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## 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 partici-

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855. A POLICY EFFECTED BEFORE 15th NOVEM at all future Divisions, over Policies of a late

## RESULTS OF

Sums proposed for Assu Sums Assured, exclusive Corresponding Annual Claims by Death paid

Annual Revenue for 18 From Premiums From Interest o This dateline is separated from the other content by horizontal lines and should therefore be segmented as a separate item

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c.

ar's Additional Bonus.

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

| Years ending<br>15th November. | Amounts proposed for Assurance. |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|---|
|                                | £                               | s. | đ. | _ |
| 1847                           | 591,723                         | 0  | 8  |   |
| 1848                           | 519,329                         | 13 | 5  |   |
| 1849                           | 528,792                         |    |    |   |
| 1850                           | 621,943                         | 14 | 2  |   |
| 1851                           | 574,618                         |    | 6  |   |
| 1852                           | 601,404                         | 7  | 7  |   |
| 1853                           | 555,544                         |    | 0  |   |
| 1854                           | 622,200                         | 8  | 5  |   |
| 1855                           | 716,383                         | 7  | 11 |   |
| 1856                           | 669,801                         |    | 7  |   |
| 1857                           | 664,513                         | 7  | 5  |   |
|                                | 6 666 95A                       | 19 | 1  |   |

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as far as it is at present arranged. How far will

Lord Derby's Reform Bill go towards satisfying the

pearance of friendly understanding between Lord out the province."

Bury has gone over to Canada with his wife on a ignorance—the true "root of all evil."

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|   |      | - |

General Trade Repo

He, also, has some affairs on his hand as a Director Bank of Scotlan of the Galway Steam Company—a very different comfort Reform; the word is becoming a cry, rising original report. As to Lord John, he is as within the last few days; the publication louder and louder every day. Reconstruction of the gentlemen in office as to what be as going to do of the liquidators conveys to them to electoral districts, extended suffrage, and the ballot, on the Reform question: rating is known of his that hundreds of them are ruined. these are the elements of the popular programme, plans; it is, however, supposed that he has plans, of the value of the assets has tu been beyond the value realised The two documents received from Lord Canning is, that, after paying the call demands of the people? Up to this time, Ministers in answer to the famous Ellenborough despatch are share, the unfortunate shareholder have succeeded in keeping their reformatory inten- such as a thoroughly honest and earnest man would upon to pay another 100%, per tions entirely to themselves, not without exhibiting write under similar circumstances of provocation. million pounds of liabilities rem a somewhat comical timidity on the subject, as Lord Canning's defence is powerful, and will be to liquidated. And the authors of the when Mr. Disraeli and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton his friends and supporters in spite of its length, corruption which, as the Times so thinking discretion the better part of valour—stayed satisfactory. It does away with Lord Ellenborough's taint for many years on the merca away from their customary dinners at Aylesbury direct and pointed censure, and it throws upon him the entire city of Glasgow?—they a and at Hertford; the turbot, if not the wine, might and upon those who gave effect to it the responsibility goes," very honest gentlemen, have set them talking; it was safer to fly from the of much of the difficulty which at this moment has to another Bank at their convenience.

it must be in the main a reasonable approach to gomery and other Commissioners he shows clearly holders. that which public opinion is making ready to de- that great advances were being made in bringing Stern justice, we take it, will mand, if Lord Derby and his friends are not bent the rebellious talookdars to tender their submission some other gentlemen who have in on flinging away their offices and their political under the terms of the censured proclamation; and of a somewhat different kind. D vitality at the same time; for Sir George Cornewall that, on the other hand, the publication of the Birmingham and in London have be Lewis no doubt saw correctly into the future when Ellenborough despatch not only all but put a stop the fact of a well-organised cons he said, at the Radnorshire Agricultural dinner, to the progress making towards pacification, but the Turkish Government by the n the other day, "In whatever form a Reform Bill was taken as an encouragement to continued hos- country of a large amount o may be introduced into the House of Commons, it tility by many of those who were wavering on the Another case discloses an attempt to will come out of that House a real Reform Bill, borders of submission. But, like a man who feels titious Russian bank-notes, and in increasing the popular character of the Legis- that his case is clearly made out in his own favour, is reason to believe the work has be Lord Canning states his determination not to an enormous extent. Two French In the mean time, and in the absence of the least describing post in consequence of any mortification are in custody for the Turkish frequency of intelligence from Ministers, rumour is as which he may have felt: the great want is British pected that some persons of mucl busy as a bee, buzzing about possible and impostroops to defend those who may submit to the quence will be found connected w sible stories of the parts to be played by various clemency of the British authority, and he says, tion.

great actors in the coming drama. The most pro- "When the season shall arrive at which the troops The decision of the Lord Mayo minent of these stories is that which relates how can again move rapidly over the country—when the man Johnston, whose brutality Lord Derby and Lord John Russell have been in the large police force now being raised by the his daughters to attempt self-destri consultation on the subject of the great Bill. There | Chief Commissioner at Lucknow shall have reached | universal satisfaction. We are all appears to be no truth in the story, and its promul- its complement and received further organisation, that there are brutal husbands and gation has not done much as a party move in the and when it shall be manifest that we have the the world, but happily we do not way of damaging Lord John Russell with the means of protecting or supporting those who return of such peculiar blackness—we Liberal section of the country. The animus is to their allegiance, I cannot doubt that the spirit fathers in Johnston's position in li strong, however, in that direction, as we see by in which the proclamation has been accepted in gleeting his children, but driving another move which has been made to give an ap- many quarters will declare itself generally through. house—telling the girls to "go upon living, and the boys to steal. The me

John and the Government. A few days back it was Among the meetings of the week one is specially ment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond is but stated in certain circles that Lord Bury was going noteworthy; it took place at Worcester on Wednes. a small punishment with reference to his deserts. out to Canada on "a mission of great commercial day evening, and the occasion was the celebration of but it has a merit from the unflinching way in which and political importance," for no less a purpose, in the union of fourteen Mechanics' Institutes around the Lord Mayor determined to inflict the severest fact, than to obtain for the Colonial-office the Worcester. The scheme of this union, which pro- chastisement which the law allowed him to award. opinion of the Canadian Legislature and people mises many advantages, was set on foot some For the poor girl, the heroine of the dark domestic on the proposed confederation of the British North months since by Mr. J. S. Pakington, a son of the history, public sympathy is finding substantive ex-American provinces, which Mr. Cartier, and some | First Lord of the Admiralty, and the meeting on | pression in subscriptions which already reach to others of the Canadian Administration, have come Wednesday evening was addressed by Sir John between two and three hundred pounds, which are over to this country to negotiate. Lord Bury was Pakington. His views on the subject of popular edu- to be applied to her benefit, as the Lord Mayor at one time private secretary to Lord John Russell, cation are well known, and his speech at Worcester may think best; probably she will be established in and is well known to act in concert with him; the contained nothing remarkably new in the way of ar- business, and so put beyond the need of seeking or inference intended to be suggested, therefore, was, gument or illustration; but it was an earnest recog- of receiving assistance from her brute father.

that in accepting an appointment from the Tory nition of the duties of all "as citizens, as philanthro- In foreign politics the most interesting topic at Government Lord Bury was acting as usual with pists, and as politicians, to promote education and the present moment is the attitude taken by the Emthe concurrence of Lord John Russell. The fact the general diffusion of knowledge" as a security peror of Russia on the subject of serf-emancipation. on which this canard has been founded is that Lord against the headstrong passions and projudices of During a tour which he has lately made through several of the governments of his empire, he has

should therefore b segmented as a separate item. Like the department titl 'Review of the We separated from 'Contents' above a start of the first ite the 'Review of the Department' by a horizontal line abo risk. But whatever the Government Bill may be, be dealt with in Oude. By the letters of Mr. Mont-meantime, being done on the le and below it and s therefore be segm

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work in such a way as to leave no doubt on th minds of the nobility. From these nobles, wh draw from serf-labour the enormous revenue which they squander in St. Petersburg or in Pari he idea of emancipating their born vassals carries with it the idea of poverty and ruin; and it is the which is the great obstacle in the Emperor's

reform. But he has given the reluctant the reason why they must carry out h it is, that a reform in the laws regulating Knigh ide is "a reform that must come from above may not come from below." If the feu da nobles of Moscow, who have shown the nclination even to move in this momentou , learn to appreciate the significance of thos: vords, well for them.

complete statistical account of the trade of litical ex e in 1857 has just been published by the Frence to bring n-house; it exhibits, on the surface, a satisfac picture of material progress. An importan s just been taken by the imperial Govern aid of agriculture. The Crédit Foncier i advance 100 millions of francs for draining pur oses; a step that may ultimately carry the farmer

recent meeting of the Association of the Liverpool Correct Mouse of Commons a considerable number of members. Should suspend his judgment with respect to the acts of the Derby Administration; and when the contemplated pointed to consider the steps most desirable to be taken towards the introduction of some uniform standard by which corn, flour, and meal may be sold throughout the now be fairly said that on all important subjects the

eded with his sermon.—Bury

a number of English rams, and 30 fine breeding mares adispensable necessity. In the present condition of ton's Hotel its head-quarters, appears to be prepared for have been collected there. Five other similar farms have been planned out, and will be completed in 1859. The establishment of these farms will be of great benefit for the country, by transforming land, which has been

hitherto waste, into productive property.
WILLS.—The will of the Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, Rector of Calverton, Bucks, was proved in London by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., the sole acting executor. The personalty was sworn under 85,000% He has devised the freehold to his son, and the personalty (saving specific bequests) to his wife for life, and afterwards to his son and daughter; and, should his gallery of pictures be sold, that from the produce 1000% be given to his widow, and 1000%, to the Rev. — Chase; and from the remainder one-third to go to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the rest divided between his children,-The will of the Rev. James Bunting, D.D., of Myddelton-square, was proved in Doctors' Commons the 22nd September, by his sons, who are the executors. The will bequeaths to his wife, in addition to the settlement on marriage, the sum of 1000%, which was her own previous to marriage, with all additions, and the property left to her under the will of her uncle, Robert Ashman; also leaves her all the furniture, pictures, books, &c., which had been hers on marriage; and to her and to each son and daughter he leaves a specific pecuniary bequest, and the residue to be divided among his children generally. The effects were sworn under 1500%

THE LEADER.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. DISRAELI.—The Central Bucks Agricultural Meeting took place on Wednesday, but the public were again disappointed in any expectation that might have been views as to the Reform question. The right hon. gentleman, in a letter to the secretary, stated that he had hoped to have been present, but was prevented by a

SIR GEORGE C. LEWIS, M.P., AND SIR JOHN WALSH,

These items do not have a horizontal line which divides them from the previous item but they should be segmented as separate

duals who, by the power of nomination in small boroughs | the present Government adopting liberal and progressive having scarcely any electors, were able to return to the measures, those measures would have his support. He kingdom, was read and considered. This report states thouse of Commons fairly represents the general opinion that the committee were of opinion the time had now effort should be made to bring times demand a systematic plan of Reform. Any Go-should not obtain any economy of expenditure until we uniform standard by which vernment which proposes to bring forward a plan of had a reformed Parliament. A permanent financial comour, and meal should be sold in parliamentary reform is bound to state distinctly what is mittee should be appointed, to whom should be referred gdom. The report points out the evil they profess to remedy, and what are the defects all questions of expenditure, and no money should be arising from these varieties which they intend to remove. Those persons who think voted unless certified to be necessary for the public dering, as they do, the quo- t is possible by some process of ingenuity to propose a service. arkets almost unintelligible.

Reform Bill which shall increase the power of a particular large are party, which shall throw an increase of influence into of the members for Lambeth, who now is a candidate for Reigate, has addressed the electors of that borough, Reform Bill which shall increase the power of a particu- MR. W. A. WILKINSON, - This gentleman, formerly one fary's, in this town, preached the hands of a particular class of the community, are rous, a place secured for divine entirely mistaken in their supposition that any measure, and declared himself, on the Reform question, for an extension of the franchise to every man who is sufficiently holding 2000 persons or up-the general intelligence of the country. I trust those honest, intelligent, and independent to use it. He is ed on the occasion. In the vho propose the coming Reform Bill will form a distinct s suddenly went out. Unlike dea of what it is they seek to accomplish. I trust, ot the slightest disturbance also, they will make an honest and sincere proposal, waited in perfect stillness till and that they will not attempt to accomplish one thing and the gas re-lighted, when under the mask of another. If they do, they will have the certainty of detection before their eyes." Sir | sentation falling into such hands that they will stand by J. Walsh said:—" With reference to this great restion, am inclined to arrive at similar conclusions with Sir

the French, accompanied by G. C. Lewis. Opposed as I always have been to those herals Ney and Fleury, and nnovations which I thought dangerous, without pro-but, if not, Bant to visit the farms of Bouix, mising to the country an adequate amount of benefit, my next election." which had see, and Jonchery, which had see, and Jonchery, which had seed that once launched on that career it will be structured in a seed that once launched on that career it will be sufficient to stop. I think that these who seed the seed that once entered upon the path of what may be called, and we once entered upon the path of what may be called, and we can will, 'progress,' and what at any rate is change, the seed that once is the seed that once is that once is that once is that once is the seed that once is that once is the seed that once is that once is that once is the seed that once is the seed that once is that once is the seed ou will find it extremely difficult to arrest their adfarms, each of the establish- ance. Any Government which, in the present state of of the North, and who made a very judicious speech ows and 1200 sheep, and sta- ffairs, attempts altogether to stop it will undoubtedly exhorting Reformers to union, repudiating all persona lready 400 cows of the Breton, uccumb. It seems that some change in our present dislikes, and urging a steady adherence to recognised, more than 8000 sheep, with stem of parliamentary representation is almost an principles. The Reform League, which has made Andernent or party to take an active part in the administraion of affairs without entertaining this important ques-

COLONEL SYKES, M.P.—The electors of Aberdeen met colonel Sykes, the city representative, on Friday afteroon. The Colonel said:—"In the present condition
of the House of Commons what is called government by
arty is almost impracticable. The Conservative Goarty is almost impracticable and the conservative Goarty is almost impracticable. The Conservative Goarty is almost impracticable and the conservative Goarty is almost imprac ernment exists only by the dissension of the Liberals, under-Lyne. Mr. Richard Pilling presided, and dend by alternately availing itself of the aid of some one nounced, in strong and indignant terms, the conduct of f its sections. Is this or is it not a healthy or even a those who have recently been trying to undermine afe state of things? Party has been rendered impera- Chartism, and declaring confidence in its executive. A the by the growth of a body of men amongst the Liberals, who have resolved to exercise their own judgments pon all political questions irrespective of party cries or arty leaders. That body, it is said, now amounts to bout one hundred and twenty members in the House; and if they were to throw their whole weight into one reals or the other the side they are to make the side they are to make the side they are to the other the side they are to make the side they are to the other the side they are to the side they are the side th cale or the other, the side they aid would preponderate. But they are without organisation, and the salutary or eneficial effects of their independence is only shown by impolitic. This was supported by various arguments, he results. Judging by their votes during the past one being that the interests of the middle and those of ession, the majority of them have zealously tried to rethe working classes are antagonistic. An amendment rench expenditure, to prevent contralisation, to extend was offered, expressive of the opinion that any measure he franchise, and generally to promote popular rights." of Reform which will give every honest man a vote, pro-The Cherbourg excitement the gallant officer reparked:—"If gentlemen who talk so confidently about formers. This was carried by a large majority. All the

nor stores can be moved but with difficulty and delay, and certainly not in secrecy. The mere preparations must expose the undertaking months beforehand; surely in that time we would be prepared to meet them. Not formed of learning the Chancellor of the Exchequer's however, I would say, by the means which many people talk of—namely, fortifying our coasts and spending millions of money, but by our fleet being always in a state of

MESSRS. COLLIER, M.P., AND WHITE, M.P.—Messrs. Collier and White, members for Plymouth, addressed their constituents at the Mechanics' Institute in that M.P. At the Radnorshire Agricultural dinner at town on Tuesday evening. Ir. Collier expressed his

lhered to the Liberal still have been in mself prepared to adwhich the country de-

ist give the franchise Every man above part or whole of a not been convicted of nd ought to have it. elaborately defending ceeded to review the piced at the abolition members, but rehad been in some f the Corrupt Prac-

presented. On the other hand, there were certain indivi- to the administration of Lord Derby. Provided he found

also in favour of the ballot, and against church-rates.

BANBURY.—The formation of a Reform Society is likely to have no other result than the support of some pure Whig to represent this borough; and we hearthat the advanced Liberals there are so opposed to the repreand permit a Conservative to gain the day rather than that it should be so. "If," say they, "the Whigs will leave their Whiggery and go with the Radicals-well; but, if not, Banbury will certainly return a Tory at the

REFORM AGITATION IN LONDON.—A meeting of the

CHARTISM.—A revial of Chartism is taking place in Lancashire. Staleybridge, Ashton, and Manchester have taken the lead. On Saturday evening, in the Town-hall,

manding the support of the working classes; and that anything short of that would be imperfect, unjust, and

THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.—The first Lord of the Admiralty has attended a dinner held to celebrate the establishment of the Worcestershire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, and the general feeling of the people of this country was b took the opportunity of expressing his concurrence in no means in favour of a national system of secula the objects of these unions, by which he said they education only. This was now taken as a settled facarrived at uniformity of action, and they also afforded a by Parliament, and was always considered one of the stimulus to emulation. Fourteen mechanics' and literary institutes around Worcester had joined the Worcestershire union, the objects of which, as expressed by the definitely laid down by Parliament it was this—tha rules, were as follows:-1. Mutual intercourse and im- the principle to be adopted in the distribution of the provement. 2. Concentrated information as to the pro- educational grant was that of rendering assistance gress and requirements of each institute. 3. Encourage- the voluntary efforts of all recognised religious deno ment and increase of evening classes by examination | minations. He did not at all wish to compel parent and prizes, or other means. 4. The engagement of to keep their children at school. It was sometimes con lecturers, gratuitous and professional. 5. The promotion | tended that the Legislature ought to use such compul of a good system for circulating books, or otherwise sion, but he thought such a course ought to be guarded Improving local libraries. 6. The acquirement and against; and he did not believe it would ever succeed liffusion of information upon matters relating to mecha- in England. It would be inefficient, and would be sure nics' institutes in general, the particularly approved of to be evaded. He was not for keeping the children of rule, 3, having for its object the encouragement of labourers from the labour which was their real school evening classes. He regarded these institutes for the for life; at the same time, he thought a prize scheme working classes much in the same light as he considered | was doing a good work, by preventing reckless parents the universities in higher life, viz., as a means of carry- and employers from prematurely benefiting by the strength

ing the knowledge already possessed by the students of those who ought to be at school. further than it had reached, and preparing them for un dertaking higher and more honourable, as well as more useful positions in the particular condition of life for THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE Wilts Adult Education Society, and the

BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—The annual meeting of the Conference of Institutions in union with it, was held at Salisbury on Wednesday; the Right Hon. T. H. S Estcourt, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Estcourt said: Th course of education generally had not been so beneficia luring the last fifty years as they could have wished for at the period when the intellect was ripening into comething like appreciating and understanding what it had been taught at school, it was, in the great majority f cases, entirely neglected. For establishing schools t this moment nearly a million of money was annually paid out of the public purse, and yet they could blink ning to take the place of mere sounds, and the mind vas beginning to carry away something like substance hey found that almost the whole body of scholars were aken off to work. He was persuaded that anything ike an attempt to catch hold of the youth of both sexes fter they had left school in an artificial manner, by olding inducements of pecuniary profit or interest to them ther than those their o

What, however, they neans of giving both period of their attendi This item is heir ordinary occupa which they might hop separated ducation of boys and e by producing in t from the leasure; and he saw ie establishment of e previous nolument, working r willing to attend nan, when advanced ciencies, and he was item and id not like to go to scl the next he gibes of youngsters pportunity of catching evening, to bring item by would not then be ith those for furthe alisbury fully approve ng population, and he horizontal forming his clergy ealth and means wo lines nore usefully employe uperintending such scl

ake on the subject of

the adult population, they must not view them simply schools, but as a place where they might obtain nteresting information. By that means they might induce them to accept that training and information which they probably would refuse if they put the school o much forward.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS .- A meeting was held Norwich, on Tuesday afternoon, to take steps for ringing Norfolk and the neighbourhood within the cope of the middle-class examinations instituted by the Jniversity of Cambridge. Sir J. Boileau presided. he chairman having opened the business in a speech which he clearly shadowed forth the advantages of he middle-class examination scheme, Sir Willoughby ones moved the first resolution, which was to the effect hat it was highly desirable that the advantages offered y the University of Cambridge in its regulations concerning the examinations of students, not members of he University, should be brought within the reach of chools in Norfolk; and, from the important position forwich holds in the eastern counties, it should be made centre for the proposed annual examination. An inuential local committee was appointed to make the ne-

MR. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P., ON EDUCATION.—At a meeting at Stoke-upon-Trent this gentleman said the solved problems of education. If there was one thir which more than another had upon all occasions bee

Two lettes from the pen of Lord Canning have bee containing his lordship's defence and justifica published tion of th confiscating proclamation which he sent t the people of Oude. The first letter is an answer to the celebrat despatch of Lord Ellenborough that con demned what the Governor-General had done, and th a reply to the vote of confidence that was sen Canning by the Directors of the East Indi In both of these communications the Go General states the motives by which he wa octua ed in proclaiming that the landed property of Dude had become the inheritance of the Government of in proclaiming that the landed property o india, to be afterwards disposed of in the way deemed to

I brd Canning begins by complaining that the Ellenugh despatch was made public in England three ks before he received it, and by contending that it ald increase the difficulties of the local Government eaking from a personal point of view, he declares that will not be led away from his duty by sneers or unts, and tha the will not give up his charge at a time f so much difficulty and danger. He proceeds to conend that the passages in the despatch which affirm that ar right to rule in Oude is disputable would only enourage rebellion. They would make that rebellion ational which he thinks has not hitherto been of a

Lord Canning acknowledges that the proclamation was weeping and uncompromising. He had gone to Allahaad to reside, in order that he might judge of the feelgs and temper of the Oude population, and he came the conclusion that while the ordinary punishments death, transportation, and imprisonment should be spensed with, it was necessary to proclaim as a fact, ad not as a mere threat, that the landed estates of ude now belonged to the Government, and he says it ould have been impolitic to have specified the condions of relaxation, because the talookdars who held nd were usurpers, because the old and legitimate proietors of the soil had become rebels, and because it was harn all they could from them, and to copy as far as cessary the Government should assume the position of sing able to punish severely at the same time that it as ready to extend great mercy. A reference is made the opposition of General Outram when the proclaation was sent to him for publication, and Lord Canng quotes from an antecedent memorandum of the eneral to show that a large measure of confiscation as recommended by Sir J. Outram himself. Lord unning is further of opinion that the spirit in which e proclamation was written has been understood in ude, and he refers to reports forwarded through Mr. ontgomery, the present Chief Commissioner, to show at if there were sufficient troops in the province, the

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

n the evening of Friday, October the 1st, the

Norwich, which are estimated at 30L or 40L per annum. He urged them to preserve all those lessons of know ledge, and of good, to the acquisition of which their previous life had been devoted, and not to throw then aside as useless lumber, for they would find them useful. He then passed on to the consideration of the future.

He proceeded next to explain that medical knowledge was to be acquired by three separate, yet mutually illustrative means-by lectures, reading, and attendance in the wards and other practical departments of the hospital. He observed that it was a common remark, that students were over lectured, to which remark he gave a qualified assent. He considered that students were really required to attend too many lectures, yet that the lectures were by no means out of proportion to the subjects which had to be learnt, but that the subjects themselves were too numerous and too extensive for the limited time allotted to their acquisition. He advised them strongly, however, to be constant and attentive at lectures, and to store up everything there explained; for, regarding every different branch of knowledge a an unknown wilderness to those who were entering on it for the first time—he characterised lectures as guides which conduct you safely through, pointing out the objects of interest, and leaving you masters of a route, hence future investigations might safely diverge. He hen dwelt on the importance of reading, not desultorily, out with a definite object, as a means of acquiring knowledge. He proceeded to point out, that lectures nd reading were after all merely accessory to the pracical knowledge which was to be acquired in the laboraory, the dissecting-room, the dead-house, and the wards: nd he insisted on the importance of students availing hemselves of all the opportunities which were offered hem. He warned them, however, not to embark, while a state of pupilage, on original investigations; for ney would find the acquisition of the knowledge already cumulated ample occupation for the present time, and he best apprenticeship for original inquiries hereafter. He then urged them to recollect that they were tudents, advised them to learn all they could, and ot, from fear of showing their ignorance, to hesitate to

He went on to point out the necessity of acquiring perience, but warned them against misunderstanding e meaning of the word. He characterised experience, s the constant prop of false theories and facts: and xplained that it is so in daily life because it is geneally founded on facts imperfectly observed, imperfectly emembered, and imperfectly compared by minds already ejudiced. He pointed out that true experience, that sich he wished them to strive after, was obtained, not length of years, but by close, accurate, continued, nd recorded observations: he recommended them, therere, not to observe much, but rather to work thooughly, exhaustively, at a few things. Again, he rged them to become practical men; but pointed out nat the truly practical man was not, as was too often pposed, he that neglected to refresh his mind by readg, and refuse to avail himself of all the light that ience threw on his mysterious art; but he that had equired a thorough mastery over the details and prin-iple of his profession, and the power of applying his nowledge and skill to the benefit of his fellow-

He then observed, that in their intercourse with their achers, they were likely to be influenced to a great stent by them; but, while recommending them to

eanour, which he cons ut, in those who were some he pointed out that ot render them mean-sn lative self-respect whi sition among their neig rfection, others were e

He proceeded there ol. The argued that though liable to abu

He lastly addressed himself to the students who were about to leave the Hospital, and chiefly to those who had contended for the prizes. He said:-"Some of pening of the Medical Session at St. Thomas's was lebrated by a conversazione held in the grand which you have failed to attain. Probably you feel disappointed and depressed at the result; but do not let all of the Hospital. The inaugural address on the so slight a rebuff dishearten you, or how will you make scasion was delivered by Dr. Bristowe, one of the bond arginst those more serious disappointments which head against those more serious disappointments which await you in your future career? You wish now, perlinence in the profession, and presided over by the pesident, Sir John Musgrove. you have obtained the victory over that idleness, that After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer ad- want of courage, that contemptuous indifference, which uential local committee was appointed to make the ue-in ntary knowledge, they had made some progress in than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the praise than all the praises the most elequent tongue can lavish the praise than all the praises the praise than all the praises the praise th

This item continues on the next page.

excellence in certain qualities of mind; he has show that he has the power of acquiring and arranging know ledge, 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 e most energetic actor, or that he is endowed in ar e with any of those transcendent gifts which conf and fame in literature and art. Again, sor

won the laurels for which you have wrestledgentlemen, you have deserved your reward This item you my sincere congratulations. But how cted by your success? Are you gratifie ult, but already weary of the effort it ha ad satisfied with your present victory, deter ose into indifference and idleness? If thi , I am sorry for you; yet take your prize continued hem, nay, deem them hereafter, as now distinctions, but they will become instead proof to you for time and opportunities lost from the eglected and abused. Has your first succes o your vanity, and given you an exalted previous your own importance? You have mistake or what they only represent, you have wor-image instead of the god; you have compage stened to your praises and believed themed that absolute which was only conditional that true 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 prize you are this day to receive as objects of secondary importance, and value them only as the external in dications of positive advance in knowledge and worth if your conscience tells you the praises heaped upor you are disproportionate to your merits, and you be lieve 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 uccesses, instead of rendering you vain, have made you humble; depend upon it you deserve the reward you have striven for, they have done you good; yo are in the right path, go on in it and prosper." The lecturer concluded his address with a few words of velcome to the new students, congratulation to the rizemen, and thanks to his audience.

