

Anything which appears together before the first horizontal line should be grouped and segmented as an item.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SIXTH DIVISION OF the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1860, and all Policies effected before 15th November, 1858, will participate in that Division.

This dateline is separated from the other content by horizontal lines and should therefore be segmented as a separate item

RESULTS OF THE DIVISION OF PROFITS. Sums proposed for Assurances, Sums Assured, exclusive of Corresponding Annual Premiums, Claims by Death paid during the year.

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. 1,451,822 9 3

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS FROM 1846 TO 1857.

Table with 4 columns: Years ending 15th November, Amounts proposed for Assurance, Amounts of New Business, and New Premiums collected. Rows for years 1847-1857.

These adverts are all divided from one another by horizontal lines and should therefore be segmented as separate items

WILL THOMSON, Manager. H. JONES WILLIAMS, Secy.

LONDON: 82, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

- LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. By Mrs. GASKELL. New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. post 8vo, with Portraits and View of Haworth Parsonage, price 7s. 6d. cloth. EDWARDS'S PERSONAL ADVENTURES DURING THE INDIAN REBELLION. Post 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P. In Monthly Volumes, post 8vo, 3s. 6d. each, cloth extra. A COMPLETE LIBRARY EDITION OF HIS WORKS.—NEW VOLUME.

THE FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA, with INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF INDIA. By J. FORBES WATSON, A.M., M.D., F.C.S., &c., Bombay Army.

FOOD AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MAN. Embracing the result of many thousand observations, and an investigation, instituted by the Indian Government, into the nutritive value of all the chief articles employed for food.

MARY HOWITT'S NEW STORY, "TRUST AND TRIAL," from the Danish. Also now ready, 1 vol., with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES. A Novel. By Mrs. THOMSON. 8 vols. Hurst and Blackett, 15, Great Marlborough-street.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF THE ELDER DISRAELI. Now ready, Volume II. of the CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. Volume III., completing the Edition, will be published on November 1st.

THE CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS, THE QUARRELS OF AUTHORS, &c. &c. London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

TANCRÉD; OR, THE NEW CRUSADE. The Volumes already issued are, viz.—VENETIA, HENRIETTA TEMPLE, and LORD GEORGE BENTINCK—A BIOGRAPHY.

PERCY'S RELIQUÉS OF ANCIENT POETRY. HERBERT'S (GEORGE) PROSE AND POETICAL WORKS. GRAY'S, COLLIN'S, WHARTON'S, AND PARNELL'S POETICAL WORKS.

TASSO; FAIRFAX'S TRANSLATION. Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. With Notes, and a Life of Edward Fairfax. Illustrated by Corbould.

GOD MANIFEST: a Treatise on the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as Manifested in His Works, Word, and Personal Appearance; showing, also, how the Permission of Moral and Physical Evil is necessary to the Divine Attributes. By the Rev. O. PRESCOTT HILLER.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CCVIII. Advertisements for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher's by the 15th, and Bills for insertion by the 15th of October.

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TALES FROM "BLACKWOOD." No. VII. Price sixpence, containing A READING PARTY IN THE LONG VACATION. FATHER TOM AND THE POPE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for OCTOBER, 1858. No. XXVI. Price 6s. 6d. CONTENTS: WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? BY PIERRE-LOUIS CANTON.—PART XVII. ANIMAL HEAT. A PLEA FOR SIAM.

THE LIGHT ON THE HEARTH.—PART II. THE ATLANTIC WEDDING-RING. THE BALLAD POETRY OF SCOTLAND AND OF IRELAND. LORD CLYDE'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

DIVES AND LAZARUS; or, the Adventures of an Obscure Medical Man in a Low Neighbourhood. The Illustrative stories he has woven together have an unmistakable air of general truthfulness, and will be read with unflagging interest.—The Press.

GOD MANIFEST: a Treatise on the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as Manifested in His Works, Word, and Personal Appearance; showing, also, how the Permission of Moral and Physical Evil is necessary to the Divine Attributes. By the Rev. O. PRESCOTT HILLER.

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Frederick Guest Tomlin's Publisher 352 Strand

The Leader

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, MERCANTILE JOURNAL, AND RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BANKS RAILWAYS MINES SHIPPING &c

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Killarney, North Wales, Cork, &c. TICKETS, available for one month, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 15s. first class, 10s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—TICKETS to WINDERMERE, available for 2 days, or to Ulverston, Furness Abbey, or Conistone. Fares from Euston station, 10s. first class, 7s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—TICKETS to WINDERMERE, available for 2 days, or to Ulverston, Furness Abbey, or Conistone. Fares from Euston station, 10s. first class, 7s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to the ISLE of MAN, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 70s. first, and 50s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to the LANCASTHIRE WATERING-PLACES: Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, or Southport, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 60s. first class, 40s. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Sea-side Trips.—TICKETS to SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Fliley, Bridlington, or Harrogate, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston station, 50s. first, and 35s. second class; to Harrogate, 40s. first, and 25s. second class.

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VICTORIA and LEGAL and COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18, King William-street, City.

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sense of your own inferiority! But need you admit the truth of that unwelcome suspicion? He who has obtained the prize has undoubtedly manifested superior excellence in certain qualities of mind; he has shown that he has the power of acquiring and arranging knowledge, of recalling it readily, and of expressing it clearly and rapidly. But surely it does not necessarily follow that he is the most learned man, the deepest thinker, the most energetic actor, or that he is endowed in any degree with any of those transcendent gifts which confer fame and literature and art. Again, some have won the laurels for which you have wrestled, gentlemen, you have deserved your rewards, and you my sincere congratulations. But how affected by your success? Are you gratified, but already weary of the effort it has cost you to win it, and satisfied with your present victory, determined to rise to indifference and idleness? If this be the case, I am sorry for you; yet take your prizes, gentlemen, and deem them hereafter, as now they are, distinctions, but they will become instead a reproach to you for time and opportunities lost, neglected and abused. Has your first success, your own vanity, and given you an exalted opinion of your own importance? You have mistaken for what they only represent, you have worn an image instead of the god; you have listened to your praises and believed them— that absolute which was only conditional— that truth which was in effect exaggerated! Pause, gentlemen, ere you make your vanity a barrier to your success, ere you render yourselves objects of pity, of ridicule, of contempt! But if you regard the prizes you are this day to receive as objects of secondary importance, and value them only as the external indications of positive advance in knowledge and worth; if your conscience tells you the praises heaped upon you are disproportionate to your merits, and you believe your conscience; if you look on your medals as incentives to renewed exertions, and credit your excess of praise to the account of future deserts; if your successes, instead of rendering you vain, have made you humble; depend upon it you deserve the rewards you have striven for, they have done you good; you are in the right path, go on in it and prosper." The lecturer concluded his address with a few words of welcome to the new students, congratulation to the prizemen, and thanks to his audience.

At the conclusion of his address, the lecturer was loudly cheered. The prizes were then distributed by Sir John Musgrove among the successful pupils of the preceding year, with which interesting ceremony the proceedings closed.

This item is continued from the previous page

check the flames. The traffic on the Blackwall Railway was stopped by the fire.

The fearful occurrence at the Page Bank Colliery has turned out to be less disastrous than was at first anticipated. Out of eighty-six men and boys in the various workings at the time the fire broke out, seventy-six have been rescued alive, most of whom are doing well. The corpses of the remainder have been brought to the surface. The pitmen who were in the mine at the time of the accident were variously affected by it. We are told that some were congregated in groups and engaged in prayer, while others were singing and joking and telling tales, in order to cheer their companions. One of them says he laid down at nine o'clock and quietly slept the time away.

A shocking death from chloroform has taken place at the London Ophthalmic Institution. A little boy eight years of age went to the hospital to undergo an operation in his eyes. Chloroform was administered, but death very speedily ensued. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, but coupled with it a suggestion which will doubtless be attended to in the proper quarter. The recurrence of death from this cause will, no doubt, make people hesitate in accepting the means that promises to alleviate the natural pangs of the body under surgical operations.

Just after the opening of the doors at the Surrey Theatre, on Monday night, a man, whose name is at present unknown, who had got a front seat in the gallery, and was leaning over the rail, overbalanced himself and fell headforemost into the pit, driving in his skull. The unfortunate sufferer was carried to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired in a few hours.

The inquest which has been held in connexion with the late fatal collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Cook, the guard, who was committed for trial. It is not impossible that the verdict of the jury may be set aside. The gentleman who stands in the coroner's receipt as foreman of the jury is charged by the Chairman of the Committee with acting under hostile feeling, he having had two lawsuits with the company. Five of the jurymen declared, besides, that they did not concur in the latter portion of the verdict, which imputed great blame to all the officers of the company.

We have to record an awful tragedy on the great deep. The Austria steamship, while pursuing her passage from Southampton to New York, was totally destroyed by fire. As there were six hundred persons on board, it is feared that a large portion of them may have perished. It is known that sixty-eight persons from the ill-fated ship had been picked up by a French barque, but the others on board, stated to be upwards of 500, remain unaccounted for.

on helping those who seem disposed to help themselves, the people of Limerick deserved no help from any one, because there was no disposition on their part to aid themselves. That the packets from Galway will prove a trying speculation the following facts are good reasons:—The amount of passage money paid in the last steamer, the Pacific, was over 3000*l.*, and in one of the second-class packets, which arrived at Galway a short time ago, nearly 2000*l.* was produced by the exclusive traffic alone, being, as in the other case, exclusive of freights for conveyance of merchandise. The receipts of the Midland Railway have been vastly increased by the arrival and departure of American packets at Galway. The company is in a most flourishing condition, and they propose to continue their line of railway down to the dock. The *Galway Indicator* announces the arrival there of Captain Washington, R.N., one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of the hours of refuge. Captain Washington informed Mr. Lynch, the Rev. Mr. Darcy, Mr. P. A. Fynn, and one or two other gentlemen who waited on him, that he would be most happy to meet some gentlemen connected with the Harbour Board who could give him information on the subject of his inquiry at the Railway Hotel this day. There will be no public court of inquiry held, but we have reason to believe that Captain Washington is disposed to enter on his inquiry with a degree of earnestness which will leave nothing undeveloped in relation to the natural resources and immense capabilities of the harbour of Galway.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The tedious charge of fraud in picture-dealing against the Barneses has been brought to a close by being dismissed. The medical attendant of Mr. Peter, the prosecutor, was examined as to the condition of his patient, and pronounced him to be in such a state of mental imbecility as to render his appearance at the Guildhall dangerous to himself. Alderman Wire expressed his conviction that a compromise had been effected, but as the evidence was defective he could not send the case for trial.

Those who made themselves acquainted with the case of Miss Frances Johnson, a young woman only eighteen years old, charged with attempting to commit suicide, will rejoice to hear that the Lord Mayor has sentenced her father to one month's imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond. The pity is, that the law could not punish him more severely. The young lady made the effort to destroy herself rather than accept the parent's advice to maintain herself by a career of iniquity. Mr. Johnson, the rogue and vagabond, is described as a "respectable grey-headed looking man," but it is impossible to imagine parental feelings more brutally depraved than his appear to be. The case has excited the public sympathy to a great extent. 194 members of the Stock Exchange have contributed the sum of 172*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the benefit of Frances Johnson and her sister. They have placed the money in the hands of the Lord Mayor, to be employed at his discretion. Numerous smaller sums have also been received.

Edward Thurgood, surgeon, of Camden-town, and John Riey, an agent, have been brought up at Guildhall, for further examination relative to a charge of conspiracy against Mr. Charles Christie, the Glasgow Liberator.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, Messrs. Schlegler, Schlegler, and Parfit, drysalers, of Basinghall-street, passed their last examination upon accounts showing debts 7769*l.*, and assets between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* Judgment was reserved upon the question of certificate in the case of Messrs. Hooper and Wass, picture dealers, of New Burlington-street.

On Monday, at Birmingham, the Greek merchant, Antonio Calvoicrossi, was brought up on remand, charged with having caused to be made in Birmingham a large quantity of Turkish piastres for circulation in Alexandria, Syria, and Turkey. Upon the testimony of the Turkish Consul for Birmingham and the detectives, the prisoner was committed for trial, the offence being considered a misdemeanour and not a felony. Bail was accepted for the prisoner.

A short time ago the Sultan issued a decree calling in a great portion of the old Turkish coins at a premium. In consequence of that decree, an extensive scheme appears to have been got up in this country for defrauding the Turkish Government. At the Southwark police-court, on Tuesday, a young Frenchman named Hugon was examined on a charge of being concerned in the manufacture of a coining-press and sixteen dies, designed for making false Turkish coin. This case is, doubtless, connected with the one at Birmingham. In the latter instance, the order had been given to Mr. Davies, die-press maker, of Blackfriars-road, who, suspecting something wrong, informed the police of the matter. The prisoner was remanded; and just before the magistrate was leaving the bench, another man was brought into the court in custody, said to be Hugon's father, who is charged with complicity in the transaction.

Close on the discovery of the Turkish piastre business comes the capture, on Monday evening, at Walworth-common, of three men, Richard and John Webster, brothers, and Moses Burnet, for having in their possession two plates of ten-rouble notes of the Bank of the Russian Empire. They were apprehended in consequence of information given by the Russian consul in London, and after being examined at Lambeth police-court on Wednesday, were remanded.

A serious charge has been preferred against a policeman named Donovan. It was alleged that, under pretence of requiring money to effect the arrest of a ticket-of-leave man at Birmingham, Donovan obtained a sum of 13*l.* from the authorities at Scotland-yard. Suspicion was excited by the inspector, who gave him the order for the money, discovering that he was in London at the time he was supposed to be in Birmingham. It was then ascertained that he had received no authority to go to Birmingham, and his arrest ensued. As there was a probability of a similar charge being preferred against him, he was remanded.

The shoemaker, named James Owens, who was taken into custody some days ago for administering to his daughter, or advising her to take poison, has been committed for trial by Mr. Arnold, on a charge of counselling his daughter to commit suicide. The woman, who is about twenty-five years of age, has now quite recovered from the effects of the poison.

Francis John Beckford, manager in Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith's banking establishment, was apprehended a few days ago on a charge of embezzling. When the case came on for further investigation at the Mansion House, the solicitor for the prosecution stated that the prisoner, since his former appearance, had become insane, and was now in that condition in the infirmary of Newgate.

The punishment meted out to a young woman, at present staying in London, it manifests itself by a succession of claimants to relationship with that colonial dignitary. One set of these would-be kindred—who, by the way, are all very poor—are very indignant at being repudiated, and have made complaint on the subject to Mr. Selfe, at the Thames police-court. Mr. Smith has written to the magistrate showing the claim to be totally unfounded.

Sarah and Ellen Newson, charged last week at Greenwich, the one with stealing a case of jewels from her master's house at New Cross, and the other with receiving a portion of the property, underwent a second examination, when confirmatory evidence was adduced, and both prisoners were committed to Newgate for trial.

Ebenezer Whitehead was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with forging and uttering three cheques, two for the purpose of defrauding Messrs. Prescott and Co., and the other for a like purpose against the London and County Bank. The cheques had been handed to tradesmen in payment of purchases made from them. Evidence having been adduced in support of the charge, the prisoner, who was undefended, satisfied himself with a simple denial of the statements, and was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Lewis Lewis, formerly a draper of Clerkenwell, and lately arrested as an absconding bankrupt, and remanded on the charge at Guildhall, has been committed for trial, and had a further charge preferred against him of fraudulently secreting his books from his creditors, which is adjourned for additional evidence.

The female fortune-teller, Ann Williams, has been brought up on remand, at Workshill-street, when two

to prefer charges against her. As in the case previously reported, the swartly charmer had got large quantities of wearing apparel from the aspirants after rich husbands and large families, which articles were to be covered with churchyard mould, and read and prayed over, to secure the coveted blessings. Although the prisoner reiterated her innocence, the magistrate declared his intention of sending her to the sessions for trial.

The ticket-porter of the Borough-market, named William Hill, who is accused of causing the death of his mother by striking her on the head with his fist, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, according to the verdict returned by the coroner's jury.

At Greenwich, on Saturday, the case of Mr. Roper passed through another stage. He was examined before the defrauder of the town on a charge of attempting to defraud the Kent County Fire Company. On Wednesday, after some additional evidence had been heard, the proceedings were again adjourned—this time to enable Mr. Roper to procure the attendance of the man who wrote from Bedford to say that he was the person who had been in treaty with Mr. Roper for his business, and had paid him 2*l.* as a deposit. The presence of this witness is of the utmost importance to Mr. Roper.

An extraordinary case of defalcation and malversation, illustrating the inefficiency of administration of the Inland Revenue has come to light this week. On Thursday, at a meeting of the Ward of Bassishaw in the City, the chairman, Mr. Hyde Clarke stated that the defaulter Fox, had been at the same time assessor and collector, the Inland Revenue had taken two securities for 1500*l.*, which had realised 150*l.*, and the default for which the reassessment in the Ward was made, was supposed to be about 7000*l.* Fox had, while assessor, received sums from various parties, including upwards of 2000*l.* from the Corporation of London, for which he had given the usual receipt, which he was allowed to print, and Government now claimed the amount again. The defalcation arose mainly from the irregular mode in which Government conducts its business, and the want of efficient audit. The Ward are memorialising the Treasury, and propose to apply for a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the local administration of these taxes.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

At Manchester, two German doctors named Wilhelm and Stadtmuller, have been charged, under revolting circumstances, with having caused the death of a young unmarried woman, by endeavouring to procure abortion. They were committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A deliberate crime was perpetrated near Worksop on Thursday week. Sarah Hare, a servant of a farmer, was visited by a young man named John Whitwood, who was paying his addresses to her. He prevailed upon her to accompany him a short distance on his way home, when he charged her with going with other young men, and on her denying this, he attempted to make her take poison with him, saying they would both die together. She refused, and he then declared he would kill her. He threw her on the ground, drew a knife from his pocket and cut her throat. She struggled to escape, but he inflicted another slash on her throat and several on her hands and arms, and stamped on her head. Notwithstanding these fearful wounds, she continued to break from her brutal assailant by throwing him on his back, and succeeded in reaching her master's house, but it is not expected she will survive. Whitwood made his escape, but was apprehended on the following day at Worksop, when he was found to have a large wound in his throat, which he is supposed to have inflicted with the object of destroying himself.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At Birmingham, a young man named William Smith, an ironworker, became violently attached to a widow, Mrs. Owen. His visits to her house were frequent; they were in the habit of walking out together, and were apparently on the best possible terms. Up to yesterday week matters remained in this state; but on that day it was said Mrs. Owen rejected his addresses, and declined to continue the intimacy. Smith was violently enraged, but afterwards appeared to have become reconciled. On Monday, after being all day in her company, he passed the night at her house. The next morning, after breakfast, Mrs. Owen went to her own room to dress, and when Smith rushed up-stairs after her. Immediately a girl named Hummins, who was in the house, heard a fearful shriek. She went into the bedroom, and saw Mrs. Owen stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, and Smith standing over her cutting her throat with a razor. Hummins sprang upon the murderer, and succeeded in wresting the weapon from his grasp, at the same time screaming. Smith then drew a knife, and made a second attack upon his victim. Mrs. Owen had sufficient strength to break from him, and had reached the stairs in her flight, when she was met by a policeman. Smith was arrested in the house. He said that it was jealousy which had led him to the commission of the crime; that he had seen Mrs. Owen walking

with a man on the preceding afternoon, and he burst into tears as he spoke. He was remanded on Saturday. The woman, it is hoped, will recover.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Wednesday, a determined attempt was made to murder Mr. Budd, senior inspector of police at Woolwich Dockyard. After obtaining a large quantity of gold in change, at the Ship Hotel, opposite the Dockyard, Mr. Budd crossed the road to return to his office, and when near the Dockyard wall he was gently touched on his shoulder by some person from behind; whilst in the act of turning his head, a pistol was fired, which inflicted a wound on his cheek. The murderer was immediately secured, and recognised as a workman who was discharged from the establishment in 1844, in which year he was convicted of stealing a quantity of metal from the steam factory department, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The prisoner is a man upwards of sixty years of age, named Edward Council; a second pistol, fully loaded, was found in his possession.

SUICIDE.—An inquest has been held to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Skinner, a surgeon at Camden-town, who committed self-destruction by swallowing a large dose of prussic acid. The deceased had run through a large fortune left him by his father, formerly in practice at Brixton, and had become so immersed in pecuniary difficulties, that a bill of sale was either on the premises, or threatened to be enforced at the period of his committing suicide. There could be no doubt but that these difficulties preyed very much on a mind naturally highly excitable, and in a momentary fit of madness he drank off a draught sufficient to kill half a dozen people. The most distressing part of the case was, that the deceased's wife entered the apartment just as he drank the poison and fell dead to the floor. Verdict, insanity.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, a young man named Robert Bond, living at Forton, near Garsington, shot dead Mary Hannah Wainman, a young lady who he had been courting for some time, and afterwards blew out his brains. The murderer had been paying his addresses to his victim, and some difference having arisen between them, his mind was lashed into such a state of frenzy, that he perpetrated this diabolical murder in broad daylight. He then deliberately walked home, and entering the drawing-room in his father's house, loaded his gun and placed the muzzle in his mouth. The next moment he pulled back the trigger, and blew off the top part of his head. Bond was twenty-five years of age, and the girl only nineteen years old.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—At Daresbury, near Warrington, five men, all notorious poachers, and natives of Warrington, were charged with unlawfully wounding some keepers in the employ of Mr. Lyon, of Appleton Hall. The head keeper stated that he was watching on Friday night with assistants, and saw a body of poachers pass. After giving them time to set their nets, the keepers sprang out of the cover. A desperate conflict ensued. The poachers retreated in a body, and some were captured. At this time another body of poachers came into the field, and, seeing how matters were going with their companions, in their turn ran after the keepers, and coming up with those who had their captives on the ground, seriously maltreated them. The cries of their comrades brought the keepers to their rescue, and the result was a general flight of the poachers, leaving two of their number in the keepers' hands. The magistrates committed the prisoners.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains a decree prolonging the period (which expired on Friday) for the free admission of corn, or, in other words, prolonging the suspension of the sliding-scale.

The Italian papers state that the garrison of Rome is to be powerfully reinforced, but the French aver that no more troops will be sent to the capital of the Papal States than are necessary to fill up the gaps caused by illness, and by the draughting of men to Civita Vecchia to assist in the construction of the fortifications which are being made there.

The Emperor arrived at the camp of Châlons on Saturday, and was received by Marshal Canrobert and staff, and loud acclamations.

An Egyptian admiral, charged with the organisation of the Naval School to be created at Alexandria, has arrived in Paris. The object of his mission is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the system as conducted in France. It is stated that a Frenchman who holds the rank of General of Division in the Persian Army has been appointed by the Shah Minister of War.

The *Moniteur* publishes a convention entered into between the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and the Crédit Foncier of France for carrying out the provisions of certain laws relative to drainage operations, which laws authorised loans to be made to different landowners to the amount altogether of 100,000,000 francs.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Paris on Monday night from Warsaw and Dresden, and at eight o'clock next morning he left for the camp at Châlons. After re-

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—Several additional recruiting parties are out in the metropolis and suburbs to raise recruits, the Lords of the Admiralty having resolved to increase the strength of this corps by 5000 men, and to form a fifth division of Royal Marines at Pembroke Dockyard, Wales.

THE PRUSSIAN ADMIRAL.—H.R.H. Prince Albert of Prussia, High Admiral of the Prussian navy, left his yacht, the Grille, in Hamoaze, on Monday morning, and with his flag-captain, Bothwell, was received at the Devonport Dockyard by Mr. James Brown, Master Attendant, and the principal officers, who conducted the royal visitor round the Arsenal, and through the various Keyham steam-yard.

