are the others. Nay, would not this doctrine, which disfranchises men because they commit errors, justify the total annihilation of liberty and the establishment of despotism in the hands of men whose claims to infallibility show them to be utterly unfit to exercise power? The demand to continue the disfranchisement of the multitude because the men on strike are supposed not to understand political economy, is to knock all aristocratic legislation on the head.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

In consequence of the approach of the 4th, when a number of bills come to maturity, which falling on Sunday, they must be met to-morrow, money is in temporary demand. Otherwise the market in general continues easy, and there is no alteration in the terms. Some arrivals of gold have taken place, and more are expected, which will probably increase the ease till they have had the customary effect of exciting additional enterprise. On the whole, however, the money market is dull, like other markets.

In the Stock Exchange there has been no animation in the week, though the tendency has been upwards. To-day Consols opened at 95½, but the market was dull, and they were quoted at ½ lower before the close. Yesterday the Paris Bourse declined, and to-day the wires brought a still further decline, which contributed to the depression of our market.

Railways were steady. The Indian loan is at 99½, and continues to be very favourably regarded. The India Council are so well provided with cash, by the payments on account, that they offer to lend money on Consols in the Stock Exchange, and probably

will find customers, making at the rate of 2 per cent. for a month on the transaction.

The Russian Loan is at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium, orders from abroad having come over to purchase. At the close of the market the scrip was flat.

The news about the Romagna in the *Daily News* excited a little apprehension, and helped to increase the dullness which from the absence of the most conspicuous operators at this season hangs over the market. We subjoin the Bank returns, which will show that the Bank has experienced a slight demand for money.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£30,401,150
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities .. 3,458,000	
Gold Coin & Bullion 15,926,150	
Silver Bullion	
£30,401,150	£30,401,150
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,680,021
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,816,480
Other Deposits.....	12,740,833
Seven Day and other Bills.....	880,415
£39,688,740	£39,688,740

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
Dated September 1, 1859.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Reduced	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	223	225
India	219	..
Exchequer Bills	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canada Government 6 per cent.	111	111
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	69.70	68.90
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Peruvian Bonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caledonian	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
Eastern Counties	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Lancashire	95	95
Great Northern	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
London and Blackwall	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
London, Brighton, and South Coast	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and North-Western	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and South-Western	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	108	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
North British	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Staffordshire	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
South Wales	93	93
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	30	30
Eastern Bengal	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Indian Peninsula	90	90
Madras	103	20
Scinde	54	5
Buffalo and Lake Huron	36	36
Grand Trunk of Canada	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western of Canada
Antwerp and Rotterdam	44	44
Dutch Rhine	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern of France	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Luxembourg	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lombardo-Venetian	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	35	35
Paris and Orleans	55	55
Southern of France	204	204
Western and North-Western of France ..	23	23

* ex. div.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.
STEADINESS, rather than dullness, continues to characterise all our markets. The Corn market has a tendency downwards; though the supplies to-day were short, sales could not be effected without consenting to a small reduction in price. The general reports of the harvest continue to be very diverse, but, on the whole, favourable, and the supply of food till next harvest will, it is supposed, be

ample. So with all other goods; there is a steady demand, but the supplies are ample, and trade generally is dull.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE meeting of the NORFOLK RAILWAY COMPANY took place on Wednesday. The accounts showed a balance of £12,085 to the credit of the company, from which the directors now proposed a dividend of £1 4s. per cent. for the half year. A remarkable feature in the report was the charge made by the Eastern Counties Railway Company against the associated companies for the past half year, as compensation for injury sustained by passengers, to the extent of £12,946 19s. 1d., whilst in the corresponding period of the previous year the claim only amounted to £826 18s. The effect of this was a reduction of the balance available for distribution on this occasion of nearly 3s. 6d. per cent. upon the capital entitled to dividend. The report was adopted.

The special meeting of the LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, fixed for the 10th September, will be required to decide upon the proposed lease to this company of the Lancaster and Carlisle, Lancaster and Preston Junction, and Kendal and Windermere railways, upon the terms mentioned in the *Daily News* of this morning.

At the meeting of the NEWPORT, ABERGAVENNY, and HEREFORD RAILWAY COMPANY a satisfactory report was presented, from which it appeared that the net revenue during the last six months had improved to the extent of 2,621 $\frac{1}{2}$. After the usual deductions a sum of 19,146 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 1d. remained applicable to interest on Debentures, and 5 and 6 per cent. Preference Shares leaving a surplus of 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 11d. to be carried forward.

At the MID-KENT RAILWAY meeting a report was read, stating that a surplus of 804 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s. 7d. remained on the half year, from which the directors now recommended a dividend at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The report was adopted.