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

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—Several additional recruitin parties are out in the metropolis and suburbs to rais ecruits, the Lords of the Admiralty having resolved ( ncrease the strength of this corps by 5000 men, and 🕠 orm a fifth division of Royal Marines at Pembrol

THE PRUSSIAN ADMIRAL.—H.R.H. Prince Attalber f Prussia, High Admiral of the Prussian navy, left h acht, the Grille, in Hamoaze, on Monday morning, an l with his flag-captain, Bothwell, was received at the Devonport Dockyard by Mr. James Brown, Master 18 th year; the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Cork 1 thingte, closing 2 the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Cork 1 thingte, closing 2 the Bishop of Cork 1 thingte, closing 2 the Bishop of Down, the Bishop of Cork 1 thingte, closing 2 the Bishop of Cork 2 the oyal visitor round the Arsenal, and through the tuning

Kevham steam-vard. FOREIGN PRINCES AT DEVONPORT.—The Count d Paris with the Duke of Wurtemburg and suite arrive to Devonport on Wednesday morning, and, being at ended by Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Prestor rove to Keyham-yard, where they were received by th faster Attendant, who escorted the party through the actory and the other branches of the establishment he great size of the new steam-frigate Orlando appeared ow preparing to convey troops to India, his Roya

pheck the flames. The traffic on the Blackwall Railway on helping those who seem disposed to help themselves 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

A shocking death from chloroform has taken place at he London Opthalmic Institution. A little boy eight vears of age went to the hospital to undergo an operaion in his eyes. Chloroform was administered, but leath very speedily ensued. The jury returned a verdict f Acceidental Death, but coupled with it a suggestion which will doubtless be attended to in the proper uarter. The recurrence of death from this cause will, o doubt, make people hesitate in accepting the means hat promises to alleviate the natural pangs of the body da. There will be no public court of inquiry held, but nder surgical operations.

Just after the opening of the doors at the Surrey discosed to enter on his inquiry with a degree of earnest-heatre, on Monday night, a man, whose name is at resent unknown, who had got a front seat in the gallery, the natural resources and immense capabilities of the resent unknown, who had got a front seat in the gallery, nd was leaning over the rail, overbalanced himself and ll headforemost into the pit, driving in his skull. The nfortunate sufferer was carried to St. Thomas's Hosital, where he expired in a few hours.

The inquest which has been held in connexion with ae late fatal collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Volverhampton Railway has resulted in a verdict of anslaughter anainst Cook, the guard, who was comnitted for trial. It is not impossible that the verdict f the jury may be set aside. The gentleman who stands and pronou ced him to be in such a state of mental imthe coroner's precept as foreman of the jury is harged by the Chairman of the Committee with acting nder hostile feeling, he having had two lawsuits with ie company. Five of the jurymen declared, besides, nat they did not concur in the latter portion of the erdict, which imputed great blame to all the officers of

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

I IE ORANGEMEN.—The Downshire Protestant, the offial Gazette of the Irish Orange So ety, has just pu forth an article which destroys any expectation that ght be entertained as to the probabil leration dissolving. There is no chan-

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The following iritual Representative Peers for the next s Firliament: -The Lord Primate, closing

a d Cork are considered to be favourable s stem of education.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—At a meet ly Harbour Commissioners, a communi Viceregal Lodge was read by the char P ter Daly. In this letter Mr. Plunke he has communicated the telegram and M to the Lord-Lieutenant, who was much g st ccessful voyage of the last steamer from Glway, which decides the advantages

be great size of the new steam-frigate Orlande appeared by excite special attention. After visiting the Himalays ow preparing to convey troops to India, his Roya lighness and suite went through the tunnel to Devon ort Dockyard, over which they were conducted.

Defences of the whole of the sum to the defenceless condition of the whole of the south coast of Wales, where to a single gun is mounted for the safety of Newport Vardiff, Swansea, Lianelly, &c. A battery of heavy uns is to be immediately erected on the high ground a canth Head for the protection of the shipping for the meeting, Captain Thatcher, of the Propeller, and the prisoner not guilty on the ground of insanity. At the Middlesex Sessions the court sat on Thursday than American the stick in the worthy father's hands, amid of the stick in the stick in the worthy father's hands, amid of the stick in the stick in the worthy father's hands, amid of the stick in the s 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

e people of Limerick deserved no help from any one cause there was no disposition on their part to aid emselves. That the packets from Galway will prove a iving speculation the following facts are good omens The amount of passage money paid in the last steamer Pacific. was over 3000l., and in one of the cond-class packets, which arrived at Galway a short ne ago, nearly 2000l. was produced by the passenr traffic alone, being, as in the other case, exclusive of freights for conveyance of merchandise. The receipts the Midland Railway have been vastly increased by arrival and departure of American packets at Galv. The company is in a most flourishing condition. they propose to continue their line of railway down the dock. The Galway Vindicator announces the ival there of Captain Washington, R.N., one of the mmissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of bours of refuge. Captain Washington informed Mr. nch. the Rev. Mr. Darcy, Mr. P. A. Fynn, and one two other gentlemen who waited on him, that he ald be most happy to meet some gentlemen connected have reason to believe that Captain Washington is

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## GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE

HE tedious charge of fraud in picture-dealing against e Barnses has been brought to a close by being dismedical attendant of Mr. Peter, the prosetor, was examined as to the condition of his patient. lecility as to render his appearance at the Guildhall himself. Alderman Wire expressed his nviction hat a compromise had been effected, but as was defective he could not send the case for

o made themselves acquainted with the case Those w nces Johnson, a young woman only eighteen harged with attempting to commit suicide, to hear that the Lord Mayor has sentenced o one month's imprisonment as a rogue and The pity is, that the law could not punish everely. The young lady made the effort to self rather than accept the parent's advice to erself by a career of iniquity. Mr. Johnson, e rogue and vagabond, is described as a "respectable ed looking man," but it is impossible to imagine elings more brutally depraved than his appear he case has excited the public sympathy to a ent. 194 members of the Stock Exchange ributed the sum of 1721. 11s. 6d. for the benefit Frances Johnson and her sister. They have placed y in the hands of the Lord Mayor, to be emhis discretion. Numerous smaller sums have

l Thurgood, surgeon, of Camden-town, and , an agent, have been brought up at Guildurther examination relative to a charge of con-

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

THE LEADER.

hall-street, passed their last examination upon accounts showing debts 7769l., and assets between 2000l. and 3000l. 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 Calvocorressi, 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 policecourt, 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 Mr. Roper. latter instance, the order had been given to Mr. Davies. diepress 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

Close on the discovery of the Turkish piastre business comes the capture, on Monday evening, at Walworthcommon, 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 conse-London, and after being examined at Lambeth policecourt on Wednesday, were remanded.

A serious charge has been preferred against a policea sum of 13l. from the authorities at Scotland-yard. tion of these taxes 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 arre ensued. As there was a probability of a similar being preferred against him, he was remanded

The shoemaker, named James Owens into custody some days ago for a daughter, or advising her to tale mitted for trial by Mr. Arusa a, on a charge of counsellin suicide. The woman, who i his daughter to comp

ohn Beckford, manager in Messrs. Smit and Smith's banking establishment, was apprea few days ago on a charge of embezzling. When the case came on for further investigation at th 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

forms. In the case of the Mayor of Melbourne, at prosent 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 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,

two for the purpose of defrauding Messrs. Prescott and t e night at her house. The next morning, after breakfor trial at the Central Criminal Court.

which is adjourned for additional evidence.

ger, Schlesinger, and Parfitt, drysalters, of Basing- to prefer charges against her. As in the case previously reported, the swarthy charmer had got large quantities of wearing apparel from the aspirants after rich liusbands and large families, which articles were to be covered with churchyard mould, and read and prayed 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

assed through another stage. He was examined before the magistrate 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 2l. as a deposit. The presence of this witness is of the utmost importance to

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 it o madness he drank off a draught sufficient to kill collector, the Inland Revenue had taken two securities for 1500l., which had realised 150l., and the default for which the reassessment in the Ward was made, was supposed to be about 7000l. Fox had, while assessor. and before receiving his yearly warrant as collector, received sums from various parties, including upwards of 2000l. from the Corporation of London, for which he quence of information given by the Russian consul in 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 man named Donovan. It was alleged that, under of efficient audit. The Ward are memoralising the pretence of requiring money to effect the arrest of a Treasury, and propose to apply for a Committee of the ticket-of-leave man at Birmingham, Donovan obtained House of Commons to inquire into the local administra-

### CRIMINAL RECORD.

AL PRACTICE AT MANCHESTER.—At Manchester, German doctors named Wilhelm and Stadtmuller ave been charged, under revolting circumstances, with aving caused the death of a young unmarried woman, y endeavouring to procure abortion. They were comnitted for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A deliberate crime was per-

etrated near Worksop on Thursday week. Sarah Hare, the service of a farmer, was visited by a young man amed John Whitwood, who was paying his addresses her. He prevailed upon her to accompany him a hort distance on his way home, when he charged her ith going with other young men, and, on her denying his, he attempted to make her take poison with him, nying they would both die together. She refused, and e then declared he would kill her. He threw her on he ground, drew a knife from his pocket and cut her roat. She struggled to escape, but he inflicted another ash on her throat and several on her hands and arms, nd stamped on her head. Notwithstanding these fearful

ailant by throwing him on his back, and succeeded in anching her master's house, but it is not expected she vill survive. Whitwood made his escape, but was aprehended on the following day at Worksop, when he as found to have a large wound in his throat, which repudiated, and have made complaint on the subject to have inflicted with the object of de-Mr. Selfe, at the Thames police-court. Mr. Smith has troying himself. JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At Birming-

l un, a young man named William Smith, an iron-vorker, became violently attached to a widow, Mrs. ( wen. His visits to her house were frequent; they were in the habit of walking out together, and were a parently on the best possible terms. Up to yesterday yeek matters remained in this state; but on that day it and both prisoners were committed to Newgate for it said Mrs. Owen rejected his addresses, and declined to e ntinue the intimacy. Smith was violently enraged, Ebenezer Whitehead was brought before the Lord but afterwards appeared to have become reconciled. On Mayor charged with forging and uttering three cheques, I onday, after being all day in her company, he passed 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, hard a fearful shriek. She went into the bedroom, the prisoner, who was undefended, satisfied himself with a simple denial of the statements, and was committed bood, and Smith standing over her cutting her throat 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. which is adjourned for additional evidence.

The female fortune-teller, Ann Williams, has been that it was jealousy which had led him to the commisbrought up on remand, at Worship-street, when two son of the crime; that he had seen Mrs. Owen walking merning he left for the camp at Châlons. After re-

with a man on the preceding afternoon, and he burst into tears as ne spoke. He was remanded the 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 over, to secure the coveted blessings. Although the lar re quantity of gold in change, at the Ship Hotel, oppo ite the Dockyard, Mr. Budd crossed the road to retuin to his office, and when near the Dockyard wall he was gently touched on his shoulder by some person from bel ind; whilst in the act of turning his head, a pistol wa fired, which inflicted a wound on his cheek. The mi creant was immediately secured, and recognised as a wo kman who was discharged from the establishment in 18. 4, in which year he was convicted of stealing a quentity of metal from the steam factory department. and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The prison  $\tau$  is a man upwards of sixty years of age, named Ed ard Council; a second pistol, fully loaded, was found

Suicide.—An inquest has been held to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Skinner, a father, formerly in practice at Brixton, and had become so i imersed in pecuniary difficulties, that a bill of sale was either on the premises, or threatened to be enforced at t e period of his committing suicide. There could be no coubt but that these difficulties preyed very much on a m nd naturally highly excitable, and in a momentary 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. Vere ict. Insanity.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, a young man named Robert Bond, living at Forton, near Garstan , shot dead Mary Hannah Wainman, a young lady who i he had been courting for some time, and afterwards blew out his brains. The murderer had been payi g his addresses to his victim, and some difference havi g arisen between them, his mind was lashed into such a state of frenzy, that he perpetrated this diabolical nurger in broad daylight. He then deliberately walked nome and, entering the drawing-room in his father's house, oade I his gun and placed the muzzle in his mouth.
The ext moment he pulled back the trigger, and blew
tl e 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 Warington, 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.

E Moniteur of Saturday contains a decree prolonging period (which expired on Friday) for the free adi i sion of corn, or, in other words, prolonging the sus-

The Italian papers state that the garrison of Rome is be powerfully reinforced, but the French aver that no tree troops will be sent to the capital of the Papal trees than are necessary to fill up the gaps caused by liess, and by the draughting of men to Civita Vecchia ssist in the construction of the fortifications which

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

In Egyptian admiral, charged with the organisation

the Naval School to be created at Alexandria, has rived in Paris. The object of his mission is to make in self thoroughly acquainted with the system as conlusted in France. It is stated that a Frenchman who do the rank of General of Division in the Persian rry has been appointed by the Shah Minister of War. The Moniteur publishes a convention entered into between the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in the Crédit Foncier of France for carrying out the or visions of certain laws relative to drainage operations, which laws authorised loans to be made to different a downers to the amount altogether of 100,000,000

continued

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maining some hours with the Emperor, the Prince returned to Paris. General Codrington, of the English army, and Colonel Blanc, arrived at the camp this some days at the imperial head-quarters.

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

warning" has been given to the Gironde, a jourordeaux, for having, in an article on the state provincial press, "violently attacked the law on and represented it as an instrument of opand tyranny." Emperor is to remain at the camp of Châlons as 10th. The marriage of the Duke of Malakoff

St. Cloud, in the presence of the Emperor and affair of the seizure of a French ship in the Indian carrying negroes—free labourers—on board, by the verdict of the Court at Goa, and two French war, the Donanwoerth and the Austerlitz. have.

ille. de la Paniega will be celebrated on the 12th

uence, been ordered to the Tagus. I Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal, has obtained visit Paris to confer with the Emperor on the plans now under consideration for the improvement of

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

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia 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 depôt 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, Iaroslav, 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 heartnamely, the emancipation of the serfs.

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

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 drinking. 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 Bayaria during the last seven centuries, and the portraits of many of the more remarkable personages period. In order to form a correct idea of the festival, who have figured in South German history during that 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 frippery, no tinsel-work.

The rumour of Queen Christina's return to Madrid, the people in the Principalities as by no means a which was circulated within the last few days, is contradicted by the journals in a position to be well curtailed by it than otherwise, their Governments having supposed in the foundation of t

reason is, that this par threatening language ago of physical force as the l ances of the people.
The Madrid Gazette

enacts that the munici and the adjacent islands 7th of November. The decrees authorising the n nistration in the Philippi the surplus funds of the ties without the control of

The Madrid Gazette thorising Government to sion for a line of pack

West Indies. Several Progresista electoral committees are preparing and claim the Regency.

nanifestoes. in which support is promised to the The Prince of Prussia was expected to return to 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 prudential measures 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 wav to Valladolid, on urgent private affairs.

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

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 rtuguese, of which mention was made formerly, to his lordship's special mission," from which it is to bad turn. The Portuguese Government refuses 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, i 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 been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France, and has 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.

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 es anxiously on the musicians. Such is the miserable existence which he

More street fights have taken place between the Papal oldiers, 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

The Independente 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.

Advices from Nice of the Section 11. to "By the 25th of October," says the Calorda correspondent of the Times, "an army of 25,000 Europeans at 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry, with be collected at Advices from Nice of the 2nd instant state that Austria will this year concentrate at the camp of Somma, near Lake Maggiore, a much larger number of troops than the Count Ginlay will command in chief. usual. Count Giulay will command in chief.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest describes the impressi which the text of the Rouman Constitution has mad The permission which the Government granted to the Progresista party to hold an electoral meeting in Madrid, has not been extended to the reason is that the state of the reason is that the reason is that the reason is that the reason is the state of the reason is the reason

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> > Prussia was naturally disinclined to take the initiative

Berlin on the 4th.

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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. morning, and were invited by the Emperor to spend of the Finance Minister. Party spirit runs very high the King, who is now labouring under indisposition. some days at the imperial head-quarters.

The first Chamber has elected M. Brunn as President, in Madrid just now. 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.

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

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

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

The official Belarade Gazette announces that the Prince has resolved, in conformity with the unanimous resolution of the Senate, to convoke the National Assembly

King Otho is expected at Trieste, on his return to

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 re-

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

the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails we he ve news from Bombay to the 9th ult., and from Calcutta, the 22nd August. The state of affairs in India w be summed up in the word—expectation. It is fe t there, that the ensuing winter will see the war at an er l. In no quarter does there seem to be any real fighting. The campaigning has degenerated into hunting t there, that the ensuing winter will see the war at an the rebel bands by little detachments not a fourth

efore, that the distu de more than a part of Oude and bught fully under the civil autiendent, for holding chief ty, the power of no civil auth

valior fugitives w hase, in which a part of the Neounder Colonel Parke, recently joined. els are reduced in number to between 8000 and 00 men, nearly all horse, and after making ublings, they have mane to escape into the Kotah

In Oude the hunt after rebels has been equally vi-

tl of th of August, marched to Sultanpore, where lay ig to give a 1,000 of the enemy under Banco Madho and other cliefs. He subsequently crossed the Goomtee, driving the Prince of the main body of rebels up the country to the north-the initiative of the main body of rebels up the country to the north-the initiative of the cross into Shelebed and Below Several steamors. to cross into Shahabad and Behar. Several steamers, h wever, have been sent from Dinapore to stop the ssage of the Ganges.

tured and sent into Gwalior. In the Shahabad district your messager who knows rate escapes on the way and how all such things will be in future avoided now one day forty rebels, another day ten, another one hundred into nothing—it flies into the ground, or the has taken the government into his own hands one day forty rebels, another day ten, another one hun-

dred or more, are wounded, taken, or killed. In Behar there is constant skirmishing with rebels without much variation in the results; the enemy are

The Governor of Bombay, Lord Elphinstone, and all the high dignitaries are at Poona, where an opera, the a fortnight after, said—"I have received no telegraph first in India, has been played with the utmost success.

Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, is very ill. He will turn up some time or another." has had a paralytic stroke, and his physicians recom-mend his immediate departure. It is understood that Sir John Lawrence will be requested to accept th vacant appointment, but it is doubtful whether he wi be induced to consent. His health has also suffered.

The Naval Brigade of the Shannon arrived in Cal cutta on the 14th of August, and were received by th 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 ma jority of whom are lads of twenty.

The special correspondent of the Times writes:-"Th affair at Dera Ismail Khan, which has been exaggerated by some, as it has been undervalued by others, ha given rise to much uneasiness. The principal significance and danger of the conspiracy were to be found in the fac 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 Sutle 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 indeed, to believe that Prometheus 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 muster 75,000 horse and foot. Now are gorged with plunder, and so far are contented every step must be watched, and it must not be lorg that Sikhs were often the foremost and cloodie being the most daring and resolution mutinies."

The position of this adver-Nana Sahib is separa relatives of the Pa avenging Cawnpore, and The Mussulman causes why Heaven inflicted defeat after upon the armies of the Faithful. The Nana has mg, estimated at 2000 men, of whom the greater art are cavalry, stationed all and his hiding-place, and at present there is little mance of our securing him. He is accompanied in his dreamy tacter and failings are so well known in England that the securing him. Aging the Aging of the securing him to the securing him to the securing him. He is accompanied in his dreamy tacter and failings are so well known in England that the securing him to the securin ond a drawing-rooms and of by many others of his immee the pet of some Lond diate dependenta

## THE TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

Mr. Russell writes to the Times: Indian electri telegraph system is in a most state. For the puresses of Government and for the transmission of despatches it is, perhaps, adequate out even for those purposes it sometimes failed. osts hastily erected fell or were blown down, and interruptions occurred, which were, however, rapidly c isis at Teheran, which has resulted in the abolition f remedied by the activity of the European officers of the department. It must, however, be fairly stated that as after somewhat mysterious. The State, it is said, his far as the public are concerned, the electric telegraph in d scovered the recl India is conducted with such utter indifference faith that it is practically a swindl noney, receive your message, and end of the transaction. The gentlemen connected with the department, having no public opinion nor official censure to dread, are supremely indifferent to the abuses which exist in it, and their indifference permeates the ignorant half-castes, who, I is recent missions to Europe, the former as Minister

cure, are employed 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

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 message from you. It is, no doubt, on the road, and

Advices from Hong-Kong are to the 12th of Augus -The Viceroy of the province of Canton, had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and had in mediately announced it to the Cantonese. The immediate effect was a cessation of the rocket and gun firing t night, so that the garrison at Canton was able one nore to sleep in peace. It was hoped that these first ruits of the treaty would be permanent, and that the idnapping and similar dastardly modes of warfare practice. ised by the braves would cease.

The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin. A umber of Russian ships and steamers were in th inity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho. The all ad dispersed from the Pei-ho.

Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour om Shanghai to Japan. The preser uch required at Canton, where state of things do ot improve. Sir Michael Seym r, after visiting Japan as expected to arrive at

Lord Elgin was to urn from Japan to Shanghai

Consulate has again retired from g-Kong by foreigners, as well the people and servant way, an address was pres e matter into consideration, and equesting him to take the senior naval officer to adop would counteract the orders of the proclamation was issued by Sir conclusion of peace; and statis persons to whom the hostile acts should he traced reat Britain, and copies of this proclamation were uburbs of Namtow; but an attempt hers from the gunboat Starling was met ithstanding the boat carried a flag of

nglish sailor was shot. General St

rge force from Canton, with

Iong-Kong, had proceede ent on the authorities O tentions the suspension, from the office of Attorney eneral, of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, "who," it says, "ha

is suspension will not cause any surprise, however th ecessity of it may be regretted there, as it certainly ere, by all who have observed his honesty of purpose his skill in dealing with Chinese witnesses. Mr. ay, the senior counsel in the colony after Dr. Bridges ho still acts as Colonial Secretary, will take his place

Some explanatory communications on the ministerial vered the real mass or the late war with England, merelore has dismissed the Vizier. This seems to forning else or : ean that he has discovered the Vizier to have bee I ribed by Russia to advise those steps which brought o the war. There is now to be a regular Persian ministry ithout a Vizier, consisting of five, among whom are rench officer, who holds the grade of general of division in the Persian army, and Ferruck Khan, well known b and as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ferruck Khan, who is at Constantinople, prepares eturn to Teheran, having succeeded in arranging the rontier difficulties with Turkey in a satisfactory nanner.

In an interview which the British Minister at Teherar Shah explained how all the dissensions and the war during the past three days."

has been can- last utter distrust takes its place. What becomes of with England had been the work of the disgraced man,

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LE Athens arrived at Plymouth on Monday, bringin elligence to the 24th of August. The Governor wa route for the free state to adjudicate between th pers and Moshesh, but had not crossed the frontie undary. Union with the Cape colony has become ry favourite idea with the people of the free state o e Basutos. The preparations for the elections wer ing on briskly in the colony. Candidates are nu rous, but differ but little in the political measure

The general election commenced in September. The missionary paty, consisting of Mr. Moffatt and fe, Mr. Moffatt jun., and wife, and the wife of Di

vingstone, were to leave shortly for the interior. Th or the Makololos and Matabelos will no them, but leave a month afterwards.

lel von Haken, of the British Legion, a Waterlo who fought under Blucher, died recently in Cal

It is expected that the second battalion of the 60tl les and the 26th Regiment will leave the Cape shortly fo India. The steamship Megæra and an East India Company's war steamer were embarking horses in

THE Lomar has brought news from Rio to the 8th Seper. There is no political news. The Bank of Brazil, orehensive of a run on the gold in the bank coffers, raised the rate of discount on the 25th August to 11

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 lays. Many accidents occurred in the bay and on shore. port is healthy, and prospects of crop good.

The weather at Pernambuco had also been very tormy, 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 aused by the washing away of a portion of the embank-

## WEST INDIES.

HE Parana has arrived at Southampton with the West mail. The West India Islands are healthy, and ll average crops have been gathered. The weather proughout the whole of these colonies has been dry.

VE have dates from New York to the 22nd ult. There little political news. Two more steamers for the exedition to Paraguay were ready, and expected to sail nmediately. General William Walker and Colonel Vatzmer sailed from New York, on the 20th ult., for Ispinwall, it is said on a filibustering expedition to Vicaragua.

An attempt of some coloured residents to burn the

ity of Belize had been frustrated and the incendiaries pprehended. The frigate Niagara had sailed with the aptured negroes taken from the Echo, for Africa.