FOREIGN PRINCES AT DEVONPORT.—The Count of Paris with the Duke of Wurtemberg and suite arrived at Devonport on Wednesday morning, and being attended by Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Freestone, drove to Keyham-yard, where they were received by the Master Attendant, who escorted the party through the factory and the other branches of the establishment. The great size of the new steam-frigate Orlando appears to excite special attention. After visiting the Himalaya range preparing to convey troops to India, his Royal Highness and suite went through the tunnel to Devonport Dockyard, over which they were conducted.

DEFENCES OF THE WELSH COAST.—The authorities have had their attention drawn to the defenceless condition of the whole of the south coast of Wales, where not a single gun is mounted for the safety of Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, &c. A battery of heavy guns is to be immediately erected on the high ground a month Head for the protection of the shipping frequenting the roads. It is said that Swansea is to be better protected. Caldy Island has been named a moor point for a battery.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A DREADFUL fire occurred on Sunday afternoon near the West India Docks, whereby an immense amount of property was consumed. The premises belonged to Messrs. Westropp, and Messrs. Bell and Wright, ship-riggers, and the building contained almost every article necessary to that business. The fire obtained a great head before means could be procured to check it; but by ten o'clock the firemen were enabled through great exertions to

IRELAND.

THE ORANGEMEN.—The *Downshire Protestant*, the official *Gazette* of the Irish Orange Society, has just published an article which destroys any expectation that might be entertained as to the probability of the Confederation dissolving. There is no chance whatever of such a consummation.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The following are the spiritual Representative Peers for the next session of Parliament:—The Lord Primate, closing his eyes on the 8th year; the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Cork, and the Bishop of Clogher.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.—The Bishop of Cork is considered to be favourable to a system of education.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—At a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners, a communication was read by the clerk, Peter Daly. In this letter Mr. Plunkett has communicated the telegram and the Lord-Lieutenant, who was much gratified by the successful voyage of the last steamer from Galway, which decides the advantages of passage over that from Liverpool, so as to avoid even to English understandings. Lord succeeded in having the Commissioners sent to Galway, and all are sanguine that the report will be favourable to the line of packets from thence firmly established. At the meeting, Captain Thatchler, of the Propeller, recently arrived from America, presented Father Daly with an American hickory stick, the gift of a Transatlantic adventurer. After a brief speech, the gallant seaman placed the stick in the worthy father's hands, amid the rapturous cheering. The following statement appears in the *Limerick Chronicle* of yesterday. The Southern, it would seem have abandoned all idea of the establishment of the transatlantic packet station at their side of the kingdom:—"We have been informed that at the assembling of Parliament Government will recommend giving to Galway a grant of 50,000*l.*, as the first instalment of the sum needed to construct the breakwater, if the commissioners now inspecting Galway should report favourably of it as a harbour of refuge. The total required for the purpose will be 150,000*l.* Owing to the energy and enterprise of the Galwegians themselves, the entire amount will be advanced out of the Imperial exchequer, and that, too, not as a loan, but as a grant, free and for ever. Lord Dorcy is determined

These items are all divided from one another by horizontal lines and so should be segmented as separate items

on Mary Kendale, his wife. The medical testimony was to the effect that the prisoner was insane. The jury found the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity. At the Middlesex Sessions the court sat on Thursday to hear applications for the renewal of licenses for music and dancing, and for new licenses. There were 208 applications for the renewal of licenses for music only, and 43 new applications for the same for music only, and 11 for the double license. An application by Robert Bignell, for the Argyll Rooms, was refused last year, and one by Mr. E. T. Smith, for the Alhambra Palace, were fixed for hearing on Friday morning, both applications being opposed. A few exceptions the old licenses were renewed. A widely different version of the story told by Warren, the man who charged his wife with making two or three attempts to murder him while asleep, has been given by a witness to the magistrate at Westminster. It appears that the assaults had been reciprocal, and that the husband was quite as much to blame as his wife; they were therefore both bound in "surdities" to keep the peace towards each other for twelve months.

maintaining some hours with the Emperor, the Prince returned to Paris. General Codrington, of the English army, and Colonel Blanc, arrived at the camp this morning, and were invited by the Emperor to spend some days at the imperial headquarters.

It is stated that at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, which took place on Saturday, to exchange the ratifications of the Danubian Principalities Convention, an inquiry was ordered to be set on foot to ascertain in what way the *Independence Belge* procured a copy of the document.

Warning has been given to the *Gironde*, a journal-Bordeaux, for having, in an article on the state provincial press, "violently attacked the law on press, and represented it as an instrument of oppression and tyranny."

Emperor is to remain at the camp of Chalons till the 10th. The marriage of the Duke of Malakoff with the daughter of the Duke of Angoulême will be celebrated on the 12th at St. Cloud, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress.

The affair of the seizure of a French ship in the Indian carrying negroes—free labourers—on board, by Portuguese, of which mention was made formerly, had turned. The Portuguese Government refuses the verdict of the Court at Goa, and two French frigates, the *Donanwoert* and the *Austerlitz*, have, in consequence, been ordered to the Tagus.

General Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal, has obtained permission to visit Paris to confer with the Emperor on the plans now under consideration for the improvement of the colony.

It is said that apartments have been engaged at the Hotel de Louvre for Jung Bahadour, the Nepalese Prince, who is expected in Paris on his way to London.

RUSSIA.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France, and has accepted the invitation, and that both London and Paris will be honoured with his presence next spring.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company is making several more arrangements of the Villafranca sort. In addition to a depot in Algeria, others in Egypt and Barbary are mentioned, besides one in Greece.

The Emperor Alexander on his journey to Warsaw had to pass through the governments of Tver, Kostroma, Iaroslavl, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Moscow. In most of these his Majesty addressed the representatives of the nobility, speaking chiefly of the topic of the day, the situation of the peasant class, and thanking them for the zeal which they had displayed in carrying into effect the reform which he had so greatly at heart—namely, the emancipation of the serfs.

BAVARIA.

On the first day of the legislative session of the Bavarian Chambers, the King, finding the opposition in a majority, dissolved them. New elections will take place directly.

On the 27th of September there was a festival at Munich, in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the day on which the city was founded. Nothing could be more magnificent and imposing than the procession, which was composed of 3000 persons and 500 horses, and contained tableaux of the principal events which have occurred in Bavaria during the last seven centuries, and the portraits of many of the more remarkable personages who have figured in South German history during that period.

In order to form a correct idea of the festival, it is necessary to state that the Munich artists so conscientiously performed their duties that each separate person was dressed after a drawing taken from some original costume. There were no anachronisms to find fault with, and the taste displayed by the honest drinkers of beer was wonderful. There was no frillery, no tinsel-work.

SPAIN.

The rumour of Queen Christina's return to Madrid, which was circulated within the last few days, is contradicted by the journals in a position to be well informed.

The permission which the Government granted to the Progressista party to hold an electoral meeting in Madrid, has not been extended. The reason is, that this party threatening language against the Government, and the use of physical force as the means of the people.

The *Madrid Gazette* enacts that the municipalities and the adjacent islands on the 7th of November. The decrees authorising the administration in the Philippines the surplus funds of those provinces without the control of the Government.

The *Madrid Gazette* threatening Government to station for a line of pack-trains to the West Indies.

Several Progressista electoral committees are preparing manifestoes, in which support is promised to the Ministry.

On the 1st instant, after paying the dues of the month, about a million of dollars was left in the Treasury, which is mentioned as a proof of the prudent measures of the Finance Minister. Party spirit runs very high in Madrid just now. Four Moderado journals have publicly announced that with one organ of the press, the *Diario Espanol*, they will hold no intercourse, nor take any notice of it except in a court of justice. A personal conflict took place on the 1st between the editors of the *Iberia* and *Diario*. The former struck the latter in the face, and in two hours after was on his way to Valladolid, on urgent private affairs.

TURKEY.

On the 22nd ult. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe received a deputation of the British residents at Constantinople. In thanking them for the compliment paid him, he said that his stay at Constantinople would be but of short duration, and went on to speak in praise of his successor.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in its account of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's official reception by the Grand Vizier, on September 22, speaks of the persons "attached to his lordship's special mission," from which it is to be inferred that the late ambassador's journey to Constantinople had some political object. The *Times* correspondent asserts that his lordship is bearer of an autograph letter from her Majesty, in which she informs her brother and ally the Sultan, that Lord Stratford, her faithful Ambassador for many years at the Sultan's Court, has come out to take leave of his Majesty, and that she requests the Sultan to receive favourably whatever so tried a friend of Turkey may have to say about the execution of the Hatti Humayoun of 1856.

The news from Candia, received at Constantinople, is not satisfactory. Sami Pasha, who passes for a determined enemy of the Christians, has not succeeded in conciliating the inhabitants of the island. They are resolved, it is said, not to lay down their arms until they find the Hatti Humayoun acted upon in every particular.

It is said that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been instructed to express the regret of the English Government for the bombardment of Jeddah, and that England intends to indemnify the sufferers. It is further reported that England will ask to rent the Isle of Perim for one hundred years.

NAPLES.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that the King lives in perpetual fear of assassination. He attended a religious ceremony some time since at the church of Ischia. The musicians were not permitted to carry their instruments into the church in cases, lest they should contain an infernal machine or an incendiary ball. During the entire service the King fixed his eyes anxiously on the musicians. Such is the miserable existence which he leads.

ITALY.

More street fights have taken place between the Papal soldiers, especially the dragoons, and the French garrison at Rome. It seems that the guilt lies with the French, who are described as having become addicted to drinking.

The *Independents of Turin* declares the visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw to be an event of great political importance, and the prelude of an alliance between France, Russia, and Piedmont, hostile to Austria. The intention manifested by the Emperor Alexander II. to visit Paris, the facilities accorded by Sardinia to a Russian company, and the augmentation of the French garrison at Rome, are considered proofs of such an alliance. Advice from Nice of the 2nd instant states that Austria will this year concentrate at the camp of Somma, near Lake Maggiore, a much larger number of troops than usual. Count Giulay will command in chief.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Duchesne describes the impression which the text of the Roumanian Constitution has made on the people in the Principalities as by no means a favourable one. The Roumans think their old rights rather curtailed by it than otherwise, their Governments having been deprived of the right of peace or war, and of negotiating with foreign States, which they pretend to have possessed before.

The *Prussian* Convention has adopted a resolution, in which it is declared that the King should not be allowed to leave the country without the consent of the Chambers. The King has been summoned to appear before the Chambers on the 10th ult. The King has been summoned to appear before the Chambers on the 10th ult. The King has been summoned to appear before the Chambers on the 10th ult.

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The Danish Chambers were opened on the 3rd by M. Unsgaard, the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, who is now labouring under indisposition. The first Chamber has elected M. Bruun as President, and the Second Chamber M. Rottwitt.

According to a letter from Copenhagen of the 30th ult., the Society of the "Friends of the Peasants" in Denmark had petitioned the King for the abolition of the common constitution and the re-establishment of the Danish constitution of 1846, and the Scandinavian union, as the sole means of safety to the State.

BRUSSLS.

The King went from Brussels to Antwerp on Saturday to visit the Belgian Exhibition of Fine Arts.

AUSTRIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the Austrian Lloyd's Company of Trieste are preparing to resist the competition of the Russian steamboats with all their strength. The company, it is said, intend to reduce their prices, and to make other large concessions to trade. It is thought that they must be backed by the promise of a state subvention. It appears, however, that the directors of the Austrian Lloyd's are by no means at one on the subject, and that several of them propose to sell the sixty steamers which the company possesses to the Russians.

A letter from Vienna says that the reduction of the Austrian army, which has been talked of for some time past, has been commenced. Some reductions have been made, and others are to be successively adopted. The *Vienna Gazette* of Thursday publishes a new law concerning the military conscription. The term of service remains at eight years, as formerly. The nobility will not be exempt.

SERBIA.

The official *Belgrade Gazette* announces that the Prince has resolved, in conformity with the unanimous resolution of the Senate, to convoke the National Assembly without delay.

GREECE.

King Otho is expected at Trieste, on his return to Greece.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has decided to send MM. Dubs and Bischof to Geneva as Commissioners for the execution of the Federal decree concerning the political refugees.

SARDINIA.

The rumour current in Paris of a projected marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde of Sardinia is discredited at Turin, at the same time it is not thought improbable that the Prince may pay a visit to the Court of Piedmont.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails we have news from Bombay to the 9th ult., and from Calcutta, the 25th August. The state of affairs in India may be summed up in the word—expectation. It is felt there, that the ensuing winter will see the war at an end. In no quarter does there seem to be any real fighting. The campaigning has degenerated into hunting the rebel bands by little detachments not a fourth part of their strength.

"By the 25th of October," says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, "an army of 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry, will be collected at Cawnpore. Then will commence the final campaign for vanquishing the rebels, but for surrounding, capturing, and finally destroying them. We may expect, therefore, that the disturbed districts, which are now little more than a part of Oude and Benares, will be brought fully under the civil authority, the power of the independent, for holding chieftains broken, and the collection of the revenue resumed."

"The rebellion," says the *Bombay Times*, "is virtually at an end; for although numerous small bodies of rebels are scattered about the country, these are but two or three quarters in which an enemy can be said to be in the field."

The capture of the Ganges has been tracked by the removal of the fugitives with carelessness. The rebels and most of these are found to be heavily laden with gold. The pursuers need no incite them to keep up the chase, in which a part of the Nizam's brigades, under Colonel Parke, recently joined. The rebels are reduced in number to between 3000 and 4000 men, nearly all horse, and after making many dabbings, they have managed to escape into the Kotha mountains, leaving the Chumbul between them and their pursuers.

In Oude the hunt after rebels has been equally vigorous. On the 6th of August, a force of 10,000 men, under Bance Maitho and other chiefs, subsequently crossed the Goomtee, driving the main body of rebels up the country to the north-west, whilst some desecrated the stream, and threatened to cross into Shahabad and Behar. Several steamers, however, have been sent from Dinapore to stop the passage of the Ganges.

of the British families of Ambala persons has been captured and sent into Gwalior. In the Shahabad district one day forty rebels, another day ten, another one hundred or more are rounded, taken, or killed.

In Behar there is constant skirmishing with rebels without much variation in the results; the enemy are always defeated.

The Governor of Bombay, Lord Elphinstone, and all the high dignitaries are at Poona, where an opera, the first in India, has been played with the utmost success.

Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, is very ill. He has had a paralytic stroke, and his physicians recommend his immediate departure. It is understood that Sir John Lawrence will be requested to accept the vacant appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will be induced to consent. His health has also suffered.

The Naval Brigade of the Shannon arrived in Calcutta on the 14th of August, and were received by the President in Council, and all the officers of Government, 20,000 natives and Europeans turned out to see the reception. The brigade is reduced to 370 men, the majority of whom are our Sirk allies.

OUR SIRK ALLIES.

The special correspondent of the *Times* writes—"The affair at Dera Ismail Khan, which has been exaggerated by some, as it has been undervalued by others, has given rise to much uneasiness. The principal significance and danger of the conspiracy were to be found in the fact that they are Sikhs—even though they are Malwa—who have been conspiring against us. A Sikh rebellion now would be all but fatal to our empire. It is but nine years since they were our most deadly foes, as they have just been our best allies. Our danger arises from their inactivity. The army trained by Runjeet Singh's lieutenants could not rest till they had crossed the Sutlej and invited defeat, simply because they had nothing else to do. The army raised by Sir John Lawrence to save India may be equally restless, and there is reason to believe that Frohemthius is afraid of his own creation—not afraid in a cowardly sense, but alive to the dangers which may arise from an undesirable exercise of his giant strength. They are well mixed up with our own regiments, and they are without artillery, but still they must muster 75,000 horse and foot. Now they are gorged with plunder, and so far are contented. But every step must be watched, and it must not be forgotten that the Sikhs were often the foremost and bloodiest, as being the most daring and resolute, in the late mutinies."

THE NANA SAHIB.

The position of this adventurer is thus described by the correspondent of a morning contemporary—"The Nana Sahib is separated from his harem and the female relatives of the Peshwa whom he protected, and has retreated to the jungles in despair. He has apparently abandoned his active share in the councils of the enemy, and now seeks his own safety. If he have a conscience, a memory, or remorse, as no doubt he has cowardly fears, the Kuries are already avenging Cawnpore, and his life must be one long torture. The Mussulman view him with horror, for he has murdered women and children, and Prince Ferrozshah has not hesitated in his public proclamation to assign those massacres as chief among the causes why Heaven has inflicted defeat after defeat upon the armies of the faithful. The Nana has still a considerable following, estimated at 2000 men, of whom the greater part are cavalry, stationed all round his hiding-place, and at present there is little chance of our securing him. He is accompanied in his dreary seclusion by that Minister of all evil, Azimoola Khan, and the pet of some London drawing-rooms and of some English ladies, and by many others of his immediate dependents."

THE TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

Mr. Russell writes to the *Times*—"The Indian electric telegraph system is in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory state. For the purposes of Government and for the transmission of despatches it is, perhaps, adequate enough, but even for those purposes it sometimes fails. Cables hastily erected fell or were blown down, and interruptions occurred, which were, however, rapidly remedied by the activity of the European officers of the department. It must, however, be fairly stated that as far as the public are concerned, the electric telegraph in India is conducted with such utter indifference to the faith that it is practically a swindle, and nothing else or less. They take the money, receive your message, and there is an end of the transaction. The gentlemen connected with the department, having no public opinion or official censure to dread, are supremely indifferent to the abuses which exist in it, and their indifference permeates the ignorant half-castes, who, in default of those whom they would have preferred to employ as clerks, and who succeed in mangling beyond recognition such messages as they are pleased to transmit. There is some extraordinary want of insulation in the official wires of the establishment. As I said, you go to the office, deliver your message, pay the money, which it is a fraud to take if the message is not sent, and then you depart, at first with confidence, which fast diminishes with each message, till at last utter distrust takes its place. What becomes of your message? who knows? It escapes on the way—it is diluted into nothing—it flies into the ground, or the air, or down the posts, or is lost in a battery, or becomes a joke for a dull clerk at a repeating station. About a month ago I sent a message from Umballah to Calcutta. As I received no reply I wrote to the gentleman respecting its subject matter, and he, in his answer a fortnight after, said—"I have received no telegraph message from you. It is, no doubt, on the road, and will turn up some time or another."

CHINA.

ADVICES from Hong-Kong are to the 12th of August.—The Viceroy of the province of Canton, had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and had immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect was a cessation of the rocket and gun firing at night, so that the garrison at Canton was able once more to sleep in peace. It was hoped that these first fruits of the treaty would be permanent, and that the kidnapping and similar dastardly modes of warfare practised by the braves would cease.

The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho. The allied fleet had dispersed from the Pei-ho.

Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour have proceeded from Shanghai to Japan. The presence of the latter is much required at Canton, where the state of things does not improve. Sir Michael Seymour, after visiting Japan, is expected to arrive at Canton about the middle of September.

Lord Elgin was to return from Japan to Shanghai to meet the Commissioners that are to be sent down from Pekin.

The British Consulate has again retired from Canton, and only one or two foreigners are at present up there.

In consequence of the great inconvenience felt at Hong-Kong by foreigners, as well as Chinese, from the dictates of the mandarins ordering the people and servant way, an address was presented to Sir John Bowring requesting him to take the matter into consideration, and with the assistance of the senior naval officer to adopt some measure that would counteract the orders of the mandarins. A proclamation was issued by Sir John announcing the conclusion of peace; and stating that the effects in question were not immediately withdrawn, and the people allowed to return to their business, and the persons to whom the hostile acts should be traced would be liable to signal punishment as enemies of Great Britain, and would be against the authority of the Emperor. Some copies of this proclamation were posted up in the suburbs of Namtow; but an attempt to distribute them from the gunboat Starling was met by an attack upon the crew by hundreds of Chinese sailors withstanding the boat carried a flag of truce. An English sailor was shot. General Sturges and a large force from Canton, with several gunboats from Hong-Kong, had proceeded to Namtow to inflict punishment on the authorities of that place for firing upon one of our boats with a flag of truce.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEX.—The *China Mail* of August 6th mentions the suspension, from the office of Attorney General, of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, "who," it says, "has acted towards the Governor and other officials in a manner which necessitated the step. Mr. Anstey's character and failings are so well known in England that his suspension will not cause any surprise, however the necessity of it may be regretted there, as it certainly is here, by all who have observed his honesty of purpose and his skill in dealing with Chinese witnesses. Mr. Anstey, the senior counsel in the colony after Dr. Bridges, who still acts as Colonial Secretary, will take his place as Attorney General."

PERNSIA.

Some explanatory communications on the ministerial crisis at Teheran, which has resulted in the abolition of the Vizierate, have been received. They still leave many matters somewhat mysterious. The *Standard*, it is said, has discovered the real cause of the late war with England, and therefore has dismissed the Vizier. This seems to mean that he has discovered the Vizier to have been bribed by Russia to advise those steps which brought on the war. There is now to be a regular Persian ministry without a Vizier, consisting of five, among whom are a French officer, who holds the grade of general of division in the Persian army, and Ferruck Khan, well known by his recent missions to Europe, the former as Minister of War and the latter as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ferruck Khan, who is at Constantinople, prepares to return to Teheran, having succeeded in arranging the frontier difficulties with Turkey in a satisfactory manner.

In an interview which the British Minister at Teheran had with the Shah, after the catastrophe of the Sadr, the Shah explained how all the dissensions and the war

with England had been the work of the disgraced man, and how all such things will be in future avoided now that he has taken the government into his own hands.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Athens arrived at Plymouth on Monday, bringing intelligence to the 24th of August. The Governor was en route for the free state to adjudicate between the Basutos and Moshesh, but had not crossed the frontier boundary. Union with the Cape colony has become a very favourite idea with the people of the free state of the Basutos. The preparations for the elections were going on briskly in the colony. Candidates are numerous, but differ but little in the political measure they advocate.

The general election commenced in September. The missionary party, consisting of Mr. Moffatt and wife, Mr. Moffatt, and wife, and the wife of Dr. Livingston, were to leave shortly for the interior. The missionaries of the Makololos and Matabelos will accompany them, but leave a month afterwards.

Colonel von Haken, of the British Legion, a Waterloo hero, who fought under Blucher, died recently in Cape Colony.

It is expected that the second battalion of the 60th Rifles and the 26th Regiment will leave the Cape shortly for India. The steamship Megera and an East India Company's war steamer were embarking horses in Simon's Bay.

BRAZIL.

The *Temar* has brought news from Rio to the 8th September. There is no political news. The Bank of Brazil, apprehensive of a run on the gold in the bank coffers, raised the rate of discount on the 25th August to 11 per cent.

At Bahia the weather had been unusually stormy and tempestuous, which prevented supplies and shipments, and in a great measure put a stop to business. On the 7th September a partial eclipse of the sun took place; about one-third covered at its height. A heavy south gale set in with a tremendous sea, which lasted four days. Many accidents occurred in the bay and on shore. The port is healthy, and prospects of crop good.

The weather at Pernambuco had also been very stormy, and operations for the coming crop of sugar were entirely suspended from bad weather. Some temporary interruption in the traffic of the railway had been caused by the washing away of a portion of the embankment.

WEST INDIES.

The *Parana* has arrived at Southampton with the West India mail. The West India Islands are healthy, and all average crops have been gathered. The weather throughout the whole of these colonies has been dry. There is no news of any interest.

AMERICA.

We have dates from New York to the 22nd ult. There is little political news. Two more steamers for the expedition to Paraguay were ready, and expected to sail immediately. General William Walker and Colonel Fitzmaurice sailed from New York, on the 20th ult., for Spain, it is said on a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua.

An attempt of some coloured residents to burn the city of Belize had been frustrated and the incendiaries apprehended. The frigate Niagara had sailed with the captured negroes taken from the Echo, for Africa.

The young English girl taken from the Mormons has been sent to the States, where she will be placed under British authorities.

