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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. 498.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE
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TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE latest news from France seems to foreshadow some important events that it has not yet been thought advisable to make public. We learn that the Emperor Louis Napoleon has decided upon not making the speech at Bordeaux which was expected from him—at least, he has declined the invitation to the banquet which that city had intended in his honour, and has signified his Imperial will that a ball should be substituted—not a very likely occasion for *viva voce* political utterances, which possibly he thinks it advisable to defer for the present. The *Constitutionnel* is, nevertheless, instructed to make a most important declaration, to the effect that France (that is to say, the Emperor) will pursue a policy of non-interference in Italy. In a mournful tone he alludes to the valuable advice which he gave the Italians to restore their banished Princes; he regrets the rejection of that course, which would have ensured the future welfare of Central Italy; and, having in vain offered his counsel, he affirms that he has done his utmost—he will not attempt to dictate the course which the people of Italy shall pursue. How much of this moderation is due to Louis Napoleon's integrity and love of justice, it is difficult to say—probably the exciting cause of this manifesto may be found in the determined attitude of the Italian nation, and in the unexpectedly peaceful *denouement* of their bloodless revolutions, which afford no possible pretext for intervention in the cause of order. Whatever projects may possibly have been conceived of the establishment of an Etrurian kingdom under Prince Jerome Napoleon, or of the more feasible restoration of the Austrian Grand-Dukes, they have doubtless been abandoned by the astute citizen of the world who rules France because he perceives that *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*; thus with the public opinion of Europe enlisted in favour of the people of Italy, and their moderation in the hour of trial, they have become masters of the situation, have defeated the schemes of Imperial councillors, and have raised themselves to a position which will make them respected in Europe.

The romantic ideas of the liberty of the press has at length been thoroughly extinguished in France, and the discussion on the subject has been summarily terminated; notwithstanding, several stinging articles against Government have this week made their appearance in Parisian and provincial journals. One of the latter in particular, published at Annecy, is noticed for the frequency with which a portion of its columns are left *en blanc*, thanks to the *consura*. Among other conspicuous items of intelligence we may also notice that the strength of the French contingent to the

allied expedition to China is now said to be fixed at 15,000 men, who are to be despatched from Marseilles to Egypt, and thence conveyed to their destination in English steamers. We learn, also, from Paris that old King Jerome, the youngest and luckiest of the great Napoleon's brothers, is very ill; and, indeed, in the course of nature his lease of life must be near its end.

From the Central Italian States we receive intelligence of the further progress in the establishment of the constitutional kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. The standard of the House of Savoy has been hoisted amid popular rejoicings at Florence, Modena, and Bologna. Victor Emmanuel's name heads every instrument of government, and the coinage of the confederated republics is stamped with his effigy as their Sovereign. As if to complete the perfect unity of the nation in the choice of their ruler, we find that unquiet spirit, Giuseppe Mazzini, promising the adherence of himself and the democratic party which he represents to the prince whom his compatriots have elected to lead them to independence and greatness. But this fair-seeming intelligence comes to us chequered with tidings of another kind—blood has for the first time been shed in the progress of this revolution. One Colonel Anviti, a too daring emissary of the self-exiled Duchess of Parma, has ventured to return to that State in the vain hope of finding a sufficient number of traitors to their country to inaugurate a reactionary movement. He was detected by the infuriated populace, and his life has paid the penalty of his treason. The fickle character of the Italian populace has, we are also told, shown itself in desertions from the army of the Confederation into the Austrian dominions; and there are not wanting prophets of evil who declare that the reactionary spirit is spreading in the Duchies. Garibaldi and Fanti are not idle, and at the head of a well-disciplined and enthusiastic force of 30,000 men, which will soon be doubled, they will not be unwilling to meet the contest which is believed to be imminent, and which, there is scarcely room to doubt, will triumphantly establish the independence of Italy. The Pope, the prime difficulty and obstacle in the way of freedom, common sense, and good government in the Peninsula, has done his best to precipitate matters by dismissing the Sardinian envoy, and giving hostile orders to the Swiss leader of the horde of ruffianly mercenaries which constitute the secular arm of the Vicar of Christ. The struggle will no doubt be a sharp one, since the high priest of fanaticism and credulity enthroned in the Vatican will be at once elevated, in the eyes of his votaries throughout Europe, to the rank of a persecuted saint; his myrmidons, lay and spiritual, are already busily at work upon the subject of his woes and injuries, with tongue and pen, in this country and in France.

Turning to our own affairs, the most immediately interesting question is that of our dispute with the United States, which "difficulty" appears to be in a fair way of settlement. General Harney has, it appears, increased the number of Americans upon the island, thrown up fortifications, and blustered "some;" but has not succeeded in his scheme of bringing about a row, shedding a little blood, and gaining a vast amount of glorification in the Union, which would help him on his way to the President's chair. Sensible men in America

appear to be of much the same opinion as sensible men in England—that the island is not worth disputing about; only England must stand somewhat upon her dignity, to prevent future bullying on the part of Yankee adventurers, military or political, in matters of greater gravity.

From India has arrived, according to the *Times*, a piece of news of the greatest importance, which, if confirmed, will go far to counterbalance late disagreeable intelligence from that empire and from China; it is to the effect that the disbanded European troops, lately in the service of the East India Company, have taken the bounty offered them by the Queen's Government, and have re-enlisted for the Chinese campaign. If this be true, Government will have the means of immediately despatching to the flowery kingdom such an imposing force of European and native troops as must speedily bring the Celestials to their senses. The overland mail brings no further news as to Chinese matters; and we can hardly expect any incidents of importance until the instructions and reinforcements reach our minister, unless it be some further outrage on the part of the Chinese.

The agricultural meetings of the past week have furnished a certain amount of talk for the columns of the newspapers, but politics have been, by general consent, but slightly touched upon. Thus, at the Buckingham meeting, Mr. Disraeli confined himself to combating the assertions of those who sneer at such associations, and only diverged from this topic to eulogise the agricultural science of the county which he represents. At Wokingham, Mr. Walter made a curious, clever, and cynical speech, in which he wondered how so much money was spent in the army and navy, while there was so very little to show for it, confessing also that he could not tell where economy was to be applied; he frankly acknowledged the mischief done by the inflammatory speeches of members of Parliament, and delicately touched upon the subject of "humbugging constituents." *A propos* of this latter point, Mr. Digby Seymour has been discoursing to his supporters of his "agony of care" as to whether he could obtain sufficient pledges from Lord Palmerston to justify him in joining the combination against Lord Derby; his conscience, we are happy to find, was satisfied, and so, we trust, were his constituents. The Indian Finance Minister has been speech-making at Manchester and at Liverpool: he is convinced of the increasing prosperity of old England, and of the bright future in store for India. May his prognostications be verified!

Great activity continues to prevail in every department of our arsenals and dockyards—and not without reason, if we are to believe the reports which are daily transmitted of the enormous preparations of France, which, it would seem, can only be intended for a contest with some naval power of enormous strength. As it is good to be prepared for the worst, we may congratulate ourselves upon the increasing spirit which our young men show in volunteering, and upon their efficiency in drill and practice. Very high compliments have been paid to some of these by officers of experience.

The strike of the builders is still unarranged; and, in addition to the bad feeling which it has generated, this week a suicide has to be attributed to its baleful influence.

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

At an agricultural meeting held at Wokingham, Mr. WALTER, M.P., made a very effective speech, in the course of which he spoke of the connexion and influence exercised in the Church and the Army and Navy by Parliament. With respect to the army and other military establishments, it was well known that the House of Commons not only voted the number of men and the supplies necessary, but also determined in what manner the bill should be paid; and he must say that it always appeared to him to be a very difficult and mysterious matter to ascertain how it was that, with so vast an expenditure which we unquestionably pay for our naval and military establishments, we had so little to show for the money we expended. No doubt that the extent of our empire prevented that concentration of forces in this country which was to be seen in the continental countries, and as he had lately seen in Paris and other great foreign capitals; but at the same time it was impossible for him to say, and he did not think it had been proved, in what way any practical economy could be effected in the military portion of our establishments. With regard to the navy, they had been informed that unquestionably there had been a great waste in the material fabric of that department; and if it were true, as had been stated by the Secretary to the Admiralty, that no less than 5,000,000 sterling had been utterly wasted in repairs and alterations that were not needed, and which a little foresight would have prevented, that was a serious question for Parliament to consider. With regard to the advantages of our Parliamentary system, he observed that it was one of the happiest features in their social meetings, that whatever their political differences might be, and however ready they might be to take party sides, and to hoist party banners while political discussions were going on, yet no sooner did the great talking machine suspend its action than the excitement passed away, and they behaved towards each other as if no politics existed. He thought that was one of the happiest circumstances in the constitution of this country, and it often caused him to think how much better they went on when Parliament was not sitting, and it made him very much doubt whether they were not apt to humbug their constituents about the services which they professed to render them in Parliament. He admitted that agricultural associations were advantageous, so far as they confined themselves to giving prizes for agricultural skill, but he did not approve of their other objects. He had been in the habit of employing a great number of men, and he had never found that there was any necessity for the encouragement of them beyond what lay in his power to afford, and he must say that, as regarded the agricultural labourer, he did not understand why he should be singled out by associations as an object for reward. He did not find in manufacturing districts that that encouragement was ever thought necessary, or that an artisan was thought to be incapable of being intrusted with the good offices of his employer. But it so happened, that about twenty-five years ago there was a strong feeling in this country that the agricultural labourer was going to the bad, that pauperism was to be the order of the day, that the land was to be untilled, the workhouses to be filled, and the poor-rates to become heavy. It was thought, however, by some, that giving the labourer such sops by associations of this kind, and rewarding him for bringing up his family without parochial relief, and for moral conduct, would in a great measure check the apprehended evil. He never shared in that opinion.

In a speech delivered by Mr. DIONY SEYMOUR, M.P., to his constituents at Southampton, he gave an account of his position as a member of the Independent Liberal party at the time when an adverse vote overturned the Derby Administration. He describes himself as labouring under an agony of care, for at least one night, because he could not walk into the same lobby with Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell until he had some distinct avowal from them as to their line of Reform policy. He entered into a correspondence with Sir W. Hailey, for the purpose of obtaining such a declaration of policy as would warrant him in voting with the Liberal party on that occasion, and it was not until he had received the pledge he required, in the speech which Lord John Russell made, that he consented to assist the present Government in obtaining power.

A banquet was given on Monday by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Right Hon. JAMES WILSON, who, advertising to his connexion with the Ministry, said in was in the year 1853 that he took office under Lord Aberdeen's Government; and he saw around

him, on this occasion, many honourable members of Parliament from whom he derived great assistance in fulfilling the duties of the office to which he was appointed; and it was, consequently, to him a sincere pleasure to meet them again. He mentioned as a remarkable fact in the financial history of this country, that during the six years he found by the returns of the income tax that the income of this country was eighteen millions a year more than it was in 1853. The prosperity thus indicated was not confined merely to any one commercial port, or to any particular manufacturing district; he found upon analysing the various income-tax returns that it was pretty equally distributed throughout the whole of the schedules; and this showed that, in spite of adverse circumstances, the prosperity of the country was steadily advancing. He next referred to the country in which it had pleased her Majesty to appoint him to high office; and when he considered that that country contained 200,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects, who were equally entitled to the protection of the laws and to the benefits of good government with the people of this country, he could only say that in any measures he should advocate, he should look to the permanent interests and well-being of that country as he would to the interests and well-being of her Majesty's subjects in this country. He believed that good government and wise regulations would ultimately develop the vast and almost untold resources of India to an extent that would greatly add to the prosperity and welfare of this country, for the interests of both were, to an extent, identical.—On this occasion Mr. HORSEFALL, M.P., was present, and said that he had read Mr. Wilson's address at Hawick, and there was one subject to which he wished to allude, and that was the right hon. gentleman's reference to the subject of Christianity, which, he said, it would not do to force on the people of India. With that sentiment he agreed, but at the same time he wished to say that it would be prudent and proper to encourage and countenance Christianity, for it must be remembered that during the recent mutiny in India, out of a population of 100,000 of native Christians, not one instance of mutiny had occurred amongst them; but, on the contrary, numerous cases of loyalty and devoted self-sacrifice in defence of British interests.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, Mr. WILSON dwelt on the question which has been so long debated—whether India can be made to assist or to take the place of the United States in furnishing cotton for the Lancashire mills. On this point the new Indian financier is hopeful, but he disposes of the question of colonization summarily enough, showing that the rates of wages in India is such that it would be impossible for an Englishman to live on them, and that it is to native labour, directed and elevated by English superintendence, that we must look for the future prosperity of the country. "What you want in India—with abundance, as you have, of the cheapest labour in the world—is superintending intelligence, which may be easily and rapidly furnished from this country by enterprising young men well backed from home, commanding a sufficient amount of capital to purchase the raw products of the country, and to give a price corresponding with the better qualities produced." The natives, adds Mr. Wilson, when they find that the better qualities command higher rates, will set to work to improve the staple.

We (*Liverpool Albion*) hear that the Tory banquet, which will take place on Saturday the 29th inst., in the Philharmonic-hall, is to be on a scale of magnificence never before equalled in Liverpool; that the demand for tickets (at two guineas) is very great, and that the boxes and stalls will be crammed with those who can only afford to see the "Lions" feed. It is said that the Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and most of the leading men of the Conservative party have already accepted invitations.

A demonstration in favour of Mr. RALPH WALTERS, the unseated liberal member for Beverley, took place on Wednesday evening. Mr. Walters made a public entrance from the Hull-road, where a procession was formed, and he was then escorted round the town to his lodgings in the market-place, from which place he addressed the people. A meeting of Mr. Walters' friends was to take place last evening in the Mechanics' Institute, and addresses of sympathy were to be presented to him on behalf of the electors and non-electors.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The building operatives have now completed the eleventh week of the strife with their masters, and on both sides there is a determination not to yield except upon their own terms. The subscriptions for the relief of the operatives yet out of work continue to come in well. One account, however, says that "notwithstanding the disgraceful system of coercion and intimidation pursued by the 'outs,' it

would seem that not less than 10,000 men are at work under the declaration."

A private meeting of the Conference of the United Building Trades was held on Wednesday evening at the Paviers' Arms. In the course of the sitting, Mr. Ayrton, M.P., had an interview with the members, which lasted, we understand, about an hour, during which the honourable gentleman made certain proposals by way of mediation, with a view to the securing of a speedy settlement of the existing differences between the employers and the operatives. Mr. Ayrton undertook to act as the representative, to a certain extent, of the Conference at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Association of Masters, to be held on Friday, and the Conference resolved that on condition of the withdrawal of the declaration, they would agree to an examination by a competent, impartial authority, of the rules and regulations of the various trades' societies represented at the Conference, in order that any rules which might, by such authority, be considered illegal, might be made, with the least delay, conformable to the law. Mr. Jay, one of the most extensive builders in the metropolis, is most desirous that work should be resumed at his establishment, and he has all but withdrawn the document. Should Mr. Jay happily withdraw the document, there is little doubt that his example will be followed by Mr. Myers, and probably some of the other large firms.

On Thursday night a general meeting of the masons of London and vicinity was held at Wilcocke's Assembly-rooms, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, "for the purpose of taking into consideration important matters in connection with the present dispute." The meeting was a private one.

The *Building News* remarks—"Having entered upon the third month of the building strike, we are sorry not to have it in our power to announce at least the prospect of an early and amicable settlement of the unhappy dispute. With neither the operatives nor their employers is it possible to take part. Both have sadly erred and failed in their duties towards one another, as well as to the public. Their ambition seems to be to rival one another in stupidity and wrongheadedness, and to strive for the sad distinction of doing the most mischief. While they are quarrelling upon points of etiquette, like yellow mandarins, they are all fast drifting on the shore to wreck and ruin; and, what is worse, the interests of society are wilfully and scandalously sacrificed."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A GARRISON court-martial assembled during the latter portion of last week, at Woolwich, for the trial of five privates of the depot brigade, R. A., on charges of desertion, some of which were attended with circumstances of an aggravated nature. The whole of the prisoners were sentenced to be flogged, and to be imprisoned in Fort Clarence for the term of fifty-six days. The sentence was read by the adjutant of the corps on public parade, in the presence of the whole available force of the depot. After the promulgation of the sentence pronounced by the court-martial, it was further announced that General Ducres, commanding the garrison, according to powers with which he had been intrusted, had been pleased to remit in each individual case the punishment of the lash, but the imprisonment would be rigidly carried out. The prisoners were transferred to Fort Clarence.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* has been giving for some time past a series of articles on the English navy. In Europe, it says, that we have 132 ships, carrying 5,513 guns, and representing a steam power of 37,405 horses. This includes the guardships. In Asia it finds 46 vessels, 137 guns, 6,683 horse power; in Africa 23 vessels, 224 guns, 3,682 horse power; in America 22 vessels, 440 guns, and 4,547 horse power; in Australia, &c., 18 ships, 435 guns, and 2,040 horse power. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* then makes the following remarks:—"From what precedes, it results that the naval forces of the United Kingdom, navigating in the five parts of the world, are composed of about 300 armed war ships, two-thirds of which are steamers, and more than half ships of the line or frigates of the largest class, and we own that it is difficult for us to understand the cries of alarm of the English journals concerning the pretended inferiority of their navy, and the necessity of developing it to the point of having, as soon as possible, 100 screw liners and 70 large frigates, with a corresponding number of corvettes and gun-boats. A State that possesses the force we have just enumerated, with a reserve almost as large, has it not more resources than it needs to make its territory respected, and to assure the protection of its commerce on all the seas; and should it not be we, on the contrary, who ought to conceive apprehensions in presence of a maritime State, the development of which increases beyond measure? If the Emperor's

Government has particularly directed its attention to the increase of the national fleet, it is because it has understood that the navy ought again to become for France the important element of power it was in the last century, and resume the rank whence cruel disasters had made it descend."

The result of the survey held on the two mortar vessels, Nos. 31 and 48, intended for operations in China, which were taken into the first dock at Chatham, has fully justified the opinion originally formed of their state, the bottoms of each having been found infested with the marine worm, which has committed very extensive ravages in the timbers of the hull.

A letter from Toulon says that the preparations for the Chinese expedition which were going on in the port have been suspended for several days, but that, on the other hand, the construction of the iron plated boats called *blindés* was being pushed on with the utmost activity. It is to be hoped that the talk of the Chinese expedition was not a blind. Some people infer from an order of the day published by Marshal Niel at Toulouse (where, by the way, according to the *Independance Belge*, he was not well received) that peace will not be of long continuance.

The entire strength of Chatham garrison, consisting of three battalions of infantry, numbering upwards of 4,000 men of all ranks, the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the corps of Royal and the Indian Engineers were marched to the Great Lines on Wednesday, and reviewed by Major-General Eyre, commandant of the garrison.

The accounts of the preparations for the French expedition to China vary every day. According to one of these the force to be sent would consist of 5,000 troops and 2,000 marines, forming, with 3,000 men from the Cochinchina expedition, 10,000 soldiers. By the other plan, the whole French land force would be made up to 20,000 men. The Emperor will decide, on his return to Paris, between the two schemes. It is said that three new regiments of Zouaves are to be created for the expedition to China. Voluntary enlistment, it is thought, will go far towards composing them, but draughts will also be made from regiments of the line. It is further stated that a portion of the French troops intended for China will embark at Marseilles for Egypt, and be conveyed thence to their destination in British transports.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham dockyard for two more large vessels of war to be laid down at that establishment. One of these will be a line-of-battle screw steamer, to be called the Royal Oak, and to mount 91 guns; and the other a 51-gun screw frigate, to be named the Belvedere. The Royal Oak is to be furnished with machinery of 800-horse power, and the Belvedere with engines of 600-horse power.

A Paris paper says that it is at L'Orient, and not at Cherbourg, as had been stated, that the building of the first-rate steel-plated line-of-battle ship *Solférino* has just been commenced. The same authority adds that this is one of ten vessels which have been ordered to be constructed at L'Orient. The *Solférino* is to be the companion ship to the *Magenta*, building at Brest. With respect to reports current not long ago concerning a large number of steel-plated frigates building or to be built, we are assured that only six have been as yet ordered. Twenty large transports, capable of conveying 1,500 men each, are either being built or ordered to be built. Another authority informs us that there is building at Bordeaux an immense "floating fort," as it is called; it is to be plated with iron of great substance, and the sides of the fort will be about 30 inches thick. It is flat bottomed, so as to be able to ascend even the least navigable rivers. Such a vessel, capable of resisting the force of the largest guns, will, it is added, "be of immense value should France unfortunately become engaged in a maritime war."

Since the Trusty, 14, steam floating battery, returned to her former moorings opposite Upnor Castle, Chatham, she has undergone an examination in order to ascertain the amount of injuries she met with during the experiments that were made on her with the view of testing her capabilities of resisting the effects of the shot fired from the Armstrong cannons at Shoeburyness. The result of the survey has demonstrated that this new kind of iron-cased floating batteries presents comparatively no resistance whatever to the shots from the Armstrong guns. Although the Trusty is covered with massive wrought-iron plates, of extraordinary thickness, yet every shot that struck them shivered the plates to pieces and entered the vessel; some of the shots, it is evident from the examination, having passed through the iron plates and beams of the battery on one side, and through the timber and iron casing of the vessel on the other. The battery presents the appearance of having been most severely handled; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers and others who have examined her that vessels of this

class will be found to be almost entirely useless when fired upon by guns of the Armstrong class.

The Aberdeen Beach Battery, mounting above a sloping earthwork four 68-pounders, and containing a large quantity of powder, shells, grape, and case shot, is at last completed. It is situated near the bathing station, about 400 or 500 yards from the pier, and commands the entrances to the rivers Don and Dee.

Our Australian colonies are giving proof of their earnest desire to relieve the mother country of all anxiety as to their defence in case she becomes involved in war with any maritime Power. Last mail brought intelligence that, in addition to the steps that had been taken to put Port Jackson in a position to repel an attack, the Victorian Government had passed laws for increasing the troops of the regular army, enrolling some 6,000 volunteers of all arms, and erecting powerfully-constructed batteries both at the Heads of Port Phillip and at the entrance to Hobson's Bay where usually lies at anchor a fleet almost altogether British, of some half a million of tonnage and many millions of value. The Hon. Captain A. Clarke, R.E., at the request of the colonists, has been named by the Duke of Newcastle the commissioner on behalf of the province to conduct the selection and purchase in Europe of the arms and munitions of war requisite to complete these defences. Captain Clarke was for many years Surveyor-General in Australia, and was recently a member of the Provincial Cabinet of Victoria.

It is announced from Toulon that the French squadron now off the Isles of Hyères is ordered to hold itself in readiness to put to sea immediately for an unknown destination. It is supposed that it is going to Naples.

According to the *Phoenix* the Secretary for India has ruled that staff officers holding civil appointments and called to the field on an emergency, will be entitled to the batta and other perquisites, in addition to the staff allowances and the regimental pay of their rank. No deputation allowances will be granted.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Day by day gratifying intelligence arrives of the progress in drill and marksmanship of the rifle and artillery corps already formed; and the numbers of the various companies are steadily increasing. Additional district corps are in course of formation, and altogether the prospect of an efficient force does not now appear so distant as it did a few weeks back.

The council of the London Rifle Brigade have at length broken silence as to their future programme. We are now told that the brigade is to consist of ten companies of not more than a hundred men each; and the merchants and tradesmen of London are appealed to in order that the volunteers may be forthcoming from their establishments to make up the thousand men. One thousand men—to this most lame and impotent conclusion do the council limit their ambitious views. Common-sense people will say that this is a very pretty number to play at soldiering, and will show well at the Crystal Palace; but they will also ask, is this to take the place of the renowned trained bands of the City of London—who were once equal to the finest troops in Europe, and who might now—if patriotism and energy, instead of imbecility and twaddle directed the affairs of the Corporation—present a body of armed and disciplined Englishmen that, like the Duke of Wellington's peninsular veterans, might "go anywhere and do any thing." The following is a sample of the valuable code of regulations:—"On his enrolment each gentleman will be presented with a free admission, when in uniform, to the palace and grounds of the Crystal Palace. The cost of the full-dress uniform and accoutrements, consisting of tunic, trowsers, shoulder and waist belts, pouches, shako, plume and badge, forage cap and cover, and badge is 5*l.* 5*s.* There is also an undress suit, the expense of which is 1*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; but the purchase of that in addition to the full dress is optional. The cost of the rifle, including sword bayonet, will not exceed 4*l.* The transit to and from the Crystal Palace by rail will be fixed in a few days. *The site at the Crystal Palace is immediately contiguous to the ground devoted to the antediluvian specimens.*"

At Bristol, the regiment which has been formed without all this pompous fuss, and has quietly attained to the strength of a thousand volunteer soldiers, has acquired a smartness and precision which are most creditable. Several general officers who have seen the regiment on drill have stated that they would not hesitate to employ it as a portion of a brigade for service in the field. During the past week a considerable number of gentlemen, tradesmen, and others, have enrolled themselves as members of the corps.

Two companies at Maldstone are now drilling; in Norwich there are three; at Tynemouth there are a rifle and an artillery corps; and here is an

example to be followed—a number of smart young working men are privates in this regiment, a fund being provided to assist those who cannot afford to purchase a complete outfit. Sheffield has already three companies. Wolverhampton, Chelmsford, Huddersfield, Yarmouth (artillery), Charlestown (artillery), and Colchester, send good accounts of drill and efficiency in their various contingents. New rifle and artillery companies are in formation at Hull, Berwick, Chepstow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Epsom.

The movement in Scotland is well sustained, and the results, we are ashamed to say, far beyond what have been attained in this country.

IRELAND.

From Ireland we have the announcement that other tenantry besides those of Lord Derby have received notice to quit, or may be similarly punished for the folly and crime of others. Mr. Vincent Scully have given notice to some of his tenantry, but it is not intimated for what reason.

Great preparations which had been in progress in the city of Londonderry for entertaining Sir John Lawrence at a grand banquet, were checked by an unwelcome letter from Sir John, intimating that the state of his health compelled him to decline the proffered honour.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Prince de Condé, accompanied by the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and suite, arrived in Clonmel, and proceeded to Newton Anner, where they will remain for some days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

A highly important and influential meeting of the nobility and gentry of the county of Galway was held on Wednesday in the Court-house, Ballinasloe, under the presidency of the High Sheriff, for the purpose of promoting the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. A deputation from the committee of Irish shareholders attended, including the following gentlemen:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Mayor elect (Redmond Carroll, Esq.), Edward Fox, P. M'Evoy Gartlan, Jeremiah Dunne, D. M'Birnie, J.P., John Connolly, Dr. Gray, J.P., W. F. Greene, and Osborne Stock, Esqrs., the last named gentleman being one of the London directors. The meeting was very numerously attended. Able speeches were delivered by Lord Clancarty, Sir T. Redington, Alderman Reynolds, and others, but they did not contain any statements requiring special notice.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL and Strahan, now under sentence in Woking prison, will be released from confinement on the 23rd inst.; but Robson, Redpath, and Jim the Penman (Saward), have arrived at their destination, the penal settlement, Western Australia.