The young English girl taken from the Mormons has een sent to the States, where she will be placed under

ritish authorities. A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 18th ultimo etween Mr. Wood, of the True Delta, and Mr. Braazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three ounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

A new screw-propeller called the Grand Admiral has een built at a New York ship-yard for the Russian avy Shade pronounced to be one of the finest speciiens of naval architecture ever launched in the port of

Yellow fever continued to prevail with great virulence t New Orleans. The deaths during thirty hours on he 20th numbered 107. The Mayor of Charleston, bouth Carolina, hadappointed a day of humiliation and There is a report affoat here that the United States

Minister at Granada has demanded the sum of six milions 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

The following is from Halifax, dated September 28rd -"We learn by telegraph from Newfoundland that and with the Shah, after the catastrophe of the Sadr, the satisfactory signals have been received at Trinity Bay

## • ORTGINAL CORRESPONDENCES

### FRANCE.

### (From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, 61 P.M. THE opinion expressed in my last letter that, in spite of the pretended official inspirations of the Constitutionnel and its positive affirmations to the contrary, there was every probability of the decree authorising the free importation of corn, which expired on the 30th of last classes." This jo month, being extended, has been fully justified and not live cheaply proved to be correct. Last Saturday's Moniteur con- cheap, likewise d tained a copy of a decree, signed on this day week at St. | scale, which has n Cloud, which stated: "Art. 1. The delay fixed by the which, expiring decree of the 22nd September, 1857, relative to different entry of iron for s measures applicable to alimentary substances, is pro- sation of foreignlonged, in so far as regards importation, until the cent. duty. It is 30th September, 1859." The delicate and subtle beau- of the monopolists ties of the sliding-scale are not to charm the Protectionists for the next twelve months, nor yet to tax the in both cases may

food of the population. M. J. Burat, of the Constitutionnel. to whose disagreeable duties in reference to that well-informed and soi-disant authoritative journal, reference has Council, and First previously been made, after positively asserting that, by This gentleman ha regulate the movement of grain, should be modified, it scale, but only its mode of application. Whatever may be this gentleman's hopes, they are evidently as untrustworthy as his positive assertions. It is out of all probability that, after the sliding-scale has been suspended successively for two years, and free trade established in corn during that period, the Government would set it up in force again. Were the Government ten times stronger than it is, it would hesitate before resorting to so desperate a measure. Consequently, so far from sharing the belief and hopes of M. J. Burat, great flourish about being in the confidence of the Go-

capital copying clerks, and more or less ornamental to the Court, but they are not statesmen. One thing more they are—which might be expected in gentlemen of such narrow experience and limited knowledge in political contents. But the portion with the presence of what mather passes for the intermediate the presence of what mather passes for the intermediate the intermediate the content of the presence of what mather passes for the intermediate the content of the presence of what mather passes for the intermediate the content of the presence of what mather passes for the intermediate the content of the t economy—they are rank Protectionists. It is there- of his speech which is likely to interest your readers is any that rural po

in a much more favourable light before they now occupy. The great per posed upon arbitrary power is the to misrepresentation. His Majesty great struggle in which no dynastic are concerned. He is literally an battle of the people against the ty and there can be no servility in wi liverance. His position may be gre the conduct of the English people any demonstration of sympathy take such steps would be to arous ceptibility of the nation, and reprethe instrument of British commerc Protectionists would not fail to to error of this kind on your part. B

full, commercial liberty in all things; and a reduction cerned, to follow their vocation. We are not 'a the State to refuse country labourers permission to go in the wine duties would be the best proof of their sin- country of civil liberty without equal' to rest im- into cities for the purpose of settling there unless they

great injury upon the English revenue.

the very day the decree was signed, their organ shouted victory and rang the beauties of the sliding-scale as has kept among its children all those who are captivated by the powerful attractions of the soil, who are attached

as in the former o

Your readers ha Troplong, Preside

this time, the prices of corn would be sliding up and rand of the Second Empire, and, what is more positive, he has made a compact (literally planting himself in down a Governmental scale, affirmed his belief that if at enjoys a very unfortunate cognomen, which precludes him the soil), and the country will lose its prestige in his any future period the law, which, he fancied, would now from accepting either a countship, barony, or dukedom, eyes. It is then that, disgusted with his fate, he will except at the risk of incurring the universal ridicule of seek in cities that fortune which he asked of the land of would be by means of a new act, and he hoped that France. Baron Troplong, or Duc de Troplong, would his affection, and which that stepmother without bowels raise a laugh even in the shadow of the throne, and the refused. It is then that the prophets of evil will triaristocratic particle would be voted de trop in every umph, and that the situation of the country will be lacircle of society; while, if he changed his name for the mentable. title of an estate the smallest wit that haunts the Boulevard | "People, however, slander sometimes this division of would ring the changes on Troplong being Tropcourt. | property, and affect to fear that, drawn onwards by a Should he have the misfortune to take a title from his perpetual movement of fractioning, it does not fatally department, and sign Troplong d'Eure, people would end in a grain of sand and an atom. But they do not laugh all the more at Troplong d(E)ure, however pay attention that beside the action which divides there hardened he might be; and matters would not be is the reaction which reconstitutes, and that an inheritmended if in official announcements it should be set ance shared by succession is remade by labour, economy, forth M. le Président du Sénat Troplong d'(E)ure. This and marriages. To be convinced of this truth we have fortunate politician, with an unfortunate name, has been only to consult the registers. scale; and if hereafter another ruler should do it, it will following the example of M. Dupin, and giving the be the fault of the people themselves. I trust your agriculturists of his department (Eure) the benefit o which has made for us a rural class, and rooted it in the readers sympathise with M. J. Burat's unfortunate posi- his opinion of things in general, and on his own merits soil to the sweet bonds of property. I avow that to-day tion. True, he may have merited it, but that does not in particular. The reader would not care to follow M. there are fewer large domains than formerly, but there render it the less painful and ridiculous. To make a Troplong in his fulsome adulation of power and his are also a much larger number of landowners, and it is servility to the priesthood; nevertheless, it may be the small proprietors that are found unshakable in the vernment, and then for it to be shown that such was instructive to note that the President of the Senate days of revolution to oppose anarchy. I avow, also, not the case, must be very mortifying indeed, especially gravely stated to his neighbours at Cormeilles, that there is a little smaller country population than formerly, the population (of that district) had marched to the but, on the other hand, there are more ease and wellpermitted to gather up the crumbs of news-often old ballot of the 10th of December (when the empire was being. Would it by hazard be preferred to have, as at and stale—that fall from ministerial tables. Few can voted) with an ensemble and resolution that nothing one time in Ireland, an excess of population with an understand how contradictions of this nature can occur, | could shake, and there were then seen many electors | excess of misery? In short, I do not deny that work has but the explanation lies in the fact that the Emperor | mark with the sign of the cross the vote given often to wait for the carpenter, mason, tiler, &c. Is it governs, and that his Ministers are really the ministers to the Prince who was to save France." If the because these artisans have left the country? No; the to his will, and not his counsellors or advisers. Indeed, sign of the cross was made upon the voting- are more numerous than twenty years ago, but wor they are not competent to such an office. Most of them were | tickets, I fancy it arose from the belief that | increased fivefold by the desire of every one to briefless barristers, destitute of political and economical signatures are requisite. Now, Jacques Bonhomme, knowledge, and owe their positions to pliancy and the not having the gift of writing, signed his name I give this extract as literally as possible absence of fixed opinions upon every subject except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the contract as literally as possible that the reader might form a correct except with a cross, just as Giles makes his mark across the contract as literally as possible that the contract as literally as possible that the contract as literally as possible that the contract across the contract as literally as possible that the contract across the that which they share in common with the Vicar of channel when too nervous to make letters. If this be mental powers and accurate information of one who Bray. They are doubtless very docile, very obedient, not the explanation of the presence of what mathe- passes for the master-mind of the present Government.

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

greatly help the free trade cause in France by proving men leave who leved it little, and who have done the presence of a Conseiller d'Etat, sent there by the that they advocate, and are prepared to practise to the well, so far as the services they could render were con-

measure would enlist a large agricultural population in country has also lost arms for which the plough was e army of free trade; it would give employment and tiresome, and we cannot blame them for having left all-being to whole provinces, and would not reflect any work for which they were unfitted, for work to which great injury upon the English revenue. they were better suited. Lastly, the country has got might be expected, the appearance of the decree rid of a burden of useless or dangerous elements, which at aurday caused wailings and gnashing of teeth their risk and peril have gone to hide in cities their Protectionists. On the preceding Thursday, misery, their idleness, and their vices. Frankly, are these desertions to grieve over? On the other hand, the country

> 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

economy—they are rank Protectionists. It is therefore just probable they may have inspired M. J. Burat, and communicated to him these forecastings in which the wish was father to the thought. But the Emperor to exert it, determined to give the people another year's free trade in bread. According to rumours, he met with considerable opposition among the Council held to discuss the question. That is exceedingly improbable, and one would be curious to learn the name of the Minister who opposed.

It is to be regretted that the public cannot be informed of the history of these proceedings, as they would place the character and motives of the Emperor in a much more favourable light before the contract of this increase in the defence of the system at proprietors nor of rural artisans, sent existing, which leads to the almost infinitesimal division of property, and to the desertion of the country of the country of the superfluity of Normandy's eggs and fruits, that, "In the midst of this increased, and, a few lines property that the number of small landowners had increased. Can a man, then, be a landowner and owing no land? A friend saw sold the other day a landed inheritance for 18 francs and a bottle of wine. So far from rural districts retaining the most stallwart and though slight at first, have ended, after a lapse of time, in a total which is not without importance. This fact, which has occurred in other departments and given rise which has occurred in other departments and given rise they contract a distasts for hard work, and a constitution of property, and to the desertion of the country of the superfluity of the superfluity of the minister with a superfluity of the superfluity of the minister as a silly boast and not increased, and, a few lines property there is a phenomenon worthy of attention. Since nearly half a century our rural country of the superfluity of the minister and increased. Can a man, then, be a landowner and owing no land? A friend saw sold the other day a landowner land though slight at firs strong passion for the dolce far niente for the excitement of the cabaret. Those who supply the five or seven years' military servitude rarely return to field labour. They become waiters teamakers in hotels, and form the donothing a langerous population of French cities. They are arways the pest behind the barricade, and the last to bring up a family respectably. French agriculture is languishing for lack of labour, and unless some means be devised to supply arms to till the soil it must gradually perish. These are not the personal opinions

> prietors that exist in France. They have been expressed at numerous meetings in the presence of individuals delegated by the Government, and have passed without contradiction-without even being called in question, Nay, more, I heard it proposed in a public meeting, in the preschee of a Conselller d'Etat, sent there by the

could previously prove that they had situations waiting respect to Paris; and yet M. Troplong said France was the country of unequalled civil liberty!

To complete the picture of the attitude and language held by official personages and official journals under the present power. I quote from a description in to-day's Moniteur, of the review at Chalons, under the orders of the Emperor:—"His Majesty, in tracing by turn each of those grand traits of which is composed that complex and living figure that is called a manœuvre, maintained that unalterable calm without which the efforts of even the most intelligent of men, called on to move masses, may turn to confusion and disorder. The ideas of the Emperor, communicated with a perfect clearness to the chiefs placed under his orders, were marvellously comprehended. . . The manœuvre was intercepted for rest. during which the Emperor, as customary, remained constantly in the midst of the troops. The scenes which we recently recounted were reproduced with fresh en-The soldiers were attracted by that august face, which allowed them to come near with a calm and smiling sweetness. They felt themselves, when near the Emperor, to be in another atmosphere, where they could move at ease." The remainder of the article would be too heavy a tax upon the patience of the

### GERMANY. (From our own Correspondent.)

THE Prussian Court party-not party in the English sense of the word, but the aiders and abettors of the Queen-are beginning to evince signs of wavering, and are expected to succumb altogether in a very short time. The opinion of the outer world is too strong for them. The flying rumours as to the proclamation which instals the Prince of Prussia as Regent having been signed by the King have not proved true. It is now said by the Government papers, and well understood by the people, totally irresponsible for his slightest actions, the Minis-

his Majesty continues in his present debilitated state. I think the Regency question may be considered as Prince's party, who are for ever-present slave decided. After the return of the Premier Minister from | constitutional government "looming in front, and there was a prospect that a manly resistance Queen. The most convincing evidence of the defeat of Bunsens, prepared to follow this banner? No, not the Kreutz party is the fact that the Ministerial organ, follow it, but to smile upon it. Zeit, has adopted this view of the question, for we may suppose that this paper would not have expressed such Danish question will show the boldness with which the for this haughty woman, for, as rumour goes, she wig and Holstein, with Denmark as a misfortune f

daughter-in-law; such is the report, but I should be miserable than to be interwoven with the wretchedne sorry to say I could confirm it. The Kreutz Zeitung is of Germany politically so called. We would ask tho at once take the initiative and put an end to the agita- that the present connexion between Denmark and t tion. This paper notices the articles which lately ap- Duchles is the work of the great powers of German

ially we would recommend the Times and others to places? The men who did this were the so-calle tudy Prussian affairs before they venture to pass their pinion upon them; it is evident that the writers in the English journals are entirely ignorant of the facts concerted with the Regency question. The Herald, for intance, after erroneously announcing that the proclamaion installing the Prince of Prussia as Regent had been igned by the King at Sans-Souci on the 24th of Sepember, speaks of the consequences attendant upon this oncession on the part of his Majesty as if the King's paper that comes by chance in their way." bdication had been a subject of discussion in Prussia, esired by the nation, and only defeated by the selfishcss of courtiers. But every one who reads the journals nows very well that the idea of such an anti-monarchial step has never entered the brain of any man. The the year 1696, and first applied only to leather, but it lerald, in conclusion, speaks in the usual silly manner f British journals, as if we Prussians could not breathe eely, for it is so ridiculous as to assert that the Prus- of the people after the productions of foreign lands. ans are grievously oppressed by the unlimited power y it how little the great London journal really penalty of from five to fifty dollars. nows of the state of affairs here, respecting which registered." The Kreutz Zeitung takes very good care opinions of the majority upon the prudence of enslaving not to give a single extract from the Times or Daily the press. News. The flimsy casuistry of this notice is, of course sufficiently evident. The notion of the Prussian journal liscussing the prospect of the King's abdication rather rich, when we all know that they dare not discus his illness or his appearance, much less his abdication It is very true, therefore, that no man who reads th papers would imagine that the idea of an abdicatio

had ever entered any Prussian's head; but any man wh mixes with the people, and judges by what he hear that the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render | would say, that instead of an abdication according t it unadvisable to subject him to the excitement that would law, they would heartily rejoice at an abdication ac undoubtedly be caused by such an act. The Berlin cording to nature. If the English journals are wron Review has repeatedly regretted that nothing authentic in their description of Prussian affairs, why does not the is published respecting the health of the King. It is Kreutz Zeitung give better information? What does the merely presumed from the statements sent forth in the Kreutz Zeitung teach the people? But the Kreutz Zeitung official papers that his Majesty's stay at Lake Tegern is well aware that more is taught by the Occasiona Carrie has not been productive of any improvement. Correspondent's two letters respecting the mainsprings e King is now, it appears, unable to take pedestrian | the Regency question than by all the journals of Europ exercise, and a wheel-chair has been made for him, in put together. The former letter of this corresponden which he can likewise sleep. It is said that his Majesty | was so garbled in the extracts translated and served u is very obstinate, and demands the most patient care. I to the German public by the German press as to leav Notwithstanding that all the world believes the King | the impression that it was an attack upon the Prince Prussia's adherents instead of upon the Court party terial organs persist in the pretence that he is in full | The Kreutz Zeitung is well aware that if the facts give possession of his faculties, and that there is nothing to by the Occasional Correspondent is not known to be tru hinder him from carrying on the Government but bodily they are felt to be true, and it knows just as well the weakness; one of them informs its readers that it is the author of that article is a man closely connecte presumed that the King will sign the proclamation of with the Prince of Prussia, that he is a German we the Regency before his departure for Meran, that is, if | versed in Prussian and English politics, that he does no represent the Liberal party in Prussia, but merely Warsaw, a council was held, at which the opponents of the Constitutional Regency perceived clearly that their game was lost. Their savage efforts to silence the press resulted in calling the attention of the world to them. The Prussian press itself, too, showed a singularly bold cratic mantoms," but they trusted in the honour, the would have been offered, for the press was really manimous, and seemed resolved to entice the Government to
its destruction by forcing the conscation of every
journal in the country. To perceive the change in the
situation of parties is but necessary to compare the
writings in the journals that were published before and
after the 50th of September. Prior to this date, every

sole here the impress of doubt, and timidity, but now.

The great Liberal party, comprising the mass speaking
the German language, are animated by a root-and
branch spirit, and they have their gaze fixed upon the acle bore the impress of doubt and timidity, but now | "Democratic phantom still." That phantom holds a cor they are attacking the Kreutz Zeitung and its supporters poreal banner upon which are inscribed the rallying cric with an audacity positively delightful to every lover of United Germany; one chief—freedom of the presscivil liberty. All insist that the time has arrived to carry one system of laws—one coinage—no passports—nout Art. 56 of the Constitution, and that the most simple Aufenthalts Karten—no corporations—a regular Parlie and desirable way to do this is to procure the signature of the King, which means, of course, the consent of the Prussia, with his Bethmann Holwegs, his Auerwalds, an

an opinion if the Queen had not been induced to submit journals are beginning to speak: "We by no mear to the Regency of the Prince of Prussia. A bitter pill consider the connexion of the German duchies, Schles

which is even extended to her under present circumstances nothing could be more beginning to "sing small," and only hopes now, that as the Prince must become absolute Regent, the King will recollection of the past? If they do they must know peared in the Times, Herald, and Daily News, upon Prussia, thus:—"Prussia has no need of British advice marched in troops to pacify the country and, under t

stein. If anybody wants to know where German rights and ruthlessly trampled under foot as in Germany itself. Exempla sunt odiosa, and we have no desire to be pounced upon by the police. Those who will not believe what we have said, let them read the first unconfiscated news-

In Austria the stamp-tax upon articles of commerce which has been repeatedly and for many years past petitioned against, has just been abolished by an imperial ukase. This stamp-tax upon goods was introduced in was shortly afterwards extended to all imported articles under the plea of moderating the injurious hankering

The authorities of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have closed f the police, &c. &c. The Times, too," continues the reutz Zeitung, "contains an article from an occa- count of a dreadful pulmonary disease which has broken onal correspondent which, if it affected us alone, we out in the village of Sarnow. Cattle of all kinds, either lould give to our readers in extenso; they would see alive or slaughtered, are strictly forbidden under a

The Bavarian Diet has been dissolved after a session so off-handedly decides. But the Times speaks of six days. The journals make merry over it, and say, the members of the august Royal Family in such a if English history can show its Long Parliament, Bavaanner, that independent of the Press laws, we must de- rian history can show its short one. The causes which line repeating its abusive language. Finally, the Daily | led to the dissolution are unknown. I mentioned in a News is depraved enough to hint that mercenary views former letter that some new clauses to the laws against are at the bottom of the present political agitation in the press would be introduced this session. Possibly Prussia. Such infamy (Niedertracht) needs but to be the state of affairs in Prussia may have modified the

### REAL POSITION OF THE MUTINY.

E extract the following important information om a private letter from an influential quarter:—

"Madras, Aug. 25, 1858. "It is expected that the new India Bill will be received the next mail. Of course we must prepare for caring on affairs on the new system, and for conducting siness in the name of her Majesty. I do not think at the change here will be very great, in fact, I nsider it will only be nominal. I do not think at the change will be understood by the natives. Not in a hundred will comprehend its meaning or its nesity. Upon the whole, I should say that affairs are ightening. The Gwalior rebels have been well thrashed d dispersed—they have lost all their guns and ammuon. As far as the Oude mutiny is concerned the ncipal landholders are sending in their adhesion daily, d the area of the rebellion is certainly narrowing rally. We expect soon to have quelled all our enemies. cept a few mutinous Sepoys and their leaders. These, wever, will be difficult to subdue completely. They ill give our troops trouble enough all the next winter, cold weather, and even longer, unless some enlightbood. It is generally believed now that Arrah will give most trouble. The Commander-in-Chief at last seemgly thinks so, as he has ordered Brigadier Douglas to ake an attack, and to expel them, no matter at what rak and cost. But this is casier said than done. I t ink Brigadier Douglas requires many more troops, and xt month. Everybody feels the scandal of seeing one the finest of our Indian districts in the hands of the rebels, who have superseded our power, and have of themse ves appointed a commission, judge, collector, and nagistrate, and who have the audacity to offer rewards

## CHINA.

## STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

HE following extract will be found of much interest duriosity-collectors who are looking to China for the means of adding to their stores, may take seasonable hint from the writer's reply to an appli ation from a friend to purchase a few Chines parities and send them home. Further, the extract Inch we give (the letter was not intended for ublication) throws a very strong light upon the ondition of affairs, and especially on the value and estimation of certain official personages, whose nes are for opvious reasons suppressed:--

"Canton, August, 1858.

"As to curiosities, you made your friend and myself augh at your notion of the ease of getting them. I ofer you to Wardour-street. Why, I'm thinking even f having my tea from England. I haven't been into Chinese shop three times since I have been here. One ets anything here through one's servants. It's a great eal too much trouble to do anything one isn't obliged to do, and no one, except the very idle and the very

them than we do. Why, if you were to send me 1500l. telling me to spend 1000l. in curiosities and keep 500l for Ty trouble, I should immediately give one of my inreters 10% to take the commission, profit and all, of hands. Ah! you don't know this place. This is ally a hell. \* \* \* is a cowardly old idiot; \* \* \*, r, is a madman. Perhaps one or two of us corrupt. The consequence is, that everybody This item body of all sorts of crimes, and we are all nmissions of inquiry. During the last ten has sat on the average six hours a day for n commissions, committees, or councils, which the reputation of two or three people. All lenty of counting-house work, the weather

e poorly, and my little girl and self ill,

elsewhere. The war with China is over,

the war with Canton is over is quite another

n of the blood-shedding party, and desire a the braves, a set of mere idling thieves

whom the quiet citizens and the mandarins

continued from the previous page

like to see extirnated."

enjoy the fine autumn weather at Balmoral. Her Ma-The Prince Consort and Prince shooting or deer-stalking, in which they are accommanied by the Count of Flanders, who has arrived at Balmoral on visit to her Majesty. On Sunday last the rotal party attended the parish church of Aathil. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited their Alt na Cusach on Thursday, and passed This lodge is situated among the nds m st beautiful views of the sur-Its accommodations are very limited. s on these occasions attended by the have been saved.

uch a way, we belie

the Chapter-house, Cd power on all matters tenching the celebration of Divine service, subject to the genera that as the statutes were silent respecting the prepara- was one subject upon which they always united, what- museums, &c., on Sundays. A memorial would soon be tion of any list of music to be used in the cathedral ever their party differences or divisions—viz. when presented to the Queen. The report then detailed the church, the dean was entitled to inhibit the precentor they were called upon to defend the honour and inde-

are of a favourable character vised to abstain from any active exertion.

the memorial in the hands of Mr. John Bell, the sculp- the press.

proceedings of the National tion of Social Science, to be THE BOYN HILL AFFAIR. addressed an important letter late Boyne Hill confession ca decision at which they have propriety of a voluntary cor an earnest protest against

Church of a system of habit THE HORSE - TAMER .-Messrrs. Rarey and Goode "and while the latter," so News, "has returned to Car thousand as his moiety, af master spirit has taken a j

poses seeing Lapland before how the system takes everywhere."

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK.—A letter has been received of deaths being 28 per cent. below the average. masters, and has by Sir John Barrow, from Captain M'Clintock, R.N., A Brayk Girl.—As the pupils of a ladies' school at wards of 2000l.

of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully complishing the object of his enterprise.

NEW CAMEL CORPS.—The corps is thus described by e Delhi Gazette:-" Last evening the Governor-Gengainly beasts, going through military evolutions. It wards captured by the police and committed for trial as curious to see these animals performing almost all f in a second, and go into skirmishing order till the recal was issued, when they would remount, and almost multaneously, like a brown mass growing out of the ound, would the camels regain their feet."

topher Columbus has just arrived at Southampton from lew York. She is only forty-five tons burden, and is arcely bigger than an Isle of Wight wherry. She has England), Mrs. Williams (his governess), a French then brought across the Atlantic by a man and two boys. medical officer, and other gentlemen. The crew welse was wind bound for seven days on the banks of comed the young Prince with a shout in their own lanas built by Mr. Webb, a working shipwright, who ceived him as a guard of honour. The young Prince. cought her over. The voyage of the Christopher Co- who is five years of age, is a very handsome boy, lumbus is the most adventurous one on record. Mr. thoroughly English in appearance, of fair complexion, Webb intended to take her to St. Petersburg, but the with a little colour, and dark brown hair. His mother season is now too late. He brought over the Charter is a Circassian. He was dressed in Turkish costume. Oak, a small yacht, last year, and sold her at Liverpool. with silver epaulettes, band, and two stars, which to-

fire-escape stations were last week placed in the follow | profusely decorated with diamonds. He speaks French ing localities:-High-street, Kensington; Notting-hill, and English like a native, with very little Turkish, and by the gate; New Brompton, opposite the Consumption | exhibited much intelligence by the observations he made Hospital; and Tower-hill. In the past eighteen months in going over the vessel. A dejeuner was served in the seventy-four lives have been rescued from death through grand saloon, which was presided over by the youthful the instrumentality of the society, and since its re- Pasha. The health of the Viceroy and his son was establishment in 1813 (when there were only six sta- drunk, which the latter acknowledged, by exclaiming in tions) as many as four hundred and sixty-eight lives good English, "Gentlemen, I thank you." The young

LORD GODERICH ON PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS -The ill ess of the Earl of Derby de- At an entertainment at Ripon on Friday, Lord Goderich our recard of events. His lordship said:-The duties of a member of Parliament in these meeting was held at St. Martin's hall. The report y his ald enemy, the gout, and in days appeared to him to be peculiarly responsible. It stated, that during the year five public meetings had was a happy circumstance that they were able in these been held, and resolutions approving the objects of the days to congratulate themselves that the bitterness of association carried, with one exception. Petitions had ELISLE CATHEDRAL.—The party spirit had passed away from private and social been presented by Sir J. Trelawney, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Bishop of Carlisle delivered is judgment in the case of life. It was passing rapidly away also, he trusted, from V. Shelley, M.P.; Sir J. Walmsley, M.P.; Mr. Schohe Dean and Chapter, in | public life: but if the ties of party were to some extent | field, M.P.; Mr. Cox, M.P.; Mr. Divett, M.P.; Mr. Friday last. His lord- loosened, that only, as it appeared to him, threw greater Ayrton, M.P., &c., from various parts, containing ship said his opinion was that the provisions of the responsibility upon individual members of Parliament. 4672 signatures; one of them, presented by Lord Carlisle statutes assigned to the dean a superintending He believed that in the House of Commons in the pre- Stanley, from 571 gentlemen connected with literature, sent day, there was a widely-spread and earnest desire science, fine arts, professors of universities, &c., showing ecclesiastical law, and among the members faithfully to do their duty. There that the intellect of the age was in favour of opening from preparing any such list; but he could not concur pendence of their country. This he knew, that if any seum, the South Kensington, and other museums. The with the Dean and Chapter in the view which they had nation in the world should be so rash as to think that opening to shareholders of the Crystal Palace on Suntaken of the formal complaints referred by the peti- she could attack England with impunity, they should days was a matter of congratulation, and a discussion tioner, which raised a que tion as the proper interpreta- be able to show her mistake. He could assure them would soon take place on the question of the opposition tion of the statutes regarding the precentor's duties. that they would not find him the least inclined to engot up by the bishops and clergy. He should, therefore, restors Mr. Lyingston to the offices join parsimony in respect to our national defences. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR TH of precentor and minor can be within the cathedral, from With regard to the press, the noble Lord said:—Free CIAL SCIENCE.—The second annual Congress, to be held which he had, in his lord hip's opinion, been without discussion was the breath of liberty, and although they in St. George's-hall, Liverpool, next week, will be inaugumight very often see articles which they might dis- rated on Monday evening by an address by Lord J. Russell; THE BISHOP OF NORWICK.—The reports made from approve or dislike, nevertheless he was quite certain in the other proceedings Lord Brougham, the Earl of Funbridge Wells in reference to the lealth of the Bishop that no man who loved the institutions of his country Shaftesbury, and others will take part. Tuesday will ; he is still, however, ad- would desire to fetter the freedom of the press. He be- be devoted to addresses from the Presidents of the five lieved truth was stronger than error, and that they sections (namely; the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL - It has been arranged that gained, instead of being the losers, by the influence of Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., the Right Hon. the

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

fying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle 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 detereral, Commander-in-Chief and suite, were out on the mination that he left the field without his booty. From aidan reviewing the Camel Corps, about 400 of these the description given of him by the ladies he was after-

No. 440, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

Anything which appears together before

the first horizontal line should be

grouped and segmented as an item.