TRALEE AND KILLARNEY RAILWAY.—The line was opened on Wednesday for goods traffic, and the waggons, extending over a very large space, have been well-filled since. The morning train from Killarney to Tralee, and the evening train from Tralee to Killarney, are to be continued, for which the inhabitants of both towns have much reason to thank the directors. The goods trains leaving and entering Tralee will have an ample number of carriages attached to them to meet the passenger traffic between the two towns, which is being every day more rapidly developed.—*Tralee Chronicle*

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have let their contract for 263 miles to Nagpore to Messrs. A. H. Lee and Co. This firm have engaged to complete the line from Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee by September, 1862, and in six months from that date to Nagpore. Thus the greatest cotton districts in India will be opened up early in 1863, and Kamptee become more of a Bombay than a Madras Station. The practice of overcrowding third-class railway carriages appears to prevail on the Bombay Railway to a frightful extent. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, a dead body was recently found in a third-class carriage, the person having evidently died from suffocation. Mr. Bettington has addressed Government on the subject. He recommends that only 50 be allowed in each carriage, instead of from 150 to 200, as at present. A still lower rate of fare for the third-class, and double the number of trains on the Indian Railways, would prevent overcrowding, and double the profits of the companies. Low speed fourth-class trains will yet have to be run from Calcutta to Hooghly every hour.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The Minister of Public Works has announced to the Prefect of the Haute Garonne that a sum of 3,000,000f. has been allocated for the works of the railway from Toulouse to the Pyrenees. The works of the railway from Soissons to Paris, particularly in the department of the Seine, are being carried forward with the greatest activity. One thousand additional operatives are now employed in the works of the railway from Mont-de-Marsan to Tarbes, making altogether 3,000 men.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the ORIENTAL ISLAND STEAM COMPANY the report presented was not passed, and it was agreed to wait the arrival of additional advices from the Indus. The first experiment with the vessels does not appear to have been satisfactory, and hence, after a partial trial, new arrangements for another trip were contemplated. The ultimate success of the undertaking is still rolled on, and the next ascent of the river it is believed will be accomplished.

The dividend proposed and agreed to at the meeting of the SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY was at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. It appeared from the report that the increase of messages had not made a corresponding addition to the revenue, owing to the late reduction of the tariff. After some discussion the report was passed unanimously.

At the 69th half-yearly meeting of the GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY the report of the directors and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last were read to the meeting, and were unanimously received and adopted. The usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

PROGRESS OF ENGINEERING IN GREENOCK.—It is interesting to trace the development of a branch of business which has become one of the most essential and important in this country,—that of founding, engine-making, or engineering. In some instances, in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow, it sprang from the simple smithy or shoeing forge. In other cases the premises of the brassfounder or hammerman enlarged rapidly into works, which embraced the new demands for machinery and castings. The first foundry, if it might be so called, in Greenock, was in the north-west corner of what is now called Cathcart-square, and was necessarily on a very small scale. It was carried on under the firm of Brownlee and Campbell. The ordinary work executed there was such, generally, as was required for ships, including also the casting of grate fronts, bars, &c. The only furnace employed was the old-fashioned bellows, or air furnace. The next was on a larger scale, established by an English Company, about the year 1790. They set down their works in the east end of the town, adjoining the Cartburn Water, for the sake of a cupola furnace, which they first erected. This work had all the improvements then known; but not proving successful, it was abandoned in 1793 or 1794, and purchased for £1,300 by Brownlee and Campbell. It was carried on by these parties till 1808, and by Mr. Brownlee alone till 1825, when the whole was transferred to Messrs. John Scott and Sons for £5,000, who erected the new, and now very extensive, works of Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co. In 1808 Mr. Campbell joined Mr. Anderson in the new works in Crawforddyke, which occupied to a limited extent, under the firm of Anderson and Caird, the site of what are now the wide-spread engineering premises of Messrs. Caird and Co. The greater part of the engine work of the first steamboat—the Comet—was made in Greenock, in 1812, by the firm of Anderson, Campbell, and Co., who were smiths or hammermen in that town and Port Glasgow.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle*

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and coins, will hold their fourth general meeting in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 10th of October, when delegates from Russia, Belgium, and other countries not represented in the association, are to be received, branch associations to be added, proposals discussed, and a variety of other business transacted. Meetings will also be held at the annual meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen next month, and the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford in October.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 30.

BANKRUPTS.

Antonio Demetrio Di Demetrio, 38, New Broad-street, City, merchant.
Paul Emile Chappuis, 69, Fleet-street, City, and elsewhere, reflector and stereoscope manufacturer, and photographer.
John Edward Buller, Enfield, and 50, Lincoln's Inn fields, Middlesex, scrivener and attorney at law, coal owner, and brick maker.
Thomas Hawkins, late of 9, Charles-street west, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde park, brush maker.
John Hignell, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, grocer and draper.
Thomas and Thomas Edward Davies, Wednesfield, Staffordshire, coal and iron masters.
William Booth, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant.
John Joshua Harwood, 21, Great Ducie-street, Strangeways, Manchester, hosier.
Richard Morrison, Carlisle, guano dealer.

Friday, September 2.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Harris Bristol, timber merchant.
Charles Edwards, Cardiff, builder.
John Oxley, Rotherham, Yorkshire, currier.
John Shawcraft Hamilton, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneer.
Edward Hughes, Holywell, Flintshire, draper.
Henry Bugblon, Liverpool, coke merchant.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Raised to the Peerage. A Novel. By Mrs. Octavius F. Owen. In 3 Vols. Hurst and Blackett.
Adam Graeme of Mossgray. Hurst and Blackett.
Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859. By T. Adolphus Trollope. Chapman and Hall.
The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton. By J. French. Simpkin and Marshall.
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