The statement that inquiries were being made into the truth of additional accusations against Dr. Smethurst, who is yet confined in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, have no foundation whatever. Nevertheless, the Home Office is yet unable to decide as to his ultimate fate. The governor of the prison has received no instructions about him whatever, save that he was not to be subjected to the treatment of a convicted felon.

A woman named Sarah Jane Wiggins was examined at Worship-street Police-court, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on Saturday, relative to a charge of causing the death of a child aged three years. The evidence, as far as it went, revealed a system of fiendish cruelty, part of which consisted of tying the child to a bedpost with its head downwards, and keeping it there during the entire night. An adjournment was ordered for the purpose of hearing the medical testimony.

On Tuesday a solicitor was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-court, for stealing a bottle of wine from one of the refreshment stalls of the Crystal Palace.

A woman named Elizabeth Barwick, seventy years of age, living in the Borough-road, was severely beaten about the face, and then precipitated down a flight of stairs, on Tuesday, by a man who resided in the same house with her. The woman is not expected to survive, and the ruffian is remanded to await the result.

On Monday night, as a goods train of the Brighton and Lewes Railway was proceeding up an incline near Lewes, the boiler of the foremost engine burst, throwing, as might be expected, the driver and stoker to a considerable distance. Both were much hurt at the time, and the stoker, whose injuries were caused chiefly by the hot water, has, we regret to say, since expired. The rest of the train, although scattered about a good deal, was not damaged to any great extent.

Hughes, the absconding bankrupt solicitor, has had another lengthened examination at the Guildhall Police-court. As the evidence accumulates, the

system and audacity displayed in the transactions now being investigated are most astounding. Another adjournment till Thursday next was ordered.

Four men have been committed for trial by Mr. Broughton at Marylebone Police-court on a charge of plundering the coffins in the vaults of St. Mary's, Paddington, where they were employed as labourers, of the metal plates and other fittings.

At the Middlesex Sessions a question arose about the indictment against John Petersen, charged with creating a disturbance during the performance of Divine service in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East. There is some difficulty in getting the indictment properly drawn, as the prosecution is one of an unusual character, and the assistant judge put the case off till next session. In doing so, he expressed a hope that by next session the parties might have cooled down a little. In connexion with these disgraceful outrages upon public decency and liberty of opinion, we have to add that at the Thames Police-court Mr. Rosier has been re-examined on the charge of taking part in the disturbances on the evening of Sunday week. On the magistrate's suggestion, the charge was withdrawn, things having been more quiet in the parish; but Mr. Yardley declared that if any more rioting took place he should, undoubtedly, commit the offenders for trial.

At the Court of Bankruptcy this week, an examination meeting held in the case of Richard Bedford Allen, the fraudulent stockbroker, who is undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude, was adjourned, no accounts having been filed.

Stowell, the informer, who was remanded on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and admitted to bail, was on Tuesday called on his recognisances at Guildhall, and not answering, the bail was ordered to be estreated.

At the Middlesex sessions four men, Bailey, Couch, Meridew, and Simpson, carpenter, were found guilty on four charges of stealing carts and vans, and of receiving them with guilty knowledge. In passing sentence upon the prisoners the learned assistant judge said they belonged to a formidable gang of persons, banded together for the purpose of stealing property which was necessarily exposed to such depredation. He then sentenced each of the prisoners to four years' penal servitude.

The Marquis of Westmeath has let his house to Colonel Graham, but being a somewhat testy old gentleman of seventy odd, chooses to behave in a very disagreeable manner about giving possession to the colonel. High words pass, the Colonel accusing the marquis of ungentlemanlike behaviour to Mrs. Graham. Upon this the marquis summons the colonel to the police-court, for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. An apology is tendered, and refused; the colonel is fined forty shillings, but this does not satisfy the ancient peer, and his lawyer, Mr. Sleigh, expressed his intention of obtaining a decision from the Court of Queen's Bench as to the legality of the magistrate's decision.

The sufferers from the explosion at Birmingham, who are now in the hospital, are in a fair way of recovery. At a meeting held in the town it was resolved, that the expenses of the funerals of the deceased persons should be paid, and the sum of £100 was directed to be distributed by the sub-committee amongst the sufferers and their relations to meet their immediate necessities. This was done on the following day, and the sub-committee are proceeding with their investigation into the cases of the several applicants. The subscriptions in aid of the sufferers have now reached nearly £1,200.

The ship Clara, of London, left Plymouth on Sunday, for Calcutta, with 412 persons, the families of soldiers in the East. She struck on the rocks under Nare Head at 3-30 a.m., but had got off again. Her guns and blue lights brought a pilot, who assisted in carrying out an anchor astern, by which she was hove off as the tide rose. He states that the Clara's jib-boom was within fifty feet of the cliff, against which she would have gone to pieces had the tide been higher. Divers report that the main keel is damaged. She arrived at Plymouth the next afternoon, making five inches of water per hour. A telegram from the Horse Guards orders the immediate landing of the passengers, and the ship is to be put in dock. The accident is attributed to an in-draught, or swell of the sea. The chief officer was in charge.

On the evening of the 15th ult., a shore boat coming off to the Tyne from Pernambuco, with specie for England to the amount of £9,000, got under the paddles of the steamer, and was crushed to pieces, and the specie sunk. It is hoped that the specie will be got up again. The weather was fearful there, and the mail boat was nearly lost. The Tyne rolled so much while lying off there that her spars were under water, and the Admiralty agent and the Pernambuco mails had to be hoisted in over the stern of the ship.

Daniel Lock, a plasterer, has committed suicide under the following circumstances. Before the strike he was earning 30s. weekly at his trade. He was a society man at only 2s. 6d. a week, and the family having been reduced to destitution, their position preyed upon his mind. On Saturday he went to the society's lodge, but was not paid his half-crown. On the evening of the same day he poisoned himself. Two bottles, which had contained laudanum, were found upon his person, also a piece of paper, upon which was written, "What Cato did, and Addison approved of, must be right. The strike—the ruinous strike. God protect my unfortunate family." Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

The inquest has been resumed upon the circumstances attending the death of the infant child, Philip Yorath, in connexion with which the name of a clergyman at Stepney has been freely mentioned. The most important evidence given was that of Dr. Letheby, to whom the remains of the infant had been intrusted for examination. He stated that there was not the slightest trace of poison in the body, and that death was occasioned by natural causes. The proceedings were again adjourned.

An official investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the Alma steam-ship, on the 12th of June last, in the Red Sea, has been commenced at the Greenwich Police-court, before Mr. Traill, assisted by Captain Robinson, H.E.I.C.S., as nautical assessor. The ship was conveying, at the time, the Indian and China mails, a large number of passengers, and a cargo valued at £200,000. The inquiry was ordered by the Board of Trade. The only witnesses examined at present are Captain Henry, the commander, and Mr. Davis, the chief officer, who is stated to have had charge of the Alma at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. At the close of their examination the proceedings were adjourned.

At Worcester the wife of an artist engaged at the Royal Porcelain Works in that city threw herself and her two children into the Severn in consequence of a quarrel with her husband. Nothing has been heard of her since, but yesterday morning some policemen on the Severn, about a mile below Worcester, picked up the dead body of one of the children, the boy, and brought it into Worcester. The river has been carefully dragged all day, but neither the body of the other child nor of the mother has been found. The general belief is, however, that the woman jumped into the river with both her children, and that all three have been drowned.

Another fatal boiler explosion occurred on Wednesday at a manufactory in Accrington, one poor fellow, a fireman, being blown to pieces, and a workman so scalded that his life is despaired of.

On Saturday a shocking occurrence took place at Birmingham, by which a young man, named Dutton, lost his life, and a woman of bad character is in danger of dying from wounds inflicted on her throat. Dutton had been drinking at a public-house with a man named Blick, and on leaving the house Dutton was thrown down, and kicked so savagely by some unknown person, that he died in consequence; he had also been stabbed. The woman lies at the General Hospital. The affair is at present involved in much mystery. It is not supposed that there was any connexion between these affairs.

At the Judges' Chambers, an application has been made in reference to the conviction of seamen for refusing to do certain work on Sunday on board the Great Eastern. Mr. Justice Byles granted writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, so that the whole question might be argued before the judges.

On Sunday night, during a quarrel in Shawhall street, Liverpool, between a married couple named Alexander Trotter and Susan Trotter, the woman drew a knife and stabbed her husband in the cavity of the chest. The wounded man was taken to the Northern Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The woman was taken into custody, and yesterday brought up to the police-court, when the case was remanded to allow a post-mortem examination of the deceased.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and her family have, during the past week, been making the most of the splendid weather, by deer-stalking, riding, and walking, every day. On Friday last the Queen had a dinner party and dance at the Castle, to which a few of her Majesty's intimate friends were invited. Sir George Lewis is the Secretary of State in attendance on the Queen; and among the visitors this week have been Lord John Russell and Sir James Hudson, our late ambassador at Turin. The Duchess of Kent is still at Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight. Her health is quite re-established, and she will return to Frogmore towards the end of October.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the Court held this week, the Lord Mayor presided. A report was brought

up from the General Purposes Committee on several references relative to the metage dues in the City, and making certain recommendations respecting the same. On the motion for the adoption of the report a discussion took place on some points thereof, after which it was agreed to, and referred back for execution. A letter was read from Alderman Carter, accepting the office of Lord Mayor. A report was presented from the Corn, Coal and Finance Committee, respecting a memorial from a large body of manufacturers, asking for an exemption in favour of manufacturing coal from such dues, on which the committee made certain recommendations. A motion being made that the report be adopted, it was met by an amendment that it should lie on the table. Eventually, however, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was agreed to. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the court adjourned.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly general meeting, the Earl of Ashburnham, and Messrs. E. H. Maltby, J. W. Jeakes, and B. Quaritch were elected fellows, and Mr. G. F. Angas, Secretary of the Australian Museum at Sydney, a corresponding member, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Colonel J. M. Caulfield, and Messrs. J. Scott, W. C. Hewitson, C. Booth, T. H. Stewart, R. Towns, St. Leger Glyn, H. Woodward, and J. Wolf were proposed as candidates. It was announced that the silver medal had been presented to Viscount Canning, Lord William Hay, and others, in commemoration of their services in forming the collection of living Himalayan pheasants received in 1857. The number of visitors to the gardens during the year amounted to 315,560.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.—The registration for the county of Middlesex is now closed, and the following appeared to be the results as given by the respective agents. Mr. Jones, the agent for the Middlesex Registration Society, states that he had taken 820 objections, and had withdrawn 215, two-thirds of these at the request of Mr. Smith, agent of the Conservative Registration Association; sustained 512 objections against the Liberals, and failed in 96 cases only. Mr. James, on the part of the Liberals, showed that he had taken 1,438 objections, and sustained 1,105; the Conservative agent having taken 1,049, and sustained 594. Mr. H. Smith's statement is:—Total objections, 3,261; made by overseers, 693; leaving the number made by the respective parties, 2,568; of which 1,068 were made by Mr. Smith, and 812 sustained.

MR. E. B. DENISON ON BIG BEN.—This learned gentleman, having been very severely blamed by the *Times*, on account of the failure of his great work, has written a letter in defence, in which he lays a very serious charge upon the founder, Mr. Mears. He says:—"Last week, however, Mr. Dent's men found out, and I was immediately informed, and sent the information on to the Board of Works, that this magnificent casting was, like many other fine things, a magnificent imposture; for that there is a place in the bell, on the soundbow, but far from where either clapper or hammer have ever struck (and this is probably not by accident), full of holes, some a quarter of an inch wide and more, and others smaller, of depths not certain yet, but some probed down to nearly half an inch, and, in short, every external indication of a perfectly unsound casting, and that from two of those holes cracks were visible nearly a foot long and of depth unknown yet, but with some indications of still wider holes within them. These defects were undiscovered at the time for a very good reason: because the holes were all as carefully stuffed as a bad tooth by a dentist with some "mineral succedaneum," of which a piece has been sent to me, and which can be shown to you at Mr. Dent's or in the bell itself; and to make all still safer the bell was washed over with some colouring stuff which the atmosphere has now removed. Some persons noticed this colouring as suspicious at the time; but still, with the suspicion to help them, nobody could find anything wrong."

BIG BEN.—The great bell of the Westminster clock tolled his last on Saturday afternoon. The bell, like its predecessor, is cracked, and its heavy doleful E natural will never again be heard booming over the metropolis. For some time the state of the great bell has caused considerable anxiety; his voice has been less sound and vigorous than formerly, and the catastrophe has at length occurred which must doom the metal of the great bell once more to the furnace.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The return of the Registrar-General again shows an improvement in the public health, the deaths last week amounting to 1,014, a number considerably below the average rate of the period. The deaths from diarrhoea were only forty, but from scarlatina the mortality was eighty. The total number of births for the week was 1,578.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.—A desperate race between three eights of this club came off on Saturday, from Putney to Chiswick Eyott (lower end). The crews were:—Messrs. Dunnago, Catty, Custance, Raphael, Connor, Wray, Maltby, Price, Foster (coxswain).

Blue, 1. Messrs. Bruyess, Sharman, Coventry, Finlaison, Robins, Noble, Allen, Blake, Potter (coxswain), Red, 2. Messrs. Schlotel, Head, Morley, Stalschmidt, Radcliffe, Firmin, Cameron, Jeffreys, Casamajor (coxswain), White, 3. White took the lead and held it to Finch's, where Blue came level, and at the Crab-tree Red also came all but level. All three then fouled, and White fell astern; the race between Blue and Red continued to be good, and to Hammersmith-bridge they were nearly level, Blue slightly leading all the way, till on arrival at the winning point, Blue won by half a clear length. The prizes were silver cups.

THE MCCLINTOCK EXPEDITION.—The *United Service Gazette* says that the discovery by the late Arctic explorers of the boat containing two skeletons is due to Lieutenant Hobson. This officer (the son of the late Captain Hobson, R.N., who died as Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand) noticed when travelling on the frozen snow what appeared to be two sticks peering above the frozen ground. Struck with their singularity in this barren region, he was induced to examine them more closely, and was richly rewarded by finding that these "sticks" were, in fact, the awning stanchions of a boat buried in the snow, and on clearing around it the ghastly spectacle of two dead men presented itself. These poor fellows had evidently died from sheer exhaustion, induced most probably by scurvy, as they had provisions in the boat, and fuel was close at hand.

A NEW INQUISITION.—Some scandal has been propagated in respect to the General Post-office management, and Mr. Rowland Hill makes haste to wash his hands and get contradictions inserted in the newspapers. A very inquisitorial document seems to have been issued by a Liverpool Post-office authority, wanting to know where its clerks reside, how much rent and taxes they pay, whether they have any other source of income, whether they have any children, whether they are in debt, whether they lend or borrow, and such like. Mr. Hill denies any participation in this inquisitorial proceeding. The Liverpool postmaster is to blame for the objectionable document, and it would seem that he justifies himself upon the plea that a few persons belonging to his office had become embarrassed in their affairs, and that it was necessary to enter upon an inquiry. That is to say, the penal process of confession was to be inflicted upon the whole because of the derelictions of a few.

ENGLAND AND BRAZIL.—On Saturday a dinner was given on board the "Milford Haven," formerly the "Queen of the South," which has now passed into the hands of the Anglo-Luzo Brazilian Company, whose line is intended to be from England to Lisbon and the Brazils; Milford Haven being the port of departure. Mr. Pliny Miles proposed as a toast, "England, Portugal, and the Brazils; may they, commercially and politically, long sustain each other." The speaker said that Brazil was originally a colony of Portugal. He himself was a descendant of English colonists. He was a Yankee, but Great Britain was always proud of her children, even of her revolted ones, and to him it was an astonishing fact that the little kingdom of Portugal, which two fourpenny pieces would cover on the map of Europe, should have, next to England, the largest empires and colonies. Where was there another kingdom to equal the thriving millions of the Brazils? These three kingdoms would now be united, and this company would have three strings to its bow—England, Portugal, and the Brazils. The speaker referred at some length to the increase of English exports to the Brazils, and showed by ship statistics that while sailing ships did not increase steamships were rapidly multiplying. Great Britain possessed about 900 steamships, about two-thirds only had mail subsidies, consequently he found that steamships, unsupported by mail contracts, could pay. This ship was not subsidized by Great Britain, but, it would bring wealth to our national coffers.

A JUDGE'S OPINION OF JURY TRIAL.—At Exeter, last week, Sir John Coleridge delivered an address at the *Athenaeum*, in the course of which he made some very striking observations on trial by jury. There were some, he said, who laboured to depreciate trial by jury, or, as it was more correctly termed, "trial by judge and jury." He did not mean to say that this mode of trial was perfect, or that it was appropriate in deciding all matters of fact. He was far from saying that it would not admit of some improvement; but, speaking from long experience and from much consideration, in nothing was he more confident than in thinking that to trial by jury they were more indebted, as members of society, as citizens, in respect to their property, their character, their safety, and their liberty, than to any other single institution in the country. He had been a judge for an unusually long period, and he should ever regard with admiration the manner in which juries discharged their duties. Again and again he had reason to marvel at their patience, and again and again he had observed questions put by a jury which had been omitted by counsel and judge,

the answer to which had thrown a light that had guided them to the truth of the whole matter. As it regarded the judge and society generally, the institution of trial by jury was most important. Take it away from the merchant, the tradesman, and the farmer, and he ventured to say that they would take away one of the most important institutions which distinguished this country from every other nation. It was one, and not the least important, part of their system of self-government. It was also a material part of a citizen's education. He had often thought if he had the appointment of the magistrates in the country that he would appoint those gentlemen who had served on petty juries on the Crown side for two assizes at least; for he was sure that a more practical knowledge of criminal law was learnt in that way than could be acquired by several months of careful reading. Earnestly did he hope that in their laudable desire to improve their institutions they would never fancy themselves more wise than their ancestors and dispense with trial by jury. Let them be true to its principle, if they improved it in some of its details. Let them cherish it as an inestimable treasure, and guard it as they did their *Habeas Corpus*, their Bill of Rights, and their Magna Charta, for sure he was that it was not less essential than any one of these to their liberties and to their well-being—civil, social, and national. One thing should always be remembered, that stupid verdicts were no arguments against the institution, for no institution, however wise in itself, could be expected to work perfectly. Let them improve their jurymen by raising the character of their national education; let them introduce into their panels all classes who by law were liable to serve; and when they had done that, and not till then, if they found it to fail, let them condemn the institution.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The conference on this subject will hold its sittings at Bradford next week. It begins to assume national proportions, and is one of the distinguishing features of the present English age. Of course Lord Shaftesbury is to be there, and Lord Brougham, Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and others of similar reputation will take part in the proceedings. The topics that will pass under review and discussion will comprehend national education, mercantile legislation, social economy, reformation of criminals, trades' societies, bankruptcy, coinage, weights and measures. Everything at present promises well, and the meetings may be expected to be as influential, instructive, and useful as any of the kind yet held in this country.

CITY SEWERS.—The Commissioners met on Tuesday at Guildhall. The only business transacted was the reception of the quarterly report of Dr. Letheby on the sanitary state of the City. The report was ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to every member of the corporation as well as to the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

DEATH IN THE PEERAGE.—The Earl of Jersey died at ten o'clock on Monday morning. The deceased was the fifth Earl of Jersey. He was born in 1773, and had consequently reached the ripe old age of eighty-six. In 1804 he married the daughter of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland. His lordship filled the office of Master of the Horse from 1841 to 1846, and again in 1852. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Viscount Villiers.

THE GRAVE OF A HERO'S WIFE.—While at Ravenna lately General Garibaldi made an excursion through the famous forest of the Pineta, amongst whose shrubs and ancient trees he had sheltered himself and his unhappy wife, when, after the fall of Rome, he was hunted by the Austrians. No forest is more renowned for classical and poetical associations: it has been alluded to by Dante, Boccaccio, Dryden, and Byron. Not far from that alley, which slopes down towards the sea, on a scorching summer day, in 1849, the brave defender of Rome, who had failed in an attempt to sail to Venice, sadly carried to its last resting-place the body of his dying wife. She had followed Garibaldi in his voyage, and she had been wrecked with him on the shores of that tideless sea. On the eve of rendering him the father of a third child, the poor woman went through all the hardships of that stormy voyage without a murmur. She had, however, scarcely walked half a mile through the thick forest when she fell to the ground, exhausted and heartbroken. The husband loaded his shoulders with that beloved burden; but when he arrived at Mandriolo, his wife lived no more; and entering the hospitable cottage of a fellow patriot, he laid her dead body on the bed. Garibaldi's wife was then buried in the cemetery of that little village, which, after ten years of exile, has been visited by him. His two sons were there with him the other day, when tears were shed and flowers were scattered upon the grave of the heroic woman.

Foreign News.

THE AMERICAN DISPUTE.

THE latest intelligence from the island of San Juan is to the effect that the number of American troops on the island had been increased to 500. Earthworks had been thrown up by the Americans, and their cannons commanded Victoria harbour. General Harney had declared that he would call for volunteers if attacked. The British admiral on the station had refused to obey the orders of Governor Douglas to bring on a collision, and he had also refused to bring his fleet to the island, saying that he intended to await orders from the home government. The relations between the American and British officers continued very friendly. Lieutenant General Scott left New York in the *Star of the West* on the 20th ult., en route for the Pacific. A Washington letter says that his mission is simply to prevent complications in the San Juan affair, and implies no censure on General Harney. General Scott was selected because of his experience and clear judgment, and because there was no other general who could be sent to supersede Harney in rank without implying disapprobation. General Scott had been entrusted with a wide margin for action in settling the difficulty. Long conferences had taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary Cass at Washington, and the former had expressed his belief that the question in dispute would be satisfactorily arranged. No increase in the American naval forces in the Pacific was contemplated.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—The anticipated arrival of the *Great Eastern* (says a New York letter), is exciting quite a commotion, not alone in the Eastern waters, but in the Bay of New York. The civic authorities of Portland will welcome her arrival with "salutes," the "ringing of bells," a "general illumination," and a "display of fireworks." Civic excursions down the bay are to be made to meet her, and the universal Anglo-Saxon hospitality of a bad public dinner and worse speeches is to be inflicted upon her senior officers, while the junior ones are to have a chance at a waltz and polka with the Eastern belles. And should she come up to New York, I have no doubt that the same thing will be done over again. Perhaps we shall make as great geese of ourselves as we did over the corpse of the Atlantic telegraph.

The New York end of the Erie Railroad was for three days since my last letter in the hands of a mob of drunken Irish labourers, and all trains to or from New York were stopped, and the passengers compelled either to get out and walk by their camp or to return. Fancy the London and North-Western blocked up two or three miles out of Camden-town, and, if the thing be possible, fancy the mob allowed to hold undisturbed possession for three days. The cricket match between the All England Eleven and 22 of the Montreal Club commenced today and excites great interest, people having come from all parts of Canada and the United States to witness it. When the play closed to-night the score stood—first innings, Montreal 85! All England 7; and one wicket down. The match will be resumed on Monday, September 26.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

THE *Patrie* of Thursday speaks more decidedly on this subject than any other journal has hitherto permitted to do. It says that "a special corps d'armee of 15,000 will soon be formed to serve as this expedition. This corps is to be directed to Egypt, there to await our steamers to convey it on to China."

THE EMPEROR AND THE ITALIANS.

THURSDAY'S *Constitutionnel* contains an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, stating that the preliminaries of peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come. France confines herself to give the Italians proper advice, which, if followed by them, would have ensured the prosperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

THE ANTICIPATED BORDEAUX SPEECH.—The Emperor has declined to be present at the banquet offered to him by the commission of the municipality of Bordeaux; it is therefore supposed that his Majesty will not make the anticipated speech, but the Emperor and Empress will be present at a grand ball to be given on the evening of the 11th. The ball will be given in the theatre in which the famous speech, "L'Empire c'est la Paix," was pronounced in 1852; but a ball hardly affords an opportunity for speechifying.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—The Imperial Court will quit Biarritz on the 10th inst., and leave Bayonne for Bordeaux on the 11th. After a sojourn of forty-eight hours in Bordeaux they will leave for Paris, where they are expected to arrive on the 14th inst.—The Emperor will pass the winter at the Tuilleries, the thorough repairs involving the demolition of one wing of the edifice having been put off till next year. Projects of long imperial journeys in 1860 are already talked of, but they must necessarily be very uncertain.—The army of Italy will winter in the Peninsula. General Ulloa and M. Montanelli have arrived in Paris from Florence. Lord Cowley has left Paris for Biarritz, for the purpose, we have every reason to believe, of making arrangements with Count Walewski respecting the Chinese expedition. Count Walewski is expected in Paris from Biarritz this day. Baron Brenier, the French ambassador to the Court of Naples, has arrived in Paris on leave of absence. King Jerome is said to be very unwell. The *Bon Sens*, a newspaper published at Annecy, is now constantly seized. The number of Friday last says, "This number having been again seized, we leave *en blanc* the part incriminated. *Vive la Liberte!*"

MAZZINI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Turin correspondent of the Paris *Presse* writes:—"I have seen a very curious letter from Mazzini to King Victor Emmanuel. It is dated Florence, Sept. 20th. The celebrated agitator was lately in Florence for three weeks, during all which time he evaded the surveillance of the police. It is now well known that the object of his visit was to recommend his old supporters to rally to the situation brought about by the march of events. His letter removes all doubt on the subject. M. Mazzini declares that he frankly accepts the policy of King Victor Emmanuel. He is willing to renounce his personal opinions touching the form of government in Italy, and if the King can and will make Italy "one" and "free," he promises him the support of the democratic fraction which he represents.

FATAL POPULAR OUTBREAK AT PARMA.

A TELEGRAM, dated Modena, Thursday, brings us the melancholy tidings of the first bloodshed which has accrued to the Italian revolution, Colonel Anviti, late president of the Military Commission of the ex-Duchy of Parma, was discovered to have arrived at Parma in disguise, for the purpose of getting up a conspiracy, and had remained concealed until Wednesday. He was recognised by the populace. Heroic efforts were made to save the traitor, but the troops being quartered in the citadel, which is at half-an-hour's distance, and the door of the guard-house, in which four or five carabinieri were stationed, and in which he had taken refuge, having been forced, Colonel Anviti was killed. The greatest tranquillity now reigns in the city.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

At Florence on Saturday the Savoy cross and Sardinian standard were hoisted on the old Palace. The next day a proclamation of the Provisional Government was posted up, announcing that from this time forward all government powers will be exercised in the name of Victor Emmanuel, the King chosen by the people. Another proclamation announces the adoption of the monetary system of Sardinia, and that in future the coinage of Tuscany will bear the effigy of Victor Emmanuel.

At Bologna a decree of the Provisional Government states that in future every public act shall be headed thus:—"Under the reign of his Majesty the King Victor Emmanuel," &c. Other decrees have also been published concerning the oath to the King, and the fundamental laws of the country. The arms of Savoy were placed on all the public buildings, and a religious festival took place. A *Te Deum* was performed in the Church of St. Petronio, at which all the authorities and an immense crowd were present. General Garibaldi and the Marquis de Pepoli have been received with great enthusiasm by the people. The same festivals have taken place throughout the Romagna.