LEOMINSTER ELECTION .- The only candidate now te movements of cavalry. Besides the native driver actually in the field for Leominster is the Hon. Captain rmed) there is on every camel a Briton who occupies Hanbury, of the 2nd Life Guards, who sat in the last te back seat, in a position to use his rifle. The camels Parliament for Hertfordshire on the Conservative inre well trained. On a touch of the guiding-string down ould they drop on their knees, the riflemen would be nouncing his intention of reserving his claims until a general election.

THE EGYPTIAN HEIR-APPARENT.—The fine steamship Faid Gihaad, built for the Pasha of Egypt, being ready for sea, a state visit was paid to her at Southamp-A BOLD SKIPPER.—A small yacht called the Chris- ton by Toussoun Pasha, the only son of his Highness ewfoundland, and has been forty-five days reaching guage, resembling English cheers. On embarking in the Faid Gihaad the captain and officers of the ship re-PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE. - Four additional gether with the hilt of a small sword he carried, were Prince remains in England another month, and then proceeds to Egypt.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE. - On Tuesday, the annual

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SO-Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon the Earl of Shaftestor, is to be erected in Waterlot-place, on the north side of Pall-mall, but with a south aspect so as to look along the area between the Amenœum and the Senior United Service Clubs, near where the Lude light used Tribunal, sitting in chambers, that the cable between Wednesday the Jurisprudence Department will be octable. The Telegraph Company, respected on Saturday to the President of the Civil Tribunal, sitting in chambers, that the cable between Wednesday the Jurisprudence Department will be octable to the Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph Company, respectively. to be. The monument will consist of four large figures, France and Algeria, via Sardinia, which had been laid cupied with a discussion on Bankruptcy Law Amendto be cast out of Russian guns taken at sebastopol, and down by the company, and supplied by Messrs. Newall and the pedestal is to be of granite. The large models are Co., did not work well—some of the signals arriving instance is to be occupied with a discussion on Coinage, Weights, correctly, or not at all—and that, in consequence, the and Measures. A public meeting will be held on Thursall ready for casting.—The Builder.

Miss Florence Nightingals—It is said that this lady will shortly visit Liverpool, and take part in the proceedings of the National correctly, or not at all—and that, in consequence, the day, which will be addressed by Lord J. Russell and Lord Shaftesbury. On Friday, at a grand public dinner by the lady that the proceedings of the National correctly, or not at all—and that, in consequence, the day, which will be addressed by Lord J. Russell and Lord Shaftesbury. On Friday, at a grand public dinner by the lady that the la report on chair. Among the subjects for discussion, papers are made to expected from Mr. Ruskin, Miss Florence Nightingale,

and Co. Rev. C. Kingsley, and Mr. Slaney, M.P. THE CONFESSIONAL.—A meeting has been 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 COLLIERS' STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.—The strike at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, which has lasted mounted upwards of eighteen weeks, was brought to a conclusion , and of on Saturday last, the terms being such as to satisfy both urably of masters and men, without any giving way on either side. the health of the City for the last quarter, the number The strike has caused an enormous expenditure by the masters, and has also cost the Minors' Association upJuvenile Reformatory Association, believing that marstep, 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 of the signal services rendered by him, and in admiraproposed confederation of British North America. An tion of his high personal and public character." A evening paper states that Lord and Lady Bury, accomevening paper states that Lord and Lady Daily, about the Irish Encumbered Espanied by his Lordship's private secretary, will leave panied by his Lordship's private secretary, will leave Galway on Thursday next for British North America. Problem 18. Chapel clerk and schoolmaster of the gaol of Newgate, tates Act of 1849, is 324; the Irish purchasers number praying for payment of extra costs amounting to 181. His Lordship has been instructed by the Colonial-office Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on the pro-

ROEHAMPTON-PARK.—The magnificent mansion built by Chambers, the seat of the Earl of Besborough, and banker, together with the park, pleasure-grounds, &c., upwards of 110 acres in extent, have passed into the hands of the Conservative Land Society. This fine property, which has for boundaries Richmond-park, Putney, and Windland acres in the committee of Snow's-needs 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 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

VACANT APPOINTMENT. - The Chief Registrarship death of Mr. John Campbell. The appointment is worth aside and the championship of Scotland.—Scotsman. upwards of 2000l. a year.

THE WEEDON INQUIRY.—This investigation was prothe 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 acwere sitting in vain. On Wednesday, the Commissioners went to the establishment of Government-packers | he remains in a dangerous state. in Mark-lane, and they examined with their own eyes the way in which books are kept and clothing is packed Mr. Selfe presiding. The first witness was Mr. F. G. firm had acted under instructions of the Weedon store- pired. No cause is at present assigned for the act. keeper, until last year, when the whole of the clothing was inspected at Weedon. They charged what they did dence turned upon a statement that he was said to have license. This he denied. He had had statements made to him, new Medical Reform Act came into operation. The obbut he was not allowed to repeat them, as they had been ject of the Act is to enable "persons requiring medical Overland Mail. made in confidence. The Commissioners thought the aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified prac- The Western Bank of Scotland .- The position disclosure ought to be made, if there was any truth in | titioners." There are fifty-five provisions in the new | of the shareholders is a most unenviable one. Not only ment was false and frivolous. Mr. Ramsay, of the General Council of Medical Education and Regis- gone, but they have already paid a call of 25% a share War Office, then gave testimony, in which he entered tration of the United Kingdom," is to be established. to clear off the debts of the concern. And not only so; into all the details of the mode in which the business The several medical bodies are to elect one member, the liquidators have just made another investigation, was done with regard to contracts. The Commissioners and her Majesty in Council to nominate six. The first and they find that after the payment of the 25% call,

then adjourned the sitting. tion, with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, until intelligence comes from the colony by the ordinary the public from unqualified practitioners. route. He does not believe that the defect will be found LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMER near the shore, but he recommends that fifteen miles of

nant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., in testimony | bilities of India.

18s. 6d., incurred in an action brought by him against was 3,160,224l, while of native capital something over to obtain the opinion of the Legislature and people of 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 so long the residence of the late W. Robarts, Esq., the the committee of Snow's-fields Sunday Schools, pray-

> on the 1st of January next. It has been determined to Magazine. 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 sifled gun; these guns are to be made of steel, and they will permit of any number of rounds being fired without requiring the that Scotland was expected to contribute 1000%. piece to be rebouched or revented.

GREAT SKIFF RACE.—The great skiff race between Clasper and Campbell has been pulled on Lochlomond.

ceeded with on Saturday; Mr. Aspinwall Turner taking vessels, which arrived yesterday, saw what was left of on Monday and Tuesday seventeen crews signed articles bodies in the immediate vicinity of the ship.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—This morning, George Main, painter, was at work on a ladder at Newingtoncrescent, when it suddenly snapped in two, and he fell countants in the world would not be able to unravel the upon the spikes below with much violence, the points tangled web of accounts, and that the Commissioners penetrating his body. He was extricated as soon as jury, resumed the trial of "Boch v. Pustau." In this

SUICIDE.—This morning Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell. up for exportation. This done, they returned to the square, went to a neighbouring chemist and purchased Shanghae—said firm, before the charter was completed, ther evidence. The inquiry was resumed on Thursday, it. On her husband's return home, the deceased said,

such rumours. The chairman considered that the state- | law. The medical council, to be styled "The Central | is all the capital they invested in the shares of the bank meeting of the General Council is to be within three | there still remains a debt due by the bank of 920.000%. THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A report on the state of the another is to be within three months of the Act coming into force. The Home Secretary 1,000,000% sterling. They therefore have made tary is to appoint the place of meeting. Registrars are clectrical engineer. He states that the results of his to be appointed, and branches of the council named to whole, this specimen of Scotch joint-stock banking has experiments lead him to the conclusion that the cable carry out the Act. All qualified medical men are to be entailed a loss of 3,000,000% on its victims. has been seriously injured about three hundred miles registered. The register is to be complete, and nonfrom Valentia. He expresses an opinion that the fault registration is to prevent a medical man from recover-It should have been tested in water during its manufac- medical boards may have new charters, and also proture. He has put his large magnetic machine in opera- vides for the education of persons for the medical profesbut he will not know whether they have been received wards a reform in the medical profession, and to protect

COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA. - On the report was then agreed to.

lowing motions were carried unanimously:-" That the before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into ket-gardening is the most profitable employment to freedom of this City, with a sword of the value of one the best means to be adopted for the promotion of which juvenile offenders can be put, have advertised for mander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces in the East cially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that a market-garden, land, and a good land local and healthier climates of that buildings, within fifteen miles from Liverpool. This Indies, in testimony of his distinguished services"— country, as well as for the extension of our commerce "That the freedom of this City, with a sword of the with Central Asia. The evidence supplies some invalue of one hundred guineas, be presented to Lieute- teresting information respecting the climate and capa-

IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—It appears that the entire number of English and Scotch capitalists who petition was presented from Stephen Parker, formerly have been purchasers under the Irish Encumbered Es-20,000,000l. 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., to have everything in readiness for receiving the scholars | than results from the use of the Welsh coal.—Mechanics'

> 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

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 distance was upwards of four miles. Clasper came | the seamen the 10s. per voyage increase in wages claimed of the Court of Bankruptcy has become vacant by the in the winner by forty yards. The match was 100l. by them for the winter season. But there seems to be no probability of any serious interruption in the trade of THE SHIP AUSTRIA.—Some more intelligence of the the ports from this cause, for nine vessels had sailed on ill-fated steamship has been received at Lloyd's. Two | Saturday whose crews were paid the advanced rate, and her at sea, and one of them perceived a number of dead 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 ossible, when he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where case, which was adjourned about a month ago, the plaintiff sought to recover 10,000 dollars as for damages arising out of the alleged negligence of the defendant in aged thirty-eight years, of John-street, Wilmington- | chartering the Dutch ship June to Angier and Co., of committee-room of the House of Commons and took fur- some bichromate of potash, returned home, and swallowed becoming insolvent. For the defence it was shown that at the date of the charter, April, 1856, Angier and Co. "I have taken poison-I have done it." He conveyed were in good repute, but by the loss of the steamer Hayter, army-contractor, of Mark-lane. He said his her to the hospital, where she gradually sank and ex- Unicorn had become heavily involved. An immense amount of correspondence was submitted to the jury. THE CASINO LICENSED.—The Middlesex magistrates and eventually a verdict returned for the plaintiff for have been engaged all this morning in hearing the ap- | 4250 dollars. The weightiest evidence for the plaintiff to the Government. He mentioned the different parts plication of the proprietor of the Argyll Rooms, in Grea appeared to be that of the Hon. J. Dent, M.L.C., who to which the firm had sent military clothing. They had Windmill-street, for a license. Many police officers said that if a ship were placed in the hands of his firm, received a notice that their services would be discon- who were examined gave the place a good character, and they procured a charter for her, they would consider tinued, but that notice had been reconsidered. Mr. when it was opened in 1855 and 1856. The magistrates | themselves responsible for all losses should the charterer Bishop, army clothier, was then examined. His evi- ultimately, by a majority of 25 to 14, granted the turn out insolvent—and this though at the time of making the charter they had no reason for anticipating made before, charging the officials with direct bribery. THE NEW MEDICAL REFORM ACT .- On Saturday the the insolvency of the charterer. In this the court disagreed, and so, we think, will the public at large.-

French Coasting Trade.—She Siècle having stated some time ago that the coasting trade of France was existed in the cable before it was submerged, and that ing his charges, with costs. The Act provides that several declining, this statement was contradicted by several semi-official journals. The Siècle, however, returns to the charge, and produces figures from the Customs tables sion. This Act may be regarded as the first step to- in support of its assertion, and if these figures are correct the Sidele has certainly proved its case.

NAMUR AND LIEGE AND MONS AND MANAGE RAIL-LIYERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — At the WAYS.—A general meeting of the proprietors was held on monthly meeting of this body on Monday, a letter was | Thursday. Major S. Parry, the chairman, congratulated the cable should be taken up and tested. Any attempt | read from the East India and China Association, re- | the proprietors upon the satisfactory conclusion of negoto raise the cable in the deep soundings would, in his questing the co-operation of the Chamber in support of thations which have kept every person connected with judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, Mr. Henley the movement now being made to induce her Majesty's this company in suspense for so lengthened a period. does not despair of making the cable workable, provided Government to resume the protectorate of that portion of He said the position of this company may be summed that it does not get worse. Altogether the report may Borneo which has been ceded to Sir James Brooke. The up as follows :-- The encumbrance of having to make a be regarded as encouraging rather than otherwise. By letter was referred to a special committee for considera- new line of twenty-seven miles through a difficult the North American, which reached Liverpool on Thurs- tion and report. A letter was also read soliciting the country will be got rid of, ample provision will be made day, we have some later intelligence about the Atlantic council of the chamber again to memorialise the Post- to pay the interest, and finally to redeem the whole of cable, which is announced to be again in working order. office authorities in favour of the appointment of Liver—your debentures, and the dividends of 1l. 8s. 4d. on the we suppose this means that the signals sent by the pool as the station of departure and arrival for the packets preference, and of 10s. 7d. on the original shares clear of powerful instruments of Mr. Henley have gone through carrying the African mails. Referred to the postal all expenses, will be secured by the guarantee of the the cable, and been intelligibly received in Trinity committee. Belgian Government. The motion for the adoption of

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## Vostscript.

### LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 8th. FRANCE.

THE question in dispute between the French and Po tuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the Fren barque the Charles and Georges, there is reason to hope will be settled without serious consequ French Government appears to be in the

> 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

the arrest of the principal in the house in question, wh eminent manufacturer residing at Lille. Minister of Marine has given orders to prepa m corvette Reine Hortense for sea, to conve

arsaw it was related that Prince Napoleon wa for the hand of Maria Romanoffski, Princess d Leuchterberg, who was born in October, 1841. It said that his Imperial Highness declined to stay to see

lin of the 5th instant state that th which has been getting worse eve nce his return from Tegernsee, now gives cause for Prince of Prussia returned aden in the 4th instant. He was re railway station by Prince Frederick

ong been all-powerful at Court. Hi ransfer (übertragen) the reins of me desire him to act it accordance with Article 56 c ne Constitution. It is inderstood that their Majestic

he 3rd publish a letter writ ogressist party, who hav parated from the Electoral Committee, presided over M. Olozaga stating that their separation is not ving to any difference of opinion on principle, but that their separation is convenient for the conveni O'Donnell Cabinet. o oppose the O Donnell Cabinet.

TAIN order late the 2nd, we learn that M October 11.

affairs which obliged him to to leave on the 12th inistry were still rife he Moderados, whose s pposed to be inv CDon ell. The Queen continues erself very warmly as to her resolution to support constitutional and to keep within

The Trieste ou ces that the Empero f Austria has 1

pri on of Gradisca.

t de patoles containing in olf, coun illor of Legation een forwarded to ative to the delibera

A letter from Jassy of that the population Principalitic e highly excited a the The Greek penly express their tiews ruction of the Greek E at they expect to re e Turks, and at no ren ise, expect that the day caching, but they are mo ill not risk an insurrection uch as they hate the Turks assian influence is Not so

eved in France and Go

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

segmented as separate items

## COUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM — A

Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. Mr. W. Harrison.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be represented for time in English), Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTH Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne. Miss Susan Pyne, A George Honey, Mr. J. G. Patey (his first appearance on the English stage), Mr. T. Grattan Kelly (his first appearance of the English stage), Mr. Kirby, and Mr. W. Harrison. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (102nd, 103rd, at 4th times), Balfe's highly successful opera, the ROSE CONSTILLE, Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Sus Pyne, Miss M. Prescott, Mr. F. Glover, Mr. A. St. Albyn, M. George Honey, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.

M. Julien's Twentieth and on the ONCERTS will commence on the utinue for One Month, and will be

M. JULLIEN'S FAI

"CONCERTS D'A

Before his departu

"UNIVERSAL MUS

prough every city and capital of Euro

savants, hommes de lettres," ready formed under the title

stituted not only to popul

The full Prospectus

On Monday, and du Drama of thrilling in

Rivers. The favourite

Concluding

permitting. M

eloquence, a noble

SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HARM NIE

Asia and Africa

and other artiste

Course of Twelve Lectures on the Human Body wild delivered by John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

of the Committee of Council on Education

insertion is often delayed, owing to a pre

22rd and 29th of October, 5th, 12th, and 25th 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 two live lectures, or 1s. each lecture, to be obtained at the cat llogue sall stall, or from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193. Piccadill. A Summer Course is given, to which Female

## uh ir Affairs

and convulsive, as the strain to then all the word is by the very

livine and civilisin s to be fully prepared for continhs well to collect opinions from all nome and abroad. A little pamphlet is en itled, Will here be a War between enough in the bruchure to

he extraordinary activity in the the erection of so many new naval stations, thening of so many old ones, mean nothing tious doct ine—si vis Jacem, para bellum? ustly to say that no force exists

nd in her naval forces.

object, then (asks he writer), can Louis Napoin view in his attempt to rival the naval power sea will be the great battle-field of the and fleets the principal instruments, by force treat questions of dispute will have to be in army of half a million will avail the states # Europe nothing in claiming the ng the ulers of the world, if they cannot side the combats of great nations. If we hporta ce of a country according to her magreat military countries without a the second rank. This process is ing of. The great council of the world is bers. Austria, with her six hundred men has no means to impress China or Japan lea f her greatness and power. Louis Napoow this; he must see that one man of-war weight in the intercourse with Asia or an an army of half a million. Russia, Ausd Prussia too feel this, and exert themselves not an too much behind in the race for naval

his is undoubtedly true, Every conti of note is swelling either its ince marine. Should general ming," take place,

NO. 440, OCTOBER 9, 1000.

large power. The writer goes on to state :-

and Cherbourg is one of these. And then he refers to an article in the Revue des dent for her to concentrate her principal naval resources at Cherbourg—her squadrons would only | nd who glorify other nations at her expense 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 bringing deliverance to other nations makes again its appearance, and tries to more energetic giving way to fierce taunts and catch the vain and credulous multitude.

This is indisputable. The author of the pamwhich France will most probably put forth for de-the unwonted licence tacitly accorded to the press. claring war—that France comes to other nations, and F r years past the consorship has been exercised population wanting bread, clothing, and shelter."
"A Prussian" thus strips the veil from this hollow

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, Constitutionalist 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

We recommend these remarks to the notice of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchoquer.

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 prize are believed to govern it, with grave misgivings.

nations as upon inferior races, which are destined to that his opinion regarding the future administration follow her track. The unequalled glory of the "As Saxon race" haunts the English as much a that of but of this he knows there is no chance unless in "la grande nation" the French. In vois other nations the contend that the present age is not like the history of wo "shall be King hereafter." If the Crown Prince Space of our contemporaries have lately occupied antiquity, where only one atton was the leader and desired to govern by a parliamentary title he would themselves in discussing the question, whether

of these reflections. We de

fleets and powers may become as formidable as a | we believe, on the other tical vanity would be of advantage. We know There are sinister indications which manifest the ex- of no race who will take, and does take, ope istence of other designs in the mind of the French ruler, abuse of themselves or their institutions so readily as Englishmen. The Anglo-Saxons are the onl people who yield to others that superiorit Deux Mondes, in which the writer says that "in case | which they themselves may justly claim. Let an France does not possess herself of the dominion of one enter a public meeting or a discussion society the sea"—this is significant—"it would be impru- and they will find that the most popular orators are those who abuse England and Englishmen the most

### THE PRUSSIAN REGENCY.

E Crown Prince of Prussia still hesitates to sume the sceptre. Loud and vehement discusons as to his right to do so are week after week olonged—the sober-minded indulging in no end logical argumentation on the point, and the ararchic state of things which the present inter-

of Prussia is that he should continue Minister; present crisis he bends to the humour of him

minant sympathies have hitherto been considered ussian, and that possibly a majority of the Lower hamber likewise, elected as it has been by a arrow constituency and under direct official interrence, might refuse to create a Regency such as e would or ought to undertake; and if this be so, explains what to us may seem at first sight so naccountable at the present juncture. There are not wanting those, however, who as-

ert, we fear with too much reason, that the Prince s at heart averse to the idea of resting his uture 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 he 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 ter personalities. No better proof of the truly those whom he believes that he was born to govern. And this apparently is why he does not terminate phlet ridicules in no measured terms the pretence regnum has begotten can perhaps be found than in 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 to England especially, "not as a conqueror, but as in exorably over all political journals in Prussia, time being, shall be a minor, or otherwise ina 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." al but total suspension, however, of royal authority, tion. Passively, he has indeed been forced to acings are allowed to take their course, and the knowledge it; and it can hardly be supposed that currents of opinion are permitted to ebb and flow he contemplates any coup d'état for its peremptory as though there had never been a system of control suppression. Perhaps, like another Royal Highbased on right divine to order their wayward ness, he would condescendingly affect to say that motions. The strangest part of it all is that the er tire machinery of administrative absolutism reBut while for peace or policy sake he may be induced ins standing and perfect, just as it was when the to tolerate the experiment a little longer, he cannot igly pendulum stopped. It seems to need but a brook the notion of assuming the sceptre of his anich to set it going again; but the touch has not cestors by virtue of parliamentary law. Proud and inbeen given, and the German metaphysicians | flexible, candid and wrong-headed, unambitious, but mot make up their minds about the point of unyielding, he has been content to spend his life in ontaneous action. In other words, Prince Wil- loyal and frugal retirement rather than trouble the Henry demurs to the step of proclaiming councils of his country by thrusting his advice or nself Regent, and Baron Manteuffel and his col- service upon them. And now, when those councils are le gues demur to enacting the farce of advising the paralysed and there is need of his presence and aid, niac monarch to appoint his brother Regent or he is as ready to take the most responsible place, only commit the fraud of ministerially counter- it must be on his own terms. It is difficult not to ning a decree which their old master is incompe- feel a certain sentiment of respect for the consistency and simplicity of character which marks the Lord Thurloe and Mr. Pitt were troubled with man, and it is impossible to deny that in a private such qualms in 1789. The circumstânces were station he is just the sort of person whom his felmany respects identical. George III. was as lows would speak well of as a straightforward, inlous of his heir as Frederick William; and the dependent, honourable member of society. But glish Queen was as obstinate and unmanageable unfortunately these are not the only qualities requias her Prussian Majesty. How long the interreg-site in a sovereign, nay, they are quite consistent mum might have lasted here, Heaven only knows. with the existence of others calculated to make his e ordinary business of Government going on as path one of peril, and his reign one of wee. The sual, and every now and then the Keeper of the incapacity to comprehend the situation in which Geat Seal coolly forging the royal sanction to great he is politically placed, and the refusal to ac s of State—for the public good or for the benefit of his party—had it not been for the existence of the Parliamentary element in our system of rule, was unquestionably a far more conscientious man w ich Mr. Carlyle is thankful the Prussian mothan his corrupt and profligate brother; yet chy during its uprise has never been troubled Charles II. reigned merrily over England for threeh, and which, no doubt, would have been and-twenty years, and to the day of his death could scrious hindrance to the robber heroism of ramble about the parks with no other attendants derick the Great and his progenitors. After than his favourites and his spaniels, while in little the coping the King seeluded for some months, Mr. more than four years James contrived to enlist Pit came down to Parliament with a Regency Bill, against him the Church and the army, the nobles and with certain reservations proposed to vest the progratives of the Crown in the heir apparent. Out of the kingdom with his life; so true it is that Why, it may be asked, does not Mr. Manteuffel a man to be thoroughly mischievous in a political tate a similar course and convoke the Prussian station must be thoroughly honest. We do not Cambers, such as they are, for the purpose? The wish to utter auguries of ill regarding the future ar swer is plain and obvious. Whatever his own ruler of Prussia, but we own that we regard his

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD

antiquity, where only one ation was the leader and ruler of the world. In an they assert that she 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 divide another branch of civilisation. No, either the French or the Anglo-Saxon must be on the top; each is the or the Anglo-Saxon must be on the top; each is the civilised nation on earth.