A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 18th ultimo between Mr. Wood, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Brazazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

A new screw-propeller called the Grand Admiral has been built at a New York ship-yard for the Russian navy. It is pronounced to be one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever launched in the port of New York.

Yellow fever continued to prevail with great virulence at New Orleans. The deaths during thirty hours on the 20th numbered 107. The Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, had appointed a day of humiliation and prayer.

There is a report afloat here that the United States Minister at Granada has demanded the sum of six millions of dollars as indemnity for the destruction of property of American citizens in Nicaragua, and the murder of innocent Americans, during the late filibuster war.

Letters from Greytown announce that the transit has not commenced across the Isthmus, though the New York papers say it certainly will be reopened during October.

The following is from Halifax, dated September 23rd.—"We learn by telegraph from Newfoundland that satisfactory signals have been received at Trinity Bay during the past three days."

This item is continued from the previous page

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strong, go roving about at all. As to my doing it, why I haven't been into the shop region for six months, and haven't walked for three months. But, in fact, there is hardly anything to be got, and the little there is, is dearer and worse than in Wardour-street. As for really curious or pretty things, the Chinese will give more for them than we do. Why, if you were to send me 1500*l.* telling me to spend 1000*l.* in curiosities and keep 500*l.* for my trouble, I should immediately give one of my interpreters 10*l.* to take the commission, profit and all, of my hands. Ah! you don't know this place. This is really a hell. *** is a cowardly old idiot; *** is a madman. Perhaps one or two of us are corrupt. The consequence is, that everybody is everybody of all sorts of crimes, and we are all commissions of inquiry. During the last ten days I have sat on the average six hours a day for commissions, committees, or councils, which had the reputation of two or three people. All plenty of counting-house work, the weather is life poorly, and my little girl and self ill, as elsewhere. The war with China is over, and the war with Canton is over is quite another man of the blood-shedding party, and desire a set of the braves, a set of mere idling thieves whom the quiet citizens and the mandarins like to see extirpated."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and her family continue to enjoy the fine autumn weather at Balmoral. Her Majesty drives out daily. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred go out daily shooting or deer-stalking, in which they are accompanied by the Count of Flanders, who has arrived at Balmoral on a visit to her Majesty. On Sunday last the royal party attended the parish church of Aathil. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited their romantic hut at Ina Gushach on Thursday, and passed the night there. This lodge is situated among the hills, and commands most beautiful views of the surrounding scenery. Its accommodations are very limited, and her Majesty's visits on these occasions attended by the smallest possible suite.

THE PREMIER.—The illness of the Earl of Derby deserves mention in our record of events. His lordship has been assailed by his old enemy, the gout, and in such a way, we believe, as to render him unfit for superintending the business of the nation.

THE FACEDOR OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Carlisle delivered his judgment in the case of the Rev. T. G. Livingston v. the Dean and Chapter, in the Chapter-house, Carlisle, on Friday last. His lordship said his opinion was that the provisions of the Carlisle statutes assigned to the dean a superintending power on all matters touching the celebration of Divine service, subject to the general ecclesiastical law, and that as the statutes were silent respecting the preparation of any list of music to be used in the cathedral church, the dean was entitled to inhibit the precentor from preparing any such list; but he could not concur with the Dean and Chapter in the view which they had taken of the formal complaints referred by the petitioner, which raised a question as to the proper interpretation of the statutes regarding the precentor's duties. He should, therefore, restore Mr. Livingston to the offices of precentor and minor canon within the cathedral, from which he had, in his lordship's opinion, been without just cause removed.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The reports made from Tunbridge Wells in reference to the health of the Bishop are of a favourable character; he is still, however, advised to abstain from any active exertion.

THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL.—It has been arranged that the memorial in the hands of Mr. John Dell, the sculptor, is to be erected in Waterloo-place, on the north side of Pall-mall, but with a south aspect, so as to look along the area between the Abennum and the Senior United Service Clubs, near where the huge light used to be. The monument will consist of four large figures, to be cast out of Russian guns taken at Sebastopol, and the pedestal is to be of granite. The large models are all ready for casting.—*The Builder.*

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—It is said that this lady will shortly visit Liverpool, and take part in the proceedings of the National Association for the Advancement of Social Science, to be held at the Boyn Hill.

THE BOYN HILL AFFAIR.—An important letter addressed an important letter late Boyn Hill confession case decision at which they have property of a voluntary corporation earnest protest against Church of a system of habits.

THE HORSE-TAMER.—Messrs. Rarey and Good "and while the latter," *the News*, "has returned to Carlisle as his money, a master spirit has taken a jess posing seeing Lapland before how the system takes everywhere."

CAPTAIN M'OLLINTOCK.—A letter has been received by Sir John Barrow, from Captain M'OLLINTOCK, R.N.,

commanding Lady Franklin's yacht, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully accomplishing the object of his enterprise.

NEW CAMEL CORPS.—The corps is thus described by the *Delhi Gazette*:—"Last evening the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief and suite, were out on the Maidan reviewing the Camel Corps, about 400 of these ungainly beasts, going through military evolutions. It was curious to see these animals performing almost all the movements of cavalry. Besides the native driver (armed) there is on every camel a Briton who occupies the back seat, in a position to use his rifle. The camels are well trained. On a touch of the guiding-string down they would drop on their knees, the riflemen would be off in a second, and go into skirmishing order till the camel was issued, when they would remount, and almost simultaneously, like a brown mass growing out of the ground, would the camels regain their feet."

A BOLD SKIFFER.—A small yacht called the Christopher Columbus has just arrived at Southampton from New York. She is only forty-five tons burden, and is scarcely bigger than an Isle of Wight wherry. She has been brought across the Atlantic by a man and two boys. She was wind bound for seven days on the banks of Newfoundland, and has been forty-five days reaching here from New York. She is beautifully shaped, and was built by Mr. Webb, a working shipwright, who brought her over. The voyage of the Christopher Columbus is the most adventurous one on record. Mr. Webb intended to take her to St. Petersburg, but the season is now too late. He brought over the Charter Oak, a small yacht, last year, and sold her at Liverpool.

PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—Four additional fire-escape stations were last week placed in the following localities:—High-street, Kensington; Notting-hill, by the gate; New Brompton, opposite the Consumption Hospital; and Tower-hill. In the past eighteen months seventy-four lives have been rescued from death through the instrumentality of the society, and since its establishment in 1813 (when there were only six stations) as many as four hundred and sixty-eight lives have been saved.

LORD GODERICH ON PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS.—At an entertainment at Ripon on Friday, Lord Goderich said:—"The duties of a member of Parliament in these days appeared to him to be peculiarly responsible. It was a happy circumstance that they were able in these days to congratulate themselves that the bitterness of party spirit had passed away from private and social life. It was passing rapidly away also, he trusted, from public life: but if the ties of party were to some extent loosened, that only, as it appeared to him, threw greater responsibility upon individual members of Parliament. He believed that in the House of Commons in the present day, there was a widely-spread and earnest desire among the members faithfully to do their duty. There was one subject upon which they always united, whatever their party differences or divisions—viz. when they were called upon to defend the honour and independence of their country. This he knew, that if any nation in the world should be so rash as to think that she could attack England with impunity, they should be able to show her mistake. He could assure them that they would not find him the least inclined to enjoin parsimony in respect to our national defences. With regard to the press, the noble Lord said:—"Free discussion was the breath of liberty, and although they might very often see articles which they might disapprove or dislike, nevertheless he was quite certain that no man who loved the institutions of his country would desire to fetter the freedom of the press. He believed truth was stronger than error, and that they gained, instead of being the losers, by the influence of the press."

THE TELEGRAPH TO ALGERIA.—Mr. Brett, grant of the Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph Company, represented on Saturday to the President of the Civil Tribunal, sitting in chambers, that the cable between France and Algeria, via Sardinia, which had been laid down by the company, and supplied by Messrs. Newall and Co., did not work well—some of the signals arriving incorrectly, or not at all—and that, in consequence, the French Government had declined to accord the guarantee of interest which it had promised for the establishment

of the health of the City for the last quarter, the number of deaths being 29 per cent. below the average.

A DRAVE GIRL.—As the pupils of a ladies' school at

Leamington were walking in Leamington-park, a ruffian having thrown down one of the young ladies, attempted to steal her watch and chain; she, however, held it fast. Whilst the other girls, with the governess, ran screaming for assistance, one of them, a Miss Jesse, flying to her schoolfellow's rescue, attacked the man with such determination that he left the field without his booty. From the description given of him by the ladies he was afterwards captured by the police and committed for trial.

LEONISSEER ELECTOR.—The only candidate now actually in the field for Leominster is the Hon. Captain Hanbury, of the 2nd Life Guards, who sat in the last Parliament for Hertfordshire of the Conservative interest. Mr. James Wyld has issued an address announcing his intention of reserving his claims until a general election.

THE EGYPTIAN HIGH-APPARENT.—The fine steamship Faid Gihad, built for the Pasha of Egypt, being ready for sea, a state visit was paid to her at Southampton by Toussoum Pasha, the only son of his Highness Said Pasha, the present Viceroi of Egypt. He was accompanied by Galloway Bey (the Pasha's agent in England), Mrs. Williams (his governess), a French medical officer, and other gentlemen. The crew welcomed the young Prince with a shout in their own language, resembling English cheers. On embarking in the Faid Gihad the captain and officers of the ship received him as a guard of honour. The young Prince, who is five years of age, is a very handsome boy, thoroughly English in appearance, of fair complexion, with a little colour, and dark brown hair. His mother is a Circassian. He was dressed in Turkish costume, with silver epaulettes, band, and two stars, which, together with the hilt of a small sword he carried, were profusely decorated with diamonds. He speaks French and English like a native, with very little Turkish, and exhibited much intelligence by the observations he made in going over the vessel. A *dépêche* was served in the grand saloon, which was presided over by the youthful Pasha. The health of the Viceroy and his son was drunk, which the latter acknowledged, by exclaiming in good English, "Gentlemen, I thank you." The young Prince remains in England another month, and then proceeds to Egypt.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting was held at St. Martin's-hall. The report stated that during the year five public meetings had been held, and resolutions approving the objects of the association carried, with one exception. Petitions had been presented by Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P.; Sir J. Walmley, M.P.; Mr. Schofield, M.P.; Mr. Cox, M.P.; Mr. Divett, M.P.; Mr. Ayrton, M.P., &c., from various parts, containing 4672 signatures; one of them, presented by Lord Stanley, from 571 gentlemen connected with literature, science, fine arts, professors of universities, &c., showing that the intellect of the age was in favour of opening museums, &c., on Sundays. A memorial would soon be presented to the Queen. The report then detailed the various steps in endeavouring to open the British Museum, the South Kensington, and other museums. The opening to shareholders of the Crystal Palace on Sundays was a matter of congratulation, and a discussion would soon take place on the question of the opposition got up by the bishops and clergy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The second annual Congress, to be held in St. George's-hall, Liverpool, next week, will be inaugurated on Monday evening by an address by Lord J. Russell; in the other proceedings Lord Brougham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and others will take part. Tuesday will be devoted to addresses from the Presidents of the five sections (namely, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.); to a visit to the Akbar reformatory-ship, and to a *soiree* to the members and associates in the Town-hall. On Wednesday the Jurisprudence Department will be occupied with a discussion on Bankruptcy Law Amendment; and on Friday the Social Economy Department is to be occupied with a discussion on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. A public meeting will be held on Thursday in St. George's-hall, Lord Brougham will occupy the chair. Among the subjects for discussion, papers are expected from Mr. Ruskin, Miss Florence Nightingale, Rev. C. Kingsley, and Mr. Stanley, M.P.

THE CONFESSORIAL.—A meeting was held by the inhabitants of Greenwich to give expression to their opinion regarding the present attempt to introduce the practice of auricular confession into the Church of England. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity for the interference of the laity, that the Protestant character of the Church might be sustained.

THE COLLIER'S STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.—The strike at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, which has lasted the inhabitants of Greenwich to give expression to their opinion regarding the present attempt to introduce the practice of auricular confession into the Church of England. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity for the interference of the laity, that the Protestant character of the Church might be sustained.

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Juvenile Reformatory Association, believing that market-gardening is the most profitable employment to which juvenile offenders can be put, have advertised for a vacant site, within fifteen miles from Liverpool. This step, we hope, will not fail through the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site.—*Liverpool Albion.*

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.—An important announcement is made in connexion with the proposed confederation of British North America. An evening paper states that Lord and Lady Bury, accompanied by his Lordship's private secretary, will leave Galway on Thursday next for British North America. His Lordship has been instructed by the Colonial-office to obtain the opinion of the Legislature and people of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on the proposed confederation.

ROEHAMPTON-PARK.—The magnificent mansion built by Chambers, the seat of the Earl of Besborough, and so long the residence of the late W. Roberts, Esq., the banker, together with the park, pleasure-ground, &c., upwards of 130 acres in extent, have passed into the hands of the Conservative Land Society. This fine property, which has for boundaries Richmond-park, Putney, and Wimbledon-common, in the county of Surrey, with a frontage also on the Putney road to Richmond, was offered for sale by Messrs. Norton, Hoggart and Trist, in August last, who have now effected a sale for the noble earl to the Conservative Land Society for the entire freehold estate as it stands. Roehampton adjoins Putney, both localities having historical associations: the former as the place where Hobbes the metaphysician died, and the latter as the birthplace of Gibbon the historian. William Pitt died at the Bowling-green house.

VACANT APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Registrarship of the Court of Bankruptcy has become vacant by the death of Mr. John Campbell. The appointment is worth upwards of 2000*l.* a year.

THE WEEDON INQUIRY.—This investigation was proceeded with on Saturday, Mr. Aspinwall Turner taking the chair. Mr. Munro, assistant military storekeeper, on being called for examination, put in a lengthened statement relative to the manner in which the books had been kept and business generally transacted at the stores. He also gave it as his opinion that all the accountants in the world would not be able to unravel the tangled web of accounts, and that the Commissioners were sitting in vain. On Wednesday, the Commissioners went to the establishment of Government-packers in Mark-lane, and they examined with their own eyes the way in which books are kept and clothing is packed up for exportation. This done, they returned to the committee-room of the House of Commons and took further evidence. The inquiry was resumed on Thursday, Mr. Selfe presiding. The first witness was Mr. F. G. Hayter, army-contractor, of Mark-lane. He said his firm had acted under instructions from the Weedon storekeeper, until last year, when the whole of the clothing was inspected at Weedon. They charged what they did to which the firm had set military clothing. They had received a notice that their services would be discontinued, but that notice had been reconsidered. Mr. Bishop, army clothier, was then examined. His evidence turned upon a statement that he was said to have made before, charging the officials with direct bribery. This he denied. He had had statements made to him, but he was not allowed to repeat them, as they had been made in confidence. The Commissioners thought the disclosure ought to be made, if there was any truth in such rumours. The chairman considered that the statement was false and frivolous. Mr. Ramsay, of the War Office, then gave testimony, in which he entered into all the details of the mode in which the business was done with regard to contracts. The Commissioners then adjourned the sitting.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A report on the state of the Atlantic cable has been prepared by Mr. Henley, the electrical engineer. He states that the results of his experiments lead him to the conclusion that the cable has been seriously injured about three hundred miles from Valentia. He expresses an opinion that the fault existed in the cable before it was submerged, and that it should have been tested in water during its manufacture. He has put his large magneto machine in operation, with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but he will not know whether they have been received until intelligence comes from the colony by the ordinary route. He does not believe that the defect will be found near the shore, but he recommends that fifteen miles of the cable should be taken up and tested. Any attempt to raise the cable in the deep soundings would, in his judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, Mr. Henley does not despair of making the cable workable, provided that it does not get worse. Altogether the report may be regarded as encouraging rather than otherwise. By the North American, which reached Liverpool on Thursday, we have some later intelligence about the Atlantic cable, which is announced to be again in working order. We suppose this means that the signals sent by the powerful instruments of Mr. Henley have gone through the cable, and been intelligibly received in Trinity Bay.

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lowing motions were carried unanimously:—"That the freedom of this City, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to the Lord Clyde, commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, in testimony of his distinguished services"—"That the freedom of this City, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., in testimony of the signal services rendered by him, and in admiration of his high personal and public character." A petition was presented from Stephen Parker, formerly chapel clerk and schoolmaster of the gaol of Newgate, praying for payment of extra costs amounting to 18*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, incurred in an action brought by him against the corporation for compensation in consequence of his dismissal from the situation. It was moved that the petition be referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, but after some discussion and several divisions the motion was negatived. Another petition from the committee of Snow's-fields Sunday Schools, praying for pecuniary aid, was referred to the above-mentioned committee.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—This important national undertaking is being rapidly finished. It is proposed to have everything in readiness for receiving the scholars on the 1st of January next. It has been determined to light and ventilate the building by the gas light.

NEW FRENCH ARM.—Some experiments of a very important nature are stated to be making at Vincennes, with regard to a new kind of breech-loading rifled gun; these guns are to be made of steel, and they will permit of any number of rounds being fired without requiring the piece to be rebouched or revented.

GREAT SKIFF RACE.—The great skiff race between Clasper and Campbell has been pulled on Lochlomond. The distance was upwards of four miles. Clasper came in the winner by forty yards. The match was 100*l.* aside and the championship of Scotland.—*Scotsman.*

THE SHIP AUSTRIA.—Some more intelligence of the ill-fated steamship has been received at Lloyd's. Two vessels, which arrived yesterday, saw what was left of her at sea, and one of them perceived a number of dead bodies in the immediate vicinity of the ship.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—This morning, George Main, a painter, was at work on a ladder at Newington-crescent, when it suddenly snapped in two, and he fell upon the spikes below with much violence, the points penetrating his body. He was extricated as soon as possible, when he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he remains in a dangerous state.

SUICIDE.—This morning Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, aged thirty-eight years, of John-street, Wilington-square, went to a neighbouring chemist and purchased some bichromate of potash, returned home, and swallowed it. On her husband's return home, the deceased said, "I have taken poison—I have done it." He conveyed her to the hospital, where she gradually sank and expired. No cause is at present assigned for the act.

THE CENTRAL MEDICAL ACT.—The Middlesex magistrates have been engaged all this morning in hearing the application of the proprietor of the Argyll Rooms, in Great Windmill-street, for a license. Many police officers who were examined gave the place a good character, when it was opened in 1855 and 1856. The magistrates ultimately, by a majority of 25 to 14, granted the license.

THE NEW MEDICAL REFORM ACT.—On Saturday the new Medical Reform Act came into operation. The object of the Act is to enable "persons requiring medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners." There are fifty-five provisions in the new law. The medical council, to be styled "The Central General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom," is to be established. The several medical bodies are to elect one member, and her Majesty in Council to nominate six. The first meeting of the General Council is to be within three months of the Act coming into force. The Home Secretary is to appoint the place of meeting. Registrars are to be appointed, and branches of the council named to carry out the Act. All qualified medical men are to be registered. The register is to be complete, and non-registration is to prevent a medical man from recovering his charges, with costs. The Act provides that several medical boards may have new charters, and also provides for the education of persons for the medical profession. This Act may be regarded as the first step towards a reform in the medical profession, and to protect the public from unqualified practitioners.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the monthly meeting of this body on Monday, a letter was read from the East India and China Association, requesting the co-operation of the Chamber in support of the movement now being made to induce her Majesty's Government to resume the protectorate of that portion of Borneo which has been ceded to Sir James Brooke. The letter was referred to a special committee for consideration and report. A letter was also read soliciting the council of the chamber again to memorialise the Post-office authorities in favour of the appointment of Liverpool as the station of departure and arrival for the packets carrying the African mails. Referred to the postal committee.

COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.—On

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before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonisation and settlement in India, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. The evidence supplies some interesting information respecting the climate and capabilities of India.

IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—It appears that the entire number of English and Scotch capitalists who have been purchasers under the Irish Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, is 324; the Irish purchasers number 8258. The amount of purchase money of the former was 3,160,294*l.*, while of native capital something over 20,000,000*l.* has been invested.

NORTH COUNTRY STEAM COAL FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—The officers appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the relative merits of the Welsh and north country coals for the steam-ships of the Royal Navy, have made their report. We may, we believe, state that their decision is in favour of the north country coal, which they pronounce not only equal, but superior to the Welsh. It can, they say, be readily burned without smoke, and with less detriment to the boiler, tubes, &c., than results from the use of the Welsh coal.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held on Monday, in Glasgow, Mr. Robert Dalglish, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Morris, of Manchester, delivered an address on the supply of cotton. He stated that he had met with considerable encouragement in Glasgow, and that Scotland was expected to contribute 1000*l.*

SAILORS' WAGES IN NORTH-EAST PORTS.—A few crews of ships have left their vessels at Shields and Sunderland, in consequence of the refusal of owners to give the seamen the 10*s.* per voyage increase in wages claimed by them for the winter season. But there seems to be no probability of any serious interruption in the trade of the ports from this cause, for nine vessels had sailed on Saturday whose crews were paid the advanced rate, and on Monday and Tuesday seventeen crews signed articles for the same wages. The majority of owners, therefore, have conceded the men's demands. In the small ports no difficulty whatever on the wages question has arisen.—*Shipping Gazette.*

LIABILITY OF SHIP AGENTS.—HONG-KONG, JULY 28.—At a sittings in Nisi Prius, the court, with a special jury, resumed the trial of "Boch v. Pastau." In this case, which was adjourned about a month ago, the plaintiff sought to recover 10,000 dollars for damages arising out of the alleged negligence of the defendant in chartering the Dutch ship Juno to Angier and Co., of Shanghai—said firm, before the charter was completed, becoming insolvent. For the defence it was shown that at the date of the charter, April, 1856, Angier and Co. were in good repute, but by the loss of the steamer Unicorn had become heavily involved. An immense amount of correspondence was submitted to the jury, and eventually a verdict returned for the plaintiff for 4250 dollars. The weightiest evidence for the plaintiff appeared to be that of the Hon. J. Dent, M.L.C., who said that if a ship were placed in the hands of his firm, and they procured a charter for her, they would consider themselves responsible for all losses should the charterer turn out insolvent—and this thought at the time of making the charter they had no reason for anticipating the insolvency of the charterer. In this the court disagreed, and so, we think, will the public at large.—*Overland Mail.*

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The position of the shareholders is a most unenviable one. Not only is all the capital they invested in the shares of the bank gone, but they have already paid a call of 25*l.* a share to clear off the debts of the concern. And not only so; the liquidators have just made another investigation, and they find that after the payment of the 25*l.* call, there still remains a debt due by the bank of 920,000*l.*, nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling. They therefore have made a second call, this time of 100*l.* a share. On the whole, this specimen of Scotch joint-stock banking has entailed a loss of 3,000,000*l.* on its victims.

FRENCH COASTING TRADE.—She *Sicile* having stated some time ago that the coasting trade of France was declining, this statement was contradicted by several semi-official journals. The *Sicile*, however, returns to the charge, and produces figures from the Customs tables in support of its assertion, and if these figures are correct the *Sicile* has certainly proved its case.

NAMUR AND LIEGE AND MONS AND MANAGE RAILWAYS.—A general meeting of the proprietors was held on Thursday. Major S. Parry, the chairman, congratulated the proprietors upon the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations which have kept every person connected with this company in suspense for so lengthened a period. He said the position of this company may be summed up as follows:—"The encumbrance of having to make a new line of twenty-seven miles through a difficult country will be got rid of, ample provision will be made to pay the interest, and the dividends of 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* on your debentures, and the dividends of 1*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* on the preference, and of 10*s.* 7*d.* on the original shares clear of all expenses, will be secured by the guarantee of the Belgian Government. The motion for the adoption of the report was then agreed to.