At Turin, the national subscription which has been opened for the purchase of arms for Garibaldi's corps d'armee is well received everywhere by the public.

General Fanti, in his recent order of the day, expresses himself pretty clearly. "Appointed," he says, to the command-in-chief of the military forces of the Central Italian League, he asks of his soldiers devotion to their flag, faith in their rights, and perseverance in their object, qualities which, combined, will assuredly lead to the triumph of independence. He quotes the words addressed by Napoleon III. to the Italians when as yet Villafranca was undreamt of, and concludes by saying that the tricolor, with

the old cross of Savoy, shall precede them in the fresh battles that will for ever free Italy from the stranger. Garibaldi, on his side, displays his wonted energy and decision. He summons the Italians of the Legations to arms, and opens, with a contribution of 5,000f., a subscription fixed at 1,000,000f. for the purchase of muskets! If the Italians be worthy of the great sympathy they have obtained, his appeal for men and money will be promptly and largely responded to.

THE HOLY FATHER.

In consequence of the reception by Victor Emmanuel of the deputation from the Romagna, the Sardinian ambassador at Rome received his passports.

The *Presse* thinks that the last allocation of the Pope must completely extinguish the hopes of those who yet believed in the possibility of a peaceable settlement of the affairs of Romagna. The Sovereign Pontiff plainly repudiates all the distinctions drawn by prudent Catholics between his spiritual and temporal power, and declares that he is bound by his oath to transmit the "rights and possessions of the church and his civil sovereignty intact to his successors as being the patrimony of St. Peter."

ARRESTS AT NAPLES.—Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested. Amongst them are the Baron Galetti, the Marquis d'Affito, and the Marquis de Bella Caraciolo. They are accused of holding meetings for the discussion of politics.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.

"EVERY people," says a contemporary, has its own way of striving for its ends. The 'movement' in Turkey seems to have been a sort of Financial Reform and Retrenchment Association, only instead of getting up monster meetings and trusting to peaceable agitation, and the eloquence of a Cobden or a Bright, the Pashas and Livas and Muftis and Ulemas held secret counsel at the quarters of one of their number, adjacent to the Mosque of Sultan Bajazid, and proposed nothing less than the massacre, or at least the captivity, of their sovereign and his ministers."

The principal in the plot was one Sheik Ahmed an enlighten man free from fanaticism who deplored the growing feebleness of the empire and the administrative and financial abuses; he founded a secret society which soon attained a large number of adherents. Among the Sheik's admirers and friends was the Circassian, Hussein Pasha, a hot-headed, resolute man, distinguished in 1855 in the Kars campaign, and said to have greatly distinguished himself in the repulse of the Russian attack. He has since been left without employment, and considering himself unjustly treated became a malcontent; he fell in with Sheik Ahmed, and readily joined in his plans. About two months ago, however, Hussein was appointed to the staff of the army of Roumenia. At first he refused to go, but at last yielded and departed. It is said to have been then agreed that, in his absence, the direction of the movement should be intrusted to Hassan Pasha, General of Artillery and member of the Secret Society, who commanded the Bosphorus, with all its batteries and military posts. Djafer Pasha was another conspirator. He is an Albanian of high family, who in former days was more than once in arms against the Porte, but who, during the campaign on the Danube, joined the Sultan's army with 200 of his countrymen, armed and equipped at his own charge. After the war they promised him much, but performed nothing; they would not even let him return to his own country, but compelled him to live in Constantinople on his pay of about 72 sterling a month. The conspiracy made many other recruits, some of them men of much importance. They included a great number of officers, and even non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Artillery, Engineers, and the Guard. The number of officers comprised is estimated at not less than 850. There was a regular organisation. The society was divided into two classes, chiefs and associates. Only the chiefs knew each other; the associates knew only their chiefs, each of whom grouped around him 100 to 150 men. This society is said to have reckoned scarcely less than 15,000 to 18,000 men. The soldiers were to carry off the Sultan, and the Sultan taken, detachments were to arrest the Minister of War, Riza Pasha, the Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pasha. Other ministers and presidents and members of councils were to be arrested, and, with the Sultan, were to be kept prisoners. According to his own statement, the man who betrayed the plot, Hassan Pasha, did so on account of a resolution taken to put them all to death, Abdul Medjid included. The general

opinion in Constantinople, however, is said to be that there was no intention of proceeding to such extremities. The Sultan was to be declared deposed, and his brother or his eldest son (accounts vary) was to be put upon the throne. On Saturday, the 17th of September, the plot was to be carried out; but on the Wednesday night preceding Hassan went to Riza Pasha and told him all. Prompt measures were taken. In the night of Thursday, and on the Friday and Saturday, many arrests were made. The prisoners were sent to Kulalee, to Scutari, and to Daoud Pasha.

Since the revelation of the plot Constantinople has been traversed day and night by patrols; at a certain hour Galata bridge was opened, and the communication between Stamboul and Galata and Pera was interrupted. The greater part of the garrison of Pera had been transferred to Stamboul, showing that the Christian quarters of Constantinople had nothing to fear. Arrests continued, but many persons had been released. A telegram to Janina ordered the arrest of the Circassian, Hussein Pasha.

THE CONSPIRACY IN TURKEY.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 28th ult., which states that the inquiry into the late conspiracy is terminated. The commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. Fresh and important arrests have taken place.—Omar Pasha, chief of the army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.—The Sultan is about to send Mehemet Pasha to Smyrna, in order to invite Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople.

CHINA.

The telegrams in advance of the Overland Mail brings us no fresh intelligence from China. Meanwhile Mr. Bruce, as the official correspondence has informed us, will await instructions from home before taking any further steps; and it does not seem that our Government has decided what course to pursue beyond that of sending out reinforcements. Lord J. Russell, in his letter to Mr. Bruce of September 26th, speaks of instructions to be hereafter communicated. It may be worth while to observe, that the date of this letter is that of the day on which the last Cabinet Council was held. It is not likely that any further communication has been sent to Mr. Bruce since that period, and in the one before us Lord John Russell gives no intimation that it may be necessary for our envoy to renew his forcible measures, far less to take steps to obtain a new treaty. There appears some slight evidence in the epistle of our Foreign Secretary that the Ministers of the Crown are divided in opinion as to the course which should be pursued, and the amount of sanction that should be given to the course pursued by Mr. Bruce, whose first and all important error (as the *China Telegraph* observes) was in assuming that the measures adopted by Lord Elgin would suit his position as the bearer of a treaty.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

SPURGEON OUT-DONE.—At Naples the priestly party are making strong efforts to prejudice the minds of those under their influence against the movement in the Romagna by representing the principal agents in it as heretics and infidels. Take the following as a specimen: it is from a sermon preached by Padre Labrano, formerly a canon of S. Maria Maggiore, now a member of the society of Jesus. The sermon was delivered in the church of Gesu Nuovo:—"In the Romagna," he said, "great crimes were committed against religion, and great miracles wrought in its honour. Thus in one of the churches where the praises of the Virgin were being celebrated some demagogues broke into abuse of that holy name, and suddenly fell down dead. In another church an ass was led up to the altar to celebrate the mass, and the guilty persons died in a moment. Garibaldi, too, on entering a church took the sacred chalice for his use, and was struck with apoplexy." It is difficult to know which most to wonder at, the impudence of the preacher, or the gullibility of the audience. Yet such absurdities are asserted continually, and so great is the pernicious influence of the priesthood that there are numbers who accept as articles of faith everything that falls from their lips.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS MINISTERS.—A letter from Biarritz alludes to reports of various changes in the French ministry. These rumours are doubtless of the most idle kind; they perhaps originated among the loungers on the terraces of the Casino, which command a fine view of the sea, the beach, and the Imperial residence. The Emperor, it appears, occasionally walks about the grounds with a fine Newfoundland dog, held by a string; and the scri-

ous manner with which the quadruped walks by his master and looks up to his face, and the readiness with which he obeys his orders without murmurs, suggested to a sprightly *habitué* that he would not be unqualified for a portfolio. There is no need for alarm, however, on the part of the most nervous holder of office, and the fidelity of this noble creature (the Newfoundland in question) need not disturb his slumbers. He would probably know as much of the Imperial mind as any of the biped ministers, perhaps more than any of them—during a *tete-à-tete*.

A LIVELY CAPITAL.—No one coming to Turin (says one of this week's correspondents), even in the best of times, will ever be particularly struck by the liveliness of the place. Those distressingly rectangular streets, following the four cardinal points of the compass—one-fourth unbearable in winter, the other insufferable in summer, the third disagreeable in the morning, and the fourth unpleasant in the evening! Those dreary monotonous rows of houses all alike, each with the same iron balcony before the same sloped window, above each the same cornice, and all looking down on the same six lines of flagging—two for the foot passengers, and the four remaining ones for the carriages—each line divided mathematically from the others by the traditional pavement of little round stones, evidently laid down with the intention of preventing people from using the largest part of the street, and confining their movements to the regular lines of flagging! Wo to the inquisitive traveller who looks down on these straight lines from his window if he is in the least disposed to giddiness! They will produce on him the effect of magic lines from which he can no more turn away his eye; something like a barn-door fowl, before whose beak a chalk line has been drawn on the ground, he becomes drowsy and immovable. At last, by an effort, he overcomes the effect of the spell, and goes down into the streets in search of life and movement. He hastens under the arcades which run round the Piazza del Castello and along the Via del Po, where he is told he is to see all the world. If it be early enough in the morning he may see a number of servant girls making their provisions for the day, and here and there a sporadic crinoline, evidently intent on shopping, and a sprinkling of black coats moving towards one of the *cafes* to have breakfast. Later in the day the first element altogether disappears, and the last—namely, the blackcoats—increases to a considerable extent; so that towards the evening you find a regular procession of them moving up and down. But in the morning, or, indeed, any part of the day, there is the same automaton-like regular movement, which gives one almost the idea that a special improved breed of beings has been produced to move about in this most regular and sedate of towns. It is neither the busy, active, energetic crowd of London, which communicates its life even to the most lymphatic temperament, nor is it the amusing, enjoying crowd of *flaneurs* of the Paris Boulevards. There is neither enjoyment nor activity in it, but a general listlessness, I might say nothingness, which gives you the impression that you are walking about in a town of somnambulists by daylight. Even the crowds collected in the evening before the *cafes* present this half-sleepy appearance; you begin almost to feel an affection for the newsvendors, who try in vain with their shrill voices to rouse the town from its sleepiness. If this be the appearance of Turin in the best of times—and every one not born within the precincts of Taurinum will tell you it is so—you may imagine what it is now in the so-called dead season.

POETICAL PRAYERS.—The Bombay papers give large extracts from the various sermons preached in the city on the appointed thanksgiving day. Jews, Mahomedans, Vedantists, Gond Brahmans, Parsees, and their numerous sects, observed the day. One Moonshee publishes his *Munajat* in which the following occurs:—"Non-entity, O Lord, was our abode; terra incognita our habitation. By the sufferings of impatient lovers, and by the elegance and gracefulness of the beloved; by the weeping eyes, and by the affecting ardour of the Holy, render India a House of safety." Dulputram Dyabahee, "the celebrated poet of Guzerat," read such sentences as these in Shree Ranjee's temple. "Be gracious and blacken the faces of the wicked. . . Armies mutinied and calamities ensued; children and women were tortured and cruelly murdered. It appeared as if Yama had been excited with anger. . . We resigned ourselves like beetles at Thy feet, and placed our entire reliance on Thee. . . When the drum of the great subject-protecting Queen began to beat, the thunder-like noise of arms ceased of itself." Some of the Parsee forms were close imitations of those in the Prayer-book. There was a poetical contest among the Shonvee Brahmans. Hymns composed in Guzerati, Murathi, Hindostani, and Sanscrit, were read by their authors to an extent more than sufficient to form a second "Queen's Wake."

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

A NEW SANATARIUM.

IN March last the commissioner called upon the collector of Kurrachee to take early steps for the purpose of ascertaining whether there could be a spot made available on or near our western border north of Sehwan for a sanatorium, or as an agreeable resort during the hot weather, and where the climate would be less trying to the European constitution than that of the plains of Scinde. The object, in fact, was to be made a twofold one, inasmuch as it was also designed to place within reach of the deputy collector a place where he would be able to reside and transact his business with less trial to his health and strength, and where he would be accessible to the people of his districts; the task was accordingly entrusted to Captain Lionel Dunsterville, the deputy collector in charge of Sehwan, and a better selection we do not think could have been made.

On the 2nd of April Captain Dunsterville left Johee for Haira Khan Lugharee, a village founded, it appears, by the great grandfather of the present headman. On the 3rd he started for Rajah Dehra, towards which there is no regular road, and he had to take a circuitous route in a north-westerly direction, until reaching the village of Meerur Lugharee, from whence a course was taken to Rajah Dehra, situated in the Mehur district. There are a great number of pukka wells here, upwards of 100, many of which, however, are choked up from having been neglected for a lengthened period. Rajah Dehra is close to the mouth of the Gaj, and at the foot of Kuchruk, the hill which Captain Dunsterville had resolved on visiting; he, however, found great difficulty in ascertaining correct information regarding Kuchruk, or, in fact, about part of the Keerthut range. It was soon discovered that obstacles were thrown in his way through the instrumentality of the hill tribes, who had a spy at Rajah Dehra to watch his movements, and who, no doubt, were jealous of any encroachments on their boundaries. Captain Dunsterville, notwithstanding all these drawbacks and hindrances, which under ordinary circumstances might have tempted him to retrace his steps, persisted in prosecuting his journey; and when his determination to proceed was made known, the spy referred to actually had the audacity to warn the people to desert their villages or hamlets before Captain Dunsterville's arrival! The water of the Gaj is described as being as clear as crystal, and always cool. The stream for the greater part is narrow and shallow, but everywhere tolerably rapid. It abounds in large pools, some of considerable depth, and all literally teeming with fish, varying in length from an inch to three feet. Crocodiles are said to be numerous hereabouts, but Captain Dunsterville failed to see even one; neither did he learn of any ravages ever having been committed by the brutes. After undergoing privations and difficulties, Captain Dunsterville managed on the 8th April to reach the summit of the Kuchruk, which overlooked the Gaj, some thousands of feet below. His stay on the hill did not extend over three days, but even in this short space of time he managed to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the Belooches, who were exceedingly cross-grained and surly at first, inasmuch that they would not be prevailed upon either to render assistance of any kind, or to dispose of the veriest trifle. This feeling of diffidence, or more properly antipathy, was to be accounted for on the assumption that Captain Dunsterville's advent amongst them was looked on as a sure prelude to their being taxed, and that he had evidently been sent on the express mission of measuring their corn fields! Such misgivings were soon dispelled, and the first symptom of a relaxation in their feelings was manifested in a consent to sell the travelling party fat-tailed sheep at two rupees each, and wheat at one rupee per cassa, or sixty rupees per Khurwar! The men are described by Captain Dunsterville as being a fine, manly, independent set of fellows; many of them good-looking, tall, and upright, with a Jewish cast of countenance. To give one an idea of the primeval state of simplicity they enjoy, and the utter absence of anything approaching bigotry and intolerance in their religious notions, which are evidently as original as the people are themselves, Captain Dunsterville states, "The gleam of satisfaction which brightened their countenances when they told me they had no *Moolahs* amongst them, showed that they regarded these gentry in somewhat the same

light as Mofussilites do lawyers in India. Divested as they are of religious prejudices, they are equally so of all ideas of cleanliness; and one of the tribe told Captain Dunsterville that, as a general rule, he washed himself every tenth day!" Up this path Captain Dunsterville met strings of Belooch women, toiling with large goat skins filled with water, carried on their backs; and secured by straps; some with children astride on their hips; others braiding goat's hair as they climbed the steep ascent with their accustomed loads. The fact of several of the women having passed the meridian of their years, and one woman in particular, whose age was scarcely under the span allotted to human existence, having a grey bearded son, and she herself being in the full possession of her intellectual faculties, and strong and healthy in every respect, would favour the notion that such drudgery was by no means injurious. Captain Dunsterville gave up the idea of selecting a site at Kuchruk for a summer residence for the deputy collector of Sehwan. Kuchruk, as described by him, is a large crater or basin, and the difficulty of procuring water there is great; the springs or pools on which the populace depend for their daily supplies are found in the bed of a torrent several hundreds of feet below the level of the basin, and an attempt to make the hill track traversable by donkeys heavily laden would be attended with a heavy expense; at present it is impassable by beasts carrying even ordinary loads. A stone dam, however, could be thrown across the gorge, the expenditure on which, it is calculated, would amount to something near Rs. 2,000, but it would last for years. Captain Dunsterville recommends that, as a preparatory measure, a careful survey be made of the whole basin, when it would be easy to secure the retention of a large body of water, sufficient to meet a year's consumption, by regulating the height of the dam by the levels taken. No obstacles to the project being carried out need be apprehended from the people living in those parts, as it is reasonable to surmise that they would gladly purchase the inestimable blessing of having a ready facility of procuring the precious liquid at the cost of a few wheat fields. Fort Hurrar is one march, or a distance of about ten miles from Kuchruk; the route to it is circuitous, and in its present state traversable only by foot passengers, and donkeys lightly laden. The basin here is of a less area than that of Kuchruk, with which it contrasts favourably by its being irrigated by a rapid little stream, issuing from a clear spring sacred to the *Punj tun* (the Five Companions—Mahommed and the Char Yar). This stream is deemed sufficient to supply four wheels in the twenty-four hours, and as it appears to be choked by fallen leaves and detritus from the hills, a removal of such obstacles, and their effectual prevention, will, no doubt, conduce to beneficial results. A portion of this ground, or all that happens to be level, is surrounded by a massive wall of stone and chunam, standing about ten feet in height. Within this inclosure Meer Ali Moorad intended to secure his harem and valuables in the event of a foreign invasion. Two round towers of stone and chunam, loop-holed and furnished with embrasures for cannon, guard the head of the pass leading towards Scinde. These towers are connected with each other by curtain walls of the same material, which, descending in steps, meet about the centre of the gorge in a doorway just large enough to admit of the ingress of a camel with a Kujawah. The whole is in excellent preservation, including the wooden framework for the door or gate.—*Sindian*.

CIVIL SALARIES.

"MESDAMES," says a cook in an old French caricature to his fowls, "how do you wish to be cooked?" "We do not want to be killed," chuckled the hens, wandering, says the caricaturist, from the point. The members of the Civil Service are like the unfortunate hens. They do not want to be killed, and will give no hints as to the comparative savouriness of sauces. The petition drawn up by Mr. Alonzo Money has been signed by all civilians accessible, from secretaries downwards, and goes home by the next mail. It is simply a protest against reduction. The writer points to the past position of the service, and compares its prospects unfavourably with those of the service in Ceylon. The signers would perhaps be slightly astonished if Sir C. Wood took them at their word, and placed them at once on the Ceylon scale. All this, and all protest against reduction in the abstract, is simply wandering. If reductions be not a necessity, reductions will not be made. No man, secretary or subordinate, wants to reduce; to be tormented by petitions and protests; to be besieged by angry officials, and considered a demon by officials' angrier wives. There is no popularity to be made in India by "cuttings." Nobody wishes for them; from the civilians who lose their luxuries to the trades-

men who make fortunes by supplying them. A secretary or a governor who wants a quiet life, will be only too happy to find it possible to avoid the yell a pecuniary schedule B will undoubtedly arouse from every corner of the empire. But if reduction is a necessity, if that military toy of the Governor-General, the native army, is so costly that it is impossible to pay the civil administrators, an absolute protest is simply a useless expenditure of ink. The work can be done cheaper, and cheapness being for the hour more valuable than efficiency, it will be done cheaper. It is nonsense to assert that men cannot be obtained for less than four times the pay of surgeons or chaplains, or three times the pay of first-rate bankers' or merchants' clerks. If the civil service resigned in a body to-morrow, their uncovenanted subordinates could still do the work, badly enough, perhaps, but still sufficiently well to keep society together. The sadder ameen would be called judge, the deputy, collector, the first assistant, accountant, and the routine would go forward somehow. If then cheapness, the mere saving of rupees, be the primary necessity, to plead that it is inexpedient or impossible, is a fatal error in *tactique*.

It is compensation, and not the *status quo*, the service should endeavour to secure. Some of its members are well aware of the necessity. We have received already two addresses, which the writers, with little consideration for our space, request us to publish. We would make room for them, but with all respect for their writers we must say they are little calculated to benefit those who propose them. One suggests "that your petitioners be allowed to retire at fixed periods after completing half the present term of service, and that a fixed sum be allowed by Government on such retirement, with the value of whatever sum they had paid up to the fund, so that the two together would amount for twelve and a half years' service—viz., half the present term, to about £500 (five hundred), and so on progressively according to the length of service." The other proposes to "ask for a sliding scale of pension for those who may choose to retire. After the five years' order men have left, I would give such as complete, from and after that date, their allotted time of service of twenty-five years, an increase of their pension of £500; so much as the difference between the accumulation of their enforced payment and £500 as should make up a full pension of £1,000 per annum. This would counterbalance the want of savings on reduced salaries, which would of course be impossible."

Either plan is reasonable, though drawn up a little on the principle Carlyle ascribes to the Hohenzollerns, "Fair play for all; fair play for me first." A third plan is coming, we believe, from Oude, but all these isolated efforts are worthless. What is required is a plan accepted by the service, or by some large section of it, and offering reasonable terms both to the State and to the service. No such attempt will, we fear, be made in Calcutta. Whether from the immense expense of life in the metropolis, or from the habit of living in coteries, or from the traditional spirit of the "Bengal Civilian," there exists upon this question a sort of Austrian tone. The service there will have all or none, considers innovation revolt, and will give way only to compulsion. There are wider views in the country at large, and a committee sitting—say, at Allahabad or Benares—might prepare a plan which would be very generally accepted. It may be well to wait now for Sir Charles Wood's budget, which is expected within the month, and which may comprise the enunciation of some intelligible principle. No budget, however, will diminish the necessity of action. Sir Charles Wood may have a scheme for preventing the defects of the future, but neither he nor any other financier can make the Government truly solvent without a most painful and persistent economy. If he tells the truth, which he has some temptations to do, the revelations will startle Parliament into action, probably rash, but most certainly decisive.—*Friend of India.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following most important announcement appeared in the *Times* of yesterday:—"A private telegram received in Liverpool on Thursday from India states that the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China. Telegraphic despatches have been received in advance of the overland mail from which we learn that the Government has increased the licence tax to an income-tax of 7d. in the pound on all incomes above 25l. a-year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council however refused to pass the bill, without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure, and denounced the clause exempting officials.

The Nana and Begum are in Nepal, where Brigadier Romaine is watching their proceedings. Beroze Shah is vaguely stated to be in Central India.

Disturbances, we are told, seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Captain Richards, of the Central Indian Field Force, has compelled Chuttar Sall, a leading rebel, to surrender.

The ship Admiral Boxer has been wrecked fourteen miles from the port of Kurrachee; all lives were happily saved.

The arrangements for holding thanksgiving services on the 28th July all over India seem to have failed in Kurrachee. The Form of Prayer did not reach that place, and no Protestant service was held. The Roman Catholics and Parsees met in their churches, and the public offices were closed.

We see from the Java papers, vaccination is making great progress in Bali, where the ravages of the small-pox have been so great that it is rare to meet with any person above eight years of age who has not suffered from it. From 16th March to 11th June last 5,502 persons in the kingdom of Boleing had been vaccinated, the Rajah and his family setting the example.

The authorities of Bombay are about to reclaim fourteen acres of rocky shore on the east side of Colaba, by building out 1,200 feet into the sea a strong wall and filling the enclosed space. The site is to be used for the storing of Government timber. The wharf wall is to be provided with cranes of great power.

The Government of Bombay has provisionally settled the rates for the supply of water from the Vehar works. When taken in large quantities by public companies the charge will be one rupee per 2,000 gallons. For private houses the cost will be one rupee for 1,000 gallons. The proprietors of houses will, of course, pay the expense of laying it on to the premises.

ENGINEERING IN PRUSSIA.—The permanent bridge over the Rhine at Cologne has just been inaugurated by the Prince Regent of Prussia. It will be counted among the greatest achievements of the mechanical skill of our age. It is a tubular bridge, for both railway and common traffic, consisting of two tubes, one with two rails for the trains, the other for carriages and foot passengers, together 51 feet (Prussian measure) broad, and 1,352 feet long. The tubes rest on three pillars only, each 313 feet distant from the other. This unusual width of opening was deemed necessary on account of the danger which any stoppage of the floating ice in the Rhine always creates for the adjacent towns. Five thousand tons of hammered iron have been employed in the construction of the tubes. The bridge reaches the left bank, on which Cologne is built, exactly in face of the gigantic cathedral, and the ground between it and the cathedral has been cleared of houses, and is to be formed into a square. Thus the greatest work of the middle ages, which our time, however has still to complete, and one of the greatest of the present age, will stand face to face, challenging comparison.

THE LAST DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.—The Academie de Medecine has been compelled to reject as of no value the curare, the new remedy for tetanus, which M. Vella had reported as tried so efficaciously at Turin. Mance has declared its entire failure on a patient at La Charité, although the most favourable chances had been allowed on its trial. The patient died, in spite of the incision made in the arm and the introduction of the curare to the extent of twenty-seven centigrammes! Already, however, the remedy has answered the purpose for which such matters experience no failure—that of causing dissension amongst the doctors.

FANATICISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The death of the Curé d'Arts at Lyons has caused the whole devout population of the rest of the Empire to hurry in crowds to his tomb. The miracles already wrought at the grave of this holy man exceed, if one may believe the tale, both in quantity and quality, those once enacted at the grave of the Diacre Paris. The blind are made to see, the lame to walk, and every human ill is set at naught by a prayer at the stone which covers the remains of the Curé d'Arts. The Empress, who publicly declared the birth of the Prince Imperial to this holy man's intercession, is said to have been in close correspondence with him during the whole of the war. The omnibus service from Lyons to the village where he lived and which was started to drive straight to his door, has been doubled since his death, and drives nowhere but to the cemetery where his corpse reposes. A nine days' vigil is established for the different *confreres* throughout France, in order to facilitate the transmission of miracles for the convenience of those who cannot make the journey to Lyons.

Fine Arts.