We do not entirely agree in the or the tage of these reflections. We down have is this amount. We done there is this amount in luence the consort of Frederick William was the premptorily to give any aid or help to a Tory to be found among Englishmen. It is therefore I inister; for, by doing so, he lessens the dif-

continued

from the

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page

taken these steps, and in electoral conces-rybody 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. great rival for the post he holds. He might truly say, this is no common question of palliamentary dodges and party biddings; it is one whose decision may affect for good or ill the future fortunes of that aristrocratic 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 say and lasting? and when we have determined a broad basis of representation for the sake of the realm a large, there are the first presentation for the sake of the realm a large, there will still remain ample room and verse enough for presentation for the sake of the realm a large, there will still remain ample room and very enough for party battles and trials of strength in Parliament. ties by telegraph interfered with the examination, and passed a severe censure on the witness. As he with which a statesman like Lord John Russell was one of the r subordinates, such a proceeding would receive a communication of the kind. We would see at once that by living a thorities of the Horse Guards, or supposed by them 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-

long been on terms of broke Lodge. His visi fore he entered office, a continued since. Of the timents agree more near than with those of his many who have good opinion on the subject vector the day when the

in a corresponding degree diminishes the chance Russell must have a bitter recollection of the manof a Whig restoration. On the other hand, certain ner in which he was flung overboard by the selfish partisans of the noble member for London, with and scheming bulk of the party in defence of whose more zeal than discretion, disclaim in every mood short-comings, and to prolong whose exclusive and tense the charge thus made against his lord- grasp of power, he had so often sacrificed his own ship's Whiggery. Never, they exclaim, has any personal reputation; and he is not the man we take ody dared to tamper with their favourite chief; him for if he would not like to try, some day or and never has he told the head of his hereditary other, to show the shabby dogs who joined in the what he would do about Reform. Impu-f calumny and slander are bandied about with their returning loyalty and their fifth-rate nemence; and there seems on both sides abilities. Be this as it may, we are sure that he is trange forgetfulness that the allegation is very unlikely to refuse in private to tell Lord Stanley f being project in a sense which would de-his opinions about Reform, and as a Cabinet Mi-the honesty of public men. All these inquiries, with of all colour if imputation or unworthiness. an easily conceive a man in Lord Derby's position were made respecting the electrophysis. Four years ago Lord John brought a measure embodying a 6l. franchise for a measure embodying a 6l. franchise for a figure of the month. Meanwhile it were presented in the spirit of all the regulations for the civil ervice, and since then he has voted for a 10l. franchise for the month. Meanwhile it were presented at the proposed on the principle that individual to the proposed on the principle that individual to the proposed on the principle that individual to the principle that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that individual that their reassemblage may be delayed till the principle that the posterous to suppose that Lord Stanley was not in which proceed on the principle that individuals are communication with his father on the greatest of ot to be trusted, was boldly and openly st at defithe impending topics that will engross their early ince at Weedon; and the jobbery and laud which

Here then we have unravelled this pretty little bit of mock mystery, and shown that there is

end to the suppression of the truth. It tended to examination on their oath, the persons most impli-

These items are all divided from one another by horizontal

here being dismissed and severely punished, Against such a monopoly of place and power as nat mentioned, there are numerous regulations xtant. Since the period of the Delancy and Melille cases, numerous inquiries have been instituted v committees of the House of Commons and by ommissions into the best modes of keeping the ublic accounts, and of carrying on the civil busiess of the army, the navy, and the ordnance. As result of these inquiries numerous checks of ffice on office and man on man were devised, and a reat deal of complication and delay in carrying on ne public believes to have existed wer ary consequences of neglect at head-clarters. They ustify the spirit of the regulations, and are a severe condemnation of the authorities which disregarded hem. The value of the testimory, 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 Ho would see at once that by wing a specific answer he would relieve his completior 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 would instead policy. What, after all, could he gain by rei salf if the present Government close to play a cau ous game, and substantially do no more than reproduce the 10.1 county franchise and the 65. borough thinself, any more liberal amendment moved by that present House of Commons, by the junction of the Sir Charles Wood, with the Ministerial phalanx. Accordingly by day, and not likely would noble personage would be infallibly defeated, in the And if, on the other hand, the present Government to see they have adopted. The control of the Conservative Whigs, under Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood, with the Ministerial phalanx. And if, on the other hand, the present Government to see they have adopted. The conservative Whigs, under Lord Palmerston and better than the Conlition Cabinet proposed in 1854, then Lord John Mould have no choice but to support in the main, or abandon all hope of retaining his lead of the suited party.

It so happens, moreover, that peculiar facilities exist for such an interchange of views in a patrictic long been on terms of broke Lodge. His visit keep out of the way, and all concerned guard inquiry, that jobbery and coruption 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 ider must to form and correct their opinions of what the term n, dating means. The eye of the public press and the scheme out to the of mutual inspection do not suffice, we are afraid, c the regi- to keep alive in public men a sense of honesty; and opinion on the subject very dence to the day when the present Minister for In the same Cabinet. The the existing Administrate prefer forming part of maining in their present position; and the country in general is, we are convinced, too thoroughly sick and tired of the convinced, too thoroughly sick and tired of the convinced, too thoroughly sick and tired of the corresponding to the convinced as separate items.

Included by the the reginate to keep afive in public men a sense of honesty; and the countred at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the contirely a new accordingly believe that the practices denounced at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the contirely a new accordingly believe that the practices denounced at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the contirely a new accordingly believe that the practices denounced at Weedon are much more a fair sample of the contirely a new two conducts of men in office than an exception. One circumstance will strike the public as rather of their own impeccability—that there never was such as set of unbribeable people as the tradesimen who convinced, too thoroughly sick and tired of the proving too at the title of evidence afraid, however, that these worthies have fallen into the common mistake of "proving too much."

[No. 446, October 9, 1858]

ways, paroarous as more 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 hoble; 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 rofe is under these painful liabilities, there is nother is under these painful liabilities, there is mother side of the same liability which fall upon the poor peasant himself; and we could tell abuntable. It was the same 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 dant stories taken from that point of view. If the peasant is aged, it must be a find lord that lets him feel not his uselessness. If he is sick, he may not tarry in the hospital of he is a valuable labourer, such a man as in his country could work his way, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service. If he is an independent, his lord want his service was a service where the local servic

Lempire was consolidated, and they were deprived of pointed in the various provinces to collect something like sovereign power on their own estates, evidence on the subject, and to sugge WH are the nobles with whom the Emperor with something like power of life and death over provisions for the emancipation of the per Why are the nobles with whom the Emperor Al kander 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 the Imperial family. The Russians have been the Imperial family. The Russians have been the Imperial family and with no small country the Imperial family. The Russians have been the Imperial family and with no small country the Imperial family and with no small country the Imperial family. called the French of the north, and with no small some Imperial butler, or the Viers, from a Venetian for local purposes, and so forth. Even these fe reason: there is some family resemblance between cabin-boy upon whom shone the sun of imperial considerations show how difficult and onerous the the Russian Sclave and the French Gael,—the same liking. Amongst them also there are the Strogo- measure is. The nobles have not shown much vivacity of idea, the same impulsiveness, the same noffs, representatives of that energetic merchant alacrity in aiding these committees. In a rece sympathetic desire for approbation. But there are some differences. If the Russian has in some by intelligently employing the Cossack robbers that parts of the empire been benefited by an molested his own property, and loyally handing remonstrance and entreaty combined. He has a sadmixture of Norman blood, he has not had the over the proceeds to his imperial master. We have 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, and the representatives of the Nessel-but amongst them the representatives of the Nessel-but amongst the nobles also, there is a class of burg, and it is by the aid of this central commission which will be assembled at St. Pete shadely a support the representatives of the Nessel-but amongst them the representative amongst them th of taste; he has been understood to represent the most cultivated aspect of Russian society; while the Court clung to old Moscow, maintained a are the Orloffs, the Zouboffs, and Bariatinskys, who magnitude and vital importance of which the read respect to the court clung to old Moscow, maintained a court clung to old Moscow court clung to o savage indigenous spirit, resented French innova- are coolly recorded in authentic Russian histories as can now understand tions, hated the sound of the foreign language at Court, and, in short, stood upon the ancient and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ways, barbarous as they were. Strange that the nobles in various governments of the empire with their unconsidered innovations or vexatile nobles in various governments of the empire with their unconsidered innovations or vexative of Portion of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls almost forgetten by as during the pauls of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pauls in the Imperial families, those headstrong ill-regulated princes that molested their nobles of Pauls and Pa

such a man as jis offs country could work his way, his lord want in service. If he is an independent, his lord want in service. If he is an independent, our great support; and such is the fact. In the fact has a drunker or outcast, and the such is the fact. In the fact has a drunker or outcast, and the such is the fact. In the fact has a drunker or outcast, and the such is the fact. In the fact has a drunker or outcast, and the such is the fact. In the fact has a such as the fa or, intelligent man, he may speak a little very great support; and such is the fact. In the many is treated as a drunkard or outcast, first place, all the nobility are not against him;

the indignant Emperor raised his hand to strike, the

Gerlachs, Stahls, and other romanticists of ht divine, who would fain uphold the government the insane king, in spite of the wretched state of pasement into which he has fallen, both intelleclly and physically. There is, further, the Jesuit I reactionary coterie of the Queen, whose desire o establish a Regency, the chief power of which uld belong to the zealot Bavarian princess. ere are the minions, also, of the Prince of Prussia medley faction, composed of military and bu-

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therefore, according to

the political ideas of young Frederick William, the eagerness of the Prince to supplant the King ha husband of the Princess Royal, it will perhaps be become more and more apparent. It was as if the better not to dilate. It may be that he has scarcely any as yet, except the few dogmas indoctrinated by the professors of the Haller and De Maistre school, to whom his father has entrusted his political eduated to overtake him.

the same time, a civil understanding such was the fact. The monarchic ultras, in whose society the Prince delighted, were chiefly "Grandeer of the Ukermark," French Legitimists, Spanish Carlists, and others of the same mould, all of them

frained from styling "his august master." In this way the three Northern Courts, as the French call them, were bound together in friendship during the greater portion of Frederick William's reign.

the Prince, as being of the Cossack type.

Among men of this a model of absolutism attempts at the intro

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, terms with Austria. If any difference, in fact, 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 Queen, therefore, properly speaking, is the exponent of the Austrian element

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 to Austria does not spring from the possession of any Liberal tendencies on his part. Nothing could be further from his character. It is simply a question of hate between royal families,—a jealousy of Court with Court. But be that as it may, in any case the pursuance by him of a consistent anti-Austrian policy might lead to many important Eiropean consequences.

spect. But here again it would be more pruder not to indulge in any château en Espagne—the accession of Prince Frederick William being as ye but a distant contingency. Altogether the situa tion of the Continent is such that it would be we to confine speculations to the probabilities of the immediate future.

After these introductory remarks, we give a abridged biography of some of the dramatis person at present moving on the Berlin stage. We begin with the most prominent figure, the one which no rivets public attention, the heir-presumptive and brother of the King.

## THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

well-nigh sixty-two summers. This similarity is speech which Sir G.C. Lewi, the hat Chancellor of years is noteworthy, for it has contributed in a 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, his borne with a chafing spirit the precedence of a weak and vacillating brother, his sense score of months. With the course

The secret jealousy netween the two waxed nere thus, with a view to internal administration, from the moment when Frederick William IV ere is probably little to be gained for Prussia by received at Königsberg the oath of fidelity from The secret jealousy between the two waxed fierc ne succession to the throne may un-his subjects. From that day the Prince placed mains now to be seen what influence himself at the head of a faction which, often unerance of any of the coteries above seen to public eyes, intrigued for personal interests and sometimes brought about violent scenes in the iances with Russia, Austria, France, or This latter point is an important one, as on European policy in general.

The reign of the King, it is well known the Czar and Ambassador, M. Von Budberg. I cy was always steadily directed to- may seem difficult, considering the Russian lean intenance of good relations both with ings of the King himself, that the Prince should be ent of St. Petersburg and that of able to outbid him in his Muscovite policy. Ye

Alliance," and to this Moloch ne sacriy the liberties of his people, but also
sonal dignity. He adored the Czar
nost as the preserver of the political
aniverse, and the Emperor of Austria he hardly rethe Cossel type.

Carlists, and others of the same mound, an of then
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 Cossel type.

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

It may be conceived that these absolutistic f were not calculated to enhance the popular Prince William. At the outbreak of the p movement in 1848, his person was consequent

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 property. But here again it would be more pruder. he hands of a scholar, Mr. Monckton Milnes, to be ecommended to a public meeting last week:—"The extension of the Schools of Art, as they impart a ste for artistic beauty, and give familiarity will the principles of which it rests." Let us translate the "sentiment" into English, and then see whe he is be 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 person timiliar with the principles on which it rests. The entiment is now grammatically intelligible, but still we are in the dark as to its meaning. What it still we are in the dark as to its meaning. What i artistic beauty?" and what are the "p" on which the undefinable thing rests? at the Leeds Institution does not "impart a taste common sense and "giv familia ity" with

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

Lord Palmerston to lay his Reform Bill on the table his Lordship said that it had not been prepared—he

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iserable Russian war, followed by the more mi camation by the Sultan of the Hatti Humayoun the Christian population of Turkey. Our news. biect. On Tuesday last the Times Constantinople red no right upon the Christians which they did ssess, but actually deprived them of heir exemption from military service e writer thinks it possible that the British public her astonished" to hear all this. W

rt the other day: - "As regards the condition In ish agriculture, I beg to state that I continue to receive communications from various quarters related tive to the pernicious growth of weeds, which is un anx ous desire is generally expressed for som grislative measure to protect the improving farme o ceans his land from the injury done to h he soil in some of her Majesty's colonies, and i al seems to be aware that our law provides: hage caused by the neglect to weed are or ionally, but happily rarely, tried at assizes. Th een years ago. We are not lawyers enough t at the remedy is given not by statute, but by mmon law, founded on the maxim, "So use you or n that you do not hurt others." Seeing, however at the holdings if Ireland are generally small, and e tenants not over rich, it may be desirable to be them a more summary remedy than that by

dy, the Time gave an extract in which the author is at conside able pains to convey to the English The passage we particularly refer to is as Nay; there is a wood, or rather prea wood, used by upholsterers—not roseony, mahogany, walnut, oak, but a ficbrowned, ligneous substance, called Pemoke. I have seen it, at sales, go in the guise of a round table for 11. 9s. I mind it in catalogues: ke chest of drawers-pembroke work-table. w its unwholesome colour, and dully, blinking which no beeswax, no household-stuff, no leather can raise to a generous polish. Pemce is the Russian peasant complexion." The ter has fallen into a ludierous blunder here by n staking form for substance. There is no wood led "Pembroke;" but there is a table of that me, having a flap at each end. This table, though se dom seen now, was much in vogue half a century ago, and, probably, took its name from some Lord or L dy Pembroke who designed it, as other pieces of fu niture are called by the names of their distinguished inventors. Thus, all the pains which Mr. Sala has taken to establish a comparison with: he R ssian peasant girl's complexion are thrown away, ard we know no more about the matter than if he hal not written his minute description of what has nc 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 Scotticism, "I mind it in catalogy." The Exercise of this is "I remember

's Oude proclamation was under consideration friends in Parliament contended that the word onfiscation" had not the same signification i In lia as in England—they said it was impossible th t his Lordship could have intended anything so bal-one of them used the word "atrocious." hic despatches to the Court of Directors, recently pupilished, Lord Canning states explicitly that I die mean a magation in the ordinary and Empts of the condition of the condi ndous position of being conde

# LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

## Piternture.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and

History of Friedrich the Second, called Frederic Great. By Thomas Carlyle. Chapman and THE expectation which has so long possessed public mind for the appearance of this book, greatness of its hero, the importance of the hist epoch in which he was long the most distinguish actor, equally with the high esteem in which M Carlyle is held as a writer and thinker, render impossible to do full justice to its merits within the space of one short notice. We believe, then, the 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 intenof telling what the book is and giving an idea of its contents, the other undertaking the higher office

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being his correspondent, first his friend and then detractor, so that he can thereby bring upon the stage together his two representative men of the century, has been to him an additional inducement

vious performances (and we have a right to measure an author in the maturity of his power, at least, by the standard clevated by him in his early writings), the whole work bears the mark of the the subject, has been studied and mastered. The acts of every performer in the drama have been carefully weighed and reflected upon, every man and woman's portrait studiously looked upon, the eye of every speaker and actor carefully looked into.

The beginning of the book is consummately artistic. He presents the figure of Frederick the Great eighty years ago, by this time regarded by Europe as its greatest general and most kingly ruler, pacing about before Sans-Souci; and then having at once given you a peep of the goal to which he is to lead you through his volumes, he dexterously prepares your mind for the surprise and zest which must be immediately entertained when of the birth and training of the "Princekin" whom you have just seen, with military bearing, and keen and ardent physiognomy, furrowed with the wrinkles of thought and action. He sets to his work in carnest, having so successfully gained your

strangers was King Friedrich the Second, or Frederick | He spells indeed itz, -Father Fred, -a name of familiarity which had bred contempt in that instance. He is a King every him, though without the trappings of a King. self in a Spartan simplicity of vesture: no again append some s military cocked-hat—generally old, or clement" chapter. trampled and kneared into absolute softness, if new; no sceptre but one like Agamemnon's, a walking-stick Fritz, and highly divers authors); and for royal robes, a mer soldier's blue coat tinual contact and con with red facings, coat likely to be old, as sure to have chiefly in the female qua a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of rest of native German elemen the apparel dim, unobtrusive in colour or cut, ene high over-knee military boots, which may be brush manifesting himself as (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

In the remaining portions of the proem we have a repetition, in a few sentences, of Mr. Carlyle's views Dessau (not yet called

view we expli

of the eighteenth century, to which we have alluded; a very fair and

> 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

r two, again lingering by the way, where ic interest is more than usual and heroic 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 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 which neverthele century, we again land at the point whence we had fastly regarded. journeyed backwards.

Frederick's childhood and training are laid be-fore 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

the afternoon, or you might have met him elsewhere at an earlier hour, riding or driving in a rapid business shallow, if very clear and convenient; leaving much in manner on the open roads or through the scraggy woods and avenues of that intricate amphibious Potsdam region, a highly interesting lean little old man, of alert the Palace, and became his second mother-tongue. Not a bad dialect; yet also none of the best. Very lean and of that deep-scated character which is rather 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; what we have said:—

ung King; and Geri

Flans; these, and the other na eless generals and offi-

kneaded g in stiff igonades

mp, and

r Hohenzollerns, through century after cen- ach Gott, they too are gone; and their musical talk, in now fairly leaping the broad ditch of a dull the French or German language, that also is gone; and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it, as their wont

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 writings), the whole work bears the mark of the most assiduous labour. You see at once that every pamphlet, every despatch, every letter bearing upon the subject, has been studied and mastered. The 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 stead-

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 polish which Frederick in his after literary aspects at different stages of their lives. Mr. Carlyle, and correspondence displayed. From the division with a zest most obvious and sincere, ever and you turn over a few pages to learn the circumstances of the chapter which explains this concomitant again leaves for a time the thread of his narraduality of training, we quote the following as an tive, to tell us descriptively how Frederick looked at each successive leading step of his life. The From this Edict-of-Nantes environment, which taught book contains a series of portraits, and we thereby our young Fritz his first lessons of human behaviour—a polite sharp little Boy, we do hope and understand—he characteristics at starting, last out his life, and car. The opening paragraph to which we alfude, we lay before our readers, as a partial corroboration of what the have said:—

pointe snarp little Boy, we do hope and understand—he learned also to clothe his bits of notions, emotions, and thereby prove themselves to have been deep and 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 the afternoon, or you might have met him elsewhere at the learned also to clothe his bits of notions, emotions, and thereby prove themselves to have been deep and genuine; and how many have been rubbed off by the turnoil and trouble of his course, thereby proving themselves to have been accidental, and not proving themselves to have been accidental.

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heart and all his soul; and hates untruth with a corresponding perfect hatred. Such men, in polite circles, which understand that certainly truth is better than ntruth, but that you must be polite to both, are liable to get to the end of their logic. Even Johnson had a m; though Johnson could at any time withlence, his kingdom lying all under his own much more Friedrich Wilhelm, who had no This item

er, and whose kingdom lay without him, a thing he could not withdraw from. The , he needed to be right. From utmost to Wesel again, ranked in a straggling nd the half-circumference of Europe, all things and persons were depending on him, being right, not wrong, in his notion. narration of the events occupies by far

ace; and, for the most part, the descriptor parenthetically introduced, but thrown touches as the story proceeds. We of Hanover, closely related by marriage ssian family; of England, after George's here; of the nearly completed marriage

again designed by queens and diplo-

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 Sauerteig, 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 behave us to look a good deal more strictly into this Voltaire; and, as his relations to Friedrich 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 Freidrich," says Sauerteig once: "what little of lasting their poor century produced lies mainly in these two. A very somnambulating 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 somnambulism, 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, 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 Perennialities at all, as these two were,"-With more of the like sort from Sauerteig.

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 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 that great Seven Years' War, when England, under the guidance of its greatest foreign Minister, receivered in Europe all that it had lost under the cravel policy which had lasted since Blenheim and Malpaquet; and when Prussia at last reached the culmination of her greatness, in spite of all that Hapsburk and Bourbon houses could do.

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 lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and pressure and state of about 1900 acres, affording anchorage to at 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 lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and pressure and pressure and pressure and pressure and the 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 lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and pressure and pressu

deal of attention from this country

wn shores," naturally creates inquiry and raises ublic curiosity. Without going quite so far as ome of our contemporaries, and a large portion of he French press, as to declare that Cherbourg has aused "general alarm" in the mind of the English ation, we may take it for granted that a prudent hould have been constructed and completed at a men, but the platform is not adapted for artillery. Three ime when peaceful relations are presumed to pre- forts and one battery crown the summit and completely ail everywhere, and when no visible object can be erved except that of creating a standing menace gainst England, and a ready means of invasion which may be put into operation the moment a upture of the fragile entente cordiale shall occur. t is natural, therefore, we should desire to know about this fortress, its extent, its means of ffence and defence—in short, its belligerent capa-

ilities. We have had ample descriptions in all the tical towards the Roadstead; it is also casemated, and additional details contains barracks and various establishments: it extends om members of Parliament who have visited the over 500 feet, and is completely isolated from the platcality, but we confess we do not place implicit form by a broad deep moat always full of water. ith either in the "word-painting" of "our special The Batterie Intermédiaire is also casemated, some of prrespondents," or the criticisms of a Lindsay, who its guns are directed seaward, others towards the Roadorrespondents," or the criticisms of a Lindsay, who stead. Fort Ouest is similar to Fort Est, and each, like stead. Fort Central, is surrounded by a broad deep moat. an, whether from friend or possible foe, or of a These fortifications have been built with the greatest oebuck, whose propensity for snarling is not care of coursed and dressed masonry. Not a gun is yet ways controlled by the best-regulated judgment. mounted on the Breakwater, in fact, hardly an em-Ve have here a little work more to our taste, be- brasure is in readiness; nevertheless, a short time would nuse from the pen of a sailor of the true British suffice to put each fort on a formidable footing. reed—one who has already sustained England's | Commander Pim corrects the exaggerations of aval reputation, and who, should the time come, the press with reference to the number of guns of ill sustain it again. We take it for granted, that these fortifications. He says: our readers have heard of Commander Pim, who | Vauban's plan of defence has been adopted at Cherallantly led the boats' attack on the Chinese forts; bourg, and as early as 1777 the fortifications were comis from this practical officer that the work we are | menced. oticing emanates. The author commences by a Doubtless, when all the works are completed, it will rief history of Cherbourg, "which can be traced ack into remote antiquity." Julius Cæsar is apposed to have occupied the place while preparing Beginning from the eastward, Fort Impérial, on lie

the base of operations for an attack upon Britain. ithin a day's easy sail of the opposite coast, possessed a capacious bay where the Roman galleys could em- mated, bomb-proof, and armed with sixty guns; it conark the invading legions with ease, and protected by tains two large powder magazines, and has a capacious sights which could readily be made defensible against basin attached, easy of access for the powder hoys. In eattacks of hostile Gauls, Cherbourg was well suited the vicinity of Fort des Flamands is the small Redoubt oth as a starting point for an invading army and for a de Tourlaville, which, though in good repair, is at prefe retreat in case of a repulse.

After narrating the historical vicissitudes of herbourg, its connexion with the Norman Kings England, and its ultimate cession to France, the

Vauban, the celebrated military engineer, was, in pon. He accordingly proceeded to demolish the ancient efences, and commenced the execution of his own orks, when, from some unknown cause, probably the ex-

nusted state of the finances, occasioned by the long and ostly wars of Louis XIV., the enterprise was abandoned, and Cherbourg was left completely defenceless.

Such was the state of the place when, just one hundred

The place was vacated shortly afterwards, and a powder magazine. therbourg remained in a defenceless state until the linistry of Louis XVI. commenced the nucleus of he present fortress. The breakwater begun,

In due time it showed itself above the sea level, and which is the generally received estimate. ructed on the main land; finally, a railroad connected exceed 100 instead of 176, the total

War, when England, under the guidance of its greatest foreign Minister, receivered in Europe all that it had lost under the crave, policy which had lasted since Blenheim and Malpaquet; and when Prussia at last reached the culmination of her greatness, in spite of all that Hapsburk and Bourbon houses could do.

\*\*Notes on Cherbourg.\*\* By Commander Pim, R.A., F.R.G.S.