This item is continued from the previous page

These items are both divided from one another by horizontal lines and so should be segmented as separate items

Anything which appears together before the first horizontal line should be grouped and segmented as an item.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 8th. FRANCE. The question in dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French barque the Charles and Georges, there is reason to hope will be settled without serious consequences.

This department title is separated from surrounding content by a horizontal line and should therefore, according to our rules, be segmented as a separate item

thorities in her being Government satisfaction ment deny but that bours to In the Portugues and is not Admiral in the Gu take posse to his depa in Mexico. Account have been been grant

the arrest of the principal in the house in question, who was an eminent manufacturer residing at Lille. The Minister of Marine has given orders to prepare the steam corvette Reine Hortense for sea, to convey

RUSSIA. At Warsaw it was related that Prince Napoleon was a suitor for the hand of Maria Romanoffski, Princess Leuchtenberg, who was born in October, 1841. It is said that his Imperial Highness declined to stay to see

Advices from Berlin of the 5th instant state that the health of the King which has been getting worse evince his return from Tegernsee, now gives cause for serious alarm. The Prince of Prussia returned to Berlin from Baden on the 4th instant. He was received at the railway station by Prince Frederick William.

The Madrid journals of the 3rd publish a letter written by the chiefs of the Progressist party, who have separated from the Electoral Committee, presided over by M. Olozaga, stating that their separation is owing to any difference of opinion on principle, but that it is caused by their not thinking it convenient for the Progressist party to oppose the O'Donnell Cabinet.

From Madrid, under date the 2nd, we learn that M. Turgot, the late French ambassador, had nearly completed the settlement of his affairs which obliged him to return to that capital. He was to leave on the 12th. Rumours of changes in the Ministry were still rife. It is supposed to be inventions of the Moderates, who encourage still pursues O'Donnell. The Queen continues to express herself very warmly in favour of her resolution to support constitutional government and to keep within

The Trieste Observer announces that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned forty-five prisoners detained at Capo d'Istria, and one in the prison of Gradisca. A Vienna letter states that the dispatches containing instructions for Count de Lucif, Counsellor of Legation who replaces M. de Prokesch, had been forwarded to Constantinople on the 29th ult., relative to the delibera

AME PRINCEIPALITIES. A letter from a copy of the 25th of September informs that the population in the Principality of Greece is highly excited at the present moment. The Greeks openly express their views on the subject of the reconstruction of the Greek Empire. They declare loudly that they expect to reign at some antient place in place of the Turks, and at no remote period, the Bulgarians, likewise, expect that the day of their emancipation is approaching, but they are more calm than the Greeks, and will not risk an insurrection. The Greeks are much as they hate the Turks. It is said further that Russian influence is not so great and that as a result of the war in France and Germany.

Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be represented (first time in English), Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTHA, Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, George Honey, Mr. J. G. Patey (his first appearance on the English stage), Mr. T. Gratant Kelly (his first appearance on the English stage), Mr. Kirby, and Mr. W. Harrison. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (102nd, 103rd, and 104th times), Butt's highly successful opera, the ROSIE CASTILLE, Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss M. Prescott, Mr. F. Glover, Mr. A. St. Alban, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Bartelman, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.

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M. Julien's Twentieth and LAST ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on the first of NOVEMBER continue for One Month, and will be given as follows: M. JULIEN'S FAREWELL AND "CONCERTS D'ADIEU." Before his departure for his "UNIVERSAL MUSICAL TOUR" Through every city and capital of Europe, America, Australia, the Colonies, and civilized towns of Asia and Africa accompanied by the élite of his orchestra and other artists, a ready formed under the title of "SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HARMONIE UNIVERSELLE," It instituted not only to popularise the divine and civilising art of Music, but to promote through Harmony's powerful eloquence, a noble and philanthropic cause. The full Prospectus will shortly be published. All communications to be addressed to M. Julien, 21, St. James's Place, London, W.

THE ROYAL GYMNASTIC LIBERTY, CITY-ROAD. Licensed as such by the Lord Chamberlain. Lessee, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. C. Montgomerie. On Monday, and during the week, a new and powerful drama of thrilling interest, which has been in preparation for several weeks, with new and splendid scenery, costumed dresses, and brilliant decorations, written expressly for this theatre by W. Saxe Holm. A LIPPE REVENGE. Characters by Messrs. T. Mead, Ingham, Grant, Manning, Power, Gillet; Misses J. Coveney, H. Coveney, and others. The favourite divertimento, CATALANIAN REVELS produced by Mrs. Conquest, introducing her pupils. Concluding with the much admired drama of THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE. Permitting, Mr. T. Barry's celebrated band.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRICKELL—NEW RICKS THIS AFTERNOON—POLYGLOTS OF ALL LANGUAGES—previously to Professor Frickell's departure on a Provincial Tour, every Evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, will be given a grand and magnificent performance of the Polyglot, in which he will exhibit his extraordinary powers of memory and calculation. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission, 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical PATOUCHE, every night (Saturdays excepted) at 8 o'clock, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Paul will give this week her astonishing imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in "Come into the garden, Maud," which is a voice, action, manner, and appearance, in a most perfect manner. It is a most interesting and amusing performance. Miss Elitha Fry, an "old-young lady," the entertainment is beyond all doubt the most interesting in London. Morning Performance on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

DR. HORN'S ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES. Dr. Horn's Lectures on the Human Body, delivered by John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital, on the 22d and 24th of October, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of November, 3rd, 10th, and 17th of December, 7th, 14th, and 21st of January, 1859. This Course will be delivered on Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Tickets, 6s. for the course of twelve lectures, or 1s. each lecture, to be obtained at the lecture hall, or from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 19, Piccadilly. A Summer Course is given, to which Female Students are admissible. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—A Course of Twelve Lectures on the Human Body will be delivered by John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital, on the 22d and 24th of October, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of November, 3rd, 10th, and 17th of December, 7th, 14th, and 21st of January, 1859. This Course will be delivered on Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Tickets, 6s. for the course of twelve lectures, or 1s. each lecture, to be obtained at the lecture hall, or from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 19, Piccadilly. A Summer Course is given, to which Female Students are admissible. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

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The Leader

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unimpaired and convulsive, as the strain to keep things as they are when all the world is by the very laws of its own nature, tending to a total re-creation.

WITH a section—and no inconsiderable section—in France and in this country, Cherbourg does not mean *C'est en paix*, but *C'est la guerre*. We have already declared our belief, and have shown—although alarm may be unfelt—that the wise part for the nation to play is to be fully prepared for contingencies. It is as well to collect opinions from all quarters, and to ascertain what is thought on the subject at home and abroad. A little pamphlet is before us entitled, *Will there be a War between France and England?* By "A Prussian." The writer has taken some pains to probe the question, though not very deeply, and his conclusion to which he arrives is that war is near and probable. To some of his statements and arguments we demur, but still there is enough in the brochure to call for serious attention. The writer asks, "Does France, or the extraordinary activity in the naval department of France, the building of so many ships of war, the erection of so many naval stations, the strengthening of so many old ones, mean nothing but the cautious doctrine—*vis vis* *acem*, *par bellum*?" and then goes on justly to say that no force exists in the argument that "Cherbourg is only a counterpoise to Plymouth and Portsmouth." The writer states a recognised truth when he asserts that the real strength of France lies in her military, of England in her naval forces.

What object, then (asks the writer), can Louis-Napoleon have in view in his attempt to rival the naval power of England? The sea will be the great battle-field of the coming age, and fleets the principal instruments, by force of which an army of half a million will avail the defence of a military state. Europe nothing in claiming the rank among the powers of the world, if they cannot support their authority by those weapons which henceforth will decide the combats of great nations. If we regard the importance of a country according to her maritime power, the great military countries without a navy will fall to the second rank. This process is already going on. The great council of the world is changing members. Austria, with her six hundred thousand men, has no means to impress China or Japan into a submission of her greatness and power. Louis Napoleon must know this; he must see that one man-of-war of greater weight in the intercourse with Asia or America than an army of half a million. Russia, Austria, and Prussia too feel this, and exert themselves not to remain too much behind in the race for naval power. All this is undoubtedly true. Every continent is a theatre of note is swelling either its military or its maritime. Should general war, which is "smoking," take place, a combination of small

fleets and powers may become as formidable as a large power. The writer goes on to state:— There are sinister indications which manifest the existence of other designs in the mind of the French ruler, and *Cherbourg is one of these*. And then he refers to an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which the writer says that "in case France does not possess herself of the dominion of the sea"—this is significant—"it would be imprudent for her to concentrate her principal naval resources at Cherbourg—her squadrons would only be in safety at Toulon or Brest." Commenting on this article, "A Prussian" declares:—

The lessons of 1813 and 1815 have been lost on the partisans of Napoleonism. Not only the military spirit of France, so dangerous to the peace of Europe, is, in spite of all its final failures, and in spite of the general peaceable and commercial character of the age, again awake, and springs forth in the petitions, addresses, and other warlike manifestations of the soldiery; but even the old revolutionary idea of availing deliverance to other nations makes again its appearance, and tries to catch the vain and credulous multitude. This is indisputable. The author of the pamphlet ridicules in no measured terms the pretence which France will most probably put forth for declaring war—that France comes to other nations, and to England especially, "not as a conqueror, but as a deliverer," who is to "free the masses from the oppressive English aristocracy," who lead a joyous life in the midst of general misery, and a population wanting bread, clothing, and shelter."

"A Prussian" thus strips the veil from this hollow pretence:— If anything, the government of Louis Napoleon has entirely extinguished, in the nations of the Continent, the hope that any assistance to freedom will come to them from France. Though many institutions of England are strange and unnatural to continental life, yet the Continent beholds in the principles on which English political life rests, the true road to freedom and prosperity. Should Louis Napoleon dare to attack England, he may be sure that the democrats of Europe will not be blinded by his cry of universal suffrage, and that all that is liberal and patriotic on the Continent, Constitutional or Republican, will rally against him.

Referring to the number of pamphlets recently issued from the French press, under the eye of our "faithful ally," all urging war with England, the following sensible remarks are made:— Is it not one of the many signs that there are still alive in one portion of the French people the old feeling of jealousy and hatred, and that the Government of France, whilst professing friendship and good-will towards England, far from suppressing those feelings, allows them to be fostered and to grow. Almost every day brings fresh complaints from English correspondents, that the most hostile writings against this country are allowed to be spread through the provinces. In vain the organs of commercial France try to assure England that these opinions are but the utterances of individual pamphleteers. In vain they may protest against any meditated breach of friendship with the English people. The wondrous instinct of the people of England, as well as France, forebodes the coming storm. The French pamphleteer is right. All the people of Europe believe firmly that "Napoleon III. is meditating one of those great deeds with which he has before this astonished the world."

We recommend these remarks to the notice of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. After showing that in both countries there exists a war party—we do not concur in the assertion that in this country any considerable body of individuals desire war, but we are firmly convinced, from personal observation and knowledge, that a large party exists in France with whom war with England would be welcome and popular—the writer says:—

There is another point of contest between the two nations—their national pride, we may say their national vanity. Each boasts of being the mightiest and greatest nation in the world, each prides herself of being at the head of civilisation; each looks down upon the other nations as upon inferior races, which are destined to follow her track. The unquelled glory of the "Anglo-Saxon race" haunts the English as much as that of "la grande nation" the French. In yet other nations contend that the present age is parallel to the history of antiquity, where only one nation was the leader and ruler of the world. In all they assert that the present civilisation is divided amongst several nations, which bear an equal portion, though a different share in promoting the progress of mankind. In vain they may claim that one nation excels in one, the other in another branch of civilisation. No, either the French or the Anglo-Saxon must be on the top; each is the mightiest, the wisest, the clearest, the bravest, the most civilised nation on earth.

We do not entirely agree in the exactitude of these reflections. We doubt there is this amount of national vanity to be found among Englishmen.

quite conceivable that the Upper House, whose predominant sympathies have hitherto been considered Prussian, and that possibly a majority of the Lower Chamber likewise, elected as it has been by a narrow constituency and under direct official interference, might refuse to create a Regency such as we would or ought to undertake; and if this be so, explains what to us may seem at first sight so unaccountable at the present juncture. There are not wanting those, however, who assert, we fear with too much reason, that the Prince is at heart averse to the idea of resting his future authority on any constitutional sanction. He has long been accustomed to look forward to the succession to the crown by hereditary right. If he should not outlive his brother, he has habitually learned to feel secure that his son would succeed to the throne by the same undebatable title. Now that he has unexpectedly been called on to ascend its steps in the physical lifetime of his mentally defunct brother, he finds it hard to ask leave of those whom he believes that he was born to govern. And this apparently is why he does not terminate all doubt and controversy by proclaiming himself Regent under the fifty-sixth section of the constitution, which declares that, in case the king, for the time being, shall be a minor, or otherwise incapable, the nearest *agnate* of the royal blood shall be Regent of his kingdom. Prince William Henry, as is well known, has steadily refused on all occasions to conceal his disapproval of the constitution. Passively, he has indeed been forced to acknowledge it; and it can hardly be supposed that he contemplates any *coup d'Etat* for its pre-emptory suppression. Perhaps, like another Royal Highness, he would condescendingly affect to say that "representative institutions are upon their trial." But while for peace or policy sake he may be induced to tolerate the experiment a little longer, he cannot brook the notion of assuming the sceptre of his ancestors by virtue of parliamentary law. Proud and inflexible, candid and wrong-headed, unambitious, but unyielding, he has been content to spend his life in loyal and frugal retirement rather than trouble the councils of his country by thrusting his advice or service upon them. And now, when those councils are paralysed and there is need of his presence and aid, he is as ready to take the most responsible place, only to commit the fraud of ministerially counter-signing a decree which their old master is incompetent to understand.

THE PRUSSIAN REGENCY. THE Crown Prince of Prussia still hesitates to assume the sceptre. Loud and vehement discussions as to his right to do so are week after week prolonged—the sober-minded indulging in no end of logical argumentation on the point, and the more energetic giving way to fierce taunts and bitter personalities. No better proof of the truly archaic state of things which the present interregnum has begotten can perhaps be found than in the unwonted licence tacitly accorded to the press. For years past the censorship has been exercised inexorably over all political journals in Prussia, and were the King in his senses, or were his brother actually on the throne, no such latitude as that now enjoyed by political writers of all descriptions would be suffered to exist for a day. In the present total suspension, however, of royal authority, things are allowed to take their course, and the currents of opinion are permitted to ebb and flow as though there had never been a system of control based on right divine to order their wayward notions. The strangest part of it all is that the entire machinery of administrative absolutism remains standing and perfect, just as it was when the kingly pendulum stopped. It seems to need but a touch to set it going again; but the touch has not yet been given, and the German metaphysicians cannot make up their minds about the point of spontaneous action. In other words, Prince William Henry demurs to the step of proclaiming himself Regent, and Baron Manteuffel and his colleagues demur to enacting the farce of advising the monarch to appoint his brother Regent or to commit the fraud of ministerially counter-signing a decree which their old master is incompetent to understand.

Lord Thurlow and Mr. Pitt were troubled with no such qualms in 1789. The circumstances were in many respects identical. George III. was as jealous of his heir as Frederick William; and the English Queen was as obstinate and unmanageable as the Prussian Majesty. How long the interregnum might have lasted here, Heaven only knows. The ordinary business of Government going on as usual, and every now and then the Keeper of the Great Seal coolly forging the royal sanction to great acts of State—for the public good or for the benefit of his party—had it not been for the existence of that Parliamentary element in our system of rule, which Mr. Carlyle is thankful the Prussian monarch during its uprise has never been troubled with, and which, no doubt, would have been a serious hindrance to the robber heroism of Frederick the Great and his progenitors. After keeping the King secluded for some months, Mr. Pitt came down to Parliament with a Regency Bill, and with certain reservations proposed to vest the prerogatives of the Crown in the heir apparent. Why, it may be asked, does not Mr. Manteuffel take a similar course and convolve the Prussian Chambers, such as they are, for the purpose? The answer is plain and obvious. Whatever his own opinions a right divine or the theory of monarchic succession may be, we may be quite sure that his opinion regarding the future administration of Prussia is that he should continue Minister; but of this he knows there is no chance unless in the present crisis he bends to the humour of him who "shall be King hereafter." If the Crown Prince desired to govern by a parliamentary title he would throw no obstacle in the way of such a convocation, unless, indeed, from the exclusive and oligarchic composition of the Chambers, we fear that an attempt might successfully be made to make him only co-Regent with the Queen—an offer which it would be folly to expect him to accept. For years he has consistently abstained from the councils of the present Government; and still more so, and in a friendly tone to such a communication. He ought to have, like a staunch Whig, refused pre-emptorily to give any aid or help to a Tory Minister; for, by doing so, he lessens the dif-

fatigable instrument and agent. It is therefore

quite conceivable that the Upper House, whose predominant sympathies have hitherto been considered Prussian, and that possibly a majority of the Lower Chamber likewise, elected as it has been by a narrow constituency and under direct official interference, might refuse to create a Regency such as we would or ought to undertake; and if this be so, explains what to us may seem at first sight so unaccountable at the present juncture. There are not wanting those, however, who assert, we fear with too much reason, that the Prince is at heart averse to the idea of resting his future authority on any constitutional sanction. He has long been accustomed to look forward to the succession to the crown by hereditary right. If he should not outlive his brother, he has habitually learned to feel secure that his son would succeed to the throne by the same undebatable title. Now that he has unexpectedly been called on to ascend its steps in the physical lifetime of his mentally defunct brother, he finds it hard to ask leave of those whom he believes that he was born to govern. And this apparently is why he does not terminate all doubt and controversy by proclaiming himself Regent under the fifty-sixth section of the constitution, which declares that, in case the king, for the time being, shall be a minor, or otherwise incapable, the nearest *agnate* of the royal blood shall be Regent of his kingdom. Prince William Henry, as is well known, has steadily refused on all occasions to conceal his disapproval of the constitution. Passively, he has indeed been forced to acknowledge it; and it can hardly be supposed that he contemplates any *coup d'Etat* for its pre-emptory suppression. Perhaps, like another Royal Highness, he would condescendingly affect to say that "representative institutions are upon their trial." But while for peace or policy sake he may be induced to tolerate the experiment a little longer, he cannot brook the notion of assuming the sceptre of his ancestors by virtue of parliamentary law. Proud and inflexible, candid and wrong-headed, unambitious, but unyielding, he has been content to spend his life in loyal and frugal retirement rather than trouble the councils of his country by thrusting his advice or service upon them. And now, when those councils are paralysed and there is need of his presence and aid, he is as ready to take the most responsible place, only to commit the fraud of ministerially counter-signing a decree which their old master is incompetent to understand.

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LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD DERBY. Many of our contemporaries have lately occupied themselves in discussing the question, whether Lord Derby and Lord John Russell have been putting their heads together in the concoction of a new Reform Bill. On the one hand, it is made the subject of bitter reproach to Lord John that he should have been inquired of on such a subject by the head of the present Government; and still more so, and in a friendly tone to such a communication. He ought to have, like a staunch Whig, refused pre-emptorily to give any aid or help to a Tory Minister; for, by doing so, he lessens the dif-

These items are all divided from one another by horizontal lines and so should be segmented as separate items

honesty of that minister in retaining power, and in a corresponding degree diminishes the chance of a Whig restoration. On the other hand, certain partisans of the noble member for London, with more zeal than discretion, disclaim in every mood and tense the charge thus made against his lordship's Whiggery. Never, they exclaim, has anybody dared to tamper with their favourite chief; and never has he told the head of his hereditary what he would do about Reform. Impunity of calumny and slander are bandied about hence; and there seems on both sides strange forgetfulness that the allegation is of being proved in a sense which would de- of all colour of imputation or unworthiness.

an easily conceived man in Lord Derby's posing to know what so distinguished a poli- Lord John Russell is disposed to do in case proposition were made respecting the elec- tions. Four years ago Lord John brought a measure embodying a 6s. franchise for and since then he has voted for a 10s. fran- chise. Lord Derby cannot want to hether he would go thus far, because he has taken these steps, and in electoral conces- sion everybody feels that there are *nulla vestigia*.

But what we apprehend the Premier might very naturally seek to learn would be, whether Lord John would agree to a somewhat lower suffrage for both town and county; and we can imagine nothing more legitimate than his expression of such a wish in honourable confidence to a great rival for the post he holds. He might truly say, this is no common question of parliamentary dodges and party biddings; it is one whose decision may affect for good or ill the future fortunes of that aristocratic order whose just influence in the State we both so highly prize, and the well-being of the glorious country with which our individual fame is indelibly associated; can we not find some common ground of agreement that shall be safe and lasting? and when we have determined a broad basis of representation for the sake of the realm at large, there will still remain ample room and very enough for party battles and trials of strength in Parliament. We can readily imagine, likewise, the feelings with which a statesman like Lord John Russell would receive a communication of the kind. He would see at once that by giving a specific answer he would relieve his competitor for office from all doubt as to one important question; but he would ask himself whether he ought, on that ground, to refuse to answer him, and he would probably decide that honesty in this, like most other matters, was the wisest as well as the worthiest policy. What, after all, could he gain by refusal? If the present Government chose to play a cautious game, and substantially do no more than reproduce the 10s. county franchise and the 6s. borough franchise, already endorsed by Lord John Russell himself, any more liberal amendment moved by that noble personage would be infallibly defeated, in the present House of Commons, by the junction of the Conservative Whigs, under Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood, with the Ministerial phalanx. And if, on the other hand, the present Government should, as we fervently hope they will, make up their minds, when they are about it, to do something more comprehensive and better than the Coalition Cabinet proposed in 1854, then Lord John would have no choice but to support in the main, or abandon all hope of retaining his lead of the Liberal party.

It so happens, moreover, that peculiar facilities exist for such an interchange of views in a patriotic spirit, and at the same time without political form or ceremony. Lord Stanley, as is well known, has long been on terms of intimacy with the Duke of Devonshire, and he entered office, as continued since. Of the intimacies agree more near than with those of his many who have good opinion on the subject of the day when the present Minister for Ireland, the same Cabinet. The existing Administration, forming part of the maining in their present position; and the country in general is, we are convinced, too thoroughly sick and tired of the worn-out shams and shibboleths of mere party to care a rush how soon the last shreds of the old

distinctions are given to the wind. Lord John Russell must have a bitter recollection of the manner in which he was flung overboard by the selfish and scheming bulk of the party in defence of whose short-comings, and to prolong whose exclusive grasp of power, he had so often sacrificed his own personal reputation; and he is not the man we take him for if he would not like to try, some day or other, to show the shabby dogs who joined in the cry against him in 1855, that he could dispense with their returning loyalty and their fifth-rate abilities. Be this as it may, we are sure that he is very unlikely to refuse in private to tell Lord Stanley his opinions about Reform, and as a Cabinet Minister Lord Stanley would not be at liberty to withhold from his colleagues information so important. The Cabinet indeed has not been sitting during the last six weeks, and as Lord Derby is still suffering at his seat in Lancashire from one of the sharp attacks of gout to which he is subject, it is possible that their reassemblage may be delayed till the latter end of the month. Meanwhile it were preposterous to suppose that Lord Stanley was not in communication with his father on the greatest of the impending topics that will engross their early attention.

Here then we have unravelled this pretty little bit of mock mystery, and shown that there is about it nothing necessarily mysterious at all.

WEEDON.

