

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—Dr. Fox.

MR SIDNEY HERBERT ON NEWSPAPER WRITING.

In teaching the good people of Warminster what to think of newspapers, Mr Sidney Herbert shows that he himself has much to learn on the subject he discusses. He objects to anonymous writing that it puts on a par in point of weight and authority the most exact and the most inexact. But readers are not so dull as not soon to discover the degree of reliance to be placed on papers, and the anonymous editor or contributor who brings upon his paper the discredit of inexactness is likely to have his place quickly filled by some one who can more ably acquit himself of his duties, and better consult the interests of the property. All newspapers must commit mistakes occasionally, but a paper that got a character for error by the recklessness of its statements would soon find its way to bankruptcy. Tell me your man, says Mr Sidney Herbert, and I shall know what to think of your facts. But the facts and the arguments are best judged of irrespectively of the man. The most accurate writer will have his occasional slips, lapses into error. And, on the other hand, one of less exact habits will sometimes be mathematically exact. To pin implicit faith on the one and prejudice against the other is to run a chance of error. It is analogous to the law's exclusion of certain evidences, the better system being to hear all, and give them as much or as little weight as they intrinsically deserve.

The next startling proposition of Mr Sidney Herbert is that an anonymous writer knows he cannot be answered, or that an occasional reply confuting his statements does not subject him to the humiliation of being proved wrong. We assert that no writer in a newspaper of any repute ever puts pen to paper without feeling that he has to guard both against fair and unfair objections. There are always rival prints on the look out for any errors that may lower the character of the journal. But the discredit does not fasten on the name, says Mr Herbert. Not before the curtain certainly, but it does behind the curtain. Any discredit which an anonymous writer brings on the journal on which he is employed is carried directly to his personal account by the proprietors and conductors of the paper. He is looked upon as a bad workman, and loses his engagement if he does not succeed in redeeming his fault by better services. We do not believe it possible to increase the anxiety of writers to maintain the characters of the papers in which they are engaged, to effect which object they must most carefully avoid all the faults which Mr Herbert ascribes to anonymous writing. Anything like habitual recklessness would soon bring a newspaper writer's career to a disgraceful end.

There is some inconsistency in Mr Herbert's reasoning. He argues that if it were not for the anonymous, more care and caution would be exercised in newspaper writing, and if that were true, the improvement would be undeniable. But in the next breath he says:

There are some things which people would not bring forward except anonymously, and I have no doubt that in a few cases the public morals gain from anonymous writing; but taking the balance of the two sides of the question, I don't say that our newspaper writing could be improved, for it could not; but the weight and influence of the newspapers would be increased if anonymous writing were diminished where it is for the public good that it should be diminished.

The last proposition is surely a *petitio principii* unworthy of Mr Herbert. He has yet to show where it is for the public good that anonymous writing should be diminished. Would he refuse the shield to all questionings of the uses of power and impugnments of public conduct? Would he kindly concede anonymous writing upon the conditions of Figaro's liberty of the press, that is to say, an abstinence from all criticism on authority, religion, politics, or morals, persons in office, or tenacious of anything whatever?

But, proceeds Mr Herbert,

Then, again, there is something in the English character that dislikes secrecy. Men are ashamed to a certain extent of writing anonymously, and if they do so they conceal it. I have known many gentlemen take a leading part in public writing, but I have always found them unwilling to admit or to be known as writers of such and such articles. They don't like the impression which would be produced if they were known as anonymous writers.

This is really saying no more than that anonymous writing is anonymous. For the same reason that induces a man to write anonymously restrains him from avowing what he has done. The propensity to blabbing must be very strong in a man to move him to refer to what he had seen occasion to write without a signature. The less a man talks about what he does in the press the better, not that he has

any reason to be ashamed, but because there is a silly vanity, or an appearance of boastfulness in such references. Professional writers are not less chary of allusions to what they have done than members of Parliament, and simply as a point of good taste.