We have little new matter on our table bearing on the fine arts. The painters and the patrons are afield. The commission-buyers and the auctioneers are firing, yachting, or travelling away the profits of last season, which wound-up magnificently for the trade with the grand Northwick sale. But if we are short of art intelligence, we are little more so than our contemporary, the "Art Journal," whose pages are this month far more barren than usual of gossip or note of progress. But though in this respect afflicted, like ourselves, our contemporary has ample resources to fall back upon, in the shape of literary articles, and of plates and woodcuts, fitted neatly with illustrative letter-press. The leading engravings of the October number are "Charity," engraved by Baker, after Westmacott; a high class one, "St. Agnes," by S. Smith, after the Domerichino in the Royal Collection, and "Europa," by Radclyffe, after Claude. Mr. G. W. Thornbury furnishes a pleasant sketch in his best manner, entitled "Barry in the Adelphi." It shows us the painter, not only on the scaffold in the hall of the Society of Arts, but at every period and every condition of his life. He tracks him from his father's trading vessel in the Cove of Cork, *via* Dublin, Rome, the Adelphi, and the Academy lecture-room, to the grave; and thus concludes:—"Through all the contrasts, troubles, and changes of Barry's life, from the time he lectured in state as we have seen him, to six years after, when he was carried a heap of dirty clothes from the poor tavern, where he had fainted, to the beggar's house in Castle-street, where the boys were pelting mud at the windows, we still see the demon of bad temper dogging his steps. 'The temper—its dangers,' that is our moral of Barry's life. How far it verged on insanity, who may say? So at last, quiet and cured of controversy, we leave his pale hard-worn face, as it lies in state in those great black picture rooms in John-street, waiting for the long black train of coaches to bear it to the great ideal historical tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral, to be near his old rival, Reynolds—an honour denied to Hogarth—a greater man, and Gainsborough—an equal. His funeral cost 200*l.*, and was paid for by the first Sir Robert Peel, who, gained in reputation by his death. He had starved for years on 60*l.*, and had almost wanted bread."

The gist of an excellent, long, and loving criticism upon Mr. Church, the American's, great picture, "The Heart of the Andes," lately exhibiting here, is given in the following words:—"At a time when so many of our own painters are sinking into anarchy, it should be a pointed rebuke to us, to find the symmetries, the grace, the rhythm, the rhymes, as it were, that complete the composition of refined poetic art, taught us anew in a land where nature is most untrammelled and freedom broadest. Such are some of the reflections and felicitations which arise in the mind on first seeing Mr. Church's extraordinary picture, 'The Heart of the Andes'—a work which begets a mingled, twofold admiration—delight and astonishment at the novel magnificence of the landscape itself, and at the power by which it has been represented."

Our contemporary, better advised than ourselves, perhaps, insists that "the Exhibition of Art and Art Industry, whether in 1861 or 1862, will no doubt take place." We rather fancy this *no doubt* indicates the *communiqué*. The phrase "art and art industry," is followed by an announcement that "art in its higher branches is to receive due honour," and an invitation "to all artists to prepare for the competition, even if it be at the cost of the annual exhibitions that will take place between the years 1859 and 1862." How does our enthusiastic friend imagine a great number of exhibiting artists are to live between 1859 and 1862, while preparing for the dreamed-of Art-exhibition. But we readily admit that an exhibition of fine arts on a large scale in 1862 will not be such a nuisance to the community as one of industry in the same year; and so the latter scheme be given up by its projectors we see no objection to their amusing themselves with the former. Let us hope that they will have space enough to hang every one at some less height than the forty cubits to which the Academicians treat some of their brethren who deserve better things.

Messrs. Graves, in Pall Mall have received from the Northwick Collection a fine portrait by Gainsborough, in excellent preservation, of Mrs. Grace Dalrymple Elliott, a scandalous celebrity of the Georgian era, whose unaffected memoir of her sufferings while mistress of *Philippe Egalite* has recently been republished.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Though a Cynic might fairly remark that the opening of the winter season of the Royal English Opera, after the florid pretensions of the managerial programmes, with a work by Meyerbeer, smacks something of Hibernicism, we are ourselves too sensible of the attractions of the "Pardon de Flo-ürmel" to pretend that the *entrepreneurs* should have resisted the temptations offered by a friendly arrangement with Mr. Gye (who, we presume, rules the rights of representation in England); and we accordingly welcomed, without cavil on that head, the elegant pastoral, "Dinorah," in its neat English dress, by Mr. Chorley. A few words, now, for the libretto. Mr. Chorley has, we believe, adopted as the basis of his operations the original French words, and, in conformity with the judicious arrangement of the managers, has secured for the dialogue a good deal more of dramatic effect than was conveyed by the recitatives composed for the Italian stage. Of the music and the story we said enough in the ample notice given on the occasion of its production under Mr. Gye. Suffice it to say, that the latter has been preserved by the librettist with all its simplicity and nearly all its slightness, while the splendid band is led with unerring precision through the unaltered beauties and intricacies of the score by the popular and modest Mr. Alfred Mellon, who, whether he will or no, an admiring public insist upon ranking beside the great Signor Costa himself. The success of Miss Pyne, in the part of *Dinorah*, is now complete. Suffering, on Monday night, from indisposition, which, though it took nothing from her vocalisation or purity of tone, yet robbed her of much physical energy, she was observed to be unequal to the restlessness with which Madame Carvalho invested the fitful *Dinorah*. But now that restored vigour, and the confidence gained by frequent repetitions have been added to her unsurpassed vocal ability, her performance—we are proud for our English opera to say—leaves nothing for the most exigent of critics to desire. That we missed in the stalwart *Corentino* of the revival that timorousness that distinguished the performance of the slighter Italian representative of the part, may be imagined when the physique of the artists is contrasted. To require it of Mr. Harrison would perhaps be, in fact, asking too much of nature, who—will and talent notwithstanding—insists upon drawing her inexorable line somewhere; but in the broader comic passages—the "Mensa regale" of Act I., and the concerted pieces throughout the opera—Mr. Harrison was entirely at home, and his valuable aid fully recognised. Of the acquisition the operatic stage has gained in Mr. Santley (the *Höel*) it is hardly possible to speak too warmly. This young artist, whose appearance on the boards on Monday night was his second—if not his first—must not yet be spoken of as an actor at all; but as a vocalist we feel sure he must have realised all and more than was expected of him by the composer (who himself designated him for the part) and by the enterprising directors, who took the bold step of drawing him from the ease of the concert-room to the labour of the stage, at no inconsiderable risk and cost. There are few, we believe, of our contemporaries who are not of our opinion that the wayward Graziani is, as far as regards voice and vocalisation, fully equalled, and here and there surpassed, by his young English compeer. It was noticeable, moreover, that while Mr. Santley was most naturally in a considerable state of nervous excitement, his organ betrayed small traces of it, and he was fully heard and admired in the remotest parts of the house, though often singing at little more than half power. The "reaper" and the "hunter" of the Italian version have come in the English one to be the personages *Louis* and *Claude*. Their representatives are Messrs. H. Corri and St. Albyn, both painstaking and well-qualified artists, whose intelligence and practice on the stage materially helped to lighten the drama for the benefit of the miscellaneous public, drawn together by the English Opera prices. On the subject, of the new contralto, Miss Pilling, we must again adopt the eulogistic strain. This young lady, to be as brief as possible, is gifted with youth, a prepossessing appearance, a beautiful voice, and a marvellously good enunciation. In the air at the beginning of the second act, "Fanciullo che il core," written expressly for Madame Nantier Didié (which Miss Pilling hardly improved by taking somewhat slower than that lady), she won the most enthusiastic encore of the evening from all ingenious amateurs, and so charmed the house again in the duo of Act III. with Miss S. Thirlwall (who must not be named without praise), that after the usual and deserved compliment to the principals, her appearance before the curtain after its fall and the performance of the National anthem, was demanded by

the masses, at first with warmth, and then—injudicious reluctance being exhibited—with threatening pertinacity. Ultimately, however, the favourite of the evening made her appearance, and the town was satisfied. A more promising *début* is rarely reported, and if Miss Pilling, not falling a victim to the frequent and pernicious results of early success, will but cultivate loyally her excellent natural endowments, she has, if we mistake not, a bright and prosperous future before her. In conclusion, we must notice that the opera is produced under the able direction of Messrs. Stirling and Edward Murray, with all the completeness that distinguished the Pyne and Harrison enterprise last year. The beautiful scenery and complete appointments (goat and all) used during Mr. Gye's Italian season remain of course much as they were, and the mechanism of the grand effect at the end of Act II. works even more perfectly than it did then. The considerate arrangements for the comfort of the audience, in which this management took the lead, we rejoice to see continued, and without more than ordinary boldness we may venture to augur from the data before us, that many thousands will appreciate during a long and prosperous season this year.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of this company and their able managers do their best to keep the interest in musical entertainments from flagging. On Saturday Mme. Catherine Hayes, with the Madrigal Choir, drew a more than ordinary number to Sydenham. The fair vocalist reaped her usual honours in "Qui la voce," and the magnificent aria from "Guillaume Tell." The instrumental portions of the programme were unexceptionable. On Wednesday a grand choral concert took place, at which Mme. Rudersdorf, and the Vocal Association, under the direction of M. Benedict, performed selections from great as well as little masters. Mr. Coward interspersed the vocalisms with choice gems for the organ. A part-song, entitled "Take thy Banner," composed by the organist, was very effectively rendered, and the production loudly applauded. Mme. Rudersdorf sang a beautiful aria of Mendelssohn's. A very large meeting was convened to hear the glees, motets, trios, choruses, and songs of this great vocal band.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—In our impression of last Saturday it was inadvertently stated that Mr. Paul Standish's voice consisted of qualities of a "deep-toned" voice. Our reporter intended to have described this gentleman's voice as a pure tenor.

SURREY.—This theatre re-opened on Saturday, and presented a re-decorated interior which excited unanimous admiration. Elegant and costly in design and execution, the front of the boxes and the ceiling charmed the eyes of the spectators with the lightness and richness of the embellishments, which are at once chaste and brilliant in tone. The performance commenced with a new "tragic play," entitled "The Bridal of Beatriz," in three acts. This we find to be an adaptation of the world-celebrated tragedy of "Emilia Galotti," which has been reduced from its original five acts to its present number. Much abridgement has, of course, been necessary, particularly since addition has been also made of comic and brigand scenes, the latter of which are accompanied with pictorial and mechanical accessories. The original tragedy, which is by Lessing, is dwelt upon largely in his "Dramaturgie," as constituting a model of dramatic construction. To a certain extent this is the fact, inasmuch as, throughout, the motives for the action are given, and the leading springs of it are distinctly stated in the first scene. The chain of events is linked well together; even to the production and transference of a dagger all is accounted for. The present adapter has changed the scene of the play from Italy to Spain, and thrown a Spanish colouring over the incidents. The part of a brigand, performed by Mr. Fernandez, thus receives great expansion, and we must confess was most effectively supported by the actor. All who know the original play will recollect the magnificent part of the Chamberlain, here named *Tortosa*, and who found a capital representative in Mr. Vollaeri. The part of the father, *Novarro*, was most ably enacted by Mr. Creswick, who had manifestly resolved, and rightly, on establishing a reputation in it. The heroine, *Beatriz Novarro*, was supported by Miss Sarah Thorne, who made her reappearance on this stage after four years, and looked and read the character with much propriety and grace. The very difficult part of the discarded countess, *Osario*, was confided to Miss Edith Heraud, who made her *début* on this stage in the character. It was well that this important, though brief rôle, was allotted to an actress of experience and acknowledged power; for the audience had begun to show impatience at the slow progress of the second act, but after her entrance the tide entirely turned in

favour of the piece, and the act concluded triumphantly. Her scene with *Tortosa* and *Novarro* was full of intelligence and point; her scorn and revenge were alike most effectively expressed. In this scene also Mr. Creswick was aroused to the first demonstration of power; and that gentleman, with Miss Heraud, was called for at the end of the act, but the former alone appeared. The third act is much altered from Lessing's draught, in order to give an effective death to *Novarro*; and in this purpose thoroughly succeeded. The play, at the conclusion, was an unquestionable success. The slight hesitation which occurred in the introductory scenes of the second act, was more due to the original author than to the adapter; for we recollect that at the St. James's Theatre, the same weight was felt until the entrance of the countess, then performed by the celebrated Frau Flindt; and that the interest was then, as on the present occasion, thereby restored. The fact is, that Lessing's play is not so perfect in structure as he thought, and that the German process of dramatic development is rather too slow for the English mind. However, such is the force of the last act and a half of this drama, that no fear of its permanent retention of the stage need be entertained.

After the play, a new Ethiopian troupe made their *début* in this country, under the name of "Campbell's American Minstrels." Fourteen chairs were set for them, and their songs and actions were of that extravagant kind that ensures popularity. The house was convulsed with laughter and enthusiasm at their absurdity and talent. But it is not alone in song, but in dance that they transcend competitors. The concluding scene represented an explosion on board of an American steamer. The entertainments terminated with "The Three Dummies," the part of *Bob* being performed by Mr. E. Marshall, the new low comedian of the establishment. The house was inconveniently crowded.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. F. B. Chatterton, who is somewhat of a favourite with the literary as well as playgoing public, and was for years identified with the Lyceum Theatre, has resolved on trying his fortune at the St. James's. The enterprise is no mean one, for the house has acquired such a renown for pertinacious resistance to all attempts to keep it open, that, among those best acquainted with such matters, a St. James's season is a by-word. The knowing ones have in favour of their prophecies the fact that the theatre is isolated; distant from the centre of the metropolis; on the road to "nowhere in particular," and inaccessible by omnibuses; and the results certainly justify the reasoning and the predictions. We are not, however, without hope that Mr. Chatterton, by his provision of attractive metal may create at length a public, not select, but general, for this pretty theatre: his proceedings show at least symptoms of vigour and intention. He has engaged a strong company, comprising that versatile and strongly-perceptive actor, Mr. Emery; Mr. Charles Young, who may be fairly termed clever and energetic; a bevy of fair ladies of real talent; and an adequate and satisfactory complement of those generally useful people who, though unobtrusive and often undistinguished, are ever indispensable. Would that we could add he had engaged a *corps* of dramatists. With Mr. Leicester Buckingham, a young offshoot of the irreverent school, who at least gains the little he at present aims at—a laugh—we have some sympathy; and, hoping better things, will content ourselves with the mere record that his *Virginus* travestie was as good as painstaking stage-management, vivacious acting, excellent singing, and an occasional *jeu d'esprit* of fair quality could make it, and that the *plebeian* of the pit and gallery enjoyed it amazingly. But we have little hope for the unfortunate author, condemned to witness his own melodrama—or "comedy," we believe they call it—"The Widow's Wedding;" and that little is diminished when we call to mind that the poor soul was hindered by neither grief nor shame from bowing thanks for the applause of a few witless spectators. The reader will hardly seek to inquire for plot or cast; but let us say that Mr. Emery scowled and started in a manner that must have been painful to his own taste, as a half gipsy, half aristocratic hero; and with Mr. Charles Young, who made something of a Yorkshire squire's part, and Misses Arden, Murray, and Hickson, did the little that could, to our fancy, be done for the piece. But what mattered the vapid rubbish of the dialogue, the anachronisms, the solecisms—in fact, the absence of all that constitutes a comedy—to pit and gallery, who seemed as if they had followed the fortunes of "The Widow's Wedding" from their common home near the New-cut? There were pretty women, silk and satin dresses, a mysterious "party," a moonlit bridal in a ruined abbey, and an umbrella courtship between the first comic gentleman and his supposed lady-love; so at the end of all, though stalls sighed and the boxes smiled, the real public applauded to the echo—and the author bowed his acknowledgments. We must not conclude without allusion to

the excellent singing of Miss E. Arden as *Lucius* in the burlesque. This favorite actress was in excellent voice, and gave several parodies set to popular and pleasing airs in an admirable manner. Miss Clara St. Casse, again, worthily earned the loud and frequent applause of all by her sweet voice and charming delivery of the airs entrusted to her. We regard her as an immense acquisition to our list of singing actresses, her quality as a vocalist being superior even to that of the Miss Keeley, of whose *debut* at the Princess's so much was said last week by ourselves and our contemporaries. On Tuesday was produced here a "ballet-farce," called "Magic Toys." Had the attempt at farce not been made, the ballet would have been, perhaps, more interesting. The accomplished young *danseuse*, Miss Lydia Thompson, who has been "starring" with great success on the Continent, and whom Mr. Chatterton has been fortunate enough to secure, appeared in its course in several of her prettiest costumes and character dances; and such grace and fascination does she throw into her performances that, at the conclusion, she was summoned without any dissentient voice to receive the thanks and merited applause of the company present.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Walter Lacy, long known and admired as an actor of capacity and good taste, took his benefit on Wednesday night, at the Haymarket, when he assumed the part of *Benedick* to the *Beatrice* of Miss Reynolds. The greatest perversity in either actor or spectator could hardly spoil the enjoyability of this delightful comedy, so with a genuine Haymarket audience of well-informed people bent on enjoying themselves, and a smoothly-working company numbering such stars as Compton, Clark, and Reynolds on the other side of the lamps, the reader may imagine there was no hitch on the occasion of the benefit. Mr. John V. Bridgman's capital farce, "The Rifle, and How to use it," is increasing in popularity, *pari passu* with rifle incorporation; and the Leclercq family, if not interrupted by accident or design, will, it seems to us, carry on "Hallowe'en" till a pantomime or an Easter piece dislodges the piece violently from Mr. Buckstone's bills.

THE ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS, which have been opened in conformity with the advertisements, "every evening, wet or dry," since Good Friday, have closed for the winter after a season which we are given to understand has been as prosperous as it has been long. As ignoring this delightful place of amusement is no longer *bon goût*, we may add that the varied amusements (the Marionette theatricals especially and the horsemanship excepted) have been excellent, and that decorum has never been publicly violated, except by a few aristocratic "gents" and their toadies. The Sunday promenades seem to have a special attraction for foreigners, who, as all men know, are hopelessly adrift in town on that day; and we can speak with approving confidence of the excellent *table d'hôte*, and the general attention of Mr. Simpson and his staff to all reasonable or justifiable wants and whims of the British public.

POSTAL ACCOMMODATION IN LIVERPOOL.—For nearly three years a correspondence has been going on between the Liverpool corporation and the Government, as to the best site for a new post-office. Weary of official delays, the council, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a definite resolution, to the effect that if the Government did not purchase certain land in Dale-street, the site considered most available, by December next, the corporation would proceed with the erection of public buildings for the transaction of municipal business, and other purposes, the erection of such buildings having been postponed to suit the wishes of Government for two years. Should the authorities take the land it will be transferred to them at the cost to the corporation.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.—A deputation from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association has waited upon the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, and presented a memorial, requesting the chamber to use its utmost influence in the United States to remedy the evil complained of. The memorial stated that the adulteration occurred in all gradations from 30 to 50 per cent. of the weight of the bale, and that it tended to depreciate the cotton far more than was proportionable to the mere weight of the sand, stones, &c. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"The nefarious system of cotton adulteration, which has grown up in America, has at length received the formal attention of those gentlemen in this district who are directly interested in the trade. An influential meeting was held in this city on Tuesday, when resolutions were passed strongly condemning the frauds practised by the United States planters, or their agents, and calling upon the trade to return the impure material, or, as had been successfully done some years ago by the firm with which Mr. E. Ashworth is connected, adopt legal measures to recover damages for the loss which such practices must necessarily entail upon consumers."

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

The production of the English version of Meyerbeer's Opera of "Dinorah" having been honoured with complete success, the Management have the gratification of announcing its representation every evening until further notice.

Monday, Oct. 10th, and during the week,

DINORAH.

Dinorah, Miss Louisa Pyne; Goatherds, Misses Pilling and Thirlwall; Hoel, Mr. Santley; Louis, Mr. H. Corri; Claude, Mr. St. Albyn; and Corentin, Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

A DIVERTISSEMENT.

Mdlle. Rosalia Leguin, Pasquale, Pierron, Clara Morgan; Mons. Vandris.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

No charge for booking and box-keeper's fees.

Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 12s. 6d.; £1 5s.; £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.

TUESDAY—Display of Great Fountains.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY—Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

SATURDAY.—Instrumental CONCERT and LANCA-SHIRE BELL-RINGERS. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children under twelve, 1s.

Open each day at Ten. Season tickets, free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The present remarkably fine weather renders a visit particularly agreeable. The Park and Gardens are in beautiful condition, the full Autumn moon adding greatly to the charm of early evening promenades.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

On Monday and during the week, in compliance with many requests, the Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH will be performed, for these six nights only, when Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear in her original character of Hester Grazebrook, being the last night but five of her engagement.

To-morrow at 7, with "An Unequal Match," as originally represented. Harry Arncliffe, Mr. W. Farren; Sir Sowerby Honeywood, Mr. Chippendale; Dr. Botcherly, Mr. Buckstone; Blenkinsop, Mr. Compton; Grazebrook, Mr. Rogers; Captain Chillingham, Mr. Braid; Tofts, Mr. Clark; Hester Grazebrook, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Mrs. Montresor, Mrs. B. White; Bessy, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

After which (10th time) the new farce, THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. B. White, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. Wilkins.

Concluding with the Ballet of HALLOWE'EN, by the Leclercqs.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

On Monday and during the week (first time for twelve years) the Comic drama entitled LOVE'S TELEGRAPH. Mr. Frank Matthews, Harcourt Bland, Shore, Miss Kate Saville, Wadhams, and Mrs. Charles Young.

After which a Dramatic Tableau in Watteau Colours, of LOVE AND FORTUNE, by J. R. Planché; Scenery by W. R. Beverley. Misses Louisa Keeley, Charlotte Leclercq, G. Darley, H. Howard, E. Wadhams, Mdlle. Villier, Mr. Frank Matthews, H. Saker, J. R. Shaw, and Mons. Pettit.

To conclude with a Farceical Sketch of THE TWO POLTS, in which Mr. H. Widdicombe will appear. Commence at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF "THE WIDOW'S WEDDING."

On Monday and during the week will be presented, THE WIDOW'S WEDDING. To be followed by the highly successful Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS; supported by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Clara St. Casse, and a numerous Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the original Burlesque of VIRGINIUS; OR, THE TRIALS OF A FOND PAPA; in which Messrs. C. Young, Barrett, A. Denial, Francis; Mesdames Frank Matthews, Clara St. Casse, Eliza Arden, C. Ramo, Lydia Thompson, and the numerous ballet company will appear.

On Monday, Oct. 17, Mr. HENRY LORRAINE will make his first appearance in London, in the character of "Claudio Melnotte," with Miss KATHARINE HICKSON as "Pauline."

Reduced Prices—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Messrs. F. RONSON and W. S. EMDEN. Monday, and during the week, will be performed an original Comedietta, by Charles Danco, Esq., entitled

A MORNING CALL.

Characters by Mr. G. Vining and Mrs. Stirling. After which, the new Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled PAPA BILLY ON DEMAND. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Cooper, Rivers, Franks, and Miss Wynham.

To conclude with the Farce by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7.

BIRTH.—On the 29th ult., at Trabolgan, County Cork, the Lady FERMOY of a son.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, Oct. 7th.

FRANCE.

PARIS telegrams of this day (Friday) give us the following intelligence: The whole of the Mediterranean squadron has not put to sea, as stated. Several frigates only have sailed for the coast of Africa with 6,000 men. These troops will be landed at the port of Nemours, formerly Djemma Gazdoual, situated seven or eight leagues distant from the frontiers of Morocco, and will reinforce the expeditionary corps which is to occupy the district of Ouchda. The Catholic clergy of Paris have arranged to give a grand banquet in honour of Monseigneur de Tulle, who preached in two churches on Sunday last in favour of upholding the rights of the Holy See. The reported arrival of Baron Brenier in Paris is not correct, his excellency not having quitted Naples. Lord Cowley and Count Walewski are expected to arrive in Paris from Biarritz on Sunday next. General Changarnier has fixed his residence at Chagny (Saone et Loire).

TREATY OF PEACE.

CREDIBLE information has reached a contemporary that a Treaty of Peace will be concluded between France and Austria on the 10th or 12th inst. It is believed that the two great Powers have agreed on the sum to be paid by Sardinia for Lombardy, as the share of that province in the Austrian National Debt. The question relative to the Duchies is likely to be settled by the sword, for the reactionary party in Central Italy is daily gaining strength and courage. Many Parmese and Tuscan soldiers have recently crossed the frontiers into Austria, and it is very possible that they and the Modena troops will be formed into a corps, and placed at the disposal of one or other of the fugitive princes. It is not probable that Austria will actively intervene in order to bring about the restoration of the Dukes, but she will give them the benefit of her influence, which is still great. On the 1st inst. the officers of the Modenese troops—which are now at Verona—protested against the proceedings of the revolutionary government in the Duchy of Modena, but we have not learned that the demonstration has produced any impression on Farini, who governs the province in the name of Victor Emmanuel. The political agitation in Venetia increases, and even in Verona, the stronghold of the Austrians, the state of public feeling is execrable.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

THE following is a summary of the reply given by the Duke of Saxe Coburg to the note addressed to him by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the opinion lately expressed by him in regard to Federal Reform in Germany:—The Austrian Cabinet must have misunderstood the words of the Duke, he having only expressed a desire for the union of Germany, which does not render necessary the exclusion of Austria from that union. The Duke, however, as a reigning sovereign, must make the reservation that he does not consider that an account of words spoken by him is due to any one, and least of all to another Cabinet. The Duke had always most seriously persisted in the support of Austria by Germany—that such a support had lately been rendered impossible by the imperfections of the Federal Constitution, and by the sudden conclusion of peace by Austria. The Duke expresses a doubt that the Emperor of Austria, for whom, personally, he entertained the highest esteem, had any knowledge of the note that had been addressed to him. He, therefore, insists that his reply should be submitted to the Emperor.

CLOSE OF THE INQUEST AT STEPNEY.—The inquiry into this mysterious case, in connexion with which the name of a clergyman has been seriously compromised, was closed this day (Friday). After a consultation of an hour and ten minutes, the Jury gave their verdict as follows:—"That the said Philip Yorath, an illegitimate child of tender age, in the charge of Elizabeth Yorath, his mother, and the Rev. James Bonwell, did die of inanition, which they find is due to one of two causes, either that it did not or could not swallow food; and the said jurors do further say the deceased was able to swallow and did swallow food, but whether sufficient to maintain life they are unable to ascertain; and the said jurors do lastly say, from the evidence it appears the conduct of Elizabeth Yorath, the Rev. James Bonwell, and William Ayres, the undertaker, is highly censurable."

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

OFFICE,
 NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
 STRAND, W.C.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 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 NATIONS FERMENTING.

THE state of the world is exciting and anxious, although not in reality so alarming as when the Emperor of the French made the memorable remark to the Austrian ambassador, which was interpreted as a promise to involve Europe in a war—the character and limits of which set conjecture at defiance. In conjunction with France we have a war in China, and shall be lucky if we escape fresh disasters, as Lord John Russell has assured Mr. Bruce, that her Majesty's Government see nothing in his insane conduct to diminish the confidence they reposed in him. In Morocco, France and Spain have a nice little quarrel, the trouble and cost of which cannot yet be calculated. In North America a bullying filibuster of a general has almost involved his country and ours in a fratricidal war; the opportunity for which arose out of the blundering of our aristocratic diplomacy in settling boundaries, and the slovenly way in which the surveying and mapping part of the business was carried out. In Turkey a great conspiracy almost succeeded, and reveals a state of society from which further explosions may be expected. In Moldo-Wallachia the people are dissatisfied with their prince, whose incompetence was his chief recommendation, when the practical thing to be done was to diminish the jealousy excited against the union of the two provinces, and who, now the fusion is accomplished, is found, as was expected, unfit for his place. The Servians are still more discontented with their ruler, Milosch, whose qualifications are better adapted to pig-farming than to the government of a people anxious to join in the march of civilisation, and not liking to see high places filled with *ci-devant* footmen, and gentlemen whose education has scarcely got as far as pothooks and spelling. The East is assuredly fermenting, and diplomats will again enjoy their tit bits of Turkey's liver, cooked up with more sauce than sense. If we can manage to agree with France in some broad principle of action, no harm may arise out of this imbroglia; but a mere continuance in our old efforts to preserve things as they are will be of little avail.