The inquiry into the Weedon iniquities continues, and our daily contemporaries, in opposition to the expressed wish of the Commissioners, supply us with reports of the proceedings. We cannot believe that their desire for secrecy was spontaneous. It could only operate, as events have shown, to their disadvantage. In the course of the investigation one witness gave evidence that was displeasing to the authorities of the Horse Guards, or supposed by them not to be correct. Instantly these authorities by telegraph interfered with the examination, and passed a severe censure on the witness. As he was one of their subordinates, such a proceeding was well calculated to intimidate other witnesses and lead to the suppression of the truth. It tended to defeat the very object for which the Commission was appointed, and which General Peel professed to have at heart. Accordingly the Commissioners justly expressed considerable indignation at the proceedings of the Horse Guards, and their indignation finding an echo in the public voice, seems effectually to have put a stop to further similar improper interference. If their inquiries had not been reported in spite of themselves, they would not have received public support day by day, and most likely would have been snubbed continually by the Horse Guards, perhaps degraded into instruments for sordidly investigating the proceedings of the Horse Guards, and their indignation finding an echo in the public voice, seems effectually to have put a stop to further similar improper interference. If their inquiries had not been reported in spite of themselves, they would not have received public support day by day, and most likely would have been snubbed continually by the Horse Guards, perhaps degraded into instruments for sordidly investigating the proceedings of the Horse Guards, and their indignation finding an echo in the public voice, seems effectually to have put a stop to further similar improper interference.

The more the inquiry is pursued the more striking becomes the picture of inefficiency, jobbery, and corruption; though it pleased Mr. Selie to say on Thursday, that, as far as the Commissioners had inquired, the rumours of corruption vanished at the touch of investigation. At Weedon one man was inspector of articles, storekeeper, and issuer. He was under no control whatever, and if he did not give due to the contractors, due to the public. They are released, as the rule, from the competition which not only keeps other men honest, but helps to form and correct their opinions of what the terms mean. The eye of the public press and the scheme of mutual inspection do not suffice, we are afraid, to keep alive in public men a sense of honesty; and we accordingly believe that the practices denounced at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the general conduct of men in office than an exception. One circumstance will strike the public as rather remarkable. It is—taking their own statements of their own impeccability—that there never was such a set of unbrilliant people as the tradesmen who supplied goods to the Weedon depot. We are afraid, however, that these wretches have fallen into the common mistake of "proving too much."

being dismissed and severely punished.

Against such a monopoly of place and power as that mentioned, there are numerous regulations extant. Since the period of the Delancy and Melville cases, numerous inquiries have been instituted by committees of the House of Commons and by commissions into the best modes of keeping the public accounts, and of carrying on the civil business of the army, the navy, and the ordnance. As result of these inquiries numerous checks of office on office and man on man were devised, and a great deal of complication and delay in carrying on public business was submitted to in order to ensure the honesty of public men. All these inquiries, with the regulations they resulted in, were all neglected or set aside by the authorities when they appointed Mr. Elliott to be chief storekeeper at Weedon, and allowed him to arrange the business as he liked, saving officers who united in themselves such incongruous functions as inspector and storekeeper. The spirit of all the regulations for the civil service, which proceed on the principle that individuals are not to be trusted, was boldly and openly set at defiance at Weedon; and the jobbery and fraud which the public believes to have existed were the necessary consequences of neglect at headquarters. They justify the spirit of the regulations, and are a severe condemnation of the authorities which disregarded them. The value of the testimony, however, of the Commissioners is much diminished by the fact that they have no power either to compel the attendance of a single witness, or administer an oath. One volunteer witness could accordingly say that he had seen papers in the hands of another person which justified him in believing that improper practices prevailed, but he would neither disclose the name of that person, nor the nature of the papers. So an accusation which was made before the Contract Committee remains unanswered and unproved. This is most unsatisfactory, and amply justifies our dissent from Mr. Selie's conclusion. The inquiry by the Commissioners is not efficient, and appears meant not to be efficient. Contractors, packers, inspectors, storekeepers, clerks, are all members of the same body, and all have an interest in keeping each other's counsel. When there is neither the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses, nor of extracting the truth from them by cross-examination on their oath, the persons most implicated keep out of the way, and all concerned guard their secrets with jealous care. We cannot overlook the testimony of the Commissioners while we dwell on the circumstances which lessen its weight. When wanton extravagance, false pretences, and even a fraudulent disposal of the public wealth, are not uncommon amongst the heads of the State, we cannot expect greater virtue in the subordinates. Only a fellow-feeling in the chiefs could have allowed Mr. Elliott and his associates and clerks to carry on their business without accounts, to have no vouchers for the stores they issued, to keep no ledgers, never to balance their books, and be for ever in arrears with their business. Yet we are much afraid that this exposure will produce no beneficial effect on the opinions and conduct of the higher authorities. They have been so long accustomed to be under no control, jobbery and corruption seem to us so systematised and so pervade all the branches of the public service, that the general opinion in them and of public men is not hostile to corruption. It is equally true of schoolboys and members of the Stock Exchange, that the opinion they stand in awe of is that of their associates, neighbours, playmates, and fellow-labourers, and not of strangers. We infer, therefore, from the disclosures made by this Weedon inquiry, that jobbery and corruption are common to public men and public offices of every kind. They are released, as the rule, from the competition which not only keeps other men honest, but helps to form and correct their opinions of what the terms mean. The eye of the public press and the scheme of mutual inspection do not suffice, we are afraid, to keep alive in public men a sense of honesty; and we accordingly believe that the practices denounced at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the general conduct of men in office than an exception. One circumstance will strike the public as rather remarkable. It is—taking their own statements of their own impeccability—that there never was such a set of unbrilliant people as the tradesmen who supplied goods to the Weedon depot. We are afraid, however, that these wretches have fallen into the common mistake of "proving too much."

empire was consolidated, and they were deprived of something like sovereign power on their own estates, with something like power of life and death over their dependents, threw up the title of Prince and contented themselves with being the simple country gentry of the land. We have among the same distinguished nobility some few creatures of the Court who, like the Kutaisoffs, descended from some Imperial butler, or the Viers, from a Venetian cabin-boy upon whom shone the sun of imperial liking. Amongst them also there are the Strogonoffs, representatives of that energetic merchant who really won for Russia her Siberian provinces, by intelligently employing the Cossack robbers that molested his own property, and loyally handing over the proceeds to his imperial master. We have amongst them the representatives of the Nesselrodes, and the Pozzo di Borgos, whom Germany or Italy has furnished for the service of the Court. But amongst the nobles also, there is a class of men who might make the Emperor pause if he were a man to be deterred by sense of personal peril or even dynastic danger. Amongst the nobles are the Orloffs, the Zouboffs, and Bariatinskys, who are coolly recorded in authentic Russian histories as being amongst the actual murderers of the Peters and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles with their unconsidered innovations or vexatious regulations. If a Paul was murdered for meddling with men's beards and hats, what might not be apprehended by the man who meddles with their property—the peasants. No French levity which may distinguish the Russian nobles can blunt the danger which there is no button on the foil of the foppish quality when its blood is up. The Count Samoiloff, who offended his imperial master, was the subject of undying imperial dislike, and he felt the displeasure in many ways; yet never was the young buck's blood quelled. When a popular actor was ordered to caricature him on the stage, the exquisite told the actor that he wanted one "property" to complete the perfection of the character: it was the diamond ring which the nobleman himself commonly wore, and which he presented to the actor to be worn when he personated the character. It was the same man who originally incurred the imperial displeasure by some military fault at a review, and when the indignant Emperor raised his hand to strike, the young nobleman coldly remarked, "Take care, sire, you see I have a sword in my hand."

The Emperor Alexander cannot take his stand against a nobility of this spirit now, notwithstanding its various origin and standing, united in such numbers to oppose him, unless he were conscious of very great support; and such is the fact. In the first place, all the nobility are not against him; but many who best understand the position of the country join with him in urging the most important reforms. Amongst them, for example, we find the Potemkines, distinguished for their fidelity and their audacity; the Scheremeteffs, of whose family the Romanoffs themselves form a younger branch; and many others. The Emperor has, on his side, the large and increasing number of professional men, whom his intelligent patronage encourages to study the resources of Russia and of science. We may presume that he has with him the merchant class, hitherto kept down by Court and nobles, forming, indeed, only the foundation of the class as it will hereafter exist in Russia. This class, notwithstanding its great wealth, has made little way into the ranks of the nobility, and is looked down upon. Some of the nobles have descended into it, and these have been peculiarly disgusted by the obstruction which they have encountered from the old-fashioned ways of Russia. In the matter of the railways, the Emperor lately discovered the large dependence which not only himself but the throne must owe towards this wealth-possessing and wealth-creating class. It is quite certain that the Emperor has on his side also the now turbulent millions of peasantry, who, by their impulsive movements, by the fires which they are lighting up in the Russian forests—those precious sources of noble wealth which, already so scanty, are so rapidly becoming thinned—show their impatience for the coming reform. And, above all, the Emperor has on his side the right. He has shown no disposition to stop in his career. It is reported, and the report is very likely true, that he has promised to visit Paris and London as soon as he shall have accomplished this great work. The nobles have, until now, exhibited a passive resistance. Commissions have been ap-

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN.

pointed in the various provinces to collect evidence on the subject, and to suggest provisions for the emancipation of the peasantry, with the necessary regulations for refining the social position and perhaps the municipal regulation of the peasantry; who would, of course, have henceforward, for example, to pay their own taxes to the Crown, to raise rates among themselves for local purposes, and so forth. Even these few considerations show how difficult and onerous the measure is. The nobles have not shown much alacrity in aiding these committees. In a recent tour the Emperor has addressed them in language of paternal encouragement, of reproof, and even of remonstrance and entreaty combined. He has announced to them that, after the termination of the local committees, the nobles of each province will be allowed to elect two delegates to sit in a central commission which will be assembled at St. Petersburg, and it is by the aid of this central commission that the Emperor will definitively arrange his new law. That new law he has determined, it would appear, to settle before he lays down the task, the magnitude and vital importance of which the reader can now understand.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN.

THE ROYAL IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN. What are the nobles with whom the Emperor Alexander has been remonstrating on their resistance to his august will and pleasure? The nobles of Russia have hitherto borne rather a high character in Europe, at all events as compared with the Imperial family. The Russians have been called the French of the north, and with no small reason: there is some family resemblance between the Russian Slave and the French Gael,—the same vivacity of idea, the same impulsiveness, the same sympathetic desire for approbation. But there are some differences. If the Russian has in some parts of the empire been benefited by an admixture of Norman blood, he has not had the corresponding benefit of admixture with Italian blood, that combination which has perhaps brought forth the highest and most commanding type of Frenchman. Still the Russian noble has been considered a man of active mind, of advancing views, of taste; he has been understood to represent the most cultivated aspect of Russian society; while the Court clung to old Moscow, maintained a savage indigenous spirit, resented French innovations, hated the sound of the foreign language at Court, and, in short, stood upon the ancient ways, barbarous as they were. Strange that the nobles in various governments of the empire should now be themselves standing upon the ancient ways, while it is the eldest son of that same obstructive antiquated family who is pressing for a great reform. The position of the Russian nobles is not unlike that of the French nobles in another respect—their over-developed feudal ownership of the cultivators of the land as well as of the land itself. The Russian noble owes allegiance to his lord, and must serve him with person, purse, and peasants, who form the raw material of the imperial armies; but with regard to the labourers themselves, they are the property of the noble, and when he contributes them to the State he does but pay his taxes in kind. If he has the ownership of the peasant he has burdens in consequence: he must maintain him in old age and in sickness, his is the charge of hospital and almshouses. We may be quite sure, however, that if the noble is under these painful liabilities, there is another side of the same liability which falls upon the poor peasant himself; and we could tell abundant stories taken from that point of view. If the peasant is aged, it must be a kind lord that lets him feel not his uselessness. If he is sick, he may not tarry in the hospital. If he is a valuable labourer, such a man as in his country could work his way, his lord would not let him go. If he is an independent, courageous, intelligent man, he may speak a little too freely, is treated as a drunkard or outcast, and either sent to the army or to Siberia. Any way, his will lies in another man's hands, and that man a sort of French noble, who, like an Irish landowner of some generations back, racks rents his tenantry; only with the more grasping capacity for raking out all that they can yield; and spending his money, faster than he gets it, at St. Petersburg, makes those at home feel the whole stress of his needs. Such a state of things cannot go on for ever; it must come to an end. A country whose peasantry are ground to the dust is daily impoverished, even while its numbers and its accumulated wealth are both increasing; and the spirit of man will not tolerate a consciousness of the strength with multitudes which the examples of luxury hold up before his eyes. They will not remain passive. A reform is necessary. In France it burst up from the under-strata of society, and the upheaval scattered the strata above, shaking the very throne to destruction. The idea has been struck out in Russia that such a reform may not come from below; it must come from above, and Alexander II. is the Daniel O'Connell of Russia.

But he is an O'Connell who confronts opponents very different from our Commons and Lords, with all the oppression that they are said to inflict upon Ireland. There is not, perhaps, in the world so remarkable a class of men as the Russian nobles, who represent almost every form of aristocratic power that at present exists in the world. To have amongst them many princes of the empire direct descendants of that Rurik who is regarded as the founder of the Russian monarchy; while many of old birth, of dual power own as their equals in antiquity, nobility, and blood, and in some respects of wealth, men amongst the simple boyars or esquires of Muscovy, who, like the Yerapkins, the Rjevskys, or Liapounoffs, when the Russian

pointed in the various provinces to collect evidence on the subject, and to suggest provisions for the emancipation of the peasantry, with the necessary regulations for refining the social position and perhaps the municipal regulation of the peasantry; who would, of course, have henceforward, for example, to pay their own taxes to the Crown, to raise rates among themselves for local purposes, and so forth. Even these few considerations show how difficult and onerous the measure is. The nobles have not shown much alacrity in aiding these committees. In a recent tour the Emperor has addressed them in language of paternal encouragement, of reproof, and even of remonstrance and entreaty combined. He has announced to them that, after the termination of the local committees, the nobles of each province will be allowed to elect two delegates to sit in a central commission which will be assembled at St. Petersburg, and it is by the aid of this central commission that the Emperor will definitively arrange his new law. That new law he has determined, it would appear, to settle before he lays down the task, the magnitude and vital importance of which the reader can now understand.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.

The Court of Berlin, almost forgotten by us during the stormy times of the late war, has once more attracted public attention in this country. Through the affliction of insanity which has befallen the old King, the governmental machine of Prussia has at once become unlimbered; and questions have started up in the most unexpected manner, the solution of which will probably influence not only the future of Germany, but the course of European policy at large. The Prussian monarchy, at present, stands before the world the prey of the most violent dissensions of its Court. The unity which hitherto it exhibited, at least in appearance, has given way to a display of fierce and unseemly contention in the "highest quarters." Several monarchic parties,—or perhaps we should say factions,—are undisguisedly struggling with each other. There is the feudal and bigot party of the Gerlachs, Stahls, and other romanticists of right divine, who would vainly uphold the government of the insane king, in spite of the wretched state of debasement into which he has fallen, both intellectually and physically. There is, further, the Jesuit and reactionary coterie of the Queen, whose desire is to establish a Regency, the chief power of which should belong to the zealot Bavarian princess. There are the minions, also, of the Prince of Prussia—a medley faction, composed of military and bureaucratic elements, with an admixture of the remnants of the "Gotha party." They are loud in their demands for the establishment of the government of the Prince, either as Regent with unrestricted powers, or, better still, as Sovereign and King. There is, lastly, even a small group who advocate the abdication of both King and Prince, in order to make room for young Frederick William, the husband of the Princess Royal. The latter knot of political speculators is, however, as yet insignificant enough, owing to the youth and inexperience of the party on whom they desire the regal responsibility to devolve.

As far as principles are concerned, there is, in these first-named parties, but a difference in *nuance*. They all have the same objects in view—the investment of absolute power within the narrow circle of a particular caste. But the way in which they seek to accomplish this end lays in various directions. The Danarilla, whose tool King Frederick William IV. has been for years, strives to make the Crown the ornament of a mediæval building, of which the arched aristocracy and a certain sect of religious illuminati would be the supporting pillars. This is the party of the "Junkers" and saintly "Pietists." Proposed to it is the military and bureaucratic party of the Prince, who care but little for theological abstrusities and antiquarian imaginings, but who advocate a system of despotism equally, if not more comprehensive, than even that demanded by the adherents of the King. As regards the Queen, she may be said, when speaking of principles, to stand midway between those professed by the King and the Princes. In matters of religion, being a member of the Roman Church, she of course goes far beyond the Pro-Catholicism of her husband. In matters of government, she more approaches the dry, martinet notions of her mother-in-law than the exuberant royal romanticism of Frederick William IV. On

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the political ideas of young Frederick William, the husband of the Princess Royal, it will perhaps be better not to dilate. It may be that he has scarcely any as yet, except the few dogmas inculcated by the professors of the Haller and De Maistre school, to whom his father has entrusted his political education.

Thus, with a view to internal administration, there is probably little to be gained for Prussia by the succession to the throne may remain now to be seen what influence tolerance of any of the coteries above have on the foreign policy of Prussia.

This latter point is an important one, as on European policy in general. The reign of the King, it is well known, was always steadily directed to maintenance of good relations both with the Emperor of Russia, Austria, France, and that of St. Petersburg and that of the same time, a civil understanding with the Court of St. James.

In the King's favourite crotchet was to preserve the liberties of his people, but also personal dignity. He adored the Czar as the preserver of the political universe, and the Emperor of Austria he hardly refrained from styling "his august master."

The Queen, on her part, followed the same course of ideas in foreign policy as the King. However, herself a Catholic Princess of Southern Germany, she is even more ardent in remaining on friendly terms with Austria. If any difference, in fact, is to be found between her and the King in this respect, we might perhaps say that, whilst the King strove principally to maintain the Holy Alliance, Queen Elizabeth leaned more particularly to the alliance with Austria, irrespective of all and every consequence.

The Prince, as far as can yet be seen, follows a different track in these matters. He cultivates the Russian alliance at the expense of the Austrian pretensions. During 1849, this "specific Prussian" tendency of his appeared clearly enough: and on this point we are able to bring forward curious documentary evidence. Perhaps it is not saying too much to assert that the Prince's antipathy to the House of Hapsburg would even induce him to court the friendship of Louis Napoleon, however great might be his disrelish for any connexion with the *parennu*. We need not add that his animosity to Austria does not spring from the possession of any Liberal tendencies on his part.

Among those who already speculate on the future kingship of the son of the Prince of Prussia, the idea of an alliance between Prussia and Great Britain is of course a prominent feature in the prospect. But here again it would be more prudent not to indulge in any *chateau en Espagne*—the accession of Prince Frederick William being as yet but a distant contingency. Altogether the situation of the Continent is such that it would be well to confine speculations to the probabilities of the immediate future.

After these introductory remarks, we give an abridged biography of some of the *dramatis personae* at present moving on the Berlin stage. We begin with the most prominent figure, the one which naturally rivets public attention, the heir-presumptive and brother of the King.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

In age, the Prince follows very closely upon the heels of his brother; the latter being within a few days of his sixty-third year, whilst the former counts well-nigh sixty summers. This similarity of years is noteworthy, for it has contributed in no small degree to render the jealousy between the two princes more violent and irreconcilable from day to day. The heir-presumptive, being a man of naturally resolute and ambitious disposition, has borne with a chafing spirit the precedence of a weak and vacillating brother, his score of months. With the course

cagerness of the Prince to supplant the King has become more and more apparent. It was as if the mind of the Prince grew more exasperated day by day at thus continually finding his brother keeping ahead of him by a neck, without his ever being able to overtake him.

The secret jealousy between the two waxed fiercer from the moment when Frederick William IV received at Königsberg the oath of fidelity from his subjects. From that day the Prince placed himself at the head of a faction which, often unseen to public eyes, intrigued for personal interests and sometimes brought about violent scenes in the royal palace. In those early days of the King's reign, the Prince was leader of an ultra-Russian clique at Berlin—a clique in constant relation with the Czar and Ambassador, M. Von Budberg. I may seem difficult, considering the Russian leanings of the King himself, that the Prince should be able to outbid him in his Muscovite policy. Yet such was the fact. The monarchic ultras, in whose society the Prince delighted, were chiefly "Grandeec of the Ukemark," French Legitimists, Spanish Carlists, and others of the same mould, all of them in high favour at the Winter Palace. To this coterie, King Frederick William appeared "too German" in his leanings. They opposed to him the Prince, as being a more perfect representative of the Cossack type.

Among men of this stamp the Prince soon became a model of absolutism. He strenuously resisted all attempts at the introduction of representative government. When the King, at last, found himself compelled by the financial difficulties of the country to assemble, in 1847, the famous "Vereinigtes Landtag," the Prince refused to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution, if the word constitution can be employed at all to designate this miserable Landtag affair. The Prince declared that the royal prerogative had been encroached upon by the grant of a charter. He denied his brother's right to thus dispose of prerogatives which were not his exclusively, but equally the property of his successors. It was only when the King, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, ordered the Prince to take the oath, that the latter obeyed. Placing his clenched hand on his helmet, he complied with the prescribed form, muttering the while with ill-concealed anger, "I bow to your Majesty's command. Among his friends, the Prince afterwards did not scruple to declare that, though he had taken the oath in his quality as a soldier, he had not sworn in his quality as heir to the throne!

It may be conceived that these absolutistic feats were not calculated to enhance the popularity of Prince William. At the outbreak of the popular movement in 1848, his person was consequently the object of the fiercest attack. But of this we will speak in a subsequent article, when we have to treat of the influence the Prince has exercised in destroying the last vestiges of German liberty.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR

NONSENSE.—It makes one doubt of the utility of Mechanics' Institutions, when one finds that the picked men of that of Leeds could draw up such a "sentiment" as the following, which was placed in the hands of a scholar, Mr. Monckton Milnes, to be recommended to a public meeting last week:—"The extension of the Schools of Art, as they impart taste for artistic beauty, and give familiarity with the principles of which it rests." Let us translate the "sentiment" into English, and then see whether it is possible to make sense of it. "We wish for the extension of the schools of Art, because they impart a taste for artistic beauty, and make persons familiar with the principles on which it rests. The sentiment is now grammatically intelligible, but still we are in the dark as to its meaning. What is artistic beauty?" and what are the "principles on which the undefinable thing rests? It is a pity that the Leeds Institution does not impart a taste of common sense and "give familiarity" with

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—It appears from a speech which Sir G. C. Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made at a agricultural meeting in Radnorshire, that he, at least, thinks no reform of Parliament necessary. He holds the House of Commons to be "a very faithful exponent of the general sentiment of the country." Unless Sir G. C. Lewis be a hypocrite—which we do not believe—it is evident that the speech which we have just quoted is a deliberate attempt to mislead the public mind.

Lord Palmerston to lay his Reform Bill on the table, his Lordship said that it had not been prepared—he should have added "nor thought of."

HOW JOHN BULL IS GULLED.—It was supposed that one good, at least, had resulted from the miserable Russian war, followed by the more miserable treaty of peace, and that was the proclamation by the Sultan of the Hatti Humayoun which was supposed to confer important advantage on the Christian population of Turkey. Our newspaper writers at the time fell into ecstasies on the subject. On Tuesday last the Times Constantinople correspondent devoted a column to proving categorically that this boasted charter not only conferred no rights upon the Christians which they did not before possess, but actually deprived them of one, namely, their exemption from military service. The writer thinks it possible that the British public may be "rather astonished" to hear all this. We think so.

WEEDS.—The Standard quoted the following passage from the Irish Registrar-General's Annual Report for the other day:—"As regards the condition of Irish agriculture, I beg to state that I continue to receive communications from various quarters relative to the pernicious growth of weeds, which is unfortunately so prevalent throughout the country, an anxious desire is generally expressed for some legislative measure to protect the improving farmer who cleans his land from the injury done to his crops by the winged seeds of noxious weeds carried by the wind from the field of some negligent neighbour. Such a protection is afforded to the cultivator of the soil in some of her Majesty's colonies, and in parts of Europe." Neither the Standard nor the Irish Standard seems to be aware that our law provides a remedy for the grievance pointed out. Actions for damage caused by the neglect to weed are occasionally, but happily rarely, tried at assizes. The last instance of the kind we remember was about fifteen years ago. We are not lawyers enough to speak positively on the point; but we apprehend that the remedy is given not by statute, but by common law, founded on the maxim, "So use your own that you do not hurt others." Seeing, however, that the holdings in Ireland are generally small, and the tenants not very rich, it may be desirable to give them a more summary remedy than that by action.