J. D. Potter.

The little town at the extremity of the punisula of Cotentin has suddenly attracted to itself a vast deal of attention from this country. The little town at the Englishmen must be directed; nover, at elapsed since its commencement. It may be interesting and coredity armed herself, or made such preparations of her greatness and the connected the "Port Lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and or this breakwater and or this breakwater and or this completed the "Port Lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and or this foreign the greatest foreign Minister, recevered in Europe all that the garrison can at any time concentrate a fire of about 200 guns upon ceither entrance, sufficient indeer, if well directed, to sink the finest ships in the world. The description of the dockyard, arsenal, basins, area of about 1900 acres, affording anchorage to at twenty-five line of battle ships, with a proportion of first description of the commander Pim with respect to the conclusion of the gallant Commander Pim says:

The little town at the extremity of the punisula of Cotentin has suddenly attracted to itself a vast deal of attention from this country. The description of the seed of the main land; finally, a railroad connected the "Port Lilitaire."

Here is a description of this breakwater and connected the "Port Lilitaire."

In 1858 this magnificent undertaking (which stands of 176, the total varied on the seed of the description of the guns; and it will therefore be seen, that the guns; and it will therefore be seen, that the guns; and it will therefore be seen, that the guns; and it will therefore be seen, that the g

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE BREAKWATER.

No. 446. OCTOBER 9. 1858

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 legree of anxiety has been generally developed to of which a solid masonry parapet eight feet thick and enetrate into the ulterior purposes this vast fortifi- five feet high is erected, being in fact a continuation of ation has to serve, and the why and wherefore it the sea wall; this forms an admirable cover for rifecommand the approaches to the Roadstead.

They are named-Musoir Ouest de la Digue Batterie Intermédiaire ... 40 Musoir Est de la Digue... 60

Musoir Est is intended for a circular casement of two

Fort Central is circular on its seaward face, and ellin-

be as strongly fortified as any place in the world; at

Beginning from the eastward, Fort Impérial, on lle Pelée, is the first to attract attention, it is bomb-proof, The situation of Cherbourg was certainly well adapted constructed for fifty-six guns and fourteen mortars, and has a furnace for heating shot.

Next in order is Fort des Flamands, which is casesent 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 86, employed by the Government of Louis XIV. in of ramparts and bastions, containing four bomb-proof rengthening the frontier defences of the kingdom. He magazines for supplying the guns; the whole is supplears to have been strongly impressed by what he rounded by a deep broad moat filled with salt water. appily terms the "audacious" position of Cherbourg Fort du Homet is built on the rocks of that name, and is regards England, and prepared a most elaborate plan | joined to the ramparts by a causeway of granite; it fortification, which would, he supposed, have rendered mounts fifty-two heavy guns, and completely commands impregnable, and at the same time have made it a the Roadstead. The fort is as ancient as that on lie lace of arms, where a fleet and army might be collected Pelée, but like it, the old works have given place to mother the event of an invasion of England being resolved dern 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 mountpars ago, viz. in 1758, it was seized upon, by a coup de rain, by the English.

All these batteries cross-fire with, and support the forts on the Breakwater, and comprise altogether round numbers 314 guns and 32 mortars, a suffici formidable number though not quite amounting

If to the shore batteries of \$14 guns, the number on the Breakwater is added, which it is pro

ber seaboard; her harbours have been, and are under and great improvements are already

England; viz., Lorient, St. Malo, Carentan, Port-a Bessin, Isigny, Caen, Havre, Fécamp, Dieppe, while in the interior her army has increased beyond all preceden requiring the strongest mind to restrain its warlike out pourings, as evidenced very lately in the case of the regimental colonels; even the Emperor himself ha 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 di rection these costly means of destruction are to be en

The attention of the English is naturally awakene by the unwonted vigour of their neighbour. Suspicion may well be aroused when that neighbour doubles hi fist in the face of an intimate friend and ally, and more over strengthens that suspicion by deeds quite at varianc with the poetical words used at Cherbourg. The REASON for the present attitude of France towards England it difficut to conceive. No nation could have proved more faithful ally or firmer friend, and certainly friendship can be more essential to the welfare, the ha piness, the prosperity, nay, the very safety of the prosent Government, than that of England. The demon strations cannot have arisen from fear, for it is we known that the alliance is popular with the English people to a man; that they have a constitutional dis like to war, and that it is not till well in it that the " bear themselves so that their adversaries may bewar of them;" therefore, it is absurd to suppose that th French have any dread of aggression on the part of Eng land. One thing, however, is beyond conjecture, the war will burst upon Europe before long, for even if th wish does not exist, no government has the power t keep so mighty an armament as that of France in peace

England may be the last place upon which the rul of France would choose to let loose his legions, because he of all men is least desirous to be "written down a ass:" but war becomes a stern necessity with certain potentates, and when the day comes to select the fie of operations, can that "remarkable man" resist t temptation of attacking the richest country in the worl when he sees it profoundly indifferent and systematical

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

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

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

These are warnings that both the nation and Government, whichever party may be in pow-will do well to bear constantly in mind. Let close with the well-worn piece of ancient wisdo "The best way to maintain peace is be prepar

ome important particulars, that it abounds in canius and imagination rather than in reason and udgment, and that it has run out into extravagant paradoxes." To this judgment we have little to be far distant, will not only have to secure a majority of the character of the reviewer we have only to comment and like the reviewer we have only to comment the estimation of he character of Henry VIII. by Mr. Froude is unents that have recently come to light. "Kalenars and old Almanaes" is hardly as good as it calls him, on some strange philological crotchet, "Wyoliffe, his Biographers and Critics," is a very good article indeed. The reviewer does ample justice to this great but somewhat neglected reformer, and oints out not without something like a feeling of hame that it is to German thinkers the world is anily indebted for a true estimate of the value of Wyoliffe's masculine mind, his immense labours, and the pioneer part he played in the great regious movement. The reviewer is particularly evere on Mr. Shirley, who has prepared a volume ander the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of er Majesty's Treasury at the suggestion of the

Master of the Rolls Mr Shirley's volume contains vations at Budrum by one evidently having

Republic will, of its own free will, break up into seven- stock are treated of, and the labours of F. W. Newteen independent republics, each comprising five of the man, Hodgson, Pulszky, and Hannoteau carefully existing departments. Ireland will, ere long, separate discussed. The reviewer refers briefly to the relafrom England. This will lead to the rupture of the tions between the North African Semitic languages artificial bonds which now unite Scotland and even Wales, with England proper.

Comte, that our own Bacon is held to be the spring the Hebrao-African family developed itself, and from whence Comte originally drew his rhapsodical theories of Positivism. "Herodotus," by Rawlin- human has come out of Asia as invalid, "except on son 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-

sent 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 surome important particulars, that it abounds in the country at the next general election, which cannot enius and imagination rather than in reason and be far distant, will not only have to secure a majority of

ortions of Wycliffe's writings, but the reviewer especial acquaintance with the subject. In ustly, we think, complains that marks of haste and "Woman," the woman's right question is conarelessness are visible throughout the compila- sidered partly on physiological, partly on psycholoion. Further, the reviewer soundly rates Mr. gical grounds. Female education is treated upon Shirley for giving expression and factitious in- as a part of the question, and consequently an unluence in this volume printed at the public ex- favourable view of the political claims of women bense, to "personal prejudices and party feeling." is arrived at. The reviewer, by establishing the reviewer also comes into collision with the distinctions between the mental characteristics of Quarterly Review for its unqualified praise of man and woman, is led to pay a high tribute to the Mr. Shirley's performance. We will not enter into latter. Under the head of "Russian Literature" an he merits of this difference of opinion—we shall analysis is given of the life and works of Pushkin 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 the me 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, al-Atheists" professes to be a criticism on Comte's though he enters the lists with a banner 'Catechism of Positive Religion," but is rather a having inscribed "The Great Rebellion." Mr. piece of scolding than a sober review of the author's Trollope's novels receive a favourable notice. heory. Comte has numerous admirers and adhe- A remarkable article in the number is one on the ents on the Continent and also a small coterie in Kabail or Zwave languages and the Tifinagh his country, who will not thank the reviewer for alphabet. In these days, when philological studies lescribing the "Catechism" as being "so puerile, are no longer the monopoly of a few philosophers, but have spread to the universities, and form a part hat no other alternative is left for M. Comte's adnirers than the unpleasant one of supposing that more than enough, in which the principles of Volust when, in his own estimate, he had put the cope-stone on the system of Positivism, and annihilated count for nothing, and consonants for very little. all the 'theologies,' he went mad, and that this The fashion alone of philology has changed; in the volume of inanities is the sign and consequence last century every word was derived from the hercof." No doubt there is a good deal of nonsense Hebrew, in this, Sanskrit has become the standard. n M. Comte's speculations; take, for instance, that | The article on the Kabail languages is of the more part wherein he declares that "his system of Po- interest under these circumstances, because it exsitivism" will, within a century, regenerate the hibits the treatment of a man of wide attainments and tempered judgment. In this article the re-Before the end of the nineteenth century the French lations of the Libyan languages to the Semitic and the Houssa negro language. He also takes up subsidiarily the inquiry, whether Africa or Asia But then it must be remembered, in charity to ought to be regarded as the country out of which considers the popular assumption that everything the very superficial hypothesis that human nations all sprung from the three men and three women left some four thousand years ago; an hypothesis op-posed to every known fact of extreme antiquity and o all the evidence of language." If the Hebræo-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 Whatever be the character of the measures of the pre-ent Government, each successive day of their existence 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 rendering the camp. The leaders may support liberal the man of Africa, will perhaps, of necessity, regard measures, but so long as they continue to harass each the Syro-Arabians as an early efflux from Africa." other's flanks, and refuse to give effect to their prin- The reviewer does not, however, follow the subject ciples by the adoption of any concerted line of action, further, but leaves the question of the number of THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The Third and lover to the enemy. How long will the country allow its liberal instincts to be neutralized by chronic dissension? How long will country gentlemen register; artisans and mechanics leave their looms and anvils for the polling-booth, and busy townspeople perspire in close committee-rooms, to return a Liberal majority to hat its method is excellent, its research profound, and its style admirable, but that it is deficient in ome important particulars, that it abounds in the polling-booth and particulars, which virtually annihilates itself as soon as it gets into Westminster? If these divisions continue, the polling-booth by chance of population, and of a single centre, without other discussion. The Tifinagh alphabet is examined and compared with the modern the polling-booth, and busy townspeople perspire 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 polling-booth and particular and part Thus, aleph is represented by .—vau by :—nun by |
—lamed by I —samech by ⊙—pe by ] [—koph by
...—he by ...—and other letters by characters which we cannot so readily represent.

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defence, shows there were good grounds for an assault on his scholarship, and for the exposure of his philological unsoundness.

The Westwinster Review 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 san 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 the manufacture of the states, that his accession to power was the result of the fears of the people, who fought against the manufacture of the states, that his accession is not a state of the cover from their delation, his power, not satatianed by a wise policy, will deary, 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 Bastiar's little trace, Baccalaureau, he wouldtorm a different opinion from that which he expresses, though contarry to that of the "beat of the such as the such as though contarry to that, a originated by Louis a fit acronously, we think, as originated by Louis a fit errors out the protection and which the expresses of his style; but if the reviewer be right, Mr. Newman's successive of the immediate, and the reviewer he began. His scopiciosm scene passive being in the foreign and planters and want of automotical knowledge of the infinite seems to end in ignorance and wonder. A spirited bistoried sketch of travels and vogage makes us aware that move has been learned of the gages. The old stoyed has the color of the state of the foreign and a silicity of diction, and wanting that not contained the propose of the propose of the immires and modellers. The cold stoyed has a color of the supplement of the data massacry way—age of knowledge now reset, to the color of the foreign and the reviewer has been an extensively colored, and his critical and the propose of the propose of the propo Heyse finds favour with the reviewer. Finally, there is a spirited and detached account, much of it

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

BLACKWOOD.—A continuation of Bulwer Lytton's What will he do with it' leads the van. "Animonthly part is now published, and, we profume, mal Heat" may be perused with satisfaction and in the hands of overv man of science in the king-advantage by chilly mortals. "A Please a band his analysis of the satisfaction and in the hands of overv man of science in the kinga hard hit or two at some of our

censorial celebrities, Carlyle, Thack

The tau is +. The names of the and Tennyson. The writer will not implicitly be- the subject of the strength and 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 unfavourable to Dickens, subjecting him to analysis by the potatisation of a psychological ray of genteel collegiate the thereby determining his density. It might at the be vulgar of the lower middle class.

The writer will not implicitly believe in them or their endless diatribes against to most of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the subject of the strength and aggressive propositions of the subject of the sub thereby determining his density. It might thereby determining his density. It might thereby determining his density. It might that Dickens is found wanting, and to be vulgar, of the lower middle class is, belonging to the persons who keep cannot send their children to schools he but the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class that the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class the vertex cannot send their children to schools he but the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class the vertex cannot send their children to schools the but the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class the vertex conditions and the arguments in favour of a cannot send their children to schools the but the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article of the persons who keep that the sons of gentlemen and promine are admitted. The article is very class the profit by the skill disphayed by our class is, belonging to the persons who keep the cannot send their children to schools to giving the preference to the Scotch senton. We, the cannot send their children to schools the connection of the admitted the senton of the connection of the admitted the article on the side of the connection of the Authorised Version," after weighing the objections for and the arguments in favour of the factor of the composition of a great commander. Lord Clyde unatterned the proposition of the Scriptures, places itself on the side of the commander. Lord Clyde unatterned the proposition of the serious of the composition of a great commander. Lord Clyde unatterned the proposition of a great commander. Lord Clyde will have the sent of the composition of a great commander. Lord Clyde will have the sent of the commander of the fight. As fate will have the commander of the fight. As fate will have the commander of the fight. As fate will have the commander of the fight. As

re ent Birmingham display. The article on St. Jose ph's Industrial Institute would be worth consiThere are also some theological articles on the probe h's Industrial Institute would be worth consideration, were it not defaced by the priestly clemant. If Irish children require to be trained to his benevolent come forward and subscribe freely and liberally; but if, after such institutions become fleurishing 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 the most valuable papers it contains. The article drawn from local records and traditions of the condition of England at the beginning of the Great Revolution, and the battles which took blace. The Review is serious throughout, but it is not dull. Much carnestness and much knowledge make it always interesting. The brief notices of ontempolications of the Great Revolution, and the battles which took blace. The benevolent come forward and subscribe freely and liberally; but if, after such institutions become flurishing 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 that the property of the great subscribes freely and support that is given to them, the

better. We give no encouragement to priestly meddling and priesteraft anywhere.

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

the most valuable papers it contains. The article the Moral Pathology of London is full of facts, and a sad record of crime and misery; and the article on reams induced by Food, shows in a remarkable manor the system of association of ideas.

A Reading-Party in the Long Vacation—Father Tomed the Pope. (Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons.)—A uple of stories that have already done good service in le pages of Blackwood, and are now offered to the neral public in a convenient form and at a very chear

Che Arts.

170. 440, Corozza 0, 1959 J

RINCESS'S THEATRE.—The last season, as the public t advised—although such arrange tarantella, a procession tarantella, a procession pass outside, and hards les Kean's skilful, and, we hope, lucrative of this theatre, was opened on Saturday en The Merchant of Venice was performed vded bouse, with all the correctness for he lessee has legitimately acquired a world- to a close. Of Mr. enown. The careful reading of the text, en-upon every artist by the precept and example ir leader, the splendour of the accessories, the priety of the restorations in points of detail, leave mpression of unity upon the mind of the spectry who has witnessed any of Mr. Kean's Shak-be aware of his own rean revivals that ordinary managers can rarely hand upon work of expected to furnish. We consider the combination than quadr n rare of adequate capital with a large amount of space we could sa amatic talent, and a thorough mastery of the must return to the risiness of theatrical management; but he is no whom we were near mmon theatrical director, who to these adds a English composers. rge spirit of commercial enterprise that unflinch- duced the romantic gly incurs liberal outlay in such fugitive commo-ranged for this company by Mr. I. II. Reynoldson, of Mr. G. W. Cooks with Chinese shipping with Mr. W. Harrison as Lionel, Mr. J. G. Patey as and a bright glowing one, which we can speak his name, and the esteem his character has proired for him in influential circles. With felicitous scernment he has restricted his great managerial forts to the illustration of Shakspeare, for no other liance could have supported him against the costs ciated by the public. the entertainments with which he has delighted e town. Under Shakspeare's ensign, however, he ent; and we must not be the last to congratulate

ainly had never reached in the more aristocratic that none but the very vulgar enjoy them.

thus unveiling to the scene itself: a solem over all, and the dive

libretto in a handy octavo form, with musical illus- are the Peiho river, Chusan, Whampoa, the French

THE PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY.—DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Neither the public nor ourselves re weary of the Rose of Castille, and, to all appearance, it will be long before either of us cry, "Hold, nough!" The serried ranks of the pit and galleries ill show none of those dismal gaps that make treaturers to quake, and tradesmen, who watch the cathercock of "the business," and shake ominous teathercock of "the business," and shake ominous teathercock of "the business," and shake ominous teathercock of "the pression of the fag end, is so near the end of the bill that we had not heard it until a night or two

santry, and a harvest-wain and drivers à la Léopold | a complete self-acting machine, and even to astonish santry, and a harvest-wain and drivers à la Léopold Robert. Here a very spirited tarantella is introduced, which more than redeems the dulness of the first scene. But the most startling feature of the allet—an invasion, perhaps, which may prove fatal to all and sensitive amateurs—was the introduction of a corus in aid. This time it is only behind the scenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. What it may come to is at present incalscenes. e at present advised—although such arrangements culable. At the peasants are working away at their are still a mystery, for the same key will not unlock ocession of the Host is imagined to them, and we beseech the Herr not to continue h

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with Mr. W. Harrison as Lionei, Mr. J. G. Latey as view of the Cow-Loon pass with Chinese shipping will in time be recouped by the public to whom plunket, Mr. G. Honey as Lord Tristan, Mr. T. Grattan and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources can draw upon the celebrity and harbour of Hong-Kong, with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources and harbour of Hong-Kong, with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources and harbour of Hong-Kong, with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources will be leaded of more recent and management have been proportionally as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources will be leaded of more recent and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources will be leaded to the control of the Cow-Loon pass with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources will be leaded to the control of the Cow-Loon pass with Chinese shipping and a bright glowing one, which we can speak tan Kelly as the Sheriff of Richmond, Miss Louisa Pyne as Lady Henrietta, and her sister as the sources will be control of the control of th pains with all arrangements, and the opera will be locale of more recent and more stirring incident—i very completely produced. The publication of the we except the Boca Forts—is also represented. So trations, is a novelty, and will no doubt be appre- Folly, Ningpo, Shang-hae, and the cities of Nankin ciated by the public. EGYPTIAN HALL.-Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, to we can say nothing, but of the general correctness borrow a phrase from our fashionable reporter, con- of the former, and several others we have not space as fared, they say, so well as to contemplate retire- tinue to entertain numerous circles of friends by re- to particularise, we can speak in terms of high peating the performances to which we drew atten- approval. As works of art the tableaux have merit tion a fortnight since. It is hard to say whether and the authorities from which they have been com-

l cads at "paper," to press for their little amounts. The bill that we had not heard it until a night or two composers will welcome the intelligence that English ago. We can speak with equal approval of Staley Opera has taken root and blossomed at one coup in Mildew, the "poor relation," who lives no one can India. On the 31st August last, Wallace's grand of the Theorem Portal ther for many a long year, we can account for after tell where nor cares how. Poor Staley's comic hits, opera, Maritana, was performed at the Theatre Royal, visit to the region of their high Olympus, for, a la Billy Barlow, at the topics of the day, were in-owards the close of the performance on Wednesday tensely relished. As we must—true to our voca-King of Spain, Mr. Crowe; Don Cæsar de Bazan, Capvening, we wandered to the erst famous slips—in tion — season our praise with the usual aliquid tain Miller, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Don Jose de Sanur schoolboy-days a coveted yet forbidden precinct, amari, let us again suggest to the clever couple that tarem, Mr. Newnham, C. S.; The Marquis of San Ferssacred to opulent or extravagant flâncurs, and as their entertainment would be all the more entertainment, Major Learmonth, 17th Lancers; Don Philip, istasteful to the respectable patresfamiliarum of hat period as are the Casino galleries of to-day. Ve stood alone on the once crowded benches of that lizzy height, which we once had looked to fast in their entertainment would be an the more entertain. In the Earth Mr. Waller and Dizzy height, which we once had looked to fast in their entertainment would be an the more entertain. In Earth Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though they are sold to the content of the Guard, Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though they are sold to the content of the Guard, Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Tende, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Grand Inquisitor, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. Torribio, Senor Luis, Alcalde of Madrid, Captain Stanley; Don These caricatures of senility, popular though the Guard, Mr. To arely possible culm of delight, and were rewarded Paul is not alone in this sin against good taste—are Frank Chaplin, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lazarillo, Mr. or our airy climb by an appreciation of Miss Pyne's rather painful than otherwise, if not repulsive, to Rawlinson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Maritana, Mrs. elicious songs and singing as Elvira, that we cer- the majority of their audiences. Let them be assured Frank Chaplin; The Marchioness of San Fernando, Viscountess Dangan; Choruses, Men-at-Arms, &c. Signor ircles below. We confess that with all our desire | PROFESSOR FRIKELL, AT THE POLYGRAPHIC HALL, | Costa officiated as conductor of music, and Captain and beauties in this opera, and with no dull ear | King William-Street.—We have been for several | Rose, A.D.C., had the pleasant sinecure of prompter or them, we had before understood neither the ex- weeks looking for a change of the performances at After the overture an appropriate prologue was deent of this gifted lady's talents, nor the beauty of this establishment, but the extraordinary delight livered, amidst great applicase, by Sir Robert Walhe orchestral and clarionet obligate accompaniment with which the original performances of this true of the air "Oh joyous, happy days!" although we professor of the black art was received has prevented to the had been buried for nearly a century, presented a nave doubtless more than once alluded to it as the our having that pleasure until now. The greatest gallant appearance, and spoke with much spirit. favourites of the former bill being still retained, we place in the performance or other arrangements of need do little more than again express our admirating audience was unbounded. Maritana was called for, 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 ballethiotenia, 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 jusmin, or d'asperge, if you will, for all we could unravel of its meaning. There was an artist in the most elegant artist of his tribe, contrives 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 Pôlka Originale, present a flower to a lady in the most unwieldy specimen of truncated crinoline it has yet been our misfortune to behold. The aforesaid anomaly threw so little more than again express our admiration of 100L," "Frikell and circle and into our readers—but if they may always in two tableaux, composed by M. Herr Frikell, whom we consider, we reduce was unbounded. Maritana was called for, and almost buried under an avalanche of bouquets. We have positively no space here for enthusiasm. Our Indian fielends are of course delighted to and nounce the performance of the first opera in India, and by an amateur company, too. So are we to Herr Frikell, whom we consider, par excellence, the most elegant artist of his tribe, contrives the times, a remarkable one. Mr. Crowe's make up, "to see without spectacles;" but even these decentage was unasterly Don Caesar, and Mrs. Chaplin's impersonation of Maritana, we are informed by our contemporaries of Bombay, was a lesson to all actresses, present and future. Lieutenia the most unwieldy specimen of truncated crinoline it has yet been our misfortune of truncated crinoline it has yet been our misfortune of the matter of the discounce of the series of the discounce of the first down the first devendence of the series of contrives of contrives of contrives of contrives of contrive to behold. The aforesaid anomaly threw so little matter-of-fact man next us—decapitated. We saw Public Instruction; and the stage-manager was light into the subject as it went on that we must the living black dove fitted with the white dove's Greathed, the hero of Agra. After the opera there 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 Mesdlles. Morlacchi and Pasquale—the former a danseuse of great power, though not yet in form—are interesting, progressive, and, what must to them be plauded dancers. The second scene, "The Neaplanded dancers. The second scene, "The Neaplanded dancers. The second scene, "The Neaplanded politan Harvest Home," is a view on or of, if we remember right, the Chiaja of Naples, filled the living black dove fitted with the white 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 mévanique," he told us every minute, and we could see well enough it 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 white 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 mévanique," he told us every minute, and we could see well enough it was not, and there never is here, any such visible apparatus, rudely fashioned and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, when several couples formed a Maritana Quadrille. Lord Elphinstone, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H: Somerset, Sir Hagh Rose, and many other celebrities, besides of course as much not "mécanique." There was not, and there never is here, any such visible apparatus, rudely fashioned and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon dove's head. To say that we did not see these things was a ball and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon dove's head. To say that we did not see these things was a ball and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon dove's head. To say that we did not see these things was a ball and supper at the Mess of the 3rd Dragoon dove's head. To say that we say there to give explanation. The professor was there to give e

# MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

## INDIA

### GOVERNMENT PATERNALL INDIA.

THERE are many worthy and distinguished men India who, in their several governments and col lectorates, have carried out great ameliorations, restored public works, opened new branches of agriculture and commerce, and much improved the West Frontier will stay the hands of the engi condition of the population under their charge, and condition of the population under their charge, and they are very desirous not only that such improvements shall be carried out, but that they shall be carried out solely by the Government standing in a paternal relation to the people. With this object in view, they would exclude capitalists and exclude companies, not are they satisfied when they have them tied down in leading-strings of red tape. Above all, they would exclude independent Englishmen from India, because they might mar the designs of a paternal Government, and, it is affirmed, keep back the children of Government from advancement, even if they do not, as is insinuated, oppress them.

sinuated, oppress them.

As the famous memorar dum shows, and yet it does not go into full detail, the Government has done much and many things for India. It has under its charge roads, railways, canals, rivers, and lighthouses; it runs its mail carts, parcel express, river and ocean steamboats. The state of india, yot even the Cap New Zealand, which have warkle populations, and New Zealand, which have warkle populations, and over the cap every stage and in every direction, we are led to the same conviction of the necessity of an improvement of the transit as the first element of progressive paternal exertises.

Thus, at the same conviction of the necessity of an improvement of the transit as the first element of progressive paternal exertises.