The state of the principal European countries also portends further change. Lord John Russell's manly declaration in favour of the right of the Italians to choose their own rulers has produced excitement and hope in Italy, and has filled the court of Vienna with rage and alarm. The Pope has had a diplomatic quarrel with the King of Sardinia, and as Austria is furnishing him with trained soldiers who are to wear the Papal uniform, an attack upon Garibaldi is a very probable contingency. Should this take place—and

the Italian patriots will do all they can to bring it about—there will be a rising all through the territories of the Church, Rome only excepted; and Austria must either submit to the triumph of principles, fatal to the existence of her traditional policy, or repeat the folly of again plunging into war. Naples is in commotion and not unlikely to attempt an interference on behalf of the Pope, which would be the signal for extending the national movement; and the unfortunate murder of Anviti, the absolutist conspirator, at Parma, shows what stormy passions will be excited if the Italians are molested in their orderly efforts to obtain their rights. As for the Germans, they are less likely than ever to quarrel in behalf of Austria; their agitation for unity, which they do not know how to manage, occupies their thoughts, and it is impossible to calculate how many millions of pipes will have to be smoked before they agree to do anything but differ and propound theories far too learned and recondite for practical use. The emigration in London sends to "Fatherland" its contribution of fog, and assists, without intending it, the designs of Austria, by recommending a stupid jealousy of Prussia, which is described as a "grasping and impotent power." Judging from these circumstances, it is probable that if the Court of Vienna gets entangled in a fresh war with Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, there will be no fear of a counter project in the shape of a German invasion of France.

If Francis Joseph had learnt his lessons of Magenta and Solferino like a good boy, we should by this time have had proof of his amendment by a real reform of Austrian institutions, but nothing of the kind has taken place, and the concessions apparently made to the Protestants of Hungary turn out, now that their details are known, to be only an insulting delusion—quite as offensive as the Concordat with the Pope. The Zurich Conference may end in the signature of one document, or of three, as some of the French papers suppose, but the Italian question has gone beyond parchment, and thousands of ardent men sympathise with the hope expressed by Victor Emmanuel to Klapka, that the hour for further victory over the national enemy is almost at hand. These circumstances are quite sufficient to account for the continuance of war preparations in France without assuming that the Emperor has a profound plot against these islands, and they encourage the belief that at any rate he would be glad to preserve our alliance until danger from other powers has passed away. In setting himself in opposition to the treaties of 1815 he was not only acting upon a Napoleonic idea, but embodying a national sentiment, recognised by Lamartine in one of the earliest documents of the Provisional Government; and no conduct would be more dangerous than to suffer a re-establishment of Austrian influence in Italy after France has made such efforts and sacrifices to secure its overthrow. There may be more pretence of anxiety for the restoration of the dismissed sovereigns, but the Italians will only regard it as an exemplification of the motto, *Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare*; and they are firmly persuaded that Austria will have the benefit of the first half of the proverb, and that they will really be permitted to act for themselves. In this they are confirmed by the friendly feeling manifested in their behalf by Prince Napoleon, whose views are thought by no means to differ from those of the Emperor, as much as the Morny and Walewski party would have the world suppose. It is probable that Louis Napoleon is as much surprised as any one else at the good sense and union which the Italians have shown, and the absence of those local jealousies that have been the chief cause of their degradation. The change is not, however, inexplicable. The conduct of Victor Emmanuel has won golden opinions throughout the land, and every Italian would be proud to have for a sovereign the prince who has beaten the Austrians in a series of brilliant battles, and is ready and anxious to do it again.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

LEGISLATION studiously contrived not to answer its avowed purpose ought to be characterised as fraudulent; and of this fraudulent legislation, we have specimens in the various enactments pertaining to election bribery, of which it is not too much to say, that in no single instance did either the House of Lords or the House of Commons imagine for one moment that they were providing a

remedy which had the slightest chance of being effective. So far back as 1819, Mr. Curwen endeavoured to obtain the imposition of a bribery oath of a comprehensive description, upon all members of Parliament, but only such portions of his bill were permitted to pass, as were pretty certain to be of no use. A similar treatment has been accorded to every bill since brought into the House of Commons, and containing serviceable provisions; and when the absurd Act of 1854 became law, every one knew that the true preamble for it would have been—"Whereas the House of Commons likes bribery, and means to stick to it, it is expedient to make further provision for its more comfortable exercise."

To keep up the pretence of a virtue which our legislators do not possess, and are determined, if they can avoid it, not to acquire, we have a complicated and expensive apparatus of election committees, and occasionally special commissions, which provide good jobs for adherents of the ministry, afford a little gossip, and lead to no useful result. At a great outlay the Gloucester commission is learning what most people knew beforehand, and what the Cabinet has no idea of turning to any useful purpose, unless an unexpected pressure of public opinion should occur. Indeed, how can the Whigs, with any decency, be severe, when their own Sir William Hayter and their own Reform Club are compromised in these transactions, and when they are in the well known habit of negotiating with the Tories for the withdrawal or suppression of petitions on both sides? There is nothing peculiar in the Gloucester case; there are dozens of other towns to which Whig and Tory functionaries send confidential agents who change their names, and may be trusted to employ £500 or any other sum; nor is the barefaced impudence with which votes are sold, or the hypocritical pretence of perfect innocence, at all singular. Scores of other towns have their families like the Coopeys, for which "£80 will do," and for whom "the bargain is struck as if it were a deal for pigs." In another West of England town it is not long since a grocer illustrated the matter over the counter to his customers. "You see," he said, "these pounds of sugar—now anybody may have one for sixpence; but why should I give them away? If a London gent comes down and asks for it, why should I give him a pound of sugar? and if I should not give him the sugar, why should I give him my vote, which is as much my property and is worth as many pounds as the sugar is pence." This is the kind of morality which our statesmen and legislators encourage, and which will continue to be a national disgrace until a real desire for its correction can be excited in the public mind.

Mr. Price's account of the passing the Corrupt Practices Act was strictly true. He told the commission that he was in the House at the time, and "considered it so much waste paper." He added, "Every attempt to introduce efficient amendments having been opposed by both parties, he troubled himself no more about it." A few years ago Mr. Chisholm Anstey and Mr. Keogh attempted to bring bribery cases within reach of the county courts, but were of course thwarted, and every endeavour has met a similar fate, their only use being to furnish suggestions whenever a serviceable bill is really required. In 1835 Mr. Parkes recommended that all applications of money to influence elections should be prohibited, and that hired agents and paid agents of every kind should be prohibited. Sir A. Cockburn recommended that a member convicted of bribery should never be allowed to sit again; and the best informed and most intelligent witnesses examined at that time concurred in recommending the members' bribery oath, to which we have already referred, and Mr. Parkes proposed a penalty for its violation, otherwise he thought it would be taken in a conventional sense. Sir A. Cockburn suggested that when a *prima facie* case was made out against a member, he should be obliged to come forward and purge himself of participation in any offences that had been committed. Plenty of serviceable suggestions have been made besides the ballot, but they have been examined only for the purpose of ensuring the rejection of such as are likely to be effective.

Well conducted elections would be a useful stimulant of public feeling; at present they are an expensive disgrace, demoralising and

lowering the character of every district in which they occur. Nothing can tend more to bring the House of Commons into contempt than the way into it. The process is simple and discreditable at every point. The aspirant for senatorial honours must make speeches he does not believe; engage a batch of lawyers at good retaining fees; take a score or two of public-houses; employ all the printers who are "red" or "blue," as the case may be; appoint committees and confidential agents; let them spend what they like, and then take his chance of an election petition, which empties his pockets but makes good for the town. If the landed gentry could manage to see a little way before their olfactory organs, they would combine to do away with this farrago of vice and scandal, for in the long run it will beat them out of the field. As a class, they live up to their incomes, and if M.P.ship is to go by purchase, they will be outbid by mercantile speculators and joint-stock company blacklegs, who are best able to make such an investment pay. Of all countries having an electoral system, England is the most extensively and profoundly disgraced by bribery, and such a fact cannot remain without undermining parliamentary government itself. Lord John Russell got much cheering for that portion of his last speech, in which he explained his aversion to radical alterations, and we suspect there is no direction in which the Whig party is less prepared to advance with firmness and vigour, than in that which leads to the abolition of electoral corruption. The principles of action are simple enough: let each locality provide and pay for the incidents really necessary for an election, and let all private employment of agents in any shape be made penal. The expense of election petitions should also be borne by the district giving rise to them, and the inquiry should take place in a simple manner on the spot. These, with the ballot and the Members' Bribery Oath, will probably become law whenever the public is honest enough to desire the correction of a most flagrant evil.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The gentlemen who are to meet at Bradford on Monday ought to be well aware that an obstacle is encountered on the very threshold of the temple of social science. The changes on the surface of the earth—such as the ebb and flow of the tides, the fall of rain, and the drying up of water, the clothing of the earth with verdure, and the binding it fast in ice; and the changes in the heavenly bodies as they command our attention by their splendour and their movements, invite us by the curiosity they excite to investigate them. We feel and know that we have no part in bringing them about, and that the *science* of them, consistently with the meaning of the word, is limited to observing and reducing our observations and their results to some method or order. But society is another name for ourselves, for man, his actions, and their consequences. He must act to bring about the phenomena of society before he can know them, and thus his own acts in all the social sciences are the objects of his observation and his studies. They are susceptible, though extremely multifarious, of being recorded and known, like the rest of the phenomena of the material world, but they are always seen through the confusing haze of passion. To distinguish between the pure results of actions and the motives or causes for actions—instincts and passions—the laws of our being, which co-exist with the results—is very difficult. This constitutes the obstacle to progress in the social sciences.

The student of social science can only learn the natural laws which govern society by observation, as he learns the laws which govern the tides; but society is professedly regulated by many acts of legislation—by some persons it is thought to receive from them its whole being, and he is required at starting to ascertain the boundaries between the influence of natural laws and of legislation. To ascertain this, however, is one of the last results of investigation, for men make laws as they do other things, without knowing what will be their effects, and thus he has to investigate two distinct series of phenomena, inseparably intermingled, without any clue except arbitrary assumptions to guide him in distinguishing one from the other. Accordingly, he assumes that society is regulated by legislation, and then he conducts all his observations in subserviency to that assump-

tion, always carrying with him the strong belief that but for legislation society would be only an anarchical mass of conflicting atoms. Or he assumes that society is, and has been, at all times regulated by natural laws—in which he runs counter to the almost universal belief, warranted by many facts, and shuts himself out from the general confidence. As McCulloch has expressed it, he might as well address Aldgate pump as the British public if he confine himself to abstract principles. Or he may assume—which cannot be denied—that natural laws and legislation partly and mutually regulate society, and then begins the onerous task of assigning justly to nature or legislation each its influence, while the effects of both are always commingling.

At the approaching meeting of the National Association, Mr. Monckton Milnes, to illustrate our argument, is to deliver an address on the punishment and prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals. Now, the term *crime* does not mean what offends one man or another, or what men conscientiously dislike, for then it would be a crime for a Roman Catholic to worship one way and a Protestant another—it would be a crime to be a Fuseyite and a crime to be a Low Churchman; nor does it mean merely what legislation forbids, for then it would not be a crime to be idle, though idleness brings a man and his family to want and shame, and it would be a crime to sell a newspaper on the Sabbath, or to compose and print on that day the paper that is to be sold on Monday. The term *crime* means actions which nature forbids; and it is impossible to find a more important subject for investigation. It takes in the whole of human conduct, for all which men are not forbidden by nature to do they may do. At once arises the difficulty of distinguishing between the effects of natural laws and legislation. The legislator forbids many actions—so does nature; and, Mr. Milnes ought to distinguish between the prohibitions of the two. His discussion of punishments, to be complete, must include the punishments inflicted by nature and the punishments inflicted by law. Mr. Milnes will have to discriminate, too, between those actions punished both by law and nature and those punished only by law or only by nature. It is quite clear that nature forbids man to maim his own body, and the legislator, except in very extreme cases, does not think it necessary to enforce or strengthen the prohibition. It is equally clear that nature does not prohibit individuals, though living under different governments, from exchanging the products of their respective industries, while it is well known that the policy of most governments includes, or has included, a considerable number of such prohibitions. Before Mr. Milnes can successfully discuss the means of preventing crime, he must inform us whether he mean actions forbidden by nature or merely legal crimes; if he mean natural crimes he must prove that nature does not equally punish every action she forbids; if he mean legal crimes, to prevent them one short method is for the legislator to create as few as possible. The best prevention of actions naturally criminal is clearly that appointed by nature with the knowledge of consequences. Probably, too, the best means to prevent legal crimes is for the legislator to learn all the consequences of actions, and then he will never forbid what nature does not forbid. It is perfectly clear, alike from theory and experience, that nature forbids a great many possible actions, and that legislation now forbids, and has at all times forbidden, many actions which nature commands men to perform. We see distinctly in Mr. Milnes' proposed discussion, the two principles—of legislation regulating society, and nature regulating society—in conflict; and social science cannot make any progress unless the effects of these two principles be always discriminated. Not to do this would be like mingling the vortices of Descartes with the real motions of the heavenly bodies, and would promote confusion instead of knowledge.

Will Mr. Monckton Milnes do this? Will any of the gentlemen who are to meet at Bradford do this? We believe not. They will talk much about jurisprudence; they will expatiate about some proposed improvements in the law without ever asking themselves whether these alterations will reconcile the law of the land with the law of nature; they will bring together some statistics which will be valueless, because no discrimination

will be made between what nature forbids and what it pleases hereditary legislators, game-keeping squires, monopolist landowners, and the occupants of the Treasury—men who live by a system—to command; but there will be no investigation into the principle whether nature regulates society, whether her regulations are sufficient, and whether the law for securing the land to Lord Derby and his copartners, &c., be founded in reason and justice. From an association which is sure to proceed on a bias, and which proposes to treat subjects that interest all men, and which are day by day discussed in all their bearings, with more or less vigour and acumen, by the press, no public advantage can be expected. The members will flatter each other, and harden each other in error, if error exist; they will make a noise about each other's great merits or blow up a reputation for one another, but they will not much extend accurate knowledge.

JUDGE LYNCH AT DOON.

LORD DERBY'S conduct, we see with regret—though it is no more than we expected—finds imitators as well as admirers. A weekly contemporary refers to the practice of Mahomet Ali: to hang the Sheik whenever a man was murdered by a tribe of Arabs; and intimates that it might possibly be right on this principle to hang a Catholic priest whenever a murder is committed in a part of Ireland. If this is to be our policy, let it be enacted by law, and do not let us leave it to a mob of Protestants, or to Lord Derby and his retainers to carry such a barbarous principle into execution. Or if, as is said, the old Anglo-Saxon plan of making the hundred or the barony responsible for every crime committed in it, is required in Ireland, let such a policy be debated in Parliament, and settled there, not enacted by Lord Derby and Mr. Gray. What we contend for is, that all punishment for the prevention of crime, the preservation of order, and the maintenance of the law, should be decreed by Parliament or the judges as interpreters of common law, and neither by mobs nor individual landlords. They may be humane, kindly, and considerate, but they may be the reverse; and on principle we condemn the much-praised exercise by Lord Derby of his power as a landlord.

We must admit and state that in many cases the punishment of the law is accompanied and enforced by punishment inflicted by individuals. In no other light can we regard the exclusion from all trust and all employment, which in the present condition of society is tantamount to complete degradation, if not starvation, of the man whom the law has punished for theft. The offence is by no means expiated by the pain the law inflicts. Society actually punishes him also still more heavily. For Lord Derby, then, it may be pleaded that he only acts like any other member of society, in punishing an act, according to his power, which society generally condemns. Then his conduct, so defended, opens up another great question, viz., whether every action which the society dislikes or treats as a crime should be doubly punished? The society, from the nature of its own feelings and sentiments, just like Lord Derby, will punish any and every offender. If it does not, then in the eyes of society there is no offence. And then comes the question—should law, as contradistinguished from society, punish those offences which society also punishes, and should it punish actions which society does not punish? Now, one of the reasons usually assigned for punishment by law is to properly direct the indignation of society, and its infallible punishments, against crimes; and the law having, in this case, assigned no punishment to the non-detection of a murderer by his neighbours, Lord Derby is wrong in assuming to punish an action which the law does not punish. Whether we look at the proceeding under the light thrown on it by its defenders or its impugnors, it stands out remarkably from ordinary events, and forms an epoch in our history of landed property and our theory of punishment.

The proceeding is the more to be reprehended, though we do not allow any feelings of party to mingle in our judgment, because Lord Derby has been Prime Minister. In that capacity—having both Houses of Parliament at his beck, and the power of the Crown in his hands—he might almost acquire a conviction that he was the sole respon-

sible law-maker. He might carry such a notion, though it was rudely interrupted when he was displaced from office, into private life, and really believe that he was entitled both to make the law and carry it into execution. If such be the origin of his proceeding it is the more indispensable that he should be taught by the public and the press that he does not possess in his capacity of landlord the power of the First Lord of the Treasury. Either legislation is wholly unnecessary, or the law, as a rule of conduct, deserves every man's veneration, and should be rigidly obeyed by all, and particularly by those on whom the law confers power and wealth. If it is to be set aside or deviated from at the pleasure of individuals in high station, other persons will soon come to regard it as the mere embodiment of their desires, as merely cloaking their selfishness under a garb of sanctity, and as no more worthy of obedience than the *sic volo* of any individual.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

SOME years ago, two problems of our social existence were to us matters of deep and constant reflection. In vain we sought to learn what became of clowns during the summer, and where the Hampstead donkeys went out during the winter. As the donkeys went out of sight, the clowns came in, and *vice versa*. Like the constellations of Castor and Pollux, they never appeared together above the social horizon. At last we are furnished with a sufficient, if not a satisfactory solution. We are told, and believe because we are told, that at the end of the pantomimic season clowns are finally transformed into barmen, and may be seen behind London bars clothed and in their right limbs. The original Hampstead donkeys, we learn on the same authority, undertake an involuntary migration to the shores of Holland, and there during winter-time drag out their miserable existence, carrying sand for the Dutch dykes. We admit that both of these hypotheses are liable to grave objections. As time goes on, however, we learn not to expect too much, and are content with little. We are ready, therefore, to admit with alacrity, the clown and donkey problems are both solved, and have now to turn our minds to the elucidation of a similar but more serious difficulty.

What—this is our present dilemma—becomes of Members of Parliament during the recess? It is not that we feel any difficulty as to the physical and material part of their existence; if we chose we could doubtless discover their exact address and residence. Our anxieties refer to the higher part of the senatorial nature—to the development, or rather to the non-development of their mental faculties. As for the members of the Government, we know what they profess to do. It is true they do not profess to do much, and probably do less than they profess, but still one may take up a great deal of time in doing very little. The rank and file of Parliament, the county members, and representatives of snug boroughs, who never speak, and vote as seldom as they can, probably carry on the same kind of vegetable existence in the recess as they do out of it. Dulness is their normal state; nothing can disturb the sobriety of their equilibrium. They are dull upon the hustings, dull in Parliament, and dull at county meetings. Dulness was present in their cradle, and dulness remains with them on their death bed.

What, however, in this dead season of quiet becomes of our energetic members, our spirited politicians, our high-minded patriots, our Ayrtons, Williamses, and Roebucks? Who can fancy these unquiet spirits in a state of rest? We were once present, on a visit of inspection, in the shop of a thriving pawnbroker. There, hung upon hooks against the wall, were a number of stopped watches. We were struck at once with a feeling of compassion for these chronometers condemned to an involuntary silence. There was nobody to wind them up, nobody to report their progress, nobody to make their repeaters strike. They had not even the pleasure of hearing themselves tick. A like feeling of pity steals over us when we think of our public characters. They also have been pawned for the recess, and the nation is in no hurry to redeem their pledges.

There is Mr. Ayrton, for instance. Life must be a blank to him when he does not behold his name in the Parliamentary reports. Night after night he must go weary and listless to bed, saying, in the words of the Roman Emperor, "*diem per-*

didit." Does he "feel bound to offer a few remarks on this most important subject" when his servant calls him for breakfast in the morning, or does he "move the adjournment of the debate," when he wishes the cloth to be removed after dinner? Does he read passages from his own speeches out of *Hansard* to the assembled household—or does he sit daily for his own portrait, in the act of moving for a return? There is one thing we do not suspect him of, and that is of reading the blue-books which his motions have brought into being. There is a limit even to an Ayrton's energy.

Mr. Williams, too, must be like a fish out of water. His great financial talents can have no scope in private life. One cannot be always reducing the wages of one's servants, or cutting down one's family expenses. Anxious virtue is a pleasant thing; but still the gratifying reflection that one is not called "My Lord," and has preserved intact one's political chastity, can hardly be sufficient to occupy the whole of one's attention. Is it possible that in his enforced idleness Mr. Williams condescends to local politics, and rivals Mr. Doulton on his own Lambeth stage?

Mr. Roebuck's, however, must be the hardest case of all. Fancy a dog without a bone to gnaw, or a gnat without any one to sting, and you will have a conception of the state of mind of the member for Sheffield. Things are so dull that there is not even a prospect of a skirmish, where an independent and impartial bystander might manage to stir up a quarrel. We should think that at this time a little family dispute, a vague unpleasantness between two near relatives, would be a perfect godsend to Mr. Roebuck. Nobody could contrive to give his candid advice in a way that would be more generally offensive, or make more mischief out of a smaller matter. However idle Mr. Roebuck's hands may be, the devil will have hard work to find mischief enough for them.

It is the custom at Naples for mothers who want to leave home to wrap up their children in a roll of cloth, which hinders them from moving their arms or legs, and they hang them on a peg out of harm's way. Surely it would be a good plan if our patriotic politicians could be treated in a like manner.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

A BENEVOLENT man, whose spare time seems devoted to plans for enabling the poor to better their own condition—Mr. Sikes, of Huddersfield—having ascertained that money-order offices are much more numerous than savings banks, has conceived the idea of making the former fulfil the functions of the latter. He will thus establish a savings bank within an hour's walk of the fire-side of every man in the kingdom. Every labouring man in the country may then easily become a capitalist; and, the two classes merged into one, their present hostility will die a natural death. He has observed that there are fifteen counties in the United Kingdom where there are no savings banks; that in twelve years, while the wealth of the country, judging by its exports, has increased 100 per cent., the deposits in savings banks have increased only 7½ per cent., and he concludes that now, when wages are good, deposits would increase more rapidly were savings banks more numerous. He suggests that the Commissioners for the Management of Savings Banks, whom it is proposed to appoint, shall issue "savings banks interest notes, value from £1 to £30, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum." These notes are to be procured through money-order offices. A man would pay in his money, as for remittance; it would be sent to London to the chief savings banks, and in a few days he would receive one of these notes equal to the amount of the deposit. The plan would increase the business of the money-order office, but falls so well in with it as to occasion little extra expense. The author estimates the cost of so depositing money at not much more than one-third of the present plan of savings banks, while the security would be perfect. He does not intend, however, in the slightest degree to compete with the present savings banks, to which he gives just praise, but to supplement them, and supply a sure and well guaranteed savings bank to every district wherever a money-order office is established. Without entering into the details we must express

our opinion that such a plan could be effectually carried out, should the cordial support of the Post-office authorities be obtained. Already Mr. Rowland Hill has signified his approbation; and other chiefs by the mouth of Mr. Frederic Hill have suggested means for giving effect to the plan. Unquestionably it deserves the public consideration, and as the price of the neat and well drawn up pamphlet which describes the plan is 3s. per dozen copies, post free from the author, we hope it will be widely read, and the plan be widely discussed.

That objections may be made to it, as to every novel scheme, there can be no doubt; but if not well founded they will be soon dismissed, and if well founded the benevolent author will cordially welcome remarks which detect his errors. We have none such to offer. We confess, however, to a repugnance to increase the work done under the direction of Government, because all such work is removed from competition—the only security, we think, for any work being well done. It is also perfectly clear that the interest to be paid on all savings is created by industry, and the less of them is invested in the national debt the more of them will, as capital, aliment the active industry of the nation. Money invested in the funds is safer than when entrusted to individuals; but in the former case it receives as interest a portion of taxes—in the latter it may contribute to create the wealth it shares. Consistently with this it is well known that when money is much in demand for commerce it is withdrawn from savings banks and invested in trade. This partly explains the fact mentioned by Mr. Sike's, that in Lancashire and Yorkshire, savings banks, in proportion to population, are only about one-fourth as numerous as in Dorsetshire and Berkshire. It is also partly due to the greater density of population in the former than in the latter; but there are facilities in the manufacturing districts for employing small sums profitably which are not found in the agricultural districts. We, too, must always regard private bankers—the responsible money dealers in every neighbourhood—as the best savings banks for the people. That they have sometimes failed is not so bad as Governments which always fail; and in spite of a bank breaking now and then, we believe that with perfect free banking, private banks, receiving and utilising the smallest sums, would be the best, as they are the *natural*, savings banks of the multitude.

We make these remarks more to vindicate our own consistency—being staunch and steady advocates for free banking, as for freedom in every business—than to depreciate Mr. Sikes' benevolent plan, which seems an appropriate extension of our present financial system, calculated to enable the multitude more than at present to escape from its evils.

LOMBARDY AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

ITALIAN affairs may now be said to be approaching a crisis. It is confidently stated that next week will see the ratification of at least a portion of the stipulations of Villafranca, the Emperor Napoleon having made known his desire, that the treaty of Zurich should be completed within a few days. Little doubt, however, can be entertained that a congress will follow for the resolution of many of the great points still at issue in the Italian question. The instruments of peace, to be signed next week by the Plenipotentiaries of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian Powers, are only three in number, and relate simply to the conclusion of peace, the settlement of the frontier line between the possessions of Piedmont and Austria, and the cession of Lombardy.