A SHOT BEHIND THE MARK.—In reviewing Mr. Sala's book, called *A Journey Due North*, the other day, the Times gave an extract in which the author is at considerable pains to convey to the English reader a notion of the complexion of a Russian peasant girl. The passage we particularly refer to is as follows:—"Nay; there is a wood, or rather preparation of a wood, used by upholsterers—not rose-wood, ebony, mahogany, walnut, oak, but a fleetingly browned, liginous substance, called Pembroke. I have seen it, at sales, go in the guise of a round table for 17. 9s. I mind it in catalogues: pembroke chest of drawers—pembroke work-table. I know its unwholesome colour, and dully, blinking stare, which no beeswax, no household-stuff, no wash-leather can raise to a generous polish. Pembroke has fallen into a ludicrous blunder here by mistaking form for substance. There is no wood called "Pembroke;" but there is a table of that name, having a flap at each end. This table, though seldom seen now, was much in vogue half a century ago, and, probably, took its name from some Lord or Lady Pembroke who designed it, as other pieces of furniture are called by the names of their distinguished inventors. Thus, all the pains which Mr. Sala has taken to establish a comparison with the Russian peasant girl's complexion are thrown away, and we know no more about the matter than if he had not written his minute description of what has no existence. The Russian peasant girl's skin may be of any of the colours of the wood of which a Pembroke-table may be made—red, black, white, brown, or yellow, &c. By-the-by, is Mr. Sala a Scotchman? The question is asked because the passage given above contains a decided Scotchism, "I mind it in catalogues." The English of this is "I remember it," &c.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Prussia's Oath of Allegiance was under consideration in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. The friends in Parliament contended that the word "consecration" had not the same significance in France as in England—they said it was impossible that his Lordship could have intended anything so trivial—one of them used the word "atrocious." In his despatches to the Court of Directors, recently published, Lord Canning states explicitly that the word "consecration" in the ordinary and proper sense, and therefore his Lordship stands in the anomalous position of being condemned by his own words.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

Literature.

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

MR. CARLYLE'S LIFE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

History of Friedrich the Second, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. Chapman and Hall. The expectation which has so long possessed the public mind for the appearance of this book, the greatness of its hero, the importance of the historic epoch in which he was long the most distinguished actor, equally with a writer and thinker, render it impossible to do full justice to its merits within the space of one short notice. We believe, then, that we shall best fulfil our purpose, and shall best succeed in performing what our readers have a right to expect from us, by devoting two articles to the subject, the one with the mere preliminary intention of telling what the book is and giving an idea of its contents, the other undertaking the higher office

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strangers was King Friedrich the Second, or Frederick the Great of Prussia, and at home among the common people, who much loved and esteemed him, was Vater Fritz.—Father Fred,—a name of familiarity which had bred contempt in that instance. He is a King every inch of him, though without the trappings of a King. Presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture: no crown but an old military cocked-hat—generally old, or trampled and kneaded into absolute softness, if new;—no sceptre but one like Agamemnon's, a walking-stick cut from the woods, which serves also as a riding-stick (with which he hits the horse between the ears," say authors); and for royal robes, a military blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old, and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast, and a pair in the apparel dim, unobtrusive in colour or cut, and high over-knee military boots, which may be brushed (and, I hope, kept soft with an underhand suspicion of oil), but are not permitted to be blackened or varnished; Day and Martin with their soot-pots forbidden to approach.

In the remaining portions of the proem we have a repetition, in a few sentences, of Mr. Carlyle's views of the eighteenth century, to which we have alluded; a very fair and judicious statement of the current English view we explain; and a few sentences of the progress of the elements of Frederick's character, and of the rise, near the end of the century, of the most original and able; and of the generation of the stars.

Travel in company with successive Brandenburg Hohenzollerns, through century after century, now fairly leaping the broad ditch of the way, where or two, again lingering by the way, where interest is more than usual and heroic process above the average. Margraves, Electors, Kaisers, in succession rise before us in a rapidly evolving panorama. We breathe for a time the spirit and atmosphere of the early days of Europe's primeval energy. Gradually the middle ages dawn upon us, only to enable us to discover how thoroughly *sui generis* Brandenburg was, and how long it was before it came under the operation of general European influences. We emerge into the light of generally known history, at the era of the Thirty Years' War, which first brought the Elector prominently forward in the system of European policy, then under formation and being consolidated. Rapidly, with almost protechnic quickness, we tread with seven-league boots from battle-field to battle-field, listening to the harsh clanging of trusty swords upon burgher-soldiers' armour; and then, with equal celerity, travelling over a half century, we again land at the point whence we had journeyed backwards.

Frederick's childhood and training are laid before us under the Carlylesque appellation of his apprenticeship, and the leading idea evolved is, that he was subjected to two separate and distinct educational influences, the "French element" and the "German element;" the latter supplying strength and vigour, the former the culture and polish which Frederick in his after literary aspects and correspondence displayed. From the division of the chapter which explains this concomitant duality of training, we quote the following as an illustration:— From this Elect-of-Nantes environment, which taught our young Fritz his first lessons of human behaviour—a polite sharp little boy, we do hope and understand—he learned also to clothe his bits of notions, emotions, and garrulous utterances, in the French dialect. Learned to speak, and likewise, what is more important, to think, in French; which was otherwise quite domesticated in the Palace, and became his second mother-tongue. Not a bad dialect; yet also none of the best. Very lean and shallow, if very clear and convenient; leaving much in poor Fritz unuttered, unthought, unpractised, which might otherwise have come into activity in the course of his life. He learned to read very soon, I presume;

He spells indeed breadful the writing stage, as we continued, to the last, of A circumstance which will leave to the reader's

In order to show the again append some selection chapter. So that, as we said, the Fritz, and highly diverse to draw nourishment, and sides that Elect-of-Nantes continual contact and contact chiefly in the female quarter native German element centre is Papa, now coming manifesting himself as young King; and German companions to the fellow-workers in his but German sons of Nature; differing much from the French sons of Art. Baron Grumkow, Leopold Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (not yet called the "Old Dessauer," being under forty yet), General Glasenfeld, Colonel Derschau, General Flans; these, and the other names of the Comases, the

emp, and rigorous now little, and ancient leading dutely notions; and b. Grim delay and med, not ops, bro-

cadet, and unintelligible near gear and towers—each Gott, they too are gone; and their musical talk, in the French or German language, that also is gone; and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it, as their wont is, in a very surprising manner!— To shed some new light upon the formation of Frederick's character, we travel ten years back, to the time when his father was valorously engaged in the dramatically famous siege of Stralsund. Like a comet, the Czar Peter crosses the horizon—in a chapter—on his way back from his famous foreign travels. Then a chapter, entitled "Crown Prince put to his schooling," reverts, with obvious and conscientious reluctance, to proceed in the work until the foundation has been thoroughly laid, to his early days again. We learn what his tutors did for his literary culture, and what his father's captains and drill sergeants did for his military bearing. The retracing of our steps is so frequent, the transitions by ten or twenty years so instantaneous, that, until we re-read and reconsider, we are singularly apt to lose the exact sequence and the real causal connexion of events, which nevertheless by Mr. Carlyle have been steadfastly regarded.

It is a mundane loss when a great man has left the world without leaving his credible physiognomic portrait behind him. This Mr. Carlyle well knows, and he has searched the German galleries which contain the portraits of his characters no less assiduously than the archives which contain the records of their acts. It is still better, if you have a succession of portraits of illustrious men, taken at different stages of their lives. Mr. Carlyle, with a zest most obvious and sincere, ever and again leaves for a time the thread of his narrative, to tell us descriptively how Frederick looked at each successive leading step of his life. The book contains a series of portraits, and we thereby learn how many of what we found to be his characteristics at starting, last out his life, and thereby prove themselves to have been deep and genuine; and how many have been rubbed off by the turmoil and trouble of his course, thereby proving themselves to have been accidental, and not of that deep-seated character which is rather burned, in thin rubbed off by external circumstances, however cogent. From an early stage of the narrative we make an extract, in illustration of what we have said:—

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I find, except Samuel Johnson, no man of equal versatility with Friedrich Wilhelm in that epoch: and Johnson too, with all his tongue-learning, had not logic enough. In fact, it depends on how much conviction you have. Blessed be Heaven, there is here and there a man born who loves truth as truth should be loved, with all his heart and all his soul; and hates untruth with a corresponding perfect hatred. Such men, in polite circles, will understand that certainly truth is better than untruth, but that you must be polite to both, and liable to get to the end of their logic. Even Johnson had a

...narration of the events occupies by far the space; and, for the most part, the description is parenthetically introduced, but thrown out touches as the story proceeds. We are of Hanover, closely related by marriage to the Prussian family; of England, after George's death; of the nearly completed marriage again designed by queens and diplomats to cement the connexion; much too we hear of Austria's Kaisers and their ministers, eagerly and fearfully watching the rise of Prussia's power, and trying, by every conceivable means, to retard the progress of its dangerous rivalry. At the end of the second volume we are brought fairly abreast of that portion of Frederick's life by which he has been most generally known—his correspondence with Voltaire and other French male and female philosophers and savans. In Sartor Resartus Mr. Carlyle puts forward the queer, eccentric Professor Teufelsdröckh, up in his turreted garret overlooking the quaint town of Weissnichtwo, as his alter ego and mouthpiece. Herr Sauersteig, in this book, performs the same service. We shall only add another quotation, in which the imaginary authority is quoted. It contains an exposition of the relations and the respective representativeness of Voltaire and Frederick:—

On various accounts it will behoove us to look a good deal more strictly into this Voltaire; and, as his relations to Frederick and to the world are so multiplex, endeavour to disengage the real likeness of the man from the circumambient noise and confusion, which in his instance continue very great. "Voltaire was the spiritual complement of Frederick," says Sauersteig once: "what little of lasting their poor century produced lies mainly in these two. A very sonnamulating century! But what little it did, we must call Friedrich; what little it thought, Voltaire. Other fruit we have not from it, to speak of, at this day. Voltaire, and what can be faithfully done on the Voltaire creed; 'Realised Voltairism';—admit it, reader, not in a too triumphant humour—is not that pretty much the net historical product of the eighteenth century? The rest of its history either pure sonnambulism, or a mere controversy, to the effect, 'Realised Voltairism? How soon shall it be realised, then? Not at once, surely!' So that Friedrich and Voltaire are related, not by accident only. They are, they for want of better, the two original men of their century; the chief, and, in a sense, the sole products of their century. They alone remain to us as still living results from it—such as they are. And the rest, truly, ought to depart and vanish (as they are now doing); being mere ephemera; contemporary eaters, scramblers for provender, talkers of acceptable hearsay, and related merely to the butteries and wiggeries of their time, and not related to the Perennials at all, as these two were."—With more of the like sort from Sauersteig.

The second volume conducts us to the death of the father, Frederick William, and the elevation of the hero to the throne, in his twenty-eighth year. We need not say that the portion of this work yet to come will contain that part of the history of Frederick which is most vitally interesting to Englishmen—the record of the great Seven Years' War, when England, under the guidance of its greatest foreign Minister, recovered in Europe all that it had lost under the oracular policy which had lasted since Blenheim and Malplaquet; and when Prussia at last reached the culmination of her greatness, in spite of all that Hapsburg and Bourbon houses could do.

Notes on Cherbourg. By Commander Pim, R.N., F.R.G.S., J. P. Potter. The little town at the extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin has suddenly attracted to itself a vast deal of attention from this country.

own shores," naturally creates inquiry and raises public curiosity. Without going quite so far as some of our contemporaries, and a large portion of the French press, as to declare that Cherbourg has caused "general alarm" in the mind of the English nation, we may take it for granted that a prudent degree of anxiety has been generally developed to penetrate into the ulterior purposes this vast fortification has to serve, and the why and wherefore it should have been constructed and completed at a time when peaceful relations are presumed to prevail everywhere, and when no visible object can be served except that of creating a standing menace against England, and a ready means of invasion which may be put into operation the moment a rupture of the fragile entente cordiale shall occur. It is natural, therefore, we should desire to know all about this fortress, its extent, its means of offence and defence—in short, its belligerent capabilities. We have had ample descriptions in all the leading journals, we have had additional details from members of Parliament who have visited the locality, but we confess we do not place implicit faith either in the "word-painting" of "our special correspondents," or the criticisms of a Lindsay, who can only contrive to turn a penny honestly if he can, whether from friend or possible foe, or of a Loebuck, whose propensity for snarling is not always controlled by the best-regulated judgment. We have here a little work more to our taste, because from the pen of a sailor of the true British breed—one who has already sustained England's naval reputation, and who, should the time come, will sustain it again. We take it for granted, that all our readers have heard of Commander Pim, who gallantly led the boats' attack on the Chinese forts; it is from this practical officer that the work we are noticing emanates. The author commences by a brief history of Cherbourg, "which can be traced back into remote antiquity." Julius Cæsar is supposed to have occupied the place while preparing for his descent on Albion.

The situation of Cherbourg was certainly well adapted for the base of operations for an attack upon Britain. Within a day's easy sail of the opposite coast, possessed by a spacious bay where the Roman galleys could embark the invading legions with ease, and protected by heights which could readily be made defensible against the attacks of hostile Gauls; Cherbourg was well suited both as a starting point for an invading army and for a safe retreat in case of a repulse.

After narrating the historical vicissitudes of Cherbourg, its connexion with the Norman Kings of England, and its ultimate cession to France, the writer says:—

Vauban, the celebrated military engineer, was, in 1686, employed by the Government of Louis XIV. in strengthening the frontier defences of the kingdom. He appears to have been strongly impressed by what he aptly terms the "audacious" position of Cherbourg as regards England, and prepared a most elaborate plan of fortification, which would, he supposed, have rendered it impregnable, and at the same time have made it a base of arms, where a fleet and army might be collected in the event of an invasion of England being resolved upon. He accordingly proceeded to demolish the ancient defences, and commenced the execution of his own works, when, from some unknown cause, probably the costly war of the finances, occasioned by the long and unavailing state of the finances, the enterprise was abandoned, and Cherbourg was left completely defenceless. Such was the state of the place when, just one hundred years ago, viz. in 1758, it was seized upon, by a coup de main, by the English.

The place was vacated shortly afterwards, and Cherbourg remained in a defenceless state until the Ministry of Louis XVI. commenced the nucleus of the present fortress. The breakwater begun,

In due time it showed itself above the sea level, and became a breakwater; batteries were erected for its protection; docks, basins, workshops, &c. &c. were constructed on the main land; finally, a railroad connected the port with the capital, and thus completed the "Port Militaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and its parts:—

In 1853 this magnificent undertaking (which stands unrivalled in the world) was completed. It shelters an area of about 1,000 acres, affording anchorage to at least twenty-five line of battle ships, with a proportion of frigates and corvettes. The western entrance is 887½ yards broad; the eastern one, 1,187, through which vessels can come and go in all weathers. The cost has been about 8,000,000, sterling, and seventy years have elapsed since its commencement. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the breakwater is not a solid masonry parapet eight feet thick and five feet high is erected, being in fact a continuation of the sea wall; this forms an admirable cover for the guns, but the battery is not adapted for artillery. Three forts and one battery crown the summit and completely command the approaches to the Roadstead.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Length, Breadth, Height. Digue ... 12,833 feet, 885 feet, 66 feet. Breakwater 5280 " 360 " 38 "

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE BREAKWATER.

Unlike its sturdy little vis-à-vis at Plymouth, the Digue opposes to the sea a perpendicular wall of twenty feet, at which height there is a level platform twenty feet wide extending its entire length, on the seaward side of which a solid masonry parapet eight feet thick and five feet high is erected, being in fact a continuation of the sea wall; this forms an admirable cover for the guns, but the battery is not adapted for artillery. Three forts and one battery crown the summit and completely command the approaches to the Roadstead.

They are named:— Musoir Ouest de la Digue ... 60 guns. Batterie Intermédiaire ... 14 " Fort Central ... 40 " Musoir Est de la Digue ... 60 "

Musoir Est is intended for a circular casemate of two tiers, and is about 200 feet in diameter. Fort Central is circular on its seaward face, and elliptical towards the Roadstead; it is also casemated, and contains barracks and various establishments: it extends over 500 feet, and is completely isolated from the platform by a broad deep moat always full of water.

The Batterie Intermédiaire is also casemated, some of its guns are directed seaward, others towards the Roadstead. Fort Ouest is similar to Fort Est, and each, like Fort Central, is surrounded by a broad deep moat. These fortifications have been built with the greatest care of coursed and dressed masonry. Not a gun is yet mounted on the Breakwater, in fact, hardly an embrasure is in readiness; nevertheless, a short time would suffice to put each fort on a formidable footing.

Commander Pim corrects the exaggerations of the press with reference to the number of guns of these fortifications. He says:—

Vauban's plan of defence has been adopted at Cherbourg, and as early as 1777 the fortifications were commenced.

Doubtless, when all the works are completed, it will be as strongly fortified as any place in the world: at present, many of the projected redoubts and batteries have not even been commenced.

Beginning from the eastward, Fort Impérial, on the Pelée, is the first to attract attention, it is bomb-proof, constructed for fifty-six guns and fourteen mortars, and has a furnace for heating shot.

Next in order is Fort des Flamands, which is casemated, bomb-proof, and armed with sixty guns; it contains two large powder magazines, and has a spacious basin attached, easy of access for the powder hoys. In the vicinity of Fort des Flamands is the small Redoubt de Tourlaville, which, though in good repair, is at present unarmed.

Fort du Roule, on the summit of the hill of that name, occupies a most commanding position; and is, in fact, the key to the defences; its walls are of solid granite immensely thick, but it is still unfinished, and none of its guns are mounted.

The "Port Militaire" is completely enclosed by a line of ramparts and bastions, containing four bomb-proof magazines for supplying the guns; the whole is surrounded by a deep broad moat filled with salt water. Fort du Homet is built on the rocks of that name, and is joined to the ramparts by a causeway of granite; it mounts fifty-two heavy guns, and completely commands the Roadstead. The fort is as ancient as that on the Pelée, but like it, the old works have given place to modern improvements. The ramparts on the north and east sea-fronts of the "Port Militaire" are earthworks, faced with masonry, and mount about eighty guns.

Redoubt des Couplets is an old fortification similar to La Tourlaville.

Midway between the Port Batteries and Pointe de Querqueville is Batterie St. Anne, an earthwork mounting very heavy guns; finally, Fort de Querqueville, a citadel in itself, commands the western entrance; it has forty-six guns in casemate, besides mortars, and contains a powder magazine.

All these batteries cross-fire with, and support the forts on the Breakwater, and comprise altogether 314 round numbers 314 guns and 82 mortars, a sufficiently formidable number though not quite amounting to 3,000, which is the generally received estimate.

If to the shore batteries of 314 guns, the number on the Breakwater is added, which it is proposed will never exceed 100 instead of 170, the total will amount to 414 guns; and it will therefore be seen, that 200 guns upon either entrance, sufficient indeed, if well directed, to sink the finest ships in the world.

The description of this dockyard, arsenal, basins, railroad, and statue follows. We pass them over to come to the completion of the gallant Commander with respect to this fortification. Commander Pim says:—

It is not, however, to Cherbourg alone that the entire attention of Englishmen must be directed; never, at any former period of her history, has France so thoroughly and so fully armed herself, or made such preparations for sea-board; her harbours have been, and are under the supervision and great improvements are already

carried out, especially on the part of the English; viz., Lorient, St. Malo, Carentan, Port-à-Bassin, Isigny, Caen, Havre, Fécamp, Dieppe, while in the interior her army has increased beyond all precedent requiring the strongest mind to restrain its warlike outpourings, as evidenced very lately in the case of the regimental colonels; even the Emperor himself has adopted an instrument of destruction: the battering in short, a military ardour seems the order of the day and it only remains to be considered in what direction these costly means of destruction are to be employed.

The attention of the English is naturally awakened by the unwonted vigour of their neighbour. Suspicion may well be aroused when that neighbour doubles his fist in the face of an intimate friend and ally, and more over strengthens that suspicion by deeds quite at variance with the peaceful words used at Cherbourg. The reason for the present attitude of France towards England it is difficult to conceive. No nation could have proved more faithful ally or firmer friend, and certainly no friendship can be more essential to the welfare, the happiness, the prosperity, nay, the very safety of the present Government, than that of England. The demonstrations cannot have arisen from fear, for it is well known that the alliance is popular with the English people to a man; that they have a constitutional dislike to war, and that it is not till well in it that they "bear themselves so that their adversaries may bewail of them;" therefore, it is absurd to suppose that the French have any dread of aggression on the part of England. One thing, however, is beyond conjecture, that the war will burst upon Europe before long, for even if it does not exist, no government has the power of keeping so mighty an armament as that of France in peaceful cantonments.

England may be the last place upon which the ruler of France would choose to let loose his legions, because he of all men is least desirous to be "written down on the map;" but war becomes a stern necessity with certain potentates, and when the day comes to select the field of operations, can that "remarkable man" resist the temptation of attacking the richest country in the world, when he sees it profoundly indifferent and systematically unprepared.

The only means of check-mating this formidable move, and maintaining the friendship so important to both nations, is to remove the temptation to any aggressive act, by the instant equipment of such a fleet as will render any warlike attempt utterly hopeless.

It is of vital importance to England—due to her rank among nations—to be prepared, because the Emperor is far too sagacious, even with the inner means at his disposal, to make the attack alone, when the cordial co-operation of a great Northern Power could be easily obtained, whose fleets and armies could prevent any friendly powers (if such there be) from affording the least assistance.

Great Britain has before withstood the world in arms, and can do so again if only true to herself; but it cannot be denied that never before has the nation been so entirely without defences, and without defenders.

These are warnings that both the nation and the Government, whichever party may be in power, will do well to bear constantly in mind. Let us close with the well-worn piece of ancient wisdom, "The best way to maintain peace is by preparing for war."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The Third and fourth Volumes of Froude's History of England comes under notice. The reviewer adheres to his original judgment that the history, as far as it goes, "has been written under a conception essentially just, but its method is excellent, its research profound, and its style admirable, but that it is deficient in some important particulars, that it abounds in genius and imagination rather than in reason and judgment, and that it has run out into extravagant paradoxes." To this judgment we have little to add, and like the reviewer we have little to repeat our own opinion that the estimation of the character of Henry VIII. by Mr. Froude is contradicted in material particulars by public documents that have recently come to light. "Kalendars and old Almanacs" is hardly as good as it might have been made, nevertheless there are some agreeable reading and anecdotes in the article. "Wycliffe, his Biographers and Critics," is a very good article indeed. The reviewer does ample justice to his great but somewhat neglected reformer, and points out not without something like a feeling of home that it is to German thinkers the world is mainly indebted for a true estimate of the value of Wycliffe's masculine mind, his immense labours, and the pioneer part he played in the great religious movement. The reviewer is particularly ever on Mr. Shirley, who has prepared a volume under the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at the suggestion of the

Master of the Rolls. Mr Shirley's volume contains portions of Wycliffe's writings, but the reviewer justly, we think, complains that marks of haste and carelessness are visible throughout the compilation. Further, the reviewer soundly rates Mr. Shirley for giving expression and factitious influence in this volume printed at the public expense, to "personal prejudices and party feeling." The reviewer also comes into collision with the Quarterly Review for its unqualified praise of Mr. Shirley's performance. We will not enter into the merits of this difference of opinion—we shall content ourselves with repeating that the article is very good throughout, and will assist to place Wycliffe in that high position among English worthies which he has not yet been permitted properly to occupy. M. Comte's "Religion for Atheists" professes to be a criticism on Comte's "Catechism of Positive Religion," but is rather a piece of scolding than a sober review of the author's theory. Comte has numerous admirers and adherents on the Continent and also a small coterie in this country, who will not thank the reviewer for describing the "Catechism" as being "so puerile, silly, and drivelling in conception and execution, that no other alternative is left for M. Comte's admirers than the unpleasant one of supposing that just when, in his own estimate, he had put the copestone on the system of Positivism, and annihilated all the 'theologies,' he went mad, and that this volume of inanities is the sign and consequence thereof." No doubt there is a good deal of nonsense in M. Comte's speculations; take, for instance, that part wherein he declares that "his system of Positivism" will, within a century, regenerate the world—and,

Before the end of the nineteenth century the French Republic will, of its own free will, break up into seventeen independent republics, each comprising five of the existing departments. Ireland will, ere long, separate from England. This will lead to the rupture of the artificial bonds which now unite Scotland and even Wales, with England proper.