"There is something in the English character that dislikes secrecy," affirms Mr Herbert. This is a very favourite proposition, but what truth is there in it? Is there on the face of the earth a more reserved people? Do not the English delight in withdrawal from publicity? Is not our much-prized privacy the secrecy of our homes? Are we not reproached by all other nations for being so unwrapped, and for locking up whatever may be in us? Are we not notoriously the most uncommunicative people under the sun, and does not disclosure stand almost next to exposure in common estimation? Does not the Englishman shrink from publicity about as much as the Frenchman courts it? There are thousands amongst us to whom it is a matter of annoyance and actual pain for their names to get into the papers, though not in connexion with any censurable conduct. The truth is, that we have our likings and dislikes for both publicity and secrecy, according to circumstances. Mr Sidney Herbert himself does not dislike secrecy in his correspondence. He does not abhor and abjure sealing-wax. He does not send his notes open to the Post-office, whether he cares or not whether all the world see the contents. Nor does the national dislike of secrecy dispose our people to open their bosoms in the confessional. Charity, too, has its most graceful connexion with secrecy, and we have never heard the one hand reproached for not revealing its good deeds to the other. In the too familiar instance of the Income-tax it is certainly not the principle of secrecy in the working that makes the tax odious, and when that principle of secrecy was recently violated by the sale of a great heap of returns as waste paper, the parties concerned were not in the least reconciled to the obnoxious impost by the publicity given to their affairs.

The question of anonymous writing is a pretty exact parallel to that of the ballot. It withdraws the writer from the influences that might distort his views, and unwelcome truths so presented are not so offensive, not so productive of angry feelings as when they are urged by a known person. The fire-eater in the Irish Parliament, interrupted by some coughing, said, "I should like to see the hon. gentleman who would identify himself with that cough." For the peace of the House the cough remained anonymous. Compare the feeling of the Protectionists during the free-trade agitation towards Cobden and Bright, with that towards the press holding precisely the same arguments. How personal was the rancour in the one case, how slight the displeasure in the other against the anonymous writers. Is there no gain to peace and good-will in a diminution at least of the heat of the resentments in a great controversy involving immense national interests on the one side and class interests on the other?

Mr Herbert relates a story of Canning discriminating the degrees of weight to be attached to two despatches, equally well written, by the aid of his knowledge of the comparative truthfulness of the writers; the moral being that the same test is wanted for distinguishing between contributors. But what can it signify whether the critical and controversial articles for which Mr Herbert gives them credit, be or be not authenticated by a signature. Need we remind him that argument, like a bolt from a crossbow, flies with equal force though shot by a child. With regard to correspondents, ninety-nine out of a hundred are unknown to fame, and their names would convey no impression, bad, good, or indifferent, to the majority of readers. Those whose names are familiar are only technically anonymous; and Mr Herbert's proposed law would make no practical alteration as regards them. The editors and leading writers of most of our leading journals are known sufficiently to make them responsible in reputation, if not in purse or person; and with all due deference to Mr Herbert, we conceive that the character of any given newspaper affords a better test for appreciating the authority of its statements than a host of necessarily obscure names. We further beg leave to remind him that the strongest things are commonly written by gentlemen who are anxious for notoriety, prone to pugnacity, and eager to append their names. Cobbett is one striking example, and several will occur to any one who has studied the history, or ascertained the actual state, of journalism. When a writer comes forward in his individual capacity, he may claim a right to use what language he pleases; but widely different is the position of the penman who, writing in the columns of a newspaper, is expressing the opinions of his party, and has other reputations besides his own in his keeping. No check or influence is more powerful than that which a man's own peculiar circle consciously or unconsciously applies and exercises. The world at large may not know him to be the author of any indiscreet or erroneous article, but the fact is known to his own set, i.e., to the very persons whose censure or ridicule is most formidable to him.