The present annexation of Lombardy to the dominions of the ancient house of Savoy is not a new fact or a recently felt want. From Ludovico IX. down to Victor Emmanuel II. history shows that the relations between the two provinces have always, with some brief interruptions, assumed the same aspect as at present. This union has ever been the ambitious desire of the princes, the moving spring of their policy, and the abiding desire of their people. It is no strange occurrence in the history of Italy to see the houses and shops decorated with the white cross of Savoy. In the middle of the fifteenth century Milan adopted this emblem, and with ardent desires and prayers summoned the son of

the wise Amadeus of Savoy to her aid. In a great number of secret treaties and stipulations, we find the title of Duke of Lombardy and also that of King of Italy promised to the Piedmontese princes. The very reasons now adduced by diplomacy, to prove that the possession of Lombardy by a powerful Government foreign to the Peninsula is fatal to the independence of the whole of the Italian States, and more particularly to those of the princes who have the custody of the Alps, have been alleged again and again during past ages. Duke Ludovico said, in 1449, that the conquest of the Milanese territory had become a matter of self defence for the House of Savoy. The preamble of the treaty of Rivolis, made in 1625 between Richelieu and Charles Emmanuel I., after stating that France ever opposed the arts of peace and conciliation to the restlessness and ambition of Spain, proceeds to say that "It being manifest that no other way exists of enabling Italy to enjoy lasting tranquillity and establish a secure and permanent peace, than by making a league for the conquest of the State of Milan, and wresting it from those who abuse it for the purpose of oppressing their neighbours, his Majesty Louis XIII. will willingly contribute his aid for the accomplishment of so just a design." And again, the preamble of the treaty of Turin between France and Sardinia thus begins: "It is well known to the whole civilised world that the House of Austria has for a long time abused the excessive height of power to which she has risen, and that she now only seeks to aggrandise herself at the expense of others. Not satisfied with secret action, she no longer hesitates to declare her views openly, and, in short, persists in disposing of kingdoms over which she can in justice arrogate to herself not the smallest right or claim."

Historical archives and diplomatic documents bring to light various other resemblances between the political affairs of past centuries and the Italian events which are now transpiring before our eyes. A project conceived by Henry IV. bears a strong analogy to the title which Napoleon III. desires to confer upon the Pope of honorary president of an Italian confederation. According to the scheme of the great Henry, the Pope was to bear the title of Immediate Head of the Italian Republic, with no other right than the homage of a crucifix of the value of 10,000 scudi every ten years. So do the preliminaries of Vienna of 1735—which were suddenly arrested by the victorious Gallo-Sardinian arms, by means of a secret understanding maintained by Cardinal Fleury with the ministers of Charles VI.—coincide, in many particulars, with the preliminaries of Villafranca. Then, as now, the course of victory was arrested; then, as now, fears were entertained of an inimical alliance; then, as now, the hopes of the warrior prince were delusive, and, instead of the kingdom promised to Charles Emmanuel, the choice was given him between the Novarese and the Vigevanese territory, the Novarese and Tortonese, or the Tortonese and the Vigevanese, if he would abandon the Milanese, over which he had reigned in effect two years, as Victor Emmanuel has reigned virtually for ten over Venetia.

The preliminaries of 1753 produced the transfer of Tuscany to the house of Lorraine, but it is to be hoped that the preliminaries of Villafranca will not produce the result of re-establishing those princes upon the throne in opposition to the will of the people. By the former, France gained Lorraine for herself on the death of Stanislaus; by the latter, if interpreted unfavourably for Italy, France will lose the moral fruit of her victories, and retard the regeneration of Italy, already arrested by the preliminaries of Villafranca. Five centuries of continued struggle have at length added Lombardy to the dominions of the Prince of Savoy. An ever fluctuating series of alliances, interminable, was continually recommenced, beggary of the people, and the treasury, succeeded by a startling revolution; a war unfortunate, but renowned for glorious deeds of arms, have at length accomplished a work which has been the constant object of the Piedmontese policy. With this identical end in view, the princes of Savoy took up the sword time after time; and at different periods Henry IV. and Sully, Louis XIII. and Richelieu, Louis XIV. and D'Argenson, Pitt, Castlereagh, and numerous other statesmen, have considered it essential to the Italian equilibrium

and the peace of Europe. But though the object thus striven for during so long a period is, in a certain sense, accomplished, war cannot be looked upon as terminated, or, rather, the cause of war removed, until the whole of Northern Italy to the shores of the Adriatic is under one and the same ruler. But those who examine the past with a view to comparing it with the events of the present see no reason to fear that an equal amount of time or expenditure of forces will be required before Venice forms a united whole with Lombardy and Piedmont. The work has hitherto been slow because carried on by means of diplomatic manœuvres, secret treaties, and different systems of alliance, but it now proceeds at full speed, hastened on by the wishes of the people, the valour and true-heartedness of Victor Emmanuel, and the injustice and oppression of Austria. In short, arguing from the past to the present, circumstances seem amply to confirm the idea that Austria cannot much longer continue to govern any portion of Italy. The presence of an Austrian prince is an intrusion which has grown to be felt as the most burthensome weight that can be imposed upon the Peninsula. Its continuance is productive of perils to Austria herself, little compatible with the security and dignity of a great power; and we trust that the events of the late campaign, the fruitlessness of her efforts to bend the other powers to her will during the conferences at Zurich, and the determined attitude assumed by the Italians themselves, may all contribute to bring about the happy changes in the Peninsula which have been so long and so anxiously looked for by peoples and rulers.

Original Correspondence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, 6:30 p.m.

ONE cloud which darkened the political horizon has cleared away. The dissensions between the cabinets of London and Madrid, on the Morocco question, have been amicably arranged, and it is supposed that concessions have been made on the part of Great Britain. The interviews at Biarritz, between the Emperor Napoleon and M. Mon, Ambassador Extraordinary of her Most Catholic Majesty, perhaps contributed to this pacific solution of the question, as it is understood that the Emperor was determined to support the Spanish cause. Ridiculous rumours have been current in Paris to the effect that in the event of a collision, the Spaniards would make a desperate effort to take Gibraltar! which the *Siccle*, in alluding to its possession by Great Britain, calls "a standing insult to Spain."

The legitimists in Paris are very anxious that the Duchess of Parma, the sister of the Count de Chambord, should be restored to her throne, but it appears that in spite of her earnest supplications to the Emperor, the cause of that princess, whom Lord Malmesbury eulogised as the best among Italian potentates, is not favourably regarded either by Napoleon or by the great majority of the French nation. The vexed question of Central Italy will shortly be treated in a pamphlet from the pen of M. de la Forge, a contributor to the *Siccle*, to be entitled "Les Duchés." The Ultramontane prelates, the Bishops of Arras, Alger, and Poitiers, have issued pastoral letters to the clergy and laity of their respective dioceses, denouncing in energetic language the encroachments which are being made on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The Bishop of Tulle, preaching the other day at St. Sulpice, pointedly alluded to the King of Sardinia, and denounced woe to those who had caused the Vicar of Christ to weep! You have, of course, heard the report that the Pope has given the ambassador of Piedmont his passports, and that another outbreak of some kind in Italy is daily becoming more imminent.

The weather here lately has been very variable, and a good deal of rain has fallen. A few days ago we had a storm of thunder and lightning, unusual in Paris at this season, though common enough in the south of France. The present week has commenced with fine autumnal weather, perhaps a little too warm for the month of October. The Empress Eugénie has gone on a visit to her native Spain, and on her return she will accompany the Emperor to Fontainebleau and afterwards to Compiègne. The latter palace is being renovated for their reception. I hear that the walls of the apartments destined for the use of the Imperial family are being painted with scenes from Don Quixote. It is said that the Emperor is projecting several important tours for next year; one to England has been mentioned often enough.

"Figaro," a satiric periodical of Legitimist politics,

conducted with considerable ability, has been giving a series of articles on the late Lord Seymour, so renowned for his devotion to the worship of Bacchus and Venus. Lord Seymour's magnificent stud is announced for sale. Amongst the English noblemen residing in Paris for the greater part of the year are Lord Holland in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Earl of Pembroke in the Place Vendôme, the Marquis of Hertford in the Rue Lafitte, and Lord Beaumont in the Rue de l'Arcade.

Paris mourns the death of a celebrated quadruped, the giraffe of the Jardin des Plantes, who has succumbed to a pulmonary complaint, which has often proved fatal to animals brought to France from tropical climes. The yet more celebrated predecessor of the recently defunct animal was the first giraffe seen in France: it came here in 1827, and died of consumption, after enjoying a popularity of seventeen years. It is stuffed and placed in the Museum of Natural History; an honour which awaits its successor.

Professor Lane, of Australia, is on a visit to Paris, after an absence of several years. He took University honours here, and became a teacher of languages. He is now preparing a great work on Australia, which will be published both in French and in English, and which will no doubt give an impetus to emigration both among you and the more stay-at-home French.

The latest important piece of news is the rumour that the terms of the treaty of peace have been decided upon at Zurich, and will be signed in a few days. A congress, it is said, will be called with a view to settle the affairs of Central Italy—that is, if a congress can settle them. Most people here think not, and that war will break out again. Nevertheless, the report of an approaching settlement of the peace, and that the Emperor will issue an address to the Italian nation, are favourably received in the financial world, and under their influence the Bourse tends to a rise.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

It has been suddenly decided that the great ship shall start for Holyhead from Weymouth, on her trial trip this day. It was originally resolved that the great ship should go round to Southampton, there to undergo a thorough refitting, without which all on board knew she could never go to sea with safety. The real friends of the undertaking rejoiced in this step, as one likely to result in proper time being given for the vessel to be thoroughly equipped for sea, in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade, and all the preparations were accordingly made for mooring the Great Eastern opposite Netley Hospital by the 6th or 7th. At the last moment this arrangement has been set aside, and it has been decided that, ready or not ready, the vessel goes to sea on her trial trip to-day. One of the reasons assigned for this course is the necessity of keeping faith with the public. Yet the public are not allowed to be present at a trial trip which they have paid their money to see.

From the correspondent of a contemporary we condense an account of her present condition. Although the Board of Trade will not allow the Great Eastern to carry any passengers until every precaution that prudence can suggest has been taken, the lives of the crew apparently are beyond the notice of the Board; though when the ship clears out of Weymouth to-day she will have a larger number of human beings on board—firemen, sailors, and others—than any passenger steamvessel that ever quitted the shores of this kingdom. It would be merely deceiving our readers if we stated positively that because the Great Eastern arrives at Holyhead as per advertisement, therefore she will start for America with the same punctuality. The Great Eastern can scarcely leave Holyhead on the 20th, and if she could do so the Board of Trade will not let her until all their urgent requirements for the safety of passengers have been complied with to the very letter. Our readers have been informed of some of the principal improvements which had been suggested, or insisted on, by the Board of Trade. Few, if any, of these alterations have yet been carried out, and to complete them all will be a work of such time as renders it quite impossible that the vessel can be ready during the month of October. The two forward boilers, which were injured by the explosion, have been repaired, but not by replacing the damaged plates with new ones, as the Board of Trade insisted, but by putting patches on those which were most bent and strained. A patched boiler-plate may possibly be as strong as a new one, but in these cases the wisest economy is to put the matter beyond all doubt. Contrary to the expressed wish of the directors and the Board of Trade, Mr. Scott Russell has positively refused to do this, and insisted on patching the boilers until the vessel goes round to Holyhead.

One element in the success of the Great Eastern seems to have been overlooked by all, though a most important one, and that is her sailing quali-

ties. Though for her size she spreads a very small amount of canvas, yet her captain and all the nautical men who have seen her express a most confident opinion that with a fair strong breeze, her sailing speed will almost equal her steaming. Some of the sails are being bent, and all will be ready before she starts on Saturday. The course of the vessel from this port will be to the Scilly Isles, and thence across Channel to the Old Head of Kinsale, and so on up Channel to Holyhead harbour. It is hoped and expected that during some part of this trip, which will last from the 8th to the 11th, an opportunity will be afforded of testing her sailing power, and the result of this trial is looked forward to with much interest.

The arrangements making for excursionists to Holyhead are on the most extensive scale. During one day (the 17th) it is expected that the ship will be closed to visitors, as on that day it is rumoured her Majesty will inspect the breakwater, and of course visit the Great Eastern.

While she is at Holyhead a great deal of work must be performed. The india-rubber packing between the flanges of the cast-iron masts has to be removed, and its place supplied with hornbeam; the deficient boilers have to be repaired, feed and bilge pumps fitted to both engines, and fire pumps and hose attached to the auxiliary screw engines. At present the only fire hose are those attached to the pair of auxiliary engines forward, and these have also to pump the bilge, wash the decks, and work the steam gear for heaving round the capstan forward.

In the course of Wednesday upwards of 100 able seamen joined as crew from London. On Thursday the forward boilers were tested with the hydraulic pumps, and the new machinery in connexion with the forward capstan got into gear for heaving in a little of the cable.

Mr. Crace's men work incessantly to redecorate the grand saloon, but this will scarcely be completed before the arrival of the vessel at Holyhead. Much work to the lower saloon cabin fittings will then still remain to be accomplished, but progress with this is of little moment, as for the first voyage across the Atlantic there may probably be more cabins than occupants.

The three injured stokers are progressing most favourably, and may be pronounced convalescent. Several additional subscriptions have been forwarded to Captain Harrison for the widows and orphans of those who have perished, many of whom have been left utterly destitute.

MR. DISRAELI ON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

At the recent dinner of the Royal Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association the right hon. gentleman took occasion to remark upon the advantages of this and similar institutions, and the superiority of the county of Bucks in cultivation and produce. He said:—"I can recall the time when it was necessary on every occasion to vindicate assemblies of this kind and institutions of this character. The best answer, however, to the attacks that were made upon them is the fact that twenty-five years have now elapsed since the foundation and introduction of these societies, and that now they are sown broadcast over the land, and we find men of all parties supporting such societies and endeavouring to carry their objects into effect. We find, also, an unanimous agreement among all who have a due acquaintance with real life as to the beneficial effect which attends the operations of such as are open to criticism; but I wish to know what in this world is not open to criticism. But, gentlemen, if there were only critics in the world, society would soon be at a standstill. To animate skill, to encourage enterprise, to reward merit, these have always been considered means by which a community is taught to flourish, by which mankind is rendered happier. But if there were only critics in the world, none of those means would ever be had recourse to, for critics never encourage skill, critics never animate enterprise, critics never reward merit. It is now generally admitted that England is a country which takes the lead in the cultivation of the soil, and there are many other points with respect to which we have been in the habit of assuming superiority. Without now entering into any controversy as to whether that assumption is just or not, I think that superiority has been questioned upon many other points by continental nations and critics, but with respect to agriculture never, and for this simple reason—the test of the superiority of agriculture is the amount you produce from the soil of the country, and that country which produces the most from its soil is held to be the most skillful in agriculture. That being the case, the condition of agriculture in this country is such that for a very long period of years we have been famed for the cultivation of the soil, and for the progress which England has made in that respect. It

has been the boast of the county of Buckingham that it has occupied no mean position; and I am not at all aware, speaking on that subject without extravagant feeling, I am not aware that the county of Buckingham is at all inferior to that rôle it has hitherto occupied in this country. Whether you look at the broad lands of the farmer, or the patches of the cottage labourer, or the land which has been more recently brought into cultivation, I say that there is no part of England in which, during the last quarter of a century, all that relates to farming can be said to have shown greater progress, nor can you find in any part of England better examples set than in Buckinghamshire. When you come to this district I say that there is no portion of it of which you can be in the least degree ashamed, for it vies in competition with any part of the United Kingdom. While some men have been writing theoretical essays on agricultural proceedings, and others have been inventing machines which have never been brought into use, a Buckinghamshire farmer—Mr. Smith, of Woolstone—has cut, as it were, the gordian knot, and has effected that which philosophers have only dreamed of, and which but few believed would ever be brought into practice. The county that has done all this, looking from its extreme north to its extreme south, need not, I say, be ashamed to hold up its head by the side of any agricultural county in the kingdom. I say even that it takes the lead in the cultivation of the soil and produces the greatest amount of food from that soil. Buckinghamshire, at any rate, has produced its due share towards the aggregate amount of agricultural skill and labour, and I feel that we should consider it a pride to belong to such a community.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN NATURAL COLOURS.

UPON the first discovery of photographic phenomena it was confidently believed that the natural colours of objects would be fixed, as well as their form and light and shade. When, however, it was ascertained that the various rays of the spectrum had very diverse degrees of "photogenic," an insuperable difficulty seemed to present itself. It is well known that the red, yellow, and green rays have very little power in producing the photographic image; this is to say they "come out" nearly as black spots; while, if the true relations of colour are sought to be preserved with these, the blue rays will appear quite indefinite and insipid as water. Photographers were, therefore, obliged to content themselves with these unnatural relationships of colour, and satisfy themselves with browns and reds and neutral tints, according to the materials they employed, with no further reference to the colour of the objects represented. Great authorities even maintained that it was impossible to avoid this limitation which the very nature of optical laws imposed. Some few enthusiasts have notwithstanding still hoped to solve this great problem, and among these was M. E. Becquerel, who, after studying this subject for twenty years, is announced to have discovered a means of obtaining a photograph of the prismatic spectrum in its natural colours, and in very brilliant tints. The process is as follows:—M. Becquerel takes a well-polished silver plate, and after covering the back of it with varnish so as to leave the front surface alone exposed, he attaches it by copper hooks to the positive conductor of a voltaic battery of one or two cells; to the negative conductor of the battery is attached a piece of platinum. The plate of silver and the platinum are then plunged into a mixture of eight parts of water and one of hydrochloric acid. The electric current decomposes the acid, and causes a deposit of chlorine on the surface of the silver, while hydrogen is liberated at the negative pole. The chlorine gas unites with the silver, and forms a violet-tinted coating which would become quite black if the operation were continued a sufficient length of time. The coating is tolerably sensitive to light when very thin, and in that condition produces the natural tints, although they are very weak. By increasing the thickness of the layer the tints become much brighter, but the sensitiveness diminishes. In order to ascertain exactly the amount of chlorine deposited on the silver plate, M. Becquerel introduces into the voltaic circuit an apparatus for the decomposition of water, and since chemical decomposition is similar in quantity for each cell of a battery, by measuring the amount of hydrogen produced by this decomposition, the quantity of chlorine liberated on the surface of the silver plate is easily arrived at. An idea of the extreme tenuity of this film may be obtained when we learn that with six or seven cubic centimetres of chlorine to the square decimetre, the layer of chloride of silver is only one-thousandth of a millimetre in thickness, equal to about 0.00004 of an inch. With a film of this thickness the best results are obtained. Before exposure to the spectrum the surface has a plain wood colour, but if it be

heated to between 150 deg. or 200 deg. centigrade (300 deg. to 390 deg. Fahrenheit), it becomes rose-coloured on cooling. If, however, instead of raising the plate to a high temperature, it be enclosed within a copper box, and gently warmed, say from 90 deg. to 95 deg. Fahrenheit, and maintained at this heat five or six days, or, better still, placed in a frame, covered with a deep red glass, and exposed to the sun's rays for from a quarter to half an hour, upon being submitted to the action of the prismatic spectrum the natural colours appear in all their beauty, and the green and yellow tints which previously were obtained with difficulty are now bright and clearly defined. Thus this great problem of photography is in a fair way of solution, and we may still hope to see not only the beautiful effects of light and shade which we now obtain, but combined therewith the brilliancy of nature's coloring.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is, this week, as great a dearth of news in the literary as in the political world, and we presume that matters will remain in this somniferous state for the next month. The new books which issue from the press at this time of the year are seldom numerous or important; no other result, indeed, can well be expected, since publishers, readers, and critics are all holiday making. Meanwhile, the *Publishers' Circular* summarises issues to be expected during the coming season:—Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son have in the press "Sword and Gown," by the author of "Guy Livingston;" "Misrepresentation," a novel, by Anna H. Drury, author of "Friends and Fortune;" "Miscellanies," reprinted chiefly from *Fraser's Magazine* and the *North British Review*, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker have in the press "A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses;" "The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages," translated from the French of M. Viollet-le-Duc; and the second and concluding volume of "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," with numerous illustrations, by John Hewitt. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s list commences with their important new publication of a Monthly Magazine, under the editorship of Mr. Thackeray. Their new books will be "Sir John Bowring's Visit to the Philippine Islands in 1858-59," with numerous illustrations; Mr. Walter Thornbury's "Life in Spain;" Mr. Ruskin's "Elements of Perspective;" Captain Briggs's "Heathen and Holy Lands, or Sunny Days on the Salween, Nile, and Jordan;" Mr. Andrew Bisset "On the Strength of Nations;" and "Expositions of St. Paul's Epistles," by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson. Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, announce "The Church History of Scotland from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century," by the Rev. John Cunningham; "Paleontology," by Professor Owen; "A Compendium of English and Scotch Law," by James Patterson, M.A.; and Dr. Anderson's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry." Messrs. Blackwood and Son announce a "History of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution," by the late Professor Lee; the third and fourth volumes of Sir W. Hamilton's works; a new edition of D. M. Moir's Poetical works; besides Mr. Oliphant's Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission; and the New Library Edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's works.

The King of Bavaria, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, has conferred upon these distinguished travellers titles of nobility.

The Germans in Paris have appointed a committee to arrange a celebration of the anniversary of Schiller's birthday. At present it is proposed to hold the *fete* in the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, in the Champs Elysées.

The *Caledonian Mercury* announces the acceptance by Sir David Brewster of the office of Principal of the Edinburgh University.

The famous geographer, Carl Ritter, has died at Berlin, and has been buried by a concourse of scientific men which was hardly inferior to that by which Humboldt's burial was honoured.

"Our one, our only magazine," says a New York letter, "is again in danger. We have been for many years dying for a magazine, and have been making divers unsuccessful attempts to have one 'of a high order,' that would rival your *Blackwood* or *Fraser*. Our last attempt was *Putnam's Magazine*, which, after a brilliant career of a few years, was at last driven into that last haven of all crazy literary craft—'first-class wood engravings.' It failed to find refuge even here, however, and died a natural death in 1857. Immediately after some enterprising individuals in Boston stepped into the breach and set on foot the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, which was to be kept up to the highest point of excellence by con-

tributions from both sides of the Atlantic. The British quota, however, was not sent in very long, and it has owed a very remarkable success almost entirely to native pens. No magazine of similar standing and pretensions has in this country ever obtained so large a circulation, and remained so long in a decidedly prosperous condition. The articles were rarely either so elaborate or so profound, or even so varied in their interest, as those of its English contemporaries, as that ripe and careful cultivation, of which good magazine literature is the fruit, is by no means so general here as with you, but they were incomparably better than any similar *recueil* which has yet made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, and has done a great deal both for American literary taste and reputation. It also, I am sorry to say, seems to be in danger. The publishers, the well-known house of Phillips and Samson, of Boston, last week suspended payment, owing to the death of the two leading members of the firm, and the magazine, though, *per se*, a decided success even in a commercial part of view, can hardly separate its fate entirely from that of the rest of the concern."

THE ITALIAN CAUSE: ITS HISTORY AND ITS HOPES. Italy's Appeal to a Free Nation.—Chapman and Hall.

THIS production, which is dedicated to Count Cavour, is among the best written works of the time on the important subject of which it treats. It proceeds upon the assumption that the Italian question was not, and could not be settled by the agreement between the Emperors at Villa Franca. Neither will the writer believe that in the final settlement of Italian affairs the Emperor Napoleon could ever be a party to a state of things under which Austrian influence and Austrian intervention might still coerce to despotism the Italian states. He takes, of course, altogether the side of Sardinia; and contends that the recent war was commenced not for any purpose of territorial change, but for the express purpose of repelling an invasion of Sardinia, and that its great end would be incomplete if it left undisturbed that system by which Austria, in defiance of the spirit, if not the letter of the treaty of Vienna, had established a cruel and oppressive tyranny over three-fourths of Italy.

So rapid are the changes now taking place that books on the Italian question can scarcely be written fast enough to be right, up to the moment of publication. Much of the author's argument has been anticipated by recent events, and the solution dim to him is now becoming clear to us. The view he takes of the position of Napoleon III. is peculiar. Englishmen, he truly states, can make the greatness and happiness of England independent of the personal character of the sovereign, and establish her prosperity upon a national basis; but Frenchmen, he further states, have seen reason to declare their free and uncoerced opinion, that the time for a dictatorship in France is not yet passed. The supreme power of Louis Napoleon, he adds, results from the choice of the people, who have as much right to confer it upon one individual as they have upon a Parliament. And while it is his opinion that no virtue in the administration of absolute power can or ought to reconcile us to its possession by one individual, still we should remember that there may be periods in a nation's history in which her destiny or even her will can only be carried out by one strong mind directing all her resources; and he reminds us that one of our philosopher-poets indulged the dream, that in the progress of civilisation we might be able to discover a mode of Government, in which, under the influence of opinion, one enlightened individual wielding absolute power, might best represent in his acts the will of the community at large.

These considerations go deep into the question that now agitates so many countries; the solution rests with eventualities beyond human control.

The author thinks, what we may be permitted in the present aspect of things to doubt, that the whole Italian question must needs be submitted to the opinion of a European congress, or perhaps a new, or renewed war. Such gloomy forebodings are about to vanish. Joy cometh with the morning. He is able, however, to dispose with ease of the claims of Austria under the treaty of Vienna. Her voluntary cession of Lombardy, for instance, deprives her of all title under any treaty-right to that province; but supposing differences to interrupt the conclusion of peace upon the

terms of the Villa Franca arrangement, it ought, he contends, to be distinctly understood that her claim to hold Venetia under that treaty is equally destroyed. No doubt Austria herself sees that dilemma, for lately she has shown a disposition to withdraw her cession of Lombardy, on the ground that the Duchies have not been surrendered to their respective princes. What follows, we quote *in extenso*.

"Those who cannot comprehend the motives which induced the French Emperor, in the moment of apparent victory, to stay his conquering hand, endeavour to find in the designs which they attribute to a personage whom they invest with more than the mystery of romance, reasons for a conduct which appears inexplicable. They solve that which they call the riddle of the sphinx, by assuming that Louis Napoleon assented to peace because it forwarded some secret plans of universal conquest.

"Those who have read the observations contained in the preceding pages upon the German confederation, and upon the character and objects of the French Emperor, will be able to assign very different and more probable motives for the course which he pursued.

"When Louis Napoleon, on his accession, announced to Europe that the empire was peace, he did not mean that France, under Imperial Government, would never go to war; but he did mean that the third empire of a Napoleon was to avoid the mistakes of the first, and that his throne in France was not to be maintained by movements that would plunge Europe into a general revolutionary struggle.

"The policy of the first Napoleon, forced perhaps upon him by his position as the child and champion of the revolution, was one of war. The empire inherited the propagandism of the republic. The war of opinion soon became one of conquest and aggression. Ancient dynasties were destroyed, and old landmarks disturbed, not to give freedom to oppressed nations, but to find thrones for the relatives of Napoleon, and to establish French influence by bringing reluctant nations under the yoke.

"That policy, if it could be called such, of universal war, of territorial conquest, of family aggrandisement, the present emperor believes it to be his destiny to avoid. His mission is a peaceful one—to assert the influence of Napoleon's throne without Napoleon's wars.

"Had his troops once passed the Mincio, he stood upon the threshold of a departure from the wise and enlightened policy he had thus laid down. Failing (to our shame be it spoken) in securing the co-operation of England, he had, before the war commenced, endeavoured to employ an understanding with Russia for the purpose of keeping the German States neutral in its progress. This was done, not in the belief that it would be necessary for Russia to strike a blow, but that the mere fact of the co-operation of Russia being secured would in itself compel the neutrality of Germany.