But then it must be remembered, in charity to Comte, that our own Bacon is held to be the spring from whence Comte originally drew his rhapsodical theories of Positivism. "Herodotus," by Rawlinson and Wilkinson, and a "Commentary," by Blakesley, are subjects well handled, and will be acceptable to scholarly minds. The article on "Political Party since the Revolution" is hardly correct or complete. But we are quite with the writer in lamenting the disunion of Liberals, and the obstacles which this disunion is creating to the "Cause of Progress." The writer thus winds up—

Whatever be the character of the measures of the present Government, each successive day of their existence adds to the adherents of Toryism in the church and magistracy, on the judicial and episcopal benches, and delivers some stronghold of the Whigs into their hands. It is foolish to think of strengthening the army by surrendering the camp. The leaders may support liberal measures, but so long as they continue to harass each other's flanks, and refuse to give effect to their principles by the adoption of any concerted line of action, they as virtually abandon the cause as if they went over to the enemy. How long will the country allow its liberal instincts to be neutralized by chronic disension? How long will country gentlemen register; artisans and mechanics leave their looms and anvils for the polling-booth, and busy townspeople persevere in close committee-rooms, to return a Liberal majority to Parliament, which virtually annihilates itself as soon as it gets into Westminster? If these divisions continue, the country at the next general election, which cannot be far distant, will not only have to secure a majority of Liberal members, but to take upon itself the functions of those members, in organising a party, prescribing a policy, and naming a leadership. The public-interests suffer when the weak rule by the dissensions of the strong.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW begins with an article on Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great, or, as he calls him, on some strange philological crotchet, Friedrich, and in which Carlyle's affectation, extravagances, and exaggerations are by no means spared. The merits of the work are acknowledged, but it is carefully dissected. The "Relations of France and England" is the heading of an article in which the antagonism and alliances of the two countries are historically treated, and with a result the value of which our readers, as they either do not know Franco or do know it, will judge of by the following statement:—"As to the mass of the population [of France], the time is now long past when the name of England excited their passionate hostility." The "Sculptures from Halicarnassus" is an archaeological discussion on the ex-

ceptions at Budrum by one evidently having especial acquaintance with the subject. In "Woman," the woman's right question is considered partly on physiological, partly on psychological grounds. Female education is treated upon as a part of the question, and consequently an unfavourable view of the political claims of women is arrived at. The reviewer, by establishing distinctions between the mental characteristics of man and woman, is led to pay a high tribute to the latter. Under the head of "Russian Literature" an analysis is given of the life and works of Pushkin in a very liberal spirit. By placing Mr. John Forster and Mr. John Langton Sanford in opposition in the Parliamentary war, the reviewer takes up a place as marshal of a tournament, in which he shows himself impartial, although he enters the lists with a banner having inscribed "The Great Rebellion." Mr. Trollope's novels receive a favourable notice. A remarkable article in the number is one on the Kabal or Zwave languages and the Tifnagh alphabet. In these days, when philological studies are no longer the monopoly of a few philosophers, but have spread to the universities, and form a part of the college course, we have philological articles more than enough, in which the principles of Voltaire's joke receive a practical application, vowels count for nothing, and consonants for very little. The fashion alone of philology has changed; in the last century every word was derived from the Hebrew, in this, Sanskrit has become the standard. The article on the Kabal languages is of the more interest under these circumstances, because it exhibits the treatment of a man of wide attainments and tempered judgment. In this article the relations of the Libyan languages to the Semitic stock are treated of, and the labours of F. W. Newman, Hodgson, Pulszky, and Hannover carefully discussed. The reviewer refers briefly to the relations between the North African Semitic languages and the Houssa negro language. He also takes up subsidiarily the inquiry, whether Africa or Asia ought to be regarded as the country out of which the Hebraeo-African family developed itself, and considers the popular assumption that everything human has come out of Asia as invalid, "except on the very superficial hypothesis that human nations all sprung from the three men and three women left some four thousand years ago; an hypothesis opposed to every known fact of extreme antiquity and to all the evidence of language." If the Hebraeo-African family be considered as an offshoot from Persia, then the Syro-Arabians would be "the rear of the emigration left behind after its peculiarities had fixed themselves unchangeably in the race; but those to whom a manifold local origin of human races appears more reasonable, and who believe creative power to have displayed itself independently in the man of China, the man of Persia, and the man of Africa, will perhaps, of necessity, regard the Syro-Arabians as an early efflux from Africa." The reviewer does not, however, follow the subject further, but leaves the question of the number of primitive centres of population, and of a single centre, without other discussion. The Tifnagh alphabet is examined and compared with the modern Hebrew. It is an alphabet very remarkable, consisting partly of letters from the Western alphabet, and partly of a peculiar system of dots and lines. Thus, aleph is represented by —van by:—nun by:—lamed by:—samech by:—pe by:—kaph by:—he by:—and other letters by characters which we cannot so readily represent. The reviewer considers the Jod, beth, beth, and daleth as belonging to the Egyptian-Phoenician alphabet, or, as he says, indirectly originating from the Punic. We take a stronger view with regard to the four letters referred to, and would add to them the mim and resh, and believe on further study the list will be extended. The Tifnagh is likely to prove a very interesting contribution to that extraordinary chapter in primitive history, the alphabet. The beth we have no doubt about. It takes nearly the form of ß, but is thereby much nearer to the hieroglyphic for "house" than the modern Hebrew is. There are several forms of daleth, one of them is A. Tet is represented by two forms of m, and there is a peculiarity not pointed out by the reviewer that many of the letters have a perpendicular form and an horizontal form, or the same type placed perpendicularly or horizontally, which is another feature of antiquity. The m we are inclined to consider of the mim type, and the resh we think, in its two forms of a square and circle, may have originated in the hieroglyphic or Punic.

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The *shin* is *g*. The *tau* is +. The names of the letters are not of the Syro-Arabian class, but simply expressive of the powers. In an article on Charles Dickens and his works, it is assumed, as a basis, that they must be books of great genius, but the object of the reviewer is to investigate the causes of so great a popularity. This he does rather unfavourably to Dickens, subjecting him to analysis by the polarisation of a psychological ray of genteel collegiate intellect, thereby determining his density. It might be said that Dickens is found wanting, and that he is vulgar, of the lower middle class, and belonging to the persons who keep their children at school, but the sons of gentlemen and women are admitted. The article is very good, and will be read closely by the friends and opponents of the novelist. "Religion" is one of those commonplaces in which those who speculate on matters will find, what they are so fond of thought and discussion. Tacked on to the review is a note in answer to Colonel Mure's criticism in 1853—his defence against the *Review*. We think neither the *Review* nor the *Review* have much to congratulate themselves on, as which they mutually bring to charge, or on the manner of the fight. As fate will have it, the author of *Time and Faith* has had advertised in the *National Review* his reply to the *Saturday Review*, under the title of *Abuse of Criticism*. Here, again, we say that neither party mends his case. The *Saturday Review* have evidence brought against them of having travestied and exaggerated the words of the author, and the author, in making his defence, shows there were good grounds for an assault on his scholarship, and for the exposure of his philological unsoundness.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The *Westminster Review* for the present quarter is distinguished by an elaborate account of the main features of the administration of Louis Napoleon, of the elements which contribute to its support or sap its foundation. Though the writer is hostile to the Emperor, he states, that his accession to power was the result of the fears of the people, who fought against themselves. They were accessories to his usurpation, or were his fellow-conspirators. As they recover from their delusion, his power, not sustained by a wise policy, will decay, but in what manner it will eventually be extinguished is not to be foreseen. In one detail, the author seems in error. Were he to read Bastiat's little tract, *Baccalaweat*, he would form a different opinion from that which he expresses, though contrary to that of the "best thinkers of France," of the origin and of the working of the new system concerning university degrees. He speaks of it erroneously, we think, as originated by Louis Napoleon, and, if we are right, he is incorrect in ascribing inconsistency to the Imperial Government for altering it. There is in the *Review* a splendid catalogue of our Indian heroes. Mr. F. W. Newman's works are extensively noticed, and his critics criticised. Ample justice is done to the goodness of his heart, the purity of his motives, and the clearness of his style; but if the reviewer be right, Mr. Newman's successive changes have left him where he began. His scepticism seems passive belief in his own emotions, and his knowledge of the infinite seems to end in ignorance and wonder. A spirited historical sketch of travels and voyages makes us aware that more has been learned of the globe in the last half-century than in many previous ages. The old story of the "Calas tragedy" is retold in a masterly way—a gem of knowledge now reset, to throw light on the character of Roman Catholicity. German novels are somewhat unduly depreciated, in an article on "Realism in Art," though *Paul Heyse* finds favour with the reviewer. Finally, there is a spirited and detached account, much of it drawn from local records and traditions of the condition of England at the beginning of the Great Revolution, and the battles which took place. The *Review* is serious throughout, but it is not dull. Much earnestness and much knowledge make it always interesting. The brief notices of contemporary literature are, as usual, excellent.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER. BLACKWOOD.—A continuation of Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do with it?" lends the van. "Animal Heat" may be perused with satisfaction and advantage by chilly mortals. "A Plea" is a hard hit or two at some of our consular celebrities, Carlyle, Thackeray, and Tennison. The writer will not implicitly believe in them or their endless diatribes against society. He will not travel from "Dan to Beer-sheba" only to find that "all is barren;" he insists upon it that mankind has its bright and its dark side, and that to give all dark and no bright, even in works which are otherwise remarkable for their forcible and polished style, is neither fair nor honest in writers who aim at anything beyond ephemeral popularity. The article on the "Ballad Poetry of Scotland and Ireland" may be pardoned for giving the preference to the Scotch school, as the critic is, without doubt, a Scotchman. We, however, can hardly bestow the same high praise on either school which is given in the article. "Lord Clyde's Campaign in India" is a recapitulation of the incidents of the Indian mutiny, in which Lord Clyde is made to play a more distinguished part than strict truth, we fear, will warrant. Lord Clyde undoubtedly has many great soldierly qualities, but he wants some principal ones which are essential to the composition of a great commander. Lord Clyde, after he took the command in India, made more than one grave military blunder—good fortune, the bravery of the troops, and the skill and determination of the officers retrieved the errors and averted the otherwise fatal consequences. But, of course, Lord Clyde will have his eulogists, who will see nothing but the quintessence of military skill in all his military doings. We are not among the number of his unreflecting admirers. We do Lord Clyde ample justice in his general performances and his good intentions, but we say he made a great mistake in bringing the formal rules of war to bear upon active and fugitive mutineer brigades. By the way, how is it we have heard nothing whatever of importance about the movements or whereabouts of the Commander-in-Chief in the last three or four telegrams?

THE ART JOURNAL.—Plassan's "Football," Hebbema's the "Old Mill," and an engraving by Mote from MacDowell's "William Pitt," form the principal pictorial attractions of this number. The text is of the average merit. Among the notices there is one against the tone and temper of which we are bound to offer our dissent. In noticing the "Nelson Monument," exception is taken to the commission given to Sir E. Landseer by the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests to model the lions for the Nelson Monument. This proceeding is regarded as a resolute intention to "ignore the sculptors," and we are told that the "sculptors are seriously dissatisfied." We do not quite see that the sculptors have any real ground of dissatisfaction. Most, if not all, the leading sculptors know that Sir E. Landseer is not a painter only; they know that he is one of the first, if not the very first, modeller of the day. Some of his productions are held by the best judges to be masterpieces. Our own opinion is that the selection of Sir E. Landseer was most judicious. We should be glad to have pointed out to us any one sculptor who has yet succeeded in modelling a lion. The caricatures and want of anatomical knowledge exhibited by those who have made the attempt are quite sufficient to warrant Lord J. Manners looking in other directions—and in what direction could he look with more certainty of a magnificent result than in the direction of one of the first living animal painters and modellers?

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.—"Domestic Life" is hazily written—at least, the article wants simplicity of diction, and wanting that, its ultimate aim and purpose are obscured. "Why are Boys cleverer than Girls?" is explained. "First and Last" is a pretty tale, possessing some considerable descriptive talent. "Social Science" refers to the recent Birmingham display. The article on St. Joseph's Industrial Institute would be worth consideration, were it not defaced by the priestly element. If Irish children require to be trained to habits of honesty and industry, well and good—let the benevolent come forward and subscribe freely and liberally; but if, after such institutions become flourishing and established, they are to be placed either under monks or nuns—as we learn is to be the destiny of this Institute—then we say, the less countenance and support that is given to them, the better. We give no encouragement to priestly meddling and priestcraft anywhere.

THE MEGALOMAN'S MAGAZINE.—The September monthly part is now published, and, we presume, in the hands of every man of science in the kingdom.

subject of the strength and aggressive passions of this romantic fortress. The article adds nothing to what was previously known, and we doubt whether the writer will succeed in persuading the nation that it may dismiss its alarms, and that instead of regarding Cherbourg as an available means of offence against England, it ought to be considered only as a means of defence against attack in the event of a general war. The writer, however, shows good sense in calling upon our engineers to profit by the skill displayed by our neighbours in overcoming natural obstacles which would have been insurmountable to any but men of first-rate engineering science and resources. "The Revision of the Authorised Version," after weighing the objections for and the arguments in favour of a revision of the Scriptures, places itself on the side of Dr. Chenevix Trench, the learned Dean of Westminster, who has published a work on the subject, and who appears to have furnished to the reviewer conclusive arguments for a revision. "Bacon's Philosophy" is a well-balanced-critique on the works of two writers—one French, Charles De Rémusat, and the other German, Kuno Fischer. Praise is awarded to both, but in different degree; Rémusat's being considered the most liberal and just in reference to the estimate of the genius of the great original thinker of the middle ages,—the great philosopher whose mind has impressed itself so largely and deeply on succeeding ages. "The Indian Mutiny" deals with the publications of Edward Gubbins and Bourcier, with all which the public are already sufficiently familiar through the notices which have been given in every department of literature—daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly. "Caird's Sermons" receive a short notice from a critic who is evidently not disposed to acquiesce fully in that popular verdict which we suspect royal favour has had something more to do than ought properly to be the cause. The critic considers that in Caird's Sermons the most serious defect to be remarked is, "that the great cardinal truths of the Gospel are not always presented with due prominence." This is a rather sharp censure upon the works of a divine who has filled the public eye so conspicuously as Mr. Caird; but then the censure, if it be intended as such, is qualified by the reviewer's generous desire to see Mr. Caird, what he has already given promise of being, "a burning and a shining light not only to his own communion but to the Church universal." "Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck" and "Brief Notices" complete the number for this month.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE maintains its literary rank in this number, and reminds us of the best days of the monthlies. All the articles are of more than average merit, some are of superior ability. "Recent Travels in Sardinia," "Rides on Mules and Donkeys," and "Artist Life in Rome," are full of pleasant writing and philosophic instruction. "Life in Old Ireland" opens up unexplored ground, and we should strongly recommend the able writer to continue his labours in that direction. "Lectures on the Atlantic Theory," "Irish Lake Poetry," "Theological Styles," and the remaining articles will prevent the reader from feeling tedious, and carry him pleasantly and with advantage through the whole number.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER (September, Boston).—This is a high-class review and is conducted with great ability; it rather tends towards transcendental views and expression, but it has much able writing in it. "Life, an Art," with which the number opens, is a philosophical essay, and has some deep thoughts well developed. An article on the Chinese is interesting, as is a biographical notice of Mr. Watts, which contains an unpublished poem by that excellent poet as well as divine. There are also some theological articles on the profounder portions of our faith, which we must leave the theologians to decide upon.

THE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.—This Magazine, as may be supposed, is foremost on the subjects relating to Lunacy. Its first concluding article are on this subject, and they are the most valuable papers it contains. The article on the Moral Pathology of London is full of facts, and a record of crime and misery; and the article on "Dreams Induced by Food," shows in a remarkable manner the system of association of ideas.

A Reading-Party in the Long Vacation—Father Tom and the Pope. (Edinburgh; Blackwood and Sons.)—A couple of stories that have already done good service in the pages of *Blackwood*, and are now offered to the general public in a convenient form and at a very cheap rate.

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The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The last season, as the public are at present advised—although such arrangements are by no means immutable even after publication—of Mr. Charles Kean's skillful, and, we hope, lucrative tenure of this theatre, was opened on Saturday night, when *The Merchant of Venice* was performed in a crowded house, with all the correctness which the lessee has legitimately acquired a world-wide reputation. The careful reading of the text, enforced upon every artist by the precept and example of their leader, the splendour of the accessories, the propriety of the restoration upon the mind of the spectator who has witnessed any of Mr. Kean's Shakspearean revivals that ordinary managers can rarely be expected to furnish. We consider the combination of rare of adequate capital with a large amount of dramatic talent, and a thorough mastery of the business of theatrical management; but he is no common theatrical director, who to these adds a large spirit of commercial enterprise that unflinchingly incurs liberal outlay in such fugitive commodities as stage properties, upon the calculation that he will in time be recouped by the public to whom he offers a first-rate equivalent for their admission money. Such a manager is Mr. Kean, who in aid of all other resources can draw upon the celebrity of his name, and the esteem his character has procured for him in influential circles. With felicitous discernment he has restricted his great managerial efforts to the illustration of Shakspeare, for no other alliance could have supported him against the costs of the entertainments with which he has delighted the town. Under Shakspeare's ensign, however, he has fared, they say, so well as to contemplate retirement; and we must not be the last to congratulate him upon his prosperity.

THE PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY.—DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Neither the public nor ourselves are weary of the *Rose of Castille*, and, to all appearance, it will be long before either of us cry, "Hold, enough!" The tierred ranks of the pit and galleries fill show none of those dismal gaps that make treasurers to quake, and tradesmen, who watch the feathercock of "the business," and shake ominous heads at "paper," to press for their little amounts. That the celestials should delight to honour the present Drury Lane company as they have done so far for many a long year, we can account for after a visit to the region of their high Olympus, for towards the close of the performance on Wednesday evening, we wandered to the erst famous slips—in our schoolboy-days a coveted yet forbidden precinct, sacred to opulent or extravagant financiers, and as tasteful to the respectable patrifamiliarium of that period as are the Casino galleries of to-day. We stood alone on the once crowded benches of that lizzy height, which we once had looked to as a rarely possible culm of delight, and were rewarded or our airy climb by an appreciation of Miss Pyne's delicious songs and singing as *Elvira*, that we certainly had never reached in the more aristocratic circles below. We confess that with all our desire to find beauties in this opera, and with no dull ear or then, we had before understood neither the extent of this gifted lady's talents, nor the beauty of her orchestral and clarinet accompaniment to the air "Oh Joyous, happy days!" although we have doubtless more than once alluded to it as the gem of the opera. No noteworthy change has taken place in the performance or other arrangements of the *Rose of Castille*, which the bills now announce to have been performed a hundred times. The novelty, however, which drew us to Drury Lane on Wednesday was the production of a new ballet-divertissement, in two tableaux, composed by M. Petit, entitled *La Fleur d'Amour*, which might have been as appropriately called *la fleur de lis, des champs, de jacinth, or d'asperge*, if you will, for all we could unravel of its meaning. There was an artist in the case, *Sylvie* (Madlle. Zilia Michélet), in a short black tunic, black belt, long grey silk stockings, and a pair of captivating bottines, who did, we admit, after dancing a revival of the nearly fossil *Pólka Originale*, present a flower to a lady in the most univuldy specimen to behold. The aforementioned anomaly threw so little light into the subject as it went on that we must abandon the unprofitable inquiry, what it came for and what came of it afterwards? We should say that Madlle. Michélet and Pasquale—the former a danseuse of great power, though not yet in the form—are interesting, progressive, and, what must to them be more satisfactory than all our opinions, much applauded dancers. The second scene, "The Neapolitan Harvest Home," is a view on or of, if we remember right, the Chiaja of Naples, filled

with an admirably grouped corps of *columbie* peasantry, and a harvest-wain and drivers à la *Leopold Robert*. Here a very spirited tarantella is introduced, which more than redeems the dullness of the first scene. But the most startling feature of the ballet—an invasion, perhaps, which may prove fatal to cold and sensitive amateurs—was the introduction of a chorus in aid. This time it is only behind the scenes. What it may come to is at present incalculable. The peasants are working away at their tarantella, a procession of the Host is imagined to pass outside, and the scene deepens upon their knees thus unveiling to the scene itself; a solemn over all, and the divertissement to a close. Of Mr. Kean's faultless manner in which we may speak very freely of music is foreign to believe, more so, but we are nevertheless aware of his own hand upon work of tension than quadri space we could say must return to the English composers. The romantic ranged for this company by Mr. J. G. Patey with Mr. W. Harrison as *Lionel*, Mr. J. G. Patey as *Plunket*, Mr. G. Honey as *Lionel*, Mr. T. Gratant Kelly as the *Sheriff of Richmond*, Miss Louisa Pyne as *Lady Henrietta*, and her sister as the soubrette *Nancy*. The management have, we hear, taken much pains with all arrangements, and the opera will be very completely produced. The publication of the libretto in a handy octavo form, with musical illustrations, is a novelty, and will no doubt be appreciated by the public.

BEVERLY HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, to borrow a phrase from our fashionable reporter, continue to entertain numerous circles of friends by repeating the performances to which we drew attention a fortnight since. It is hard to say whether Mrs. Howard Paul's racy impersonation of *Molly Doolan*, the good-humoured maid-of-all-work, with a military sweetheart, *Barny Ryan*, or her "unprotected female," *Selina Singleheart*, most delights the air portion of the audience. We have not before alluded to this lady's very capital imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves in "Come into the garden, Maud," which, coming at the far end, is so near the end of the bill that we had not heard it until a night or two ago. We can speak with equal approval of *Staley Milken*, the "poor relation," who lives no one can tell where nor cares how. Poor *Staley's* comic hits, *à la Billy Barlow*, at the top of the day, were intensely relished. As we must—true to our vocation—season our praise with the usual *aliquid avari*, let us again suggest to the clever couple that their entertainment would be all the more entertaining for the omission of *The Good Old Days*, a burlesque of one of Mr. Woodin's impersonations. These caricatures of senility, popular though they unaccountably are with entertainers—for Mr. Howard Paul is not alone in this sin against good taste—are rather painful than otherwise, if not repulsive, to the majority of their audiences. Let them be assured that none but the very vulgar enjoy them.