Thus, at the same conviction of the necessity of an improvement of the reason of the transit as the first element of progressive paternal exertises. lighthouses; it runs its mail carts, parcel express, raised river and ocean steamboats, to the envy and eclipse of the ambitious Rowland Hill; it has introduced or fostered the cultivation of indigo, opium, cotton, tea, and coffee; it has carried out many social reforms, suppressed infanticide and suttee, saved female children, and restored widows to life. It has its Government printing-presses and lithographic of a foresses, prints school books, works the electric telegraph, and provides systems of education for all of Indicasses and all sects. More from the necessities of or wor telegraph, and provides systems of education for all classes and all sects. More from the necessities of the country than its own ambition, the Indian Government has become a great manufacturing and trading concern, beyond even the Russian or any European Government. Some of the South American Governments, which have full treaturies and a large body of barbarians, under the name of citizens, do not be still await our large asylums and public buildings, because we cannot endow the present generation and posterity with works. body of barbarians, under the name of citizens, do establish civilisation on a very comprehensive scale, even to the importation of church furniture, and opera companies, the establishment of theatres, and the provision of local newspapers. The Government of India is, however, the grand useful knowledge machine and apparatus for providing enlightenment, and it has nearly two hundred millions of austomers dependent ment if for aparthing that lightenment, and it has nearly two hundred millions and vast countries—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—
of customers dependent upon it for everything that which no mutineer has traversed, are deprived of market. The cities of India are not known in our market. and vet Calcutta can as well expend a loan

been for the Raifway, and Steamboat, and other companies. Indian progress would have been passed in the provided to a like cheek, and now, even at this stage that would be as well received.

The companies indian progress would have been provided to provide enterprise, some independent resources have an account of its short-comings of what it could be to bear. Educational improvement, in so far as the Government is concerned, is sub-have done, of what it has not done, and of what remains to be done, and this account if of such significance that the display of pride an satisfaction looks very small after the companisor. There is not a collectorate in India which has no a list of wants to be supplied by the paternal Government in Europe, even benighted Portugal and Naples. Many is the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the provided for in India by village and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the providing navigation, without fertilising the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the provided for a patternal Government in the providing navigation, without fertilising the large and populous collectorate in India as goaldess as the Pampas or as the Great Salara, many is the provided for a patternal Government provided provided to a successful provided for a patternal covernment provided to a successful provided for a patternal covernment provided provided to a successful provided for a patternal covernment provided to a successful provided for in India by village in the provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provi

the Government has not even en

engineer, whose district is large as Yorksh superintending a bit of new road in one planter roads elsewhere are falling into dis under the eyes of the native superintendents. It has been too often pointed out that the

nity of the Government, narrow as is its pra influence, is altogether stayed in its exercise of the An expedition to Burmah or China will calls and roads in Bombay; a war on the I whose districts are as far south as Cape Comorin. war brings a twofold scourge upon India, and

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No. 446, October 9, 1858.

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lies between the policeman and the schoolmaster, and for every step above the mud but and waist-cloths.

When no mutineer has traversed, are deprived of public works of primary necessity. Had it not been for the Railway, and Steamboat, and other companies, Indian progress would have been para-

Bt isabi, Koonawur, Darjeeling, and so many now little-the regions of European climate lying between the nese borders and our own. Show our home popula-icat that there are health and wealth in these hills, and

they will be covered with a chain of English states, nan-

experiments in Assam, the cotton experiments in Darjeeling, and the coffee experiments in the Dekkan, have proved the proposition that there is in India scope for English industry. It may still be left in doubt with civil syrup is not an investment for Englishmen preferable to holding ryotwaree sugar lands in the plains, and they may still hold out that Englishmen cannot there grow cotton, but must buy it of the natives, but in the hills and terai tea, coffee, and sea island cotton can certainly be cultivated by European superintendence, on lands neither zemindaree nor ryotwaree, but held on grant tenure at fixed quit rents. The first tea garden that succeeded secured the English settlement question and the land tenure question, for so surely as the hill lands acquire an English population will it be required that the quit rents shall, as in Canada, be converted into

The Kumaon and Deyrah Dhoon tea cultivation have proved successful in their early stages, and tea, tea-seed, and tea-seed oil are fetching remunerative prices. Of the Darjeeling progress less has been known, but recently the planters having been called upon to furnish information to the Government, some interesting particulars have been obtained as to the tea and coffee cultivation, but we regret to say nothing as to the important experiments in cotton, which it is hoped the Cotton Supply Association will press on the notice of the Indian Go-

The tea plantations in the Darjeeling district are those of Captain Samler at Kurseong, of Mr. Brine at Hope Town, of Mr. Martin at the Dhoodareah plantation, Grant. All these parties have sent in reports of their progress, and their plantations have been visited and bell. The number of tea-trees now in these plantations is 1,200,000, and 500,000 seedlings are ready grown for which, little as we may try to extend our empire, must be the certain result of our continued sway in Hindo-

The plants grown in Darjeeling are the Chinese plant and the Assam plant. As yet black tea alone is made. own planters claimed as superior to those of both Assam and Kumaon, though not equal to some of the Kangra teas. The Assam plants do not in Darjeeling produce such fine-flavoured teas as the Chinese, but are found strong. Strength has hitherto been much considered in the India-grown teas, but we must look forward in the course of time to the planters devoting their attention was is to be done at once.

Sight additions to the Santapilly lighthouse have articles of drainage for an experiment on Captain O'Connell's plan for draining the Black Town of the city of Madras. course of time to the planters devoting their attention to the more delicate and costlier teas, as in China which either do not admit of export, or are not appreciated in a distant market. Thus Indian teas are likely to fetch higher prices in India on the whole, than we should expect, judging by the low rates of Chinese common teas. Calculate will soon have five or six classes of teas of ratious flavours and qualiof Chinese common teas. Calouta will soon have five or six classes of teas of valous flavours and qualities, and the tea crop mits of as much variety in

reports of his plantations that at Captain Samer reports of his plantations that at Darjeeling is had up to the end of last year planted

of ground to 78 acres; only about 48,000 plants will be in the Government forests. The Govern-Paraguay. plantation will be about 25,000lbs.

His Kurseong plantation includes 64 acres, planted with 185,000 ten-trees, all three years old, and which will come into bearing next year. The ultimate produce will be about 20,000lbs., and the total of the two gardens 45,000 to 50,000lbs.

Mr. Brine, of Hope Town, has carried on his operations on a very large scale. Up to the end of July last he had 800 acres under plantation, with 450,000 plants, besides 400,000 seedlings, in the nursery, being nearly

which will spread civilisation in the plains and secure acres in extent. By the end of the rains Mr. Brine will increase his plantations to 500 acres. He complains of When the Indian Government liberally bestowed its revenues and energies on the introduction of the tea cultivation, it was little thought that such great social tends to bring 1500 acres under tea-plants by 1860, but the manufacture will not begin till that year. This would be carried to England—it was not supposed large property is capable of yielding 300,000lbs. of tea, large probable value of 15,000l. sterling. European

The plantation of Major Wardroper is on a smaller scale, but it is three years old. There are 35,000 to 40,000 old trees on 20 acres, and 20,000 on 10 acres. Mr. Martin's plantation at Dhoodareah consists of

To Captain Masson the colony of Darjeeling has been much indebted for the progress of the tea cultivation. He has some few old trees of seven years, 15,000 to 20,000 trees, and 12,000, to 15,000 seedlings. Captain Masson has a good crop of tea seed, and has carried the tea manufacture to such a stage as to have greatly im- a d proved the character of the Darjeeling tea. On Mr. Scanlan's or Captain Cornish's plantations are

35,000 tea plants and 10,000 seedlings. The total produce of Darjeeling in a few years will be many hundred thousand pounds of tea, besides seed and seed oil, and of an annual value of above 50,000%.

The coffee plantation is not so much advanced. Captain Samler has seventy acres under cultivation at Kurseong, with 68,000 plants, of which 11,000 are of last year's growth. There are [500,000 plants in the nurseries not yet put out. There are a few berries already on the older plants, and all are looking healthy. It is, however, still matter of experiment how far coffee will succeed on these heights.

The great obstacle to the progress of this important settlement is the bad state of communication with Calcutta by land and water, which, so far from improving, gets worse and worse. It now takes five months to get goods a distance of less than four hundred miles as the crow flies! Mr. Thomas Login, & distinguished civil of Captain Samler at Darjeeling and at Lebong, of crow flies! Mr. Thomas Login, a distinguished civil engineer, is employed by the Bengal Government in imcaptain Masson at Kurseong, Major Wardroper, and Mr. proving the road from the Ganges, but this is insufficient for the wants of the district. The settlers have made a examined by the Superintendent, Dr. Archibald Camp- very strong application to the local government in behalf of the Northern Bengal Railway, which has not yet been arranged by the Supreme Government. It is next year's operations, when the total will be near represented that, both as regards its development as a 2,000,000. In March of next year, instead of the local manufacture, which has hitherto been practised, the manufacture by Chinamen will be begun. It is to be Observed that Chinese immigration for tea plantation is Darjeeling available for the English troops in Bengal, taking place on a small scale, but in time, as the field of the residents of Calcutta, and settlers from home. With employment becomes better known, there can be little a railway, the inhabitants believe Englishmen, capital, doubt an immigration of Chinese will take place from the south-western provinces of the empire across those they believe that the extension of railways elsewhere districts now little known and little traversed. Such an | will divert to other districts resources in which they are event will tend to consolidate our hill settlements by supplying them with other than Hindoo labour, and earnestly press, and it is to be hoped they will be supprepare for the spread of our settlements northerly, ported by the superintendent of Darjeeling and the Government of Bengal in obtaining this concession from

When it is seen what a small knot of Englishmen, officials, and retired officers have done in creating revenue on the hills and in the jungles of Darjeeling, The qualities of the Darjeeling Chinese teas are by their own planters claimed as superior to those of both Assam

## NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

The first sod was to be turned on the 3rd of August by the Governor.

The supply of labour for the Ceylon Railway has b en taken into consideration, and the Manchester h s been sent to Madras to obtain coolies. There considerable difficulty in obtaining leave from Madras Government for coolies to emigrate, but length permission was given for the Manchester embark five hundred. The supply of extraneous pour is most important, as labour in Ceylon is

The regulations as to Madras emigration will reire revision now that India is an integral part of empire, and the emigrations to Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the Tenasserim coast, must be put of a freer footing. The Madras Government has ben so careful of the coolies that no coolie has taken part in the Australian gold diggings, although there is a good field for coolie labour in those provinces, there are swarms of Chinese there. By this e Victoria would have obtained a large populain of Madrasees, and many Madrasees would ve returned home with a good supply of goldst, a better reward than their Mauritius earns, and both India and Australia would have beited. Instead of this, Australia has been cursed with the beastly Chinese, who are bad neighbours all bad subjects, for, as is too well known by Sindefiance. Under a freer system Tenasserim, Sinpore, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Sarawak, Australia, ychelles, Natal, and South Africa would have en strengthened by Indian emigration, and Ceylon d the Mauritius would have been better supplied. e Chinese emigration is filling up Australasia I many parts of the south-east, while our colonies languishing for want of labour.

is only now in the Masulipatam collectorate the Government authorisation has been obtained for the abolition of the tax on mamoties and wboys. This trumpery and injudicious tax only ected the Peddana, and amounted to six pounds

It is very gratifying to find that Shevaroy coffee, produce of that promising English settlement in Shevaroy hills, is acquiring a name in India, and s to be hoped it will take a good rank in time in English market.

ing its work at Madras, but, in imitation of the uth Kensington School, is charging high prices to dents, instead of teaching them free. If indusal art is to be encouraged, it must be encouraged the spirit of the French Government, and not ked and bargained with. An entrance fee of two llings, and a school fee of two shillings a month, heavy charges for India. The subjects taught very copious—geometry, mechanical drawing, line drawing, perspective, architectural drawing, alk drawing, artistic anatomy, flower drawing, awing from the life, wood engraving, copperplate

graving, photography, and modelling. In the industrial department of the school is a vel feature. Instruction is given in the manuacture by hand and machinery of bricks, pipes, tiles, egraphic pottery, encaustic tiles, and all kinds of structural pottery.

Colonel J. S. Smith, late of the Madras Engineers,

is now in London, superintending the purchase of

The Madras Railway Company have been autho-system of India, which for iniquity can only be ed to expend 1564% for works connected with the paralleled by the Court of Chancery here, must be hailed with satisfaction. There is every prospect that the Madras Presidency will now have the of land with 150,000 trees. The progress of other effort of red tape has resulted in authority out, but one great impediment to the organisation of other effort of red tape has resulted in authority out, but one great impediment to the organisation of prect steam saw-mills at Perambore at a cost of an efficient police system in India is the want of Englishmen who have resided long enough to acquire local experience. For this purpose alone a freer immigration of Englishmen is desirable; but indeed, in every department of Government, the want of the problem of the reliable of the state of t

the ber in the Government forests. The Government have made a grant of timber to the Company or railway purposes, but when the contractors set work to cut it, it is found that all kinds of forbities have not been gone through, and which the icvernment then set about.

In Ceylon, the Railway Company is earning golden in Ceylon, the Railway Company is earning golden in the printer, and in consequence the great caste of the writers is threatened with eclipse; and it is urged in their behalf that the affliction of the progress, but the company have made a good with the printer, and in consequence the great caste of the writers is threatened with eclipse; and it is urged in their behalf that the affliction of them is great, because the traditionary immobility of the country in its customs forbids the hope that they are easily replace one means of livelihood by

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kened, and not by persecution; and the iting-press set up by the Governments of This item collectorates and districts is a powerful vilisation, in comparison with which a opyists are of no account. Copyists, as reduced, must seek private employment art, which is now in greater request, and continued lren must look out for some other caste. from the

### N TRADE. TAXES

still said of the treaty with China, the on of mercantile men from affairs at hould 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 extrions of every kind were not required by duty, and some traders as they must have made had it never existed. The national will, however, which cannot force a foreign rade, may relieve home trade from burdens. Mercurtile men have now learned from experience, if ever they may reneve home trade from burdens. Mercurtle 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 restrict on removed from experience, if ever they are into the paths of injustice. The proportionate diminution of weath, and the proportionate diminution of weath, and the gradation of society, is not to be believed, and we be scarcely worth purchasing at such an energy cost. All the services of Government are dearged involve a diminution of social welfare. It is ill-considered, if not wanton, expenditure of the miscellaneous charges for civil this ill-considered, if not wanton, expenditure of the public monor over trade.

tax carries with it restrictions on inclustry. The excise on paper and spirits—it is in possible to re-state the fact too oftem—prevents the manufacture of these necessary articles from being carried on in the best manner. The customs dutes impose on the necessary import and export of commodities on the necessary import and export of commodities great heaps of official restrictions, in order to collect the revenue, to which the passport unisance abroad, so justly complained of, is a triling ordinary of the property of th

us, "have a tremulous and vulgar

turning to any one out of a hundred other means. the revenue and avading the vigilance of the officers require that it should be curtailed clarged with collecting it." Besides the attempts supercrogatory expense, not required by the duties at smuggling of tobacco and spirits, of which the imposed on the government of a free people. pi blic are informed by prosecutions at the police-of ices, a "considerable number of parties of rank ard station had their baggage confiscated for smugging by the customs authorities in 1857." When ery kind of indirect taxation causes such an accumulation of evils, we can only feel honestly indign nt that a single farthing is ever levied for any but tle most indispensable services; and when we know that money so levied is under many hypocritical pre-texts scandalously misapplied, we feel dishonoured a d degraded by being made the victims of such a m. Not merely freedom of trade, self-respect quires from us that we should as speedily as posple put an end to public extravagance of every and, in order to get rid of the sufferings, vices, d crimes perpetrated by taxation to support it. There is one branch of this expenditure, by no

> 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 house officers, and dispensing with the noxious is a work of supererogation on the part of Govern- services of four out of the six Customs Commissioners. ment, a kind of generosity exercised very often as is pretended in favour of the deeply-injured tax-payers. It takes the shape of grants for galleries,

get every possible tax and restrict on removed from our own trade.

Although there are yet a considerable number of customs duties imposed, as we howed on the 18th ult., on the principle of protection, the chef of them are imposed merely to raise a revenue, and the first point the efore to estissified about is the practicality of diminishing the national expenditure. But every the 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 inclustry. The excise on paper and spirits—it is in possible to their subjects or slaves the fact too often—prevents the manufactory and indirect taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory and indirect taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory and indirect taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory out to some our subjects or slaves they appear to be acting a transfer of the present taxation, and overy the manufactory of the present taxation, and of the proper tax taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory out to some our tax taxation and restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory of the present taxation, and acceptance to the strict guardian ofth public money, after the fact too often—prevents the manufactory of the present taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory of the present taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory of the present taxation should restrict the fact too often—prevents the manufactory of the present taxation should restrict the fact too of the present taxation should restrict the fact too of the present taxation should restrict the fact too of the present taxation should restrict the fact too of the present taxation should restrict the fact too of the prevent the fact too of the present taxation should restrict the fac

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

Last year there was levied by the Customs on:

|                                    | £.        |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Butter and cheese                  | 159,000   |
| Coffee                             | 457,000   |
| Corn                               | 473,000   |
| Currants and raisins               | 291,000   |
| Wine                               | 1,966,000 |
| Timber of all kinds                | 575,500   |
| Small articles, taken collectively | 745,000   |

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 abolish. ing these, that the addition made to the expenditure for civil services within the last twenty years has neans necessary to the performance of the duties compelled us to submit to all this otherwise unof the State, worthy of especial notice. A navy and necessary 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 necessaries of our social existence-might all at once be got rid of. reducing by three-fourths the labours of the Custom-

> 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 gradation of society, is not to be believed, and wo extravagance on its part wipes out the line of its duty; it ceases to be the strict guardian of the public money,

late Secretary of the Treasury in conjunction with

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. Sd. Just in these proportions, therefore, the law discourages the importation of the refine article and encourages the importation of the an refined. 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 is in principle, with its scale of duties, as ruch a protective law for particular interests a was the corn law. Some twenty years after the roclamation of free trade we pass and maintain which is a complete violation That this law has given and stal gives great annoysioners themselves. In exult in having made in 2857 "an improvement in their arrangements which have given satisfaction (that is some relief to the trade, and effected saving of expense." But the description of what is now the practice indicates to anybody but case-Compassioners of Customs considerable

The whole of the sugar (they say) imported into Lonassessed at the Custom-house in Thamesther the crown samples are forwarded from ent wharfs and docks as soon as drawn, and at e time as the merchant's samples are forwarded or his broker. Two rooms in the upper part of building, suitable in space and light, are appro-iated 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 Board against the assessment of the officers was very frequent, such a thing now scarcely occurs

With the grammar and defective edication of the Commissioners we shall not trouble it is made plain by the extract the taxing an article according to as quality, and ascertaining that quality by samples in a room which does not appear to be artificially lighted for the purill be subject to varying ights, these samples being drawn at a distance and their value recided by the judgment of men Zers by an east wind or a bad dinner, with much hardship and much injustice. po sibly open also, like other Government inces, to not a little bribery, and may be as a sample of the inconvenience of customs ies even when regulated by modern care and

Our contemporary, the Financial Reformer, seems to think that "able men" of the middle class, as Inland Revenue and other commissioners, 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 Customhouse 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 Exchoquer 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 poliTHE LEADER

QUANTITIES versus VALUE. (To the Editor of the Leader.)

-In the Leader for 2nd October you have er the head of "Quantities v. Value," referre n aspect of the Board of Trade returns which it es and weights as well as of the values. Thi consideration equally affects imports, exports, and our shipping trade. I have before now pointed out necessity of the Board of Trade giving us better ma crials for comparison. Something has been lot e lately, but the want of uniformity in the irns subjects the inquirer to complex calculations obtain a result. Thus, there are articles reper: copper ore and regulus are returned in tons, per in cwts. As far as possible all articles uld be brought to the ton unit.

n the returns of exports and imports of copper and regulus the two articles are mixed toge-, so that the copper contents cannot be approxi-cly ascertained; yet regulus seldom falls below per cent., or ore below 20 per cent., the average the former varying about 60 per cent., and for e anomalies and irregularities are to be traced

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HYDE CLARKE.

Basinghall-street, Oct. 4, 1858.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT

THERE is not much change to report in the general and there we perceive favourable currents elsewhere; so that, upon the hole, the commerce of the country may be deribed as having arrived at a very satisfactory age, inasmuch as it is regular, and only liable to dinary casualties. The next movement will be up-ness and again when the present quiet period shall have the

ssed away. This may cter of the demand for oductions, the change ices required for every hese are all elements of n anufacture, notwithsta on in prices has been e price of cotton rela esent prospect. Still th at home and abroa a e to be supplied at all paid. The woollen and rous though raw wool oduction of linen, or

and hardware branches were annoyed, and they are now urging the Court to a andon the practice of fixing a rate at all, and to all with their means according to the laws of supply and demand, at the best rates they can of tain. We doubt whether the suggestion will be in g care of money capitalists, it is to be tempted, as a copted. At all events, it is a practical confession that as trade does not require the fosters on that as trade does not require the fosters of making a possible, to withdraw from its present safe and it is apparently at some distance.

We noticed in our last that business on the previous day had rallied from the temporary depression in their terms; but others were firm and reviews and their maximum, and they were disposed to relax in their terms; but others were firm and re-

ous day had rallied from the temporary depression relax in their terms; but others were firm and re-Tuesday, and that the brisk demand for goods fused to take lower prices. A good business was

he prices of those descriptions. The demand has noe been satisfied, but prices remain firm at the dvance. The full prices of last week have also een obtained for T-cloths and long-cloths, but busiess in them has been languid owing to makers eing unwilling to make concessions. The business the week has, however, been considerable, but here has been no excitement in it. Export yarns emain firm. German buyers are only giving out rders of immediate urgency, the prices required reventing any speculative movements from that uarter. To-day the prices of cloth of all kinds vere steady and firm, and there was no material hange in business. The state of the Liverpool otton market prevents spinners and manufacturers n ned in lbs., bushels, cwts., and tons. Take rom lowering their terms, occupied as they are argely 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 iner descriptions sold pretty well, with a turn in ayour of sellers. The average amount of trans-

The Leeds cloth markets this week have shown to change. The sales have been considerable, and quite equal to a full average in times of brisk trade, latter about 30 to 25 per cent. Iron is given barticularly of winter goods. Light fabrics for ons, copper and tin partly in ewts.; and the adies' 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 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 ne advices from Leipsic fair were favourable. The worsted trade of Halifax is experiencing a

ady and full demand, both goods and yarns being frely sold, though there is not much apparent brisk-Wools are firmly held. Spinners, owing to rices required, purchase only for immediate

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

a short period of comparative quiet after the late and large quantities of these goods are being regreturn of activity, that quietude will be only the larly delivered direct from the manufactories. for the rest of the year, and for a considerable slice of the next, are as favourable as they can be.

Money remains abundant and cheap, and the supples will be further increased in the course of next week by the dispersion of the dividends. After property 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 febric veries in appearance constant. v sion had been made for the acceptances at maturity fabric varies in appearance constantly, and passes of the 4th, which naturally caused some increase in under different names: Varna, Palmerston, Kinburn, 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 refrom 8s. 9d. to 10s. 3d., according to weight and dire any material assistance from the Money colour. Several of the manufacturers here have already brought out their pattern ranges for next seept among the bill-brokers, the Stock Exchange spring and summer, and these, so far as we have been able to ascertain, have met with considerable pointment was felt yesterday at the resolution of the Bank Directors to maintain the existing minimum given by merchants here. These consist for the most part of neat mixture twist grounds, with narwere annoyed, and they are now urging the Court to row borders, and have a much smarter appearance.

### With respect to the goods market we have a favourable report to make. There was a good attendance of buyers, and an advance of 2s. was established upon flannels. The demand for all qualities was brisk, and manufacturers are well occupied with

Accounts from Doncaster, where there is a wool market, state that very little is left in growers hands, and that the advance since the first Saturday in September has been from 1s. to 2s. per stone. A novel feature in the trade is, that a todd of wool 28 lbs., is at present worth a quarter of wheat of 36 stones—a very different state of things to that in

The hosiery trade in Leicester and Nottingham remains moderately active, notwithstanding the high prices required for yarns. The lace trade is less active, but there is a concurrence of opinion that there will shortly be a period of considerable activity. Some large orders from the United States have been received during the week.

The Barnsley linen trade, like that at Belfast and Dundee, has revived, but not in proportion to the expectations that were entertained of it. This is mainly owing to the advancing prices of flax. Dulness prevails in the commoner articles. Fancy drills are in demand. It is, however, the handloom branches that are most depressed, the powerloom factories being all fully employed, working full time, while all the bleach-works in the neighbourhood are busy both with varns and cloths.

In the various linen markets round Belfast the demand for goods has been moderate, while stocks are light and prices firm. This applies to Magherafelt, Moveymore, Armagh, Lurgan, and Ballymena; and to all kinds of linen goods. In Belfast itself handloom drills remain in fair demand at the late moderate advance in price. Diapers, of which stocks are low, are in better request, at rather higher rates. The stocks of printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs are reduced, and meet an improving sale, without any material alteration in value. The late advance has checked operations in light linens for bleaching, and few transactions are reported; stocks, however, are very small. In goods for dyeing and for hollands there is a brisk trade at the full advance in prices before noted; stocks extremely low. For heavy linens there is a moderate sale at firm rates. In powerloom drills there has been a fair sale at previous rates. For heavy linens there is a good inquiry, but the advanced prices demanded retard sales; stocks are pretty large. Light linens for bleaching are in limited request, owing to the advance in prices; stocks are very small, owing to manufacturers being engaged in making up old orders. For printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs there is a pretty good demand; stocks moderately large and prices firm. Of roughs there is no stock, and manufacturers are fully engaged. In unions little or nothing is doing. In white linens the home market is healthy but quiet, while the foreign markets are improving. Line yarns have been in only limited demand, and stocks have rather increased, but old orders are keeping down any tendency to accumulation. Pads in request. The country flax markets are all exceedingly firm.

In Dundee the linen trade has been languid, though holders are firm. There has been a further advance in flax of from 11. to 21. per ton. A failure took place on Saturday in the spinning trade. The liabilities of the party were considerable, and the depression produced by this event has not yet passed

away.
The silk trade continues active notwithstanding a further advance, in the month just closed, in some descriptions of the raw article. From the Staffordshire potteries the accounts con-

tinue favourable. The accounts from Birmingham, Wolverhamptor, Walsall, Sheffield, and Glasgow are altogether more favourable with respect to the iron and hardware trades, though complaints are still rife. The more cheering prospects of the ironmasters have induced them to maintain their prices; and meanwhile orders are coming in from many quarters, though they lag from the United States, owing to the caution exercised by the agents there. The screw, tube, wire, and plating businesses are all brisker, and domestic orders are more numerous and heavier than at any previous period in the year. The fancy trades are dull; but as they were the last to experience depression, it is only natural that they should be somewhat late in participating in the otherwise general improvement. general improvement.