"In accordance with this understanding, the manifesto of the Russian cabinet was issued. It failed in its effect. It is impossible to know what communications passed between the French Emperor and the Russian court. It may be that Russia refused to coerce Germany to neutrality. It is far more probable that Louis Napoleon did not desire such an intervention.

"From whatever cause it proceeded, it is quite plain that when Napoleon led his victorious army to the walls of Vienna, he had no assurance of the continuance of German neutrality. The moment he attacked the Quadrilateral he must have been prepared for some movement that might have brought him in collision with the whole of Germany. What would have been the result? Exactly that which he has pledged himself to avoid—a general revolutionary war. Hungary in arms to shake off the Austrian yoke! Germany in arms against France. France would have been driven in self-defence to excite and stimulate the insurrectionary spirit in every German State; no one would answer for or control the passions that would have been excited; no one could tell what dynasties must fall, or what new ones be created. France would probably have marched on Prussia's Rhenish provinces. The enemies of the Emperor would have said that all they predicted of his designs was fulfilled. The national feelings of Europe would have been stirred against him, and, in spite of himself, he would have been forced into that career of conquest and aggression in which the first Napoleon fell, and which he had laid it down as the whole policy of his life and his empire to avoid."

"The very day after the above sentences were written by one who had watched from a far off distance the Emperor's career, the Emperor himself was thus stating to the French legislature the reasons which influenced his retirement from the war:—

"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in

"These were the considerations which influenced the French Emperor to accede to the compromise of Villa Franca. This yielding to them is but a proof of the firmness with which he adheres to the policy of peace and moderation, which he believes to be the destiny of his reign, as that of his great predecessor was violent and universal war."

The reader will recognise the above reasoning as sound, as well as eloquently expressed; and be induced probably to read the entire volume.

TRAVELS IN GREECE AND RUSSIA, with an Excursion to Crete. By Bayard Taylor.—Sampson Low, Son and Co.

WE always take up a work of Mr. Bayard Taylor with delight, expectant of the pleasure we shall derive from its perusal. Wisely considering that we may learn enough of the history of Greece elsewhere, Mr. Taylor confines himself to considering the physical aspects of the country. In relation to Russia his views are unfortunately limited to external observation, from his want of acquaintance with the language. There are some pleasant reminiscences of Byron in one of the chapters on Greece, and much that reflects credit on our traveller's taste, whose appreciation of the poetical is sensitively accurate. He is an enthusiast, however, in favour of Byron, and rather snubs Wordsworth and Pollok. Wherefore the two latter should be associated we hardly know. Here are some of the reminiscences to which we have referred:—

"Although fifty years have elapsed since Byron first visited Greece, his connexion with the later struggle for independence has kept alive some memories even of that earlier period. No foreign name is so well known to the Greeks as that of *Veeron* (as they pronounce it); his portrait always has a prominent place in the Pantheon of the Liberators. Mrs. Black, to whom he sang "*Zoe mon, sis Agapo!*" still lives at Piræus, and has transmitted her charms to a lovely Greco-Scottish daughter; and *Mayrordato*, his friend and ally, though blind and octogenary, was living at the time of my visit. I knew the physician who attended him at Missolonghi—the same in whose arms *Ottfried Muller* breathed his last. Mr. Finlay, the historian of *Medieval Greece*, knew him both at Cephalonia and at Missolonghi, and related to me the circumstances under which he contracted his fatal illness. Some of the particulars were new to me; and as Mr. Finlay informed me that portions of his statement had already been published, I feel no hesitation in repeating them here.

"It is well known that after Byron reached Missolonghi, he was greatly annoyed and perplexed by the turbulent horde of half-robbers among whom he was thrown—a set of jealous, clamorous, undisciplined rogues, who were less zealous in the cause of Grecian freedom than in their endeavours to get a share of the poet's money. Ambitious to achieve some military distinction, and at the same time accomplish something for Greece, he enrolled a company of *Suliot*es under his own immediate command, and commenced a strict course of discipline. [Byron's helmet, with his crest, and the motto

front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flanks by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

"Nevertheless the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

"If I have stopped it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but for the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardour of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble illusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country might be endangered I concluded peace.

"Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave, and well organised. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion, her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the Sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the imperious want of salutary reforms.

"Thus, after our having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe."

It may well be amongst his proudest boasts, that against the mind of Europe, influenced by an almost insane dread of the ambition imputed to him, he engaged in a war which, at all events, saved Sardinia from destruction.

"The influence of France and the tranquillity of Europe, are the watchwords of the empire of the third Napoleon."

"*Crede Biron*," is now in the possession of Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, who received it from Count Gamba. It is so small that few men could be found whose heads could be put into it. He was very punctual in his attendance at the drill, and disregarded a proper protection from the weather, fearing that an appearance of effeminacy would weaken his influence over his men.

"Mr. Finlay, then a youngardent Philhellene, was sent with dispatches from Athens to Missolonghi, about the close of March, 1824. After remaining a few days he prepared to return; but heavy rains had swollen the river Achelous, and he was obliged to delay his departure. His plan was to cross the Gulf of Corinth in a small boat, so as to avoid the risk of being captured by the Turks at Lepanto, and then push on eastward through the defiles of the Achaian mountains. One morning, at last, the weather seemed better, and he set out. Riding eastward over the plain, towards the Achelous, he met Byron on horseback. The latter turned and rode along with him for two or three miles, conversing on the prospects of the cause. Finally, Byron said: "You'd better turn back; the river is still too high." "I think not," said Mr. Finlay; "but, at least, I'll try it." "You'll be wet to the skin, at any rate," urged Byron, pointing to a heavy black cloud, which was rapidly approaching. "You will be wet, not I," Mr. Finlay answered, whereupon Byron saying: "I'll see to that," turned his horse, and galloped back towards the town.

"In a few minutes, however, the cloud broke, and the rain fell in torrents. Byron's house was at the western end of Missolonghi, so that, in order to avoid the breakneck streets, he was in the habit of crossing the harbour in a boat, and mounting his horse outside the eastern wall. On this occasion, he reached the boat in a dripping state, and, being obliged to sit still during the passage, received a violent chill, which was followed by an attack of fever. Mr. Finlay, finding the river still too high, returned to Missolonghi, where he was obliged to wait two days longer. Byron then lay upon the bed from which he never arose. "One evening," related Mr. F., "he said to Col. Stanhope and the rest of us, 'Well, I expected something to happen this year. It's all owing to the old witch.' We asked for an explanation. 'When I was a boy,' said he, 'an old woman, who told my fortune, predicted that four particular years would be dangerous to me. Three times her prediction has come true; and now this is the fourth year she named. So you see, it won't do to laugh at the witches.' He said this in a gay, jesting voice, and seemed to have no idea that his illness would prove fatal. Indeed, none of us considered him in a dangerous condition at that time."

"During his first visit to Greece, Byron resided for several months at Athens, and every fair or inspiring feature of the illustrious region was familiar to him. Two points seem to have especially attracted him—the ancient fortress of Phyle, in the defile of Parnes, through which passed one of the roads into Bœotia, and the sunset view from the Propylæe, or pillared entrance at the western end of the Acropolis. The latter is frequently called "Byron's View," by the English, and no poet's name was ever associated with a lovelier landscape. Seated on a block of marble opposite the main entrance, which steeply climbs the slope, you look down between the rows of fluted Doric columns, to the Hill of the Nymphs, rising opposite, across the valley of the Cephissus, twinkling with olives and vines, over the barren ridge of Corydallus, the mountains of Salamis and Megara, and away to the phantom hills of the Peloponnesus, whose bases are cut by the azure arc of the Saronic Gulf. Here was written the often quoted description of a Grecian sunset, commencing:

"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Mœrea's hills the setting sun—"

and every feature of the picture is correct. In the south, you see Egina, crowned by the Panhellenic temple of Jupiter, Hydra, and Poros; while the "Delphian cliff" on the west, behind which the still triumphant god sinks to rest, though hidden from sight by a spur of Parnes, is nevertheless visible from the sides of Hymettus.

"To me, this view had an indescribable charm. Apart from the magic of its immortal associations, it is drawn and coloured with that exquisite artistic feeling, which seems to be a characteristic of Nature in Greece, and therefore takes away from the almost despairing wonder with which we should otherwise contemplate her perfect temples. We the more easily comprehend why proportion should have been an inborn faculty of the Grecian mind—why the laws of form, with all their elusive secrets, should have been so thoroughly mastered. The studied irregularity of the Parthenon, the result of which is absolute symmetry, was never attained by mathematical calculation. It sprang from the inspired sagacity of a brain so exquisitely educated to order,

that it could give birth to no imperfect conception. Ictinus caught the magic secret (which all Apostles of the Good Time Coming would do well to learn), that nature abhors exact mathematical arrangement—that true order and harmony lie in a departure from it. By violating the apparent law, the genuine law was found."

This is a long extract, and we might multiply many such from this charming book. The very names of the subjects, Parnassus, Thessaly, Argolis, Arcadia, and such like, command associations which to the mind, among its treasures of the beautiful, are joys for ever. Satisfactory, however, as Nature is, man is still deficient, and inflicts and suffers many abuses. But he is deficient also in the means of redress—at least, that is the excuse made by modern Greeks. They hold that they are not responsible for their condition, inasmuch as the great powers have taken away from them Crete, Chios, Epirus, and Thessaly. Our traveller justly objected that, while they talked of poverty, they spent more upon their court, proportionately, than any country in Europe; but they justified themselves on the ground that a throne necessarily implied a large expenditure; and, democratic as they were, their pride stimulated them to make it.

Let us pass on to the Russian dependencies. It appeared to Mr. Taylor that the Poles are fast acquiescing in the rule of the Czar Alexander II., who, they say, has made many changes for the better. He was interested to hear that Longfellow's poems had been published in the Polish language at Lublin, a large city about a hundred miles south-east of Warsaw. The distinguished Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz, is a great admirer of Emerson, whom he frequently cites in his prose writings. The Emperor Alexander has recently authorised the publication of the collected works of Mickiewicz (with the exception of some political papers) at Warsaw for the benefit of the poet's family, and has also permitted contributions to be taken for the same purpose. The volume also contains copious details of Moscow, which are very interesting. We are gratified in recording Mr. Taylor's conviction that, thanks to the railroads, the cause of freedom is looking up in Russia.

ECSTATICS OF GENIUS. By J. W. Jackson.—A. Hall, Virtue, & Co.

A curious book, and a bold. The writer confessedly selects for his subjects those heroes and events which biography and history in general ignore. For his own part, he hates "a dead piece of state-machinery that goes by clock-work," and refuses to believe in "an impossible combination of wild enthusiasm with cold-hearted hypocrisy." But he accepts at once the "vitalised enthusiast, whose electrical sympathies render him irresistible with all generous spirits." He would recognise the heroic in others and himself. Earth's master-spirits have frequently been "obviously ecstasies, that is, they were clairvoyants or seers." This is a fact, he tells us, that has been overlooked: and most are ignorant of all that pertains to it. Hence, we have been too often led into false estimates of individuals, and of the higher phases of development.

Instances of lucid vision are, in history, numerous and varied. Mr. Jackson commences with Pythagoras, whom he thus introduces to his reader:—

"Compared with Asia, that birth-place of man and cradle of civilisation, that mother of knowledge and nurse of art, Europe, with all the splendour of her classic traditions and the magnitude and importance of her subsequent history, seems but a young and morally dependent colony. Our antiquity may be venerable to the Occident, but it is a thing of yesterday to the Orient. When we talk of our 'ancients,' the Brahmin smiles in pity, and the Persian sneers with ill-disguised contempt. They were old when we were young; they are the originals of which we are the copies. Ethnology and philology have shown us the quarry whence we were hewn. From the teeming plains of India and Iran came those bands of primeval emigrants, to whom the West owes alike its culture and its power, its intellectual activity and its political supremacy. We, too, though afar off and at many removes, are 'children of the sun,' albeit we have followed our radiant sire, as worshippers of his vesper glory rather than his matin splendour. We are the descendants of Asia's noblest nations, and the inheritors alike of their grandest ideas and their purest blood. Let us not, then, despise our venerable mother in

the hour of her decrepitude. To the East we owe our lineage and language, our religion and philosophy. The Druid in his grove and the Papal priest at his altar equally exhibit the pliant acquiescence of European faith, in its uninquiring submission to Asiatic apostleship; while a more extensive study of Sanscrit literature has shown us that the Grecian schools, from the earliest Eleatics to the latest Alexandrians, were little other than the reflected light of Asian intellect. In none, however, is his so strongly marked as in that of Pythagoras, whose principles were so obvious an Eastern transcript, that their relationship is unmistakable. He taught transmigration as a doctrine, and enforced vegetarianism as a practice. Returning from long years of studious travel, which is said to have extended from India to Britain, he brought to his great work a mind suffused with all the higher elements of Oriental theosophy, and looms out upon us, through the mists of tradition, rather in the semblance of a Brahminical or Buddhistic mediator, the subject of interior illumination, with its visional inspirations, than a Grecian sage, with ideas limited by the range of his logical faculties, and conceptions regulated by the exercise of his judgment. Regarded, indeed, by his followers as of divine descent, he seems to have not wholly disclaimed the position and attributes of an incarnation. Mystical in his teachings and miraculous in his operations, he spoke from and to the supersensuous sphere, and hence required a prepared audience, "fit though few," as the capable recipients of his transcendental tuition."

So much will serve to show that we are dealing with a penman well practised in his caligraphy, and not to be scorned, however singular in his manner. Further on, he acknowledges that modern inductive philosophy has a firm though low foundation, in fact. He well paints the myth which we have learned to mistake for Pythagoras. He recognises him as a travelling philosopher and an accomplished scholar; a saint and a sage, a priest and a poet, in one august personage, who sought to correct the domination of intellect over the moral nature. We have in him an Oriental, a primitive, spirit in an Hellenic form. But the democratic nature of Greek institutions baffled his efforts. Failing to found a religion, he originated a school. However, "the gifted Samian was a lucid, not an occasional crisis, but a permanent seer." Mr. Jackson believes in what the Germans call "*dopple gangers*," and, therefore, that Pythagoras may possibly have lectured in two places at one time, and have cultivated the habit and power of liberating "the nervo-vital power, by which the *eidolon* is projected forth on the magic mirror of nature."

Socrates next engages his attention, whose claims to seerdom are not only asserted, but those also of Lord Bacon. The *Novum Organum* is painted as a prophecy, in which each sentence is an oracle.

"What is prophecy if it be not a precognition of coming events, and who then shall deny to Francis Bacon the gift of seerdom? Poet and philosopher, sage and seer, has not all human culture ever commenced with such grand humanitarian spirits, who could embrace both these characters, whose vast circuit of being comprehended at least thus much of perfected manhood? Did not the first lawgivers propound their authoritative edicts in rhythmical cadences, and what were the primal creeds of men but deductions of after generations from those revelations of the celestial in which the anthems and other productions of early bards abounded? The weak and unauthorised separation of sage and seer is a poor after-thought, to which the colossal minds of the first ages, of whose cyclopean remains in the moral world our existing beliefs are but fragmentary remnants, would never have condescended. They valued the man in his integrity, and esteemed oneness in the work and *entirety* in the author as a needful accompaniment of all true greatness, without which to predicate perpetuity of any human production were the vainest of fancies."

Coleridge, too, Mr. Jackson adds to the Socratic category. His third instance is Josephus, which he introduces with some eloquent remarks on the mission of the Jews. He dwells largely on his Essenic life, and that of the sect that formed what he calls the "holy academy, which, in the predominance of hypocrisy and decline of faith, sought refuge from the profanity of men in the purity of the desert, and there, despite the profligate degeneracy of an untoward generation, endeavoured to maintain somewhat of the fiery zeal and fervent piety of the elder prophets." But, in all respects, he was their inferior. "Born too late for the high and holy office of sacred prophecy, he

fulfilled the inferior demands of profane vaticination."

Apollonius Tyanæus, Mahomet, Joan of Arc, Ignatius Loyola, George Fox, Sir Isaac Newton and Swedenborg have each a separate essay, all tending to illustrate the same ideas, and possessing merit as literary compositions. Three others then follow under the title of "Modern Ecstasies." These are Mrs. Buchan, Joseph Smith, and Schamyl. That on the Mormon leader is well worth perusal. The conclusion to which it arrives lies very close to a philosophic estimate. These modern instances prove, in the writer's opinion, that the spiritual atmosphere is electrically charged, and that a theological storm is impending. The following passage, which will be found in the essay on Joan of Arc, is the summing up of the whole matter:—

"That such beings are common it would be too much to say; but that they are far less rare than is usually supposed we are fully justified in asserting. Unsusited, however, to ages of routine, these marvellously-endowed beings generally remain in a state of latent passivity; their peculiar powers, in most cases, continuing, from want of duly evocative influences, in a merely germinal state. Of old, such were usually devoted to the service of the altar, and, as Pythia at Delphi, Druid priestesses and Scandinavian alrunes, held a recognised position of trust and honour, in which their peculiar gifts were duly cultivated and then provided with fitting opportunity for manifestation. At a period still more remote, the prophetic faculty of these ecstatic females gave them both authority and renown as sibyls; while, in more recent times, they have in the Roman communion frequently attained to the distinction of canonization, and often shown forth among the most eminent saints. In all periods except the present, by which we mean the era of inductive science, these wondrously-gifted individuals were permitted, and even encouraged, to follow the proclivities of their nature; and, in virtue of this, their free development not only attained to a more vigorous expansion, but often became motor forces of considerable importance in the general working of society. We, however, in the full enlightenment of a utilitarian age, consider them as of value principally for the purpose of supplying recruits to our lunatic asylums. Occasionally escaping this, they become important adjuncts to a revivalist camp-meeting; or still more rarely attain to the doubtful pre-eminence of quasi-religious founders, followed only by a few rampant fanatics, while thoroughly despised by the many, and at best pitied as devout but misled maniacs by the benevolent and enlightened few. From this degradation, however, true science is now beginning to rescue them with as yet but an imperfect appreciation, we fear, of their true position in the scale of moral being. A mesmeric clairvoyant is but an indifferent succedaneum for an ancient sibyl, to whom indeed even a veritable Seeress of Prevorst, though portrayed in the affectionate pages of Kerner, seems rather like a scientific curiosity than a legitimate successor. Fear not, however, O ye mysteriously-gifted daughters of this sacred sisterhood! Ages of hard unbelief, of unfeeling scepticism, of ignorant doubt, and of shallow philosophy, are but the necessary reaction after periods in which dogmatic credulity has run riot and reverent devotion has sunk into grovelling superstition. The sunshine and the cloud, the calm and the tempest, are alike of nature's production. "The eclipse of faith" has passed its maximum, and, though still involved in its penumbra, the rapidly retreating and diminishing shadows proclaim that the returning light of cloudless day is at hand. Ecstasy will yet be recognised as a condition of being to which genius is an approximation, and the seer and the seeress will then, like the poet and the artist, have their rightful place assigned them in the great hierarchy of human intelligencies. Among such the fair dreamer of Domremy, the heroic Joan of Arc, will hold no undistinguished position. Her high-toned patriotism, her lofty devotion, her unwavering faith, her fearless courage, and her indomitable energy, placed as they are in the foreground of a picture so historically important, cannot fail to secure her the favourable notice of an enlightened posterity to the remotest ages of civilisation. She is a heroine, without the notice of whose glorious deeds the annals of France can never be written. As the champion of her country, she is an instance of lucidity, too important to be overlooked, too authentic to be doubted. As a divining nun, or a village prophetess, she might and would have been treated with contempt by the pretentious conceit of a philosophy which, while lauding the *Novum Organum*, yet decides every important question by an *a priori* doctrine of probability. But as a seeress, verifying her own predictions by leading armies to victory; as a sibyl, whose magic words converted defeat into triumph; as a pythoness, bounding from

the tripod to give confidence to kings and courage to generals; as a prophetess, in short, whose words of mighty import were converted as by a celestial thaumaturgy into unhopèd-for facts which have influenced events through all succeeding centuries, the Maid of Orleans must descend to coming time as a magnificent and indubitable example of spontaneous clairvoyance, grandly demonstrating its presence on the great theatre of the world, and affording a verification of its reality by the lasting modifications which it has induced on the destiny of Europe and, through it, of mankind."

After this extract, the competent reader may perceive for himself that this little work will probably repay perusal.

SERIALS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW (No. XXXII.) contains a variety of excellent articles, commencing with one on "Militia Forces," in which the subject is treated at great length. It is the writer's opinion that, having studied the question fully, this country is in danger. We are not left, however, without an alternative. Either the Papacy, or Protestant Britain must advance. "Whilst with us," says the reviewer "the Liberals in politics, and the Protestants in religion, are becoming more and more disunited, there are signs in the Catholic Church of an intensity and unity of efforts to regain supremacy over the minds of men which may lead to desperate measures in those rulers who rely on this Church for support. Before long either England's progress in liberal institutions and political reform will diminish, or military and bureaucratic absolutism in its alliance with priestcraft must lose its hold of the populations of the Continent. The more science extends the intercourse of nations, the more difficult it becomes for incompatible political principles to co-exist." A capital paper on Rousseau follows; and one still more important on "Spiritual Freedom," in which Mr. John Stuart Mill and the Chevalier Bunsen are criticised, in relation to the signs of the times. The paper is, in fact, of such supreme excellence that it deserves to be printed in letters of gold. The entire question of Infallibility is thoroughly sifted, both in its Catholic and Protestant aspects. Another article on Italian poetry gives a biographical account of the modern poets, who have illustrated the religious and political aspects of that new-born country:—Manzoni, Leopardi, Silvio Pellico, Ugo Foscolo, Marchetti, Mammiani, Berchet, Giusti, Grossi, Aleardi, Tomaseo, Carrel, Perticari, Carcano, Cantu, and others; many of whom are new to the English reader. In another article the merits of Garibaldi are set forth with due emphasis. There are also intelligent essays on the physical geography of the Atlantic ocean; on Bonapartism in Italy, and on Tennyson's Idylls. Equally good are the theological and philosophical portions of the general literary notices; and altogether this is a first-rate number.

NATIONAL REVIEW (No. XVIII.) contains articles on Canning—a fair, but rather too partial, appreciation of that statesman; on the Tenerife Astronomical Expedition, which from the heroic exertions used and the discoveries recorded, is of great interest; on Lennox's Journal in Turkey and Greece, which selects some of the best passages of the book; on Royer Collard, who was well known thirty years ago as a leading philosopher and statesman of France, and of whom a knowledge is now judiciously revived; on Tennyson's Idylls; and on the Navy—its want of Men; on Tudor Legislation, in which both sides of the character of Henry VIII. are displayed; on the Poetry of the Old Testament; and on John Stuart Mill, whose style and logic are wisely praised, but whose merits as an influential and deep thinker are immoderately overrated.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW (No. XXXI.)—The number, among other things, contains a severe reprimand to Mr. Cole, the biographer of Mr. Charles Keane, which ought to convince both that they have disgraced themselves by the publication that has been so generally condemned. This periodical always has an article on the drama; a *resumé* of its quarterly doings. It is not very smart, far from full, and sometimes incorrect. The number is not remarkable for brilliancy.

BLACKWOOD (No. DXXVIII.) commences with the second part of Captain Spoke's Journal, containing his discovery of the Victoria Nyanza, the supposed source of the Nile; a continuation of "Horse-dealing in Syria;" and Part VIII. of the "Luck of Ladysmede." The Alpine Club flourish in an article on "Mountaineering;" and Sir William Hamilton's theories are analysed in a long metaphysical article, which is not without merit.

FRASER (No. LX.) also commences metaphysically, "Bacon's Doctrine of Forms" being the argument. Mr. Kelghtley contributes a paper on "The Life of Edmund Spenser," and Mr. Chorley another on "The National Drama of Spain." "Holmby

House," and "Sword and Gown," are continued. Of the political article we say enough when we state that the writer holds that "the Italians are masters of the position."

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE (No. CCCXXII.) has, like all other journals now-a-days, its fair proportion of metaphysics. John Stuart Mill and Christian Ethics leads off the number. The Italian question is also treated; but there is a general want of interest in the articles of the month.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW (No. VIII.) contains eight articles of various interest and contrasted in subject. "Rifled Arms" and "Idealistic Novelists" lie side by side; "Shelley," and "Growing our own Silk." The critic defends the poet with much ability. The merits of the number are of the average kind.

TITAN (No. CLXXV.) generally contains a good article or two, and the rests consists of compiled matter. "Pathological Love" is the leading subject, treated "in its English aspect." Fragments of "the Table-Round" possess interest; and the number will prove generally amusing.

ECLECTIC, has an article illustrative of Tennyson, on King Arthur and his table; but Abelard and Heloise have the *premier pas* in the October number and are appropriated followed by "Protestantism in Austria." Mrs. Howitt contributes a second series of "Sun Pictures," which continue to be interesting. The opinions of the editor are liberal on the question of a new translation of the Scriptures. Reasonably enough, he desires that our version should be corrected where inaccurate.

LONDON REVIEW (No. XXV.) contains ten articles, one, of course, on Tennyson; others on Architecture, Miracles, Social Science, Life Assurance Institutions, Romish Theory of Development, Small Farming, and Parliament. There is also a good review of Milburn's "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life." The literary notices are discriminating.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL (No. XX.) abounds in topics, some of them of evident utility. Cottage habitations, and some points of social science are ably treated. The life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli is continued. The cause of the needle-women is warmly advocated.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS (No. VII.) continues its tale of "Hopes and Fears," and indulges in some remarks on Mr. Gladstone's Homer, which are well expressed, though not well timed—the argument being rather overdue. An article on "Actors off the Stage" is also a sensible piece of gossip, principally concerning Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris. The political articles are, as usual, one-sided and impracticable.

JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE. Edited by Forbes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L. (No. XVI.)—As usual, this number contains some most instructive articles; one, "On the Psychology of Kant," is an elaborate essay; and that on the "Æsthetics of Suicide" is curious. The subject of hysteria and the Belfast revivals is also properly treated.

LE FOLLET presents the usual four engravings and amount of letter-press. We have found more than one amusing article.

ONCE A WEEK (Part III.) deserves the highest commendation. Its articles and engravings are excellent.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE (III.) abounds in useful suggestions.

LADIES' TREASURY (No. XXXII.) has many good essays and pleasing pictures.

CASELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY (Part VII.) Illustrated Family Paper (Part V.) and Illustrated Family Bible (Part V.) maintain severally their character for careful selection, printing and engraving.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE (Part XLIII.)—This part contains the conclusion of "Macbeth," and the title-page of "Antony and Cleopatra." Some of the illustrations to "Macbeth" are very clever as artistic productions, but have little originality of conception as illustrating the two chief characters. The death of Cleopatra is a very elaborate and fine wood-cut.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY, (Part VII.) likewise very meritoriously maintains its reputation.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA (Part IV.) progresses admirably, and furnishes a fund of knowledge concerning the Arts and Sciences. The alphabetical arrangements conduct the reader to the consideration of Cotton.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS (No. VIII.) contains its usual complement of topics, treated with the usual tact.

MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS (No. V.) and Moore's Poetical Works (Part VII.) These copyright editions of beautiful productions do credit alike to the editors and the publishers.

THE VIRGINIANS (No. XXIV.) is concluded, and will sustain Mr. Thackeray's reputation.

PARENT'S CABINET OF AMUSEMENTS (No. XI.) is

well calculated to instruct and amuse the rising generation.

PLAIN OR RINGLETS (Part IV.) abounds still in sporting humour.

THORLEY'S FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1860 will continue justly to command the large circulation which it has hitherto enjoyed. It is now greatly enlarged.

GALLERY OF NATURE (Part XII.).—The Rev. Mr. Milner continues to cater with diligence and success for readers of intellect.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND (No. XLIV.) is embellished with portraits of Jno. Wesley, Paley, and Porteus, and advances the narrative to 1760, and the death of George the Second.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wait and Hope. By Jolin Edmund Reade. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

The Minister's Wooing. By H. Beecher Stowe. Illustrated by Phiz.

The Minister's Wooing. Popular Edition. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Ten Years of a Preacher's Life. Chapters from an Autobiography by W. H. Milburn. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

My Note Book; or, the Sayings and Doings of a London Physician. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

The Friend's Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

History of the War in Hungary, 1848 and 1849. J. W. Parker.

The Boke of the Pylgremage of the Soule. Translated from the French of Guillaume de Guillville. Edited by Katherine Isabella Cust. Basil Montague Pickering.

Mantiness. By John Brooks. James Blackwood.

An Inquiry into the Origin of Disease.

The Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir Bernard Burke. Longman, Green, and Co.

Handbook of the National Association. Longman, Green, and Co.

Extremes. By Emma Willshire Atkinson. 2 volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.

British Ferns. By Thomas Moore, F.L.S. Routledge, Warne, and Co.

The Convert of Massachusetts. J. H. and J. Parker.

The Combat of the Thirty. Chapman and Hall.

Mabel Owen. An Autobiography, in 2 volumes. T. C. Newby.

The Count de Pesbruck. By Henry Cooke. 2 vols. T. C. Newby.

The Law of Banking. Effingham Wilson.

The History of Friendly Societies. Routledge and Co.

Thorley's Farmers' Almanach, 1860. James Thorley.

SERIALS.

Blackwood's Magazine. No. 528. W. Blackwood and Son.

Fraser's Magazine. No. 358. J. W. Parker.

The Westminster Review. New Series. No. 32. J. Chapman.

Titan. No. 175. James Hogg and Sons.

The Eclectic (for October). Judd and Glass.

The New Quarterly Review. No. 3. Hardwicke.

Dublin University Magazine. No. 322. Hurst and Blackett.

The Universal Review. No. 8. W. H. Allen and Co.

The National Review. No. 18. Chapman and Hall.

The London Review. No. 25. Alexander Haylen.

Kingston's Magazine for Boys. Bosworth and Harrison.

Revue Britannique. No. 9.

Revue Independante (for October). W. Jeffs.

The Constitutional Press. No. 7. Saunders and Otley.

The Journal of Mental Science. No. 31. Longman, Green and Co.

The Journal of Psychological Medicine. No. 10. John Churchill.

The English Cyclopædia. Part IX. Bradbury and Evans.

Recreative Science. No. 3. Groombridge and Sons.

Lord Byron's Poetical Works. Parts VIII. and IX. John Murray.

The Art Journal (for October). No. 58. Hall, Virtue and Co.

The Englishwoman's Journal. No. 20. Piper, Stephenson, and Co.

The Gallery of Nature. Part XII. W. and R. Chambers.

Moore's National Aids. No. 5. Longman, Green, and Co.

The Ladies' Treasury. No. 32. Ward and Lock.

The Parents' Cabinet. No. 11. Smith, Elder, and Co.

La Follet. No. 157. Simpkin and Marshall.

The Virginians. No. 24. Bradbury and Evans.

Once a Week. Part III. Bradbury and Evans.

Popular History of England. No. 44. Bradbury and Evans.

Plain or Ringlets. Part IV. Bradbury and Evans.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part VII. Routledge, Warne, and Co.

Cassell's Natural History. Part VII. Petter, Galpin, and Co.

Cassell's Family Paper. Part XXII. Petter, Galpin, and Co.

Cassell's Family Bible. Part VI. Petter, Galpin, and Co.

The Christian Examiner. No. 215. E. T. Whitfield.

The Working Man's College Magazine. No. 9. Macmillan and Co.

Revue Internationale. (Aug. 1859.) Fowler, Paris.

COMMERCIAL.

MOVEMENTS OF BULLION.

THE trade in bullion has become one of the largest in point of value carried on by the country. The trade in cotton exceeds it. Last year we imported bullion to the value of £29,493,190, and exported to the value of £19,628,876, nearly £10,000,000, being added to the stock of the country. In the first eight months of the present year we have imported £26,702,568, and exported £26,347,033. Very little remains with us this year. The trade is one of transit, but the freight and the insurance and the commission of the agents who distribute it add to the wealth of the community, and make this transit trade now of great importance to the country.

Though little, comparatively, has remained with us this year, and there is not now as much in the Bank—£17,541,119—as at the beginning of the year, £18,967,100, yet the sum now remaining is large for the period of the year, and it is every day augmenting. It is so large, indeed, that the amount is complained of as indicating a want of enterprise in the country. In proportion the bullion at the Bank of France at present is still larger, nearly £24,000,000, of which the sum in the branch banks there is hard on £15,000,000, indicating, in comparison, much less enterprise in France than here. At the same time the sum in the Bank of France indicates that the resources of France are not much dilapidated, much less exhausted, by the late war. The quantity imported and exported shows how rapid is the movement of bullion; the quantity retained in the two banks is an evidence of general want of employment for it, just now, a subject that deserves some attention.

There is no doubt that the late war generating much uncertainty about politics, which still remains—for Central Italy, though in a most hopeful condition, is very unsettled—is one cause for a partial suspension of enterprise. It certainly tends to keep down the price of public securities and shares of all kinds, and prevents that perpetual tendency to rise, which attracts money into them and makes rejoicing on the Stock Exchange. But we believe, seeing by our own trade tables that there is no part of Europe where trade is very lively, that the excess of trade and speculation in 1857, which is still felt in straightened means and hard suspicion in every market, is a more potent cause for the slackness of enterprise than political events. All the trade necessary to supply the wants of the several populations is now very great—it is a very solid and substantial trade; but all kinds of speculative and doubtful enterprise is in abeyance. Speculation is still sick from excess, and will yet require time to restore it to strength.

We refer, however, to this extensive trade in bullion to remark that its very magnitude now requires that it should, like any and every other great trade, be free. There should not only be no restriction on bringing bullion in and sending it out, as there is happily none, greatly to the public advantage, but there should be no bounty or bias given to the use or disuse of the precious metals, or to use one in preference to the other. The people have long ago discarded the interference of Governments with their clothing, and generally with their food, which prescribed formerly what should be worn and what should be eaten and drunk—or, at least, which influenced the consumption of one thing in preference to another by discriminating duties; and people now want to get rid of the regulations which make gold in one country and silver in another especially in demand.

Merchants and mankind generally are willing to use either of these metals for money, as is most convenient, and, as the rule, will always prefer the cheapest. But Government steps in and will allow only gold to be used as money in England, and only silver in India, Holland, and some other countries. Politicians must have a standard for value, which itself is very varying, and there is no standard in nature but man's exertions. Wheat, beef, beans, barley, mutton, sugar, cloth, &c., &c., are continually exchanged for one another without the smallest interference from Government to determine the value of either, or inform people that they must buy and use one or the other. Gold and silver, though extremely useful, are less

essential to existence than food and clothing, yet Governments insist that men shall use only one of them for money; or, if they graciously condescend to allow poor human nature to use both, they fix a relation of value between them, and so are sure to banish one or the other from circulation.

This is a remnant of old prerogative. Government, in the barbarous ages, seized the power to regulate coinage that they might have a monopoly of the power to cheat the people; and they used their power to this purpose till the whole world found it a scandal. "Until a very modern period," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "Governments never scrupled, for the sake of robbing their creditors, to confer on all other debtors a licence to rob theirs, by the shallow and impudent artifice of lowering the standard." They have been compelled to abstain from "this least overt of all the modes of knavery," but they still retain the old power to prescribe what metal shall be used as money, and they exercise it. In consequence, gold has here an artificial value over and above its natural value, because it alone can be used as money: in India, from the same cause, silver has an artificial value over and above its natural value, and gold comes here to be stored up where it is not wanted, and only silver can be used there, where not enough of it can be got. If Governments were now to compel people to use woollens in one country and cottons in another they would be immediately denounced as meddlers; but they decree that only gold shall be used in one place as money and silver in another, and ignorance claps its hands with delight at the wisdom of establishing a standard of value.

Our fellow-subjects in India have long ago found out the inconvenience of the plan, and have remonstrated, unfortunately in vain, against it. The East India Company was too little under the influence of public opinion to heed remonstrances there or learn wisdom from it here. As yet her Majesty's Government in India is not wiser than its predecessor. Recently the native shroffs and merchants represented to the Government through the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta that it "would be desirable to introduce gold into India as a subsidiary currency, recognising the sovereign as equivalent to ten rupees;" and the Governor-General in council declined to accede to their request. In India, therefore, the people are not allowed to use gold even as a subsidiary currency. The poor Governor-General is afraid to entrust them with gold. He knows better than they how trade should be carried on, and therefore he will insist on their not using gold. For a great many years they have worn cottons: now they find that at certain times and in certain places woollens are preferable to cottons; and were the Governor-General to prohibit the use of woollens he would not be one atom more irrational than he is for prohibiting the use of gold as money, or than Government at home is for prohibiting the use of silver except as counters. In principle, meddling by Governments is decried—in practise, it is more than ever persisted in. Governments try to recompense themselves by new restrictions, or by pertinaciously retaining all that already exist, for the loss of those they have been compelled to give up. One obvious consequence of the regulations as to silver in India is to check the trade between it and Australia.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

THERE is a good demand for money, as there generally is at this period of the quarter, just before the dividends are paid; but it is only temporary. Terms are unaltered. Gold continues to flow in contrary to expectation, and the probability is, that after the dividends are paid money will be very easy. The news from Italy to-day, though extremely favourable to the liberal cause on the whole, is for the moment disquieting, and, continuing a check on enterprise, will keep the demand for money limited.

The funds have been without animation in the week, though the French Rentes are gradually becoming better, and as they are now influential, our market should improve. To-day the funds were flat—prices the same as yesterday. Consols at 95½ to 4. Business is very dull, and not much is expected till the dividends are paid. Railway and other shares are about as they were. Joint-stock Bank shares have improved.

The Bank returns show increased strength, though they begin to display the effects of the payments

now made on account of the Government. We sub-join the returns:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,500,930
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	17,025,930
Silver Bullion	.....
	£31,500,930

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,557,000
Reserve.....	3,736,083
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,528,088
Other Deposits.....	13,271,438
Seven Day and other Bills.....	909,000
	£40,998,215

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
Dated October 6, 1859.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95½	95½
Ditto Reduced	..	..
Ditto New	..	..
Bank Stock	220½	..
India	217	..
Exchequer Bills	23	27
Canada Government 6 per cent.	112	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	..	..
New South Wales Government 6 per cent.	110½	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	110	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	111	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	..	..
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	..	..
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	..	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	..	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	..	..
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	90	100
Caledonian	88½	89½
Eastern Counties	50½	50
East Lancashire	..	..
Great Northern	101½	103
Western	62	63½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	96*	96½
London and Blackwall	66	66
London and Brighton, and South Coast	112	113
London and North-Western	94½	94½
London and South-Western	93	94½
Midland	105½	105½
North British	59½	60½
North Staffordshire	4d	3½d
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	33
South-Eastern	75½	77½
South Wales	63½	72*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	..	1½m
Eastern Bengal	7d	1d
East Indian	100½	101
Great Indian Peninsula	98	97½
Madras	90	86
Scinde	19½	19½
Buffalo and Lake Huron	6½	5½
Grand Trunk of Canada	36	36
Great Western of Canada	13½	14½
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4½	5
Dutch Rhensch	4½d	4d
Eastern of France	27	27½
Great Luxembourg	7½	7½
Lombardo-Venetian	37½	37½
Northern of France	35	30½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	50	57
Paris and Orleans	21	21
Southern of France	23½	24
Western and North-Western of France	..	..

* ex. div.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.
There is nothing new. Orders continue to be numerous in the manufacturing districts, and business is both extensive and profitable. Perhaps the manufacturers of textile fabrics have been making as great profits within the last six months as ever they made; and the incomes of the middle classes, which have latterly increased very fast, go on increasing. From no quarter do complaints come, and to hear no complaint is a certain sign of general prosperity. Trade is now like agriculture, settled and regular, and what is true of it in one week will serve for the report the next.

The corn markets generally are firm but quiet. In Mark-lane to-day the show of foreign wheat was

large, but once more steady. Flour, too, was firm, with a good consumptive business. From all quarters the reports of the harvest, now generally finished, are favourable, though our crop of wheat will not be so large this year as last. It is of various qualities, and while some is very light some is extremely good. It is very satisfactory to know that the bulk of the subsistence of the people for the next year is assured.

The sales of sugar in the week have been small, and the prices remain about the same. Coffee has been sold in greater abundance, at improved prices. Tea has been dull, notwithstanding the dispute with China, which, probably, will not interrupt the trade.

A good deal of interest now attaches to tallow, which has been largely bought up in Russia, with a view to get a high price in our market. But the speculators will be deceived. The market is flat. So many substitutes for tallow are now found, that it will only be purchased at a certain price, and when the price rises above this people will not buy it. Speculators for a great rise are, therefore, sure to be defeated. Our whole trade is in a most satisfactory condition.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

An extraordinary meeting of the DARTMOUTH AND TORBAY COMPANY was held last week at Paignton, for the purpose of authorising the directors to borrow from time to time, on bond or mortgage, such sums as they might think fit, not exceeding in the whole £30,000. A formal resolution in accordance with the objects of the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The general meeting of the GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND COMPANY was held at Aberdeen on Saturday. The chairman said that the best test of the prosperity of the line was that they were enabled to propose a dividend at the rate of £5 9s. 1d. per cent. for the eleven months ending the 31st of July last on both the original and preference shares, or 5 per cent. for the full year.

The weekly traffic return of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA shows a decrease of £366.

The receipts of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY for the first half of September exhibit a decided improvement, the traffic amounting to 125,000 dollars and the receipts from the land department to 32,000 dollars.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the BAHIA AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 31st inst. The half-yearly guaranteed interest will be payable on the 14th inst.

The Earl of Besborough has resigned the chairmanship of the WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY. It is stated that the London portion of the board refused to confirm some act of the local committee, and in consequence, Lord Besborough declined to continue to act as their chairman.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA the directors' report was adopted. No dividend was declared, and a surplus of £8,167 was carried to the credit of the next half year's account. The chairman and the manager in Canada both spoke hopefully of the prospects of the company, after the severe trials it had lately been encountering. The competition of other lines resulted this half-year in a loss of £15,000, but the competition was now at an end, and there was now every reason to hope that it would not be revived. The cost of working this half-year had been £120,400; whereas in the corresponding half of 1856, when the company had fifty miles less to work, the cost was £164,000. An admirable traffic arrangement had been made with the Grand Trunk line, and competition would in future be avoided.

The twentieth half-yearly meeting of the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 28th instant, when a resolution will be submitted, authorising the directors to exercise the company's borrowing powers.

A general meeting of the OUDE RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 20th instant.

The first general meeting of the NUNEATON AND HINCKLEY RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 19th inst., at Hinckley. The first sod of the railway will subsequently be turned.

PORT OF LONDON.—Business during the past week has not been quite so active. The number of vessels announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 190; there were six from Ireland and 118 colliers; the entries outwards were 133, and those cleared 107, besides ten in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been six vessels, comprising one to Sydney, of 1,287 tons; one to Port Philip, of 1,465 tons; one to Launceston, of 495 tons; one to Swan River, of 290 tons; and two to New Zealand, of 1,584 tons. Total tonnage 5,121.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The prospectus of the East India Steam Navigation Company (limited) is issued, with a proposed capital of 120,000l., in 24,000 shares of 5l. each. The object is to send out steamers to navigate the inland rivers of India. It is promised that the first vessels shall be ready for shipment within five months.

Notice is given that a petition for the winding up of the Newcastle Commercial Banking Company is expected to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 17th inst.

At a special meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company Mr. Philip Twells was elected a director in the place of Mr. R. P. Prichard, deceased.

BRITISH MARITIME SUPREMACY.

The maritime supremacy of Great Britain, whether in peace or war, is a matter of the greatest importance to her people, involving, as it does, the very existence of the nation as a first-rate power, and as a home of liberty. No just or useful comparison can be instituted between England and any other country on the face of the globe; and if we claim for her the supremacy of the ocean, it is not with a view to aggression and wrong, but simply because such a supremacy is essential to her prosperity; we gain on the ocean what we lack in territorial dominion, and half our population, at least, may be said to find their employment and sustenance directly or indirectly from our supremacy of the seas. The ocean is to England what France is to the French, it is a part of our possessions, held by virtue of that providential decision which once swept French, Spanish, Dutch, and other national fleets from the seas. Possessed of naval supremacy without a rival now for more than fifty years, we find ourselves at last in a fair way of losing it. From some hitherto unexplained cause the French are gaining rapidly upon us in the number of their merchant seamen, and in the size and character of their war fleet. The French seamen, as we have repeatedly set forth in these columns, are all available for purposes of war, and are in fact trained to war; and it is equally well known that both the Russian and French Governments desire a mercantile marine not for the commercial enrichment of their subjects, but for the ostensible purpose of political aggrandisement, having learnt to their cost, in times past, that sailors can only be formed by long experience on the seas, and that soldiers and landsmen however well drilled and appointed, are useless for combats on the boisterous ocean. The mercantile navy of France is only a very secondary prop to the prosperity of the people, and, indeed, might be dispensed with altogether, without any material injury to the nation; but as a nursery for fighting men who can work guns upon the rolling decks of a man of war, it is highly serviceable, and every one of the seamen may be abstracted from peaceful pursuits and concentrated upon any ambitious project her rulers may devise. Not so, however, with Great Britain. Our mercantile marine, although numbering three times as many sailors as the French possess, is essential to our well-being, and even supposing that the seamen were all liable for war service, we dare not abstract them altogether from the pursuits of that commerce, which must be continued vigorously under all circumstances—and especially in war time, when the revenue needs every possible assistance and support—so that the French may probably possess as large an available force of seamen for war purposes as ourselves. Setting all matters of policy aside, the broad question we have to ask ourselves as a responsible people, both in Parliament, and out of Parliament, is this,—Are we making the best use of the many undoubted advantages we still possess for securing undisturbed our maritime supremacy? If we recognise the ocean as the Briton's providential birthright, are we prepared to sell that goodly heritage for the sake of a temporary and illusory peace? We dare not speak unadvisedly, or recommend evil that good may come; but if a great naval war were possible at the cost of money only, without any expenditure of precious lives, we should hail its appearance as the harbinger of good, and welcome gladly the thunder which should arouse us from the lethargic indifference and mental indolence which at present characterise us as a people.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle.*

FRENCH FISHERIES.—The herring fishery, one of the most productive branches of coasting industry in France, and which forms excellent scamen for the Imperial navy, has been most successful this year. The greater number of the boats employed in fishing on the coasts of Scotland and Yarmouth have returned with full cargoes.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Jacob Themans, St. George's-street, East, tobacconist.
John Brown, High-street, Hoxton, beerseller.
Charles Flegg, Great Yarmouth, milliner.
Thomas Hustler Pars, Newmarket St. Mary, grocer.
Thomas Benjamin Blocksidge, Birmingham, tobacco-nist.
Bassett Edward Leigh, Birmingham, merchant.
Thomas Wilson, Wickersley, Yorkshire, farmer.
David Alexander Inglis, Liverpool, commission agent.

Friday, October 7.

BANKRUPTS.

Alonzo Augustus Wildbore, Old-street, Middlesex, chemist.
David Goodman, Cardiff, watchmaker.
Thomas Tidswell, Nottingham, lace maker.
Craven Temple, Filey, Yorkshire, lodging-house keeper.
Charles Tabberer, Saltisford, Warwickshire, beer-seller.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Hugh Thomson, sen., Lesmahagow, miller.
John Dickson, Broom house, Blantyre, Lanarkshire, carter.
George Barclay, Palacerig, Dumbartonshire, farmer.

AMERICAN REPUTATION.—The repudiation case of the New York and New Haven Railway Company is still giving trouble in financial circles at New York. The public will remember that shortly after the Redpath and Robson frauds an analogous affair took place in America, of which Mr. Robert Schuyler was the hero. The course adopted, however, by the English and the American company was wholly different. The Great Northern Railway and also the Crystal Palace Company at once recognised their liability to meet the obligations which through their own laxity had been fraudulently issued to innocent parties; but the New York and New Haven Company, although it was their president that had been the delinquent, stoutly refused to admit any claim whatever. They took upon themselves to declare certain amounts of their stock to be fictitious, and other amounts to be genuine, and the injured holders could get no redress, since an appeal to the Common Law Courts resulted in confirming the course of the company. Lately, however, it has been discovered, not only that the directors had no positive knowledge of any kind to enable them to distinguish the regular from the irregular issues, but that the transfer books have been faulty for nine years past, and that it is impossible to specify which of the certificates created during that period can be pronounced genuine. Nevertheless, in the face of these things, they have persisted in dividing all available profits among such stockholders as they arbitrarily choose to acknowledge, and it is only within the past few weeks that they have been checked in their career. The Supreme Court has now pronounced their classification void, and has interdicted them from paying a dividend of 3 per cent., which they had declared for the 15th of August, to any persons who have become stockholders since 1850, and also from paying dividends hereafter to any class whatever until the whole difficulty shall have been adjusted, and the rights of all parties determined by a competent tribunal. It is not easy to conjecture the ground on which an exception is made with regard to the present dividend in favour of holders prior to 1850, but any judgment that will interrupt the directors in their high-handed proceedings must be regarded with satisfaction, since it recently appeared as if they were likely to carry the matter through with as much independence as if they represented some flourishing and irresponsible sovereign State such as Florida, Mississippi, or Michigan.

MONEY ORDERS.—The new regulations respecting money order offices came into operation on Saturday, and the distinction between minor and major offices is abolished from that date. Advices of money orders drawn on any office in the United Kingdom must now be transmitted direct to the paying office, and not sent through the London office. Applications for the alteration of the name of payee, or remitter of an order, may be made direct to the issuing postmaster, the remitter making the application in person, or, if by letter, enclosing an additional commission in postage stamps to the controller of the money order office in London. As regards orders drawn by or on offices in Scotland or Ireland, application must, for the present, continue to be made to the metropolitan office in which the order was drawn.

Colonel Reille has returned to Paris from St. Petersburg. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Alexander in reply to that which had been sent by the Emperor of the French.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

THE Queen has accepted a copy of Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher," in accordance with a desire expressed by Dr. Dick on his death bed.

The Duke of Cambridge has left St. James's Palace to join the shooting party assembled at Sir George Wombwell's seat in Yorkshire.—The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left Rumpenheim, the duchess's chateau, near Frankfurt, on a tour in Switzerland.

A journal published at Brest says that Vice-Admiral Fourichon is appointed to command the expedition to China, and that Rear-Admiral Page will be second in command. This, if true, indicates that the French naval force will be increased, as before stated, though since denied.

The annual distribution of Prizes at the London Mechanics' Institute, took place on Wednesday. Eight certificates were presented to members who had been successful competitors at the recent examination of the Society of Arts; and prizes of books were also given to several students for proficiency in writing, arithmetic, French and English Grammar, &c.

Nearly the whole of the houses from No. 17 in the Strand, occupied by Mr. Watts, the chemist, to Craven-street, as also portions of the Craven Hotel, have been pulled down for the purpose of improvements being made on the Craven estate. Craven-street will be widened by the removal of two houses. In a short time the houses leading up to Northumberland-street will be pulled down.

A letter from Marseilles, dated Saturday, says:—"The King of the Belgians continued, to-day, his visits to the different parts of the port and city, favoured by the most delightful weather. He will proceed from this place to Toulon, which he has never seen, and then take the road to Switzerland, stopping some days at his villa on the Lake of Como."

We understand that the Russian ambassadors, resident at the Courts of France, England, Austria, and Prussia, have received orders to repair to Warsaw, in order to confer with their sovereign, the Emperor of Russia, who will arrive at that capital on the 15th inst. The ambassadors are expected to reach Warsaw by the 17th.

At Banff, in Scotland, the Duke of Richmond, in addressing the farmers upon his estates, told them he would rather break stones on the street than do them injustice.

The Earl of Shrewsbury laid the foundation stone of a new water-tower and works in connection with the township of Tranmore, at Worrall. There was a large attendance, and the company afterwards dined together at the Rockferry Hotel, under the presidency of the noble earl.

The Bishop of St. Helena, Dr. Piers Claughton, will leave England in a few days for his diocese. The Bishop of Capetown, Dr. Gray, who has been mainly instrumental in procuring the erection of St. Helena into a separate see, is also about to return to the Cape Colony.

A terrible accident took place at Verona by the explosion of two large chests full of explosive cotton, in consequence of the neglect of the persons charged to seal and deposit them in a place of greater safety. Many persons were killed. The detonation was so great as to throw the whole city into a state of the utmost alarm; it being believed that, by accident, some mine of the fortress had exploded which had been prepared during the late war.

This week the marriage of the Hon. Edina Campbell, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. John Campbell, Lord Chancellor, and Baroness Stratheden, with the Rev. William Arthur Duckworth, M.A., son of Wm. Duckworth, of Orcheleigh Park, Hampshire, has been solemnised at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, Prince's-gate, Knightsbridge.

Marshal Canrobert made his entry into Nancy on Monday. Three triumphal arches were erected on the occasion; one above the Porte Stanislas, "To the Army of Italy;" the second at the entrance of the Porte Stanislas, "To the Third Corps d'Armée;" and the third at the end of the carriage, facing the Government Palace, "To Marshal Canrobert."

On Wednesday, the Countess of Ripon laid the foundation stone of a new Mechanics' Institute at Huddersfield. Lord Ripon, Sir J. W. Ramsden, and Sir John Bowring were among the principal speakers, and the proceedings were almost wholly confined to the moral and intellectual advantages to be derived from mechanics' institutions.

Since 1848 the expenditure on roads and canals in India has amounted to upwards of three millions sterling, in Ceylon to half-a-million.

On Monday week the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Stanhope, and Major McDonald arrived at Bingham, and at once proceeded to his lordship's estate for battue shooting. One hundred brace of birds and 215 hares were slaughtered the first day. On Monday evening their lordships were joined in this "sport" by the Duke of Cambridge.

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