PROFESSOR FRICKELL, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM STREET.—We have been for several weeks looking for a change of the performances at this establishment, but the extraordinary delight with which the original performances of this true professor of the black art was received has prevented our having that pleasure until now. The greatest favours of the former bill being still retained, we need do little more than again express our admiration of the "Little Devil's" present of 1007, "Frickell omnipresent," and "The golden egg." We cannot pretend to explain to our readers—but if they will go the magician's hall they may always find some obnoxious enough to do so—how Herr Frickell, whom we consider, *par excellence*, the most elegant artist of his tribe, contrives by his new method "to sew on buttons," or "to see without spectacles," but even these deceptions sink into abatement beside the "exchange of heads," which, to use the expressive hyperbole of a visitor, "completely paralysed us." We saw produced a black dove and a white dove. We saw them—we insist upon it, without the slightest respect for the assertion to the contrary of the thick matter-of-fact man next us—decapitated. We saw the living black dove fitted with the white dove's white head, and the living white dove with the black dove's head. To say that we did not see these things when we did, is absurd. The professor was there to give explanation. "It is not *mechantique*," he told us every minute, and we could see well enough it was not "*mechantique*." There was not, and there never is here, any such visible apparatus, rudely fashioned and absurdly painted, as other wizards indulge in. The gentlemanly, busy little Herr forgot that he

himself is his own only apparatus. He seems really a complete self-acting machine, and even to astonish himself. Lest some innocent member of the public should bring him under the notice of the authorities—these being evil days for sorcerers—he goes the length of illustrating one of his feats between the parts. He performs it first rapidly, and then step by step. The audience fully comprehend it now, and its charm is lost for ever. But all other are still a mystery, for the same key will not unlock them, and we beseech the Herr not to continue his revelations. Let us have a little pleasure left in an

view of the Cow-Loon pass with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak highly of from personal recollection of the island and harbour of Hong-Kong, with her Majesty's guard-ship and a number of junks. Tiger Island, a locale of more recent and more stirring incident—we except the Boca Forts—is also represented. So are the Peiho river, Chusan, Whampoa, the French Folly, Ningpo, Shang-hae, and the cities of Nankin and Pekin. About the verisimilitude of the latter we can say nothing, but of the general correctness of the former, and several others we have not space to particularise, we can speak in terms of high approval. As works of art the tableaux have merit, and the authorities from which they have been compiled are Colonels Anstruther and Kennedy, Lord Cochrane and Captain Hall, besides private sketches by military and naval men, and those in possession of the East India Company. This exhibition is very well worth a visit either by day or night. The morning diorama is at 3.15, and the evening one at 8.15.

ENGLISH OPERA IN INDIA.—English amateurs and composers will welcome the intelligence that English Opera has taken root and blossomed at one *coop* in India. On the 31st August last, Wallace's grand opera, *Martina*, was performed at the Theatre Royal, Kirkee, with the following casts:—*Charles the Second*, King of Spain, Mr. Crowe; *Don Cesar de Basan*, Captain Miller, 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Don Jose de Santarem*, Mr. Newham, C. S.; *The Marquis of San Fernando*, Major Learmonth, 17th Lancers; *Don Philip*, Captain of the Guard, Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid*, Captain Stanley; *Don Torribio*, Grand Inquisitor, Captain Cockerill, 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Archbishop of Madrid*, Captain Frank Chaplin, 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Lazarillo*, Mr. Rawlinson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Martina*, Mrs. Frank Chaplin; *The Marchioness of San Fernando*, Viscountess Dangan; *Choruses*, Men-at-Arms, &c. Signor Costa officiated as conductor of music, and Captain Rose, A.D.C., had the pleasant sinecure of prompter. After the overture an appropriate prologue was delivered, amidst great applause, by Sir Robert Walpole. The right hon. gentleman, considering that he had been buried for nearly a century, presented a gallant appearance, and spoke with much spirit. At the close of the opera the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. *Martina* was called for, and almost buried under an avalanche of bouquets. We have positively no space here for enthusiasm. Our Indian friends are of course delighted to announce the performance of the first opera in India, and by an amateur company, too. So are we to record it, for it is really an event, and, considering the times, a remarkable one. Mr. Crowe's make up, singing, and acting, are described to us as little short of ideal perfection. Captain Miller was a masterly *Don Cesar*, and Mrs. Chaplin's impersonation of *Martina*, we are informed by our contemporaries of Bombay, was a lesson to all actresses, present and future. Lieutenant Watts, of the South Mahratta Horse, painted the scenery. The Costa of the evening was, it is whispered, Mr. Howard, the Director-general of Public Instruction; and the stage-manager was Groathead, the hero of Agra. After the opera there was a ball and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, when several couples formed a *Martina* Quadrille. Lord Elphinstone, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Somerset, Sir Hugh Rose, and many other celebrities, besides of course as much youth, beauty, and grace of the fair sex as could be collected, were pleased to assist at this delightful inauguration of English opera in India, which all who were present will remember with great pleasure.

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turning to any one out of a hundred other means. Fortunately this argument is not worth so much in India. The effect of English improvement is to create numerous new employments without creating new castes, and, we may add, in so far breaking up the old ones. The railway, the steamboat, the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, the printing-press, book-binding, lithography, wood engraving, photography, and numerous new pursuits have created many new employments; and these fields of occupation are extended. It is by such means caste is weakened, and not by persecution; and the writers must share in the lot of the others. The printing-press set up by the Governments of the collectorates and districts is a powerful civilisation, in comparison with which a scribe is of no account. Copyists, as reduced, must seek private employment, and art, which is now in greater request, and men must look out for some other caste.

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TAXES ON TRADE.

It is still said of the treaty with China, the interesting occurrence for commerce we have had to record, that it seems likely to divert the attention of mercantile men from affairs at home. Should this be the case, it will be justly regretted, for more advantages may be obtained for trade by getting rid of noxious regulations, than by treaties with foreigners. In fact some of the most zealous declaimers in favour of the treaty have already found out that it is a mere concession of abstract rights which we must gradually work out, or they will be worth nothing. Treaties can neither force nor make trade, though they can stop or pervert it; and the good to be obtained by this treaty must be purchased by the same exertions on the part of traders as they must have made had it never existed. The national will, however, which cannot force a foreign trade, may relieve home trade from burdens. Mercantile men have now learned from experience, if ever they were ignorant of them, the inestimable advantages of freedom, and they owe it to themselves—they owe it to the principle by which they have prospered—they owe it to other nations, incited to follow our example, to carry out that principle and get every possible tax and restriction removed from our own trade.

Although there are yet a considerable number of customs duties imposed, as we showed on the 18th ult., on the principle of protection, the chief of them are imposed merely to raise a revenue, and the first point therefore to be satisfied about is the practicability of diminishing the national expenditure. But every person outside the range of the Treasury is roughly convinced that the public money is wasted to an enormous extent on unnecessary or worthless labour by jobbery and corruption. Every farthing of this money is obtained by taxation, and every tax carries with it restrictions on industry. The excise on paper and spirits—it is impossible to re-state the fact too often—prevents the manufacture of these necessary articles from being carried on in the best manner. The customs duties impose on the necessary import and export of commodities great heaps of official restrictions, in order to collect the revenue, to which the passport nuisance abroad, so justly complained of, is a striking evil. A man, in fact, is much easier passed inwards or outwards than a bale of goods; and customs duties are more onerous restraints on the industry by which we all live than are passports on locomotion, which is the privilege and enjoyment of the few. For the mere performance of the obnoxious labours of the Custom-house the sum of 1,851,150 £ was paid in 1856, and taxes to that amount were levied on the people to pay it. At the same time the men who preside over the performance of these noxious services are inflated with official arrogance, and Messrs. Fremantle, Spring Rice, Goulburn, Sturin, Berkeley, and Greg, the Customs Commissioners, boast of extraordinary merit, and seem to expect the admiration of mankind for lessening ever so little the restrictions they decree and the public money they expend.

Besides requiring a host of boastful and very often insulting officials to carry them into effect, customs and excise duties give rise to evasions and smuggling, to deceit, lying, perjury, and fraud. They are great sources of vice and crime. "Ladies and ladies' maids," the Commissioners tell us, "have a tremulous and vulgar

the revenue and avoiding the vigilance of the officers charged with collecting it." Besides the attempts at smuggling of tobacco and spirits, of which the public are informed by prosecutions at the police-offices, a "considerable number of parties of rank and station had their baggage confiscated for smuggling by the customs authorities in 1857." When every kind of indirect taxation causes such an accumulation of evils, we can only feel honestly indignant that a single farthing is ever levied for any but the most indispensable services; and when we know that money so levied is under many hypocritical pretences scandalously misapplied, we feel dishonoured and degraded by being made the victims of such a system. Not merely freedom of trade, self-respect requires from us that we should as speedily as possible put an end to public extravagance of every kind, in order to get rid of the sufferings, vices, and crimes perpetrated by taxation to support it.

There is one branch of this expenditure, by no means necessary to the performance of the duties of the State, worthy of especial notice. A navy and army and courts of law we must have; but on them, when the money to support them can only be obtained by a great sacrifice of social welfare, the smallest possible sum should be expended. The contrary is, unfortunately, the fact, and the necessity to have them is made the pretext for a vast quantity of wanton extravagance. The other branch of expenditure alluded to is voluntary; it is a work of supererogation on the part of Government, a kind of generosity exercised very often as it pretended in favour of the deeply-injured taxpayers. It takes the shape of grants for galleries, education museums, hospitals, scientific experiments, &c., as if Government had some funds of its own not derived from taxation, and as if payments of every kind were not required by duty, and some could be withheld at pleasure. To such a doctrine we cannot assent. Government is an instrument created by society for the performance of great and solemn duties, and those who are for ever appealing to it for favour delude it into the paths of injustice. The expenditure of Government, like that of other spendthrifts on taste, is proportionably more than the necessary expenditure on the family, and is permanently increasing.

In 1841 the miscellaneous charges for civil services amounted to 3,601,841 £, and in 1855, after which this item of expenditure in the *Statistical Abstract* was hidden amongst civil charges of all kinds, was 6,741,126 £. In 1857, as we learn from other sources, it was 7,227,719 £. For the present year the charge is still greater, and the bulk of the vast increase arises from the Government having imitated the Governments of the Continent—urged thereto by successive schemers—in meddling with everything, including education, art, and science. They hold themselves in no degree responsible to their subjects for their expenditure. They regard the public money as their private property, to be used as they please; and if they abstract a portion of it from keeping up their courts and armies, and apply it to art and science, in the eyes of their subjects or slaves they appear to be acting a very meritorious part. We acknowledge the principle of public money being the property of the people, held by the Government on trust, and only to be levied and only to be expended for the advantage of the tax-payers. Our Government, therefore, has no right to spend a sixpence on any kind of whim, and it has done a grievous wrong to the tax-payers by doubling in a few years the charges for the miscellaneous civil services.

Without entering into details, we assert that the grants for the pretended improvement of the people, or for commissioners to take care of them, have not sprung spontaneously from our Saxon institutions, but are poor and spiritless exotics, none of which thrive here, imported from the imperialism and the bureaucracy which prevail abroad. The Chadwicks, representatives of centralisation for paupers and police; the Lingens, representatives of the same principle for education; the poles, who represent it for art and science; the Trevelyan, who represent it in the public offices; with a vast brood of inspectors and commissioners, who eat up the bulk of the sum appropriated for civil services and carry into effect new regulations, all of which are restrictions, are the genuine offspring of constraining and coercive despotism. To borrow such contrivances from systems of Government which we all justly and heartily condemn, is to be at once absurd and contemptible. This branch of expenditure

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require that it should be curtailed. It is a supererogatory expense, not required by the duties imposed on the government of a free people. Last year there was levied by the Customs on—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Butter and cheese, Coffee, Corn, Currants and raisins, Wine, Timber of all kinds, Small articles, taken collectively. Total: Making a total of.....4,669,500

It is therefore by no means too much to say, taking into consideration the expense of levying these duties, and the greater productiveness of other duties which would be sure to ensue from abolishing these, that the addition made to the expenditure for civil services within the last twenty years has compelled us to submit to all this otherwise unnecessary taxation. It is not too much to say that by reducing the expenditure on miscellaneous civil services to its amount in 1810, all the duties levied by the customs on small articles, and the duties levied on provisions—coffee, corn, currants, and raisins, wine and timber, the necessities of our social existence—might all at once be got rid of, reducing by three-fourths the labours of the Custom-house officers, and dispensing with the noxious services of four out of the six Customs Commissioners.

This is not a question, as beggars for Government favours and Government expenditure represent it, of mere pounds, shillings, and pence, and a sordid love of pelf on the part of the tax-payers, but one of political principle, morality, duty, and conscience. That the arts shall flourish and science be continually enlarged is much to be desired, and seems to be independent of all Government patronage, the natural consequence of the growth of society. But that this effect is to be brought about by levying the taxes enumerated to the stoppage of trade, the proportionate diminution of wealth, and the degradation of society, is not to be believed, and would be scarcely worth purchasing at such an enormous cost. All the services of Government are dear, they involve a diminution of social welfare. At least this ill-considered, if not wanton, expenditure and extravagance on its part wipes out the line of its duty; it ceases to be the strict guardian of the public money, which becomes the ordinary prey of innumerable pretenders. It has a fatal effect on the morals of the whole people, including the mercantile classes, and is the chief source of that disregard of duty we all have continually to deplore. If the Government had acted conscientiously and honestly in discharging the public money, and in levying none but strictly necessary taxes for the performance of its own narrow duties, we should never have heard of the Liverpool Borough Bank and the Great Western Bank. Unnecessary taxation and needless expenditure, a fatal example to the whole people, lie at the bottom of much pauperism and much crime.

A great portion, therefore, of the Government expenditure, and consequently of the present taxation, is not necessary; and indirect taxation should be reduced. It is more pernicious than direct taxation, restricts liberty and industry, and stops the production of wealth, as well as misappropriates it. The trading classes, who are the immediate victims, have the best right to be heard on the subject, and it becomes them, in conjunction with financial Reformers, to get rid of the unnecessary customs duties we have adverted to.

The number of the *Financial Reformer* for October, which discusses this subject, says, amongst other things, that sugar, which yields the largest sum to the customs, "has become one of the necessities of life." How to deal properly with it has always been one of the most difficult questions for Chancellors of the Exchequer. "The duties now levied are absurd and perplexing in the extreme." An attempt at improving the quality of the sugar imported is checked by the duty. If the value of the article be increased only 6d., the extra duty is 1s. 2d. Till within a few years the sugar duties were annually graded and annually subject to revision. Quite as much from a desire to form a permanent system of finance, and remove as far as possible the control of the House of Commons, as to give security to dealers in sugar, these duties have been made permanent, and the present system of levying them is the fruit of the latest wisdom of Parliament. They are understood to be in the main the product of the contriving brain of the late Secretary of the Treasury in conjunction with

advisers from among us. Let us look, then, at the effect of the manner of levying the duties alluded to. These duties are now, for sugar equal to white clayed, 16s.; not equal to white clayed, 13s. 10d.; not equal to brown clayed 12s. 6d. Just in these proportions, therefore, the law discourages the importation of the refined article and encourages the importation of the unrefined. It gives a bounty on a particular species of industry; it encourages the importation of the less valuable article, which requires more tonnage to carry; it interferes with production, and in principle, with its scale of duties, as such a protective law for particular interests as was the corn law. Some twenty years after the proclamation of free trade we pass and maintain a law which is a complete violation of those principles. That this law has given and still gives great annoyance to trade is testified by the Customs Commissioners themselves. In their second report they exult in having made in 1857 "an improvement in their arrangements which have given satisfaction (that is some relief) to the trade, and effected a saving of expense." But the description of what is now the practice indicates to anybody but case-hardened Commissioners of Customs considerable inconvenience to trade.

The whole of the sugar (they say) imported into London is not assessed at the Custom-house in Thames-street. After the crown samples are forwarded from the different wharfs and docks as soon as drawn, and at the same time as the merchant's samples are forwarded to him or his broker. Two rooms in the upper part of the building, suitable in space and light, are appropriated to the purpose, and here all samples are subjected to the inspection and judgment of two or three landing waiters, superintended and checked by a landing surveyor, and aided, in case of difficulty or dispute, by Mr. Ogilvy. Many advantages result from this arrangement. The first and greatest is uniformity of assessment. All sugars are submitted to the decision of the same officers, under the same circumstances of light, &c. The consequence is that, whereas formerly appeals to the Board against the assessment of the officers was a very frequent, such a thing now scarcely occurs once a quarter.

With the grammar and defective education of the Commissioners we shall not trouble ourselves, but it is made plain by the extract that the principle of taxing an article according to its quality, and ascertaining that quality by samples in a room which does not appear to be artificially lighted for the purpose, and, therefore, will be subject to varying lights, these samples being drawn at a distance and their value decided by the judgment of men affected like others by an east wind or a bad dinner, is pregnant with much hardship and much injustice. It is possibly open also, like other Government contrivances, to not a little bribery, and may be taken as a sample of the inconvenience of customs duties even when regulated by modern care and skill.

Our contemporary, the *Financial Reformer*, seems to think that "able men" of the middle class, as Inland Revenue and other commissioners, might manage these matters better, but the present sugar duties are a specimen of what such "able men" can effect. The late Secretary of the Treasury has a great reputation for ability—his City reputation in other respects is no concern of ours. He probably directed all his energies to form these sugar duties, and the result is a system which the *Financial Reformer* very justly condemns. The conclusion to which we are brought by this failure is, that the system is radically bad, and that directing great abilities to work it out, instead of altering its nature, makes it utterly intolerable. Disregarding, on this point, all Treasury and Custom-house authorities, we say it is the duty of the mercantile classes to obtain a sweeping abolition of Custom-house restrictions and Custom-house duties. We have adduced facts to show that they should disregard the sycophantic cry that the Government must have a revenue, except it be a revenue proportioned to its duties, not to the whims and the extravagances of Chancellors of the Exchequer and their toadies. "I must live," said the thief. "I do not see the necessity," said the *chef de police*, and hanged the man for robbery. So when Government says, "I must have a revenue to keep up my extravagance," let us answer, "We do not see the necessity; we will most willingly enable you to pay the dividends on the debt, to support the army and navy, and the courts of justice, but we will not allow trade to be taxed to enrich political quacks and encourage political quackery."

QUANTITIES versus VALUE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

In the *Leader* for 2nd October you have under the head of "Quantities v. Value," referred to an aspect of the Board of Trade returns which well deserves attention—the relations of the quantities and weights, as well as of the values. This consideration equally affects imports, exports, and our shipping trade. I have before now pointed out the necessity of the Board of Trade giving us better materials for comparison. Something has been done lately, but the want of uniformity in the returns subjects the inquirer to complex calculations to obtain a result. Thus, there are articles returned in lbs., bushels, cwt., and tons. Take copper: copper ore and regulus are returned in tons, copper in cwt. As far as possible all articles should be brought to the ton unit.

In the returns of exports and imports of copper ore and regulus the two articles are mixed together, so that the copper contents cannot be approximately ascertained; yet regulus seldom falls below 50 per cent., or ore below 20 per cent., the average for the former varying about 60 per cent., and for the latter about 30 to 25 per cent. Iron is given in tons, copper and tin partly in cwt.; and the same anomalies and irregularities are to be traced throughout.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HYDE CLARKE,
22, Basinghall-street, Oct. 4, 1858.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT

London, Friday Evening.

There is not much change to report in the general condition of trade. Here and there we perceive fluctuating movements, some of them slightly adverse, but they are neutralised or counterbalanced by favourable currents elsewhere; so that, upon the whole, the commerce of the country may be described as having arrived at a very satisfactory stage, inasmuch as it is regular, and only liable to ordinary casualties. The next movement will be upwards again when the present quiet period shall have passed away. This may be inferred from the demand for productions, the change prices required for every article, and the fact that these are all elements of manufacture, notwithstanding the fact that the price of cotton has been advanced, and the price of wool has been advanced. Still, both at home and abroad, the price of cotton is to be supplied at all prices. The woollen and the cotton trade, however, are not so prosperous though raw wool production of linen, or of cotton, is not so advanced as had hardware branches.

We repeat, therefore, that a short period of comparative quiet after the late return of activity, that quietude will be only the forerunner of renewed vitality; and that our prospects for the rest of the year, and for a considerable space of the next, are as favourable as they can be. Money remains abundant and cheap, and the supplies will be further increased in the course of next week by the dispersion of the dividends. After provision had been made for the acceptances at maturity of the 4th, which naturally caused some increase in the demand, the inquiry subsided, and the applications now are upon a very small scale indeed. As we have previously stated, trade does not now require any material assistance from the Money Market; its own soundness is its best support. Except among the bill-brokers, the Stock Exchange speculators, and some of the banking interests, no disappointment was felt yesterday at the resolution of the Bank Directors to maintain the existing minimum of 3 per cent. Some of those interests certainly were annoyed, and they are now urging the Court to abandon the practice of fixing a rate at all, and to deal with their means according to the laws of supply and demand, at the best rates they can obtain. We doubt whether the suggestion will be long of money capitalists, it is to be tempted, as is accepted. At all events, it is a practical confession that as trade does not require the fostering as possible, to withdraw from its present safe condition. The time for that has not yet arrived, and it is apparently at some distance. We noticed in our last that business on the previous day had rallied from the temporary depression of Tuesday, and that the brisk demand for goods

suitable for India had produced an improvement in the prices of these descriptions. The demand has not been satisfied, but prices remain firm at the advance. The full prices of last week have also been obtained for T-cloths and long-cloths, but business in them has been languid owing to makers being unwilling to make concessions. The business of the week has, however, been considerable, but there has been no excitement in it. Export yarns remain firm. German buyers are only giving out orders of immediate urgency, the prices required preventing any speculative movements from that quarter. To-day the prices of cloth of all kinds were steady and firm, and there was no material change in business. The state of the Liverpool cotton market prevents spinners and manufacturers from lowering their terms, occupied as they are largely upon contracts of some duration.

The Blackburn market on Wednesday was, on the whole, rather in favour of buyers, particularly for No. 40's yarn and the lower descriptions, but the finer descriptions sold pretty well, with a turn in favour of sellers. The average amount of transactions was, however, scarcely maintained.

The Leeds cloth markets this week have shown no change. The sales have been considerable, and quite equal to a full average in times of brisk trade, particularly of winter goods. Light fabrics for ladies' cloaks and mantles are in good demand.

At Bradford, on Monday, the wool market was in nearly all respects the dullest for some time past. But it was exceptional. Production of yarns still goes on, and nothing can prevent it so long as spinners possess stocks of their own of the raw material. Noils and brokes commanded a fair sale. Spinners are fully employed with orders, and they are producing little or nothing on speculation. Little has been done in yarns except for Russia, for which large orders have been given out. Cotton warps firm. With respect to goods, the demand for winter descriptions is satisfactory both from home and export houses. Indeed the manufacturers have as many orders as they can execute. There are complaints, however, about unremunerative prices, owing to the high price of wool. Yesterday the market was good, and prices tended upwards, especially as the advices from Leipsic fair were favourable.

The worsted trade of Halifax is experiencing a steady and full demand, both goods and yarns being freely sold, though there is not much apparent briskness. Wools are firmly held. Spinners, owing to the prices required, purchase only for immediate

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and large quantities of these goods are being regularly delivered direct from the manufacturers. In cords almost every variety of shade is being required, although the colour most in demand is a stone drab in a 4s. quality. In winter overcoatings, which are being extensively manufactured this season by several of the principal houses here, the choice is still for self colours or plain mixtures; while the fabric varies in appearance constantly, and passes under different names: Yarna, Palmerston, Kinburn, &c., being used to designate the various differences of "make." In price these goods usually range from 8s. 9d. to 10s. 3d., according to weight and colour. Several of the manufacturers here have already brought out their pattern ranges for next spring and summer, and these, so far as we have been able to ascertain, have met with considerable success, orders for favourite styles being readily given by merchants here. These consist for the most part of neat mixture twist grounds, with narrow borders, and have a much smarter appearance at the price than the majority of last summer's styles. The plain goods trade here does not yet show any decided signs of improvement, although there is every probability of a further advance in the value of good wools at no distant date. The country trade is still quiet, although slowly improving. The shipping demand for low goods in this market has rather fallen off.

At Rochdale the wool market on Monday was irregular. Some holders thought that prices had attained their maximum, and they were disposed to relax in their terms; but others were firm and refused to take lower prices. A good business was