THE SUEZ SCHEME.—The Paris meeting on the Sue: Canal question is fixed for the 15th of next month, It the interval, Mr. Lange, the representative of the comp any in this country, is about to revisit the v rious town in which meetings were held last year. He is also charged, it is said, to obtain dredging machines and other a jected work.

HOME, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Mincing Lane, Friday Evening NSACTIONS have again been of limited extent in th egate, and the quiet which characterises the general ires of these markets seems likely to undergo but change during the remaining period of the year. closing of the navigation at the Northern European must shortly preclude anything beyond a partial ort demand, and operations will therefore be confined to home requirements. Of these indications are favourable, and the advices to hand this week from and China are calculated to accelerate the employof the industrial classes, upon which the consumpof the leading products mainly depends. It must, vever, be borne in mind that the continual large reries from importers' stocks, although evidencing a extension of the consuming power of the country, no doubt been to some extent absorbed in repleing the warehouses of the numerous dealers throughhe kingdom. We must therefore be prepared to see ccasional declension of our home trade, as buyers now so situated as to be enabled, in any turn of the tets against them, to act with reserve for a tolelengthened period. Importers, on the other hand, cumbered of their late surplus stocks, are likely to in firm in their demands, and hence the difference een buyer and seller, which has stood in the way days: usiness during the present week, seems likely to be prevailing feature, at intervals, for some time to

DRN.—The supplies of English wheat at market been small, but the imports of Foreign liberal, and course of the markets on the Continent is still in course of the markets on the Continent is still in 1,390 6,230 210 220 ur of shipments to this country, as the decline in 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. 4s. to 5s. 4s. to 5s. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. s has been greater and more progressive there than

es the advices are rather against importations by the carcase. ce, as the deliveries were small, holders firm, and SALTPETRE.—

but at former prices sales were only practicable in re- cutta letters refer to light shipments and rising prices. quantities. The finest Dantzig samples ranged from low Russian, 36s. to 38s. per qr. Flour has sold are reported at 1s. 2d. per gallon. er more readily, especially the better Country marks. ntry households, 33s. to 35s.; seconds, 30s. to 31s.; is doing, but the market is firm. Norfolks, 30s. to 36s.; French, 35s. to 38s. per sack | Cochineal is firmer in value, and a more ready sale. the es firm; its scarcity to command high prices, say per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—Public sales of fair extent have maniSAFFLOWER.—Public sales of fair extent have mani-

and where the quality is good, but otherwise, per cwt.

The are difficult and prices very irregular. Choice is quoted 72s. to 74s.; fine shop samples, 66s. to The increased supplies of barley coming forward redwood have confirmed our previous report, and the some successive markets are telling upon prices, general supplies have been held for 5l. per ton.

The are still radiating downwards, and good useful

GAMBLER has sold in retail quantities at lat ples are purchasable at 1s. 2d. per stone. Peas are cutch bought in at 82s. per cwt. receding in value, partly from the increased imports bough the depression has not been quotably extended. livery; 67s. 6d. for native livery orange; and 76s. for odd old Russian are worth 24s.; Tagaurog, 21s.; dark red button. ce new Irish, 28s. to 29s. per qr. Floating cargoes INDIA-RUBBER has further advanced to 8 become rather firmer in value, the arrivals off the India lump, at which the market closed firm.

8d. per 480lbs. 8842 at 45 11 Barley..... 1248 ,, 86 8 Vheat ......qrs. 1170
Barley....., 450
Aalt ....., 410

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

from the sea of Azof, generally out of condition. The floating trade is without improvement, and 55s. still the price for Black Sea seed, deliverable in the United Kingdom. Stocks are light on the spot, and 59s. to 58s. 6d. obtainable for Bombay, and 57s. for fine Calcutta seed. The gross import this year is 171,400 qrs. against 139,200 qrs. last year. The exports of linseed-oil and linseed

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n the United Kingdom, since the 1st of January. xc eds the produce of the entire importation during the eriod; the present depression in the value of the manufactured articles, can therefore be ascribed only to the large shipments made, or now making in the East India and at Russian ports. Rapeseed is in better demand, and antinental advices are in favour of higher prices, but quo tions are at present unaltered. Oil

POTATOES.—With moderate supplies and in fair demand, prices are steady. Regents, 70s. to 90s.; Shaws, 60s. to 75s.; French, 55 to 65s.; Belgian, 50s. to 60s.

STOCK.—The demand for live stock has been dull throughout the week, and inferior breeds, both of beasts and sheep, have receded about 2d per stone; prime have, on the contrary, been pretty well sustained, Down wethers, in some few cases, making trifling advance. The supplies have been tolerably libera but the proportion of really good useful descriptions has been exceedingly small, and hence the exceptions stability in stability in their value. The following were the numbers and the current quotations on the respective

Sheep. 23,500 Beast. Sheep. Calves. Pigs. 5,686 23,500 157 350 4s. to 4s. 10d. 4s. to 5s. 2d. 3s, 10d. to 4s. 10d. 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Calves. THURSDAY.

Provisions.—The weather has been favourable for At Ancona the wheat crop is reported to have trade in the dead meat markets, and supplies not having secured in superior condition, and would be ready | been heavy, prices have ruled steady, especially for hipment about November; selected Roman could be prime fresh carcases. At Newgate and Leadenhall, beef on board at 46s. 6d. per quarter, 63 lbs., cost and ranged from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; ht. to the United Kingdom. From the United veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per stone,

SALTPETRE.—The stock has sunk to 2720 tons, and a further reduction is anticipated before supplies of any er price of English wheat at Mark Lane has moment can arrive. Holders are consequently very undergone any quotable change, and the few firm, and prices have again advanced. About 5000 to e samples on offer have been readily placed, but 6000 bgs. have changed hands on the spot, at 42s. 6d. ior qualities hang on hand. Fine white brought for 131 to 47s. for fine 1 per cent.; but 5 per cent. has per qr.; good, 47s. to 49s.; good to prime red, 44s. also sold in small lots at 47s, to 48s. For arrival, 100 is.; common, runs 39s. to 40s. per qr. The comtons have sold at 42s.; and subsequently 43s. has been tive scarcity of English rendered holders of Foreign offered and refused for parcels close at hand. The Cal-

SPIRITS.—A moderate business has been done in rum to 56s.; good, 52s. to 53s.; fine old Rostock, 49s. to at late rates. Deliveries are good, but more than French red, 44s. to 45s.; St. Petersburg, 40s. to equalled by the arrivals. Large sales of German spirit

INDIGO.—The overland accounts have merely conas have, at the same time, not varied materially firmed those previously received, and have not, therethose quoted last week; Town made, quoted 43s.; fore, materially affected the position of the market. With households, 36s.; No. Twos, 31s. to 32s.; the quarterly sales approaching, on the 12th, but little

280 lbs.; choice American, 25s. to 26s.; sour, 284 bags have been placed. Honduras silvers, 3s. 8d. s to 23s. Barley of choice malting quality con- to 4s.; Teneriffe, 3s. 10d.; blacks, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.

ogh not quotably lower; grinding samples meet a fested a good demand, and full prices have been paid, esdy sale at 26s. to 27s. per qr. Malt is in steady middling red to good pinky selling at 6l. 10s. to 8l. 10s.

GAMBIER has sold in retail quantities at late rates;

SHELLAC. - The demand has recently been more preign. The arrivals of foreign oats have again been active, and besides a good deal done privately, 61 casks e, and buyers have still the advantage in terms, 100 bags in auction sold readily at 68s. 6d. for European

INDIA-RUBBER has further advanced to 84 for East

at having been of less magnitude; small cargoes of Corron.—The overland advices have induced a more attz have sold at 31s. 6d. per 492lbs., and Ibraila, at confident feeling in some departments of the Manchester trade, and cotton markets of both London and

Liverpool have become firmer in sympathy. The amount of business passing is however limited.

HEMP.—Manilla has advanced 10s. It ion; good roping sold at 28l. to 28l. 10s. The has been less to the last beautiful to the l active, but steady sales of low medium to good made at 16%. 10s. to 21% 5s. per the METALS.—Maps actured articles remain steady in

anufactured have in one or two cases slightly given way. The fluctuations are not however rial. Scotch pig iron, after touching 55s. 6d., closed restorday at 54s. to 54s. 6d., and to-day was quoted the same. The week's shipments were 11,423 tons against 12,418 tons last year. Rails are worth 6l. to 6l. 5s. at the works, and 6l. 15s. in London. There has been some inquiry for English tin, but foreign, although steady in value, is next to nominal. The present 231. 7s. 6d. to 231. 10s. per ton. Copper and lead un-

HIDES.—Public sales of 108,000 East India went without animation, but at about previous quotations Australian, and other imports of salted hides, obtained

LEATHER .- The trade at Leadenhall this week has meen somewhat dull, but prices in all cases steady. The dividends, and this amount, in addition to that Messrs. Streatfeild, Laurance, and Mortimore review as Messrs. Streatiend, Laurance, and Mortimore review as ready in existence, will have to seek for channels cease for a period. At the end of the year we shall follows:—"Since our circular of the 8th ult. the leather a ready in existence, will have to seek for channels trade has assumed rather a quiet appearance. The of secure investment. arrivals of fresh goods have by no means proved exarrivals of fresh goods have by no means proved the season disabilities. This may afford some trifling plies still continue of a very limited character. Although refluction in the minimum rate of discount, in order relief, but it will only be of a temporary character. plies still continue of a very limited character. Although the transactions have been of much less importance than to try what effect that step will have in creating acthose of the previous month, prices generally are well

SILK.—The position of the markets is considered are extending. Public sales are fixed for the 20th inst. The present stock of Bengal is 4343 bales sold, and sold, total 16,914 bales, against 12,577 bales in 1857; of Canton, 1759 bales sold, 2960 bales unsold, total 3819 bales, against 2951 bales; and of Chinese thrown, 940 bales sold, 217 bales unsold, total 1157 bales, against 4176 bales in 1857—giving an aggregate stock of 31,841 bales against 34,455 bales in 1858.

321. on the spot; and 321. for monthly deliveries to March; rape sells in retail quantities at our last quotations; olive offers at late rates freely, but finds few buyers; Ceylon cocoa-nut is in better demand, and 371. 19s. per ton paid in quantity; Cochin is worth 381. 10s. to 411. according to quality; fine Lagos palm brings 401. 10s.; a cargo sold 391. 51., the packages being ather objectionable; fine oils are dull of sale generally; sprm 871.; pale seal 371. 10s.; pale southern 361.; The question that naturally presents itself in pure cod 231.

absence of which there is no disposition to do business, and prices are

TALLOW.—The price as been gradually creeping up during the week. The back of the quantity given of on contract has been taken away from the scale, so that the consumers have been molerate buyers; but there have been very few sellers, as the continued high price 86,757 cks., 1855; 86,182 cks., 1856; 64,864 cks. 1857; 67,431 cks., 1858. We understand the las telegram states 71,000 cks. shipped off, 1633 paid, 168 asked. Town tallow, 52s. 9d.; rough fat, 2s. 9d. melted stuff, 37s.

## MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT.

nother week has passed without any perceptible prove an lange in the comparative stagnation that has for it is many months prevailed in the monetary world. oney flows into the country from all quarters, and little atte emittances from the Continent, America, and offer the ustralia, are expected to continue for some time but then with regularity. The condition of things which the public revails appears to baffle the foresight and calcula- much be tons of the most experienced. No one can point comparation of the most experienced. No one can point comparation of the most experienced. No one can point comparation of the most experienced, and the prevailing feeling invest. We are astonished the railway interested and to be raised by calls, in addition to the 1,500,000L raised and to be raised by calls, in addition to the 1,500,000L of capital lost—that is to rest does not see its position with the public in the prevailing feeling is one of uncertainty and uneasiness. The vast actual time of idle specie, both in the Bank cellars and in private hands, goes on; trade progresses solly, and no staple department offers the immediate prospect of such an expansion as is likely to a sorb advantageously any great portion of the actual time is a small additional demand for money this task, as a small additional demand for money this task, and the prevailing feeling is one of uncertainty and uneasiness. The vast actual time is position with the public in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt some common plan by which competition and addition to the 1,500,000% of capital lost—that is to say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and esciptive in the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt and the true light is the true light. If railway magnates would really adopt and the true light. If railway and the public in the true light. If railway and the true light is the true light. If railway and the railway and the public in the true light. If railway and the railway and the railway and the public in the true light. If railway and the rai

The Bank Directors have continued to maintain their firm and judicious attitude, but it is doubtful

all have three or four millions thrown into the on the subject that is perfectly wonderful. nds of the public in a few days, from the payment

ed lected, it is not improbable that they may have to

We have already pointed out the notorious fact There have been no arrivals of unre-that speculators are waiting to ease unwary holders fined, but 44,000 rls. are off the coast; the value 10s. of capital by diverting it into channels of a doubtful 6d. The large story of spirits is firmly held, and no character. Foreign loans, foreign railways, foreign American offered under 39s. nes, are waiting the favourable moment to be

la nched on the money market. One of these have been very few sellers, as the continued high price at St. Petersburg affords no inductment to import, and the season is now fast drawing to a lose. To-day the market closes quiet on spot, firm for delivery; spot, 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d., all the year 50; January to March, 50s. 6d.; March alone, 51s. The public sales to-day went off with spirit; 1337 cks. sold; Australian beef, 46s. to 50s. 8d.; sheep, 42s. to 48s. 3d. St. Petersburg letters to 20th Sept. o.s. state about 10,000 cks. done at 159, 160, and 400 cks. for next August at 161; Exchange 35, 13-16 to 15-16; that se t of the possible mischief resides. It is by the aid this amount, representing the total external trade of the lax and unfair system of business of the Stock France, 153,200,000% is the value of the united imports August at 161; Exchange 35, 13-16 to 15-16; it a supply estimated 128,000 cks., of which it was supposed 12,000 to 15,000 cks. might be kept over; 32,000 cks regn manufacture have been floated, and so much sery and so one cks. close at hand. Shipment sery and ruin brought home to outsiders from represented a value of 213,120,000% in 1857, was only

the to time. If speculation should again come in orthe ascendant, it will be necessary to keep a strict vatch on the conduct and operations of the Spek By change. But in all such crises, we feel it is hopeles to expect to increase a value of 210,120,000l. In 1847, showing an increase of 119,520,000l. or 128 per cent. in a period of ten years.

An instalment of 15 per cent. on the recent Turkish loan of 3,000,000l. falls due to-day, It is doubtful whether the remaining portion of the loan, 2,000,000l.

perhaps lower, and the saving that this would effect would tell most beneficially on the dividends of shareholders. But we fear such a consumwhether they will be able to resist the pressure that mation is not to be hoped for, especially as the arraying against them very much longer. We shareholders appear to exhibit a degree of apathy

We may here remark that very shortly the large amounts of specie we receive from Australia will not have such regular remittances, as the "diggers" The opinion in the moneyed circles is, that next will not be able to carry on operations owing to

The financial condition of France excites attenti ity among the mercantile trading and moneyed tion in reflecting minds, and we may go further and sustained, and our quotations remain nearly unaltered. in crests. We believe we are not far from the fact add apprehension. The immense speculation in wen we say that difference of opinion as to the cx- which France involved herself a few years ago, and ravourable. zooo bales of the new China shik are expected to be landed about the 11th. The market since pediency of this step exists among the Bank Di- the sudden expansion of trade which she displayed, rectors themselves. The Bank Directors are a the unsound condition of her money-market, the Bengal silk is still in limited request, but the deliveries la ge family—it is hardly to be expected that expense of the Russian war, and the outlay for venty-six men who are mostly concerned in home improvements, are all circumstances which tell ge monetary transactions should all be of strongly against the soundness and stability of her 5603 bales unsold, total 9946 bales, against 4746 bales the same opinion. Up to this time the prudent financial position. Scores of joint-stock schemes in 1857; of China, 13,903 bales sold, 3011 bales unait steady section have contrived to resist suc- and bubbles have already collapsed, and some of the constilly the wish of their more impatient colconders are very properly sustaining punishment le gues for a reduction, but from what we have at the hands of justice—the Crédit Mobilier is believed to be only kept from a crash by immense give way. It must not be disguised that there is a efforts, and other large companies are maintaining their credit with difficulty. Under these circumstances, and for others which we leave out of sight, 32% on the spot; and 32% for monthly deliveries to party is formidable in influence and capital, or, at we should not be astonished if France were to experience the renewed pressure of that crisis from which she partially escaped last year.

The gigantic foreign speculation—the Lombardo-Venetian Railway—is now set affoat in the Stock Exchange, and the market has been "rigged up" to a nominal premium of 4 per cent.

The concessionnaires of the great lines of railway sprm 87l.; pale seal 37l. 10s.; pale southern 36l.;
The question that naturally presents itself is, lowing:—The Credit Bank of Austria, the houses of Rothschild of Paris, London, and Vienna; Messrs. Talabaris Fishery have been successful; but as yet nothing is positively known of the sailing vessels, in the nothing is positively know purchased from the Austrian Government are the folso as to catch the moneyed public; but they have not said one word about the secret profit which they themselves are to net. We have a rooted distrust of foreign concessions, because we know that the speculators who obtain them have only in view their own selfish ends, and that the result is nearly always disastrous to bona fide shareholders. Messrs. Laing and Uzielli are identified with that abortive and ruinous speculation, the Crystal la ge foreign speculations—absorbents of British capital—is just this moment announced. The Stock E change are impatient at the inactivity which exists should advise capitalists to be very cautious in touching

The French Custom-house have just published the real value of the total imports of France in 1857, including the precious metals and the transit trade, was 107,560,000L, and the real value of the exports, including the same, 105,560,000l., making the total value of the imports and exports together 213,120,000% Of

way Company to Wellington Colonial Gonk during the

ters of a milhand, which

Bank of Scotunfortunate 100%. a share, om this date. a payment of total loss of

These item titles are separated from

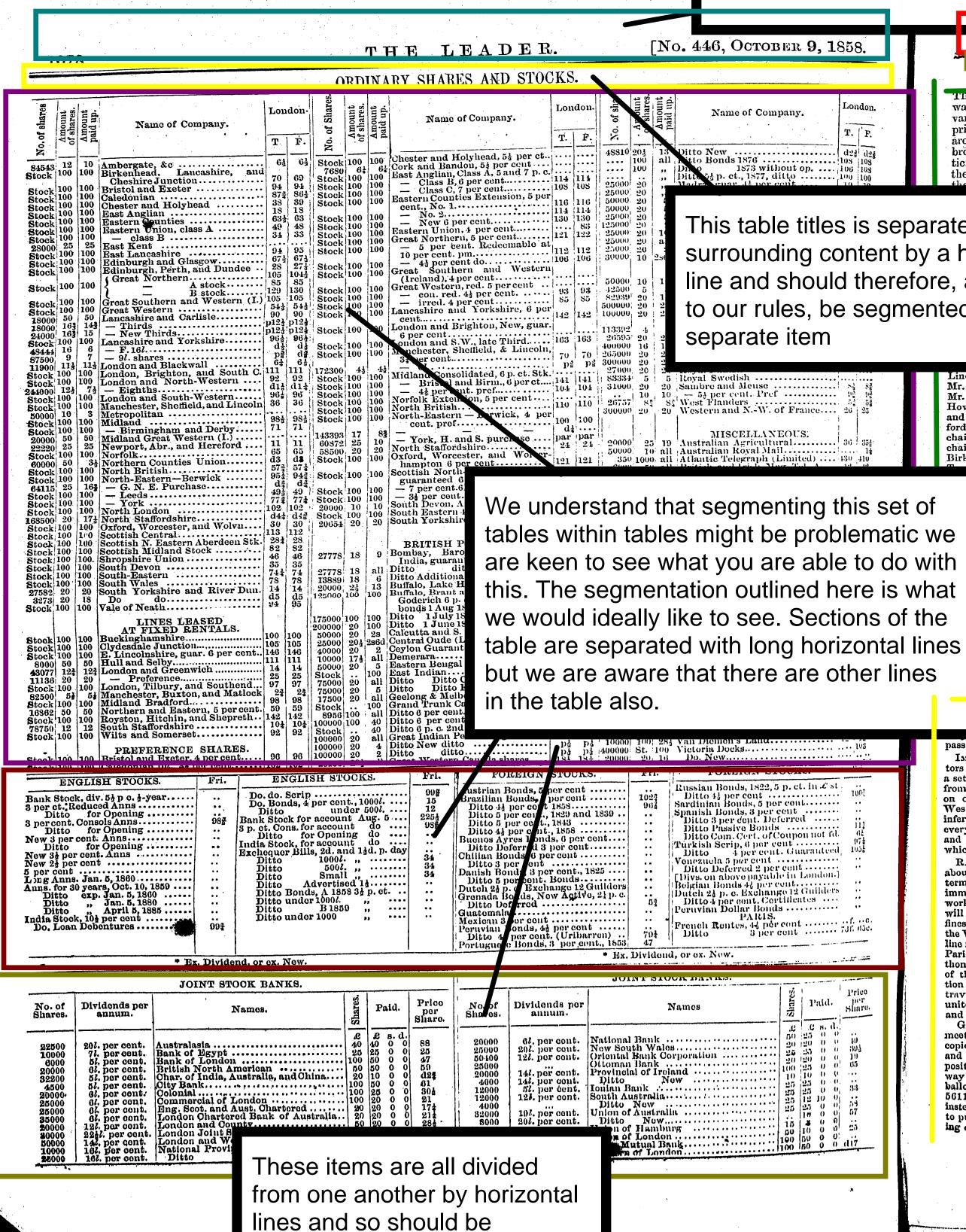
surrounding content by a horizontal

line and should therefore, according

to our rules, be segmented as a

separate item

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



segmented as separate items

No. 446, OCTOBER 9, 1858

way market. One day prices appear likely vance, the next a dulness creeps on the market, an prices recede; none but the old established ho are doing any business; the majority of dealers a brokers are literally standing still. We do not ticipate any decided move until we see the result of the pressure which is about to be brought against

the North Eastern

This table titles is separated from surrounding content by a horizontal line and should therefore, according to our rules, be segmented as a

> North British: Mr. Hodg Mr. Rowbotham. Lancaster and Carl Howard, deputy-chairman; Colonel Macl and South Western: Sir Andrew Orr, ch ford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Stockton and Darlington: Shrewsbury and Hereford: Birkenhead: Mr. Salisbury, M.P., chairman; Mr.

Mr. Petitjean; Mr. Mason. Carlisle and Mr. Irving. West Hartlepool: Mr. R. W. chairman. Warrington and Stockport: Mr. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee: Mr. H. t Carlisle: Mr. Heysham. Edinburgh and

nat it is desirable to give a more permanent or to the present conference of delegates, and association be now formed, to be called the Companies' Association.' nat a committee be now appointed to draw u

viz.:—the Marquis of Chandos, Sir Andrew Thompson, Mr. Beale, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Ir. Leeman, Mr. Watkin. at the first meeting of the association be hel

ilway Clearing House, on Thursday morning November, at half-past 10 o'clock. the thanks of the meeting be given to the

Iarbour Railway, between Conway and Llar ok place on Friday. The first train complete

IMPROVED SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGES.—The direct tors of the South Western line have introduced upon a set of greatly improved second-class carriages, which from their construction, it would be well to see modelle on other railways running from London. The Sout Western second-class carriages have too long been of a inferior and inconvenient kind, but the new ones are i every respect comfortable, roomy, and neatly fitted up and contrast favourably with the wretched boxes i which passengers were pent up previously.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—Among the improvements about to be made in Paris is the construction of a new terminus to the Northern Railway, more suited for the immense traffic carried on there. Several additiona works are to be executed round the new terminus, which will render it the rival of the Strasburg terminus, the finest that has yet been constructed. The Directors of the Western Railway Company are to construct a branch line from Nanterre to Bougival, a favourite resort of the Parisians. A railway from Lyons to the Camp of Sathonay is about to be constructed. The Council-General of the Charente Inférieure has renewed its recommendation for a railway from Nantes to Bordeaux, which shall traverse the Charente Inférieure in its full length and unite Brest with Bayonne, with branches to La Rochelle and Rochefort.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, at which copious reports were presented from the London directors and local manager at Hamilton, relative to the present position and future prospects of this great trunk railway for Canada. After considerable discussion and a ballot, it was resolved by a majority of 6808 votes to 5611, to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum instead of 81 per cent. A vote of 150,000% was passed to put the Detroit and Milwaukie line in efficient working order as a tributary and continuation of the Great

THE LEADER.

Western line, and a vote was also passed by acclamation of undiminished confidence in the English and

n Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1858.

33,325,310 Government debt.. 11,015,100 Other securities ... 3,459,900 Gold coin and bul-

£33,325,310

roprietors' capital 14,553,000 Government secu-

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

OSEPH BLUNT, Austin Friars, money scrivener.

AMUEL LONGDEN, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer.

OHN CARMICHAEL, Liverpool, merchant. TATHANIEL BULLIVANT, Altrincham, Chester, victualle OHN WRIGHT and SAMUEL STRINGER, Longsight, Manchester, woollen cloth merchants and wooller waste dealers.

ALENTINE BUTTERIS, Dartmouth, Devonshire, book

. COCHRANCE, Glasgow, grocer and spirit merchant. Young, Inverness, shipowner.

BANKRUPTS.

OHN PRINCE GOODHEW, Leadenhall-market, butcher. RANCIS PARRY M'CARTHY, Beech-street, Barbican,

HARLES MOODY, Derby, builder. EORGE HUNT BARNSDALE, Millfield, near Peter-

AMES GRANGER, Birmingham, stationer. EORGE JENNINGS, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire,

HOMAS SHARP, Kirton Fen, Lincolnshire, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. uncan M'Alpine, Glasgow, accountant.

JOHN GEORGE WATT, Edinburgh, commission merchant.

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ony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

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the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon nankind; for during the first twenty years of the present entury to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a phance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is of ully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from present in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims are appeared to many the most interest of the process. is as one of the most important discoveries of the present

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