MR GLADSTONE'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands certainly brings him within an easy step of Lord Derby's Cabinet. When he has done all he can do in the intractable Seven Isles, it will be but natural that he should join the Government by which he has been employed. Meanwhile he will be very conveniently out of the way while the existence of the Ministry may be in some jeopardy. If it lives till Mr Gladstone's return, it is likely to survive over the session, or even to complete the triennial period which is the average duration of Administrations subjected to the rough wear and tear of Parliament. If, on the other hand, the Government falls, it will leave Mr Gladstone uncommitted, and free to join any new combination. If it stands its ground, there will be sure footing for Mr Gladstone upon his return home from Corfu. And there are other conveniences. Two financiers like Mr D'Israeli and Mr Gladstone cannot be like the two Kings of Brentford, amicably smelling at the same nose-gay. It is true that Mr Gladstone gave Mr D'Israeli a helping hand on the last occasion, but in doing so he fell foul of Sir G. C. Lewis, so that he was able to satisfy his critical propensity, and disagree with somebody; but it is to the highest degree improbable that he would be content with another budget of Mr D'Israeli's, or indeed of any other mortal financier. Upon the Reform question, too, Mr Gladstone might be much in the way. He is as likely as not to come out extremely Radical on that question. He is reported, indeed, to have been the most radically disposed of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet when Reform was under consideration. For every reason, then, it is safest and best both for Mr Gladstone himself and the Ministry that he should be absent till the fortunes of the Government are more settled and certain.

If a special mission for the Ionian Isles be necessary, not a word of objection can be uttered against the choice of Mr Gladstone. His exertions in the cause of humanity outraged in Naples will never be forgotten, and mark him out for a man whose love of justice can always be depended on. Still there seems to be a disproportion between the gap which the absence of a statesman of Mr Gladstone's magnitude will make in Parliament, and the occasion for employing him in settling the petty troubles of the Ionian Isles. People cannot but think that a smaller man would have sufficed for the mission if other considerations had not entered into both the offer and the acceptance of the appointment. The present Lord High Commissioner, whom Mr Gladstone is not to supersede, but to reinforce in quality of Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, is one Sir John Young, of whom no one knows anything except that he was Irish Secretary under the late Government, but why he was Irish Secretary is a question that must for ever remain unanswered. Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office laid down the rule that the Governorships of the first rank should be the reward of men who had shown their efficiency in secondary appointments, thus ensuring a career to the deserving; and in beautiful consistency with this principle Sir J. Young was appointed to the Lord High Commissioner'ship of the Ionian Isles, passing direct, and at a great vault, from the Irish Office in Whitehall to the palace at Corfu. The appointment is the very best in the service, the most lucrative, honourable, and in every way desirable. We may be told it is not colonial, but that is a mere quibble. Sir H. Ward, who had it before by a leap from the Admiralty, passed from it to the Colonial Government of Ceylon. We advert to these things because it is quite conceivable that a Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary is wanted to settle the troubles of the Ionian Isles, because a Lord High Commissioner so very ordinary as Sir J. Young has been placed in an office beyond his strength.

WHAT IS NOT UNBECOMING OF AN OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN.

Ensign Scott was last June tried by a Court-martial at Portsmouth—firstly, for having, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, quitted his barracks without leave when on the sick list; secondly, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and military discipline in having, in company with another officer, entered the quarters of Ensign Pigott, upset his furniture and utensils, and otherwise disarranged his room, and caused his bed to take fire; thirdly, in having been drunk and disorderly in the George Hotel, and then and there otherwise misconducted himself. The finding of the Court upon these charges was as follows:

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Ensign John James Scott, 47th Regiment, is guilty of the first charge.

With regard to the second charge, first instance—that he, the prisoner, Ensign John James Scott, 47th Regiment, is guilty, with the exception of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and the words, "and caused the bedding to take fire," of which it acquits him.

With regard to the second charge, second instance—that he, the

prisoner, Ensign John James Scott, 47th Regiment, is guilty with the exception of the words "and disorderly," of which it acquits him.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and of so much of the second charge as is above specified, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does now sentence him, the prisoner, Ensign John James Scott, 47th Regiment, to be severely reprimanded; and further, to be placed at the bottom of his regimental rank, and his name to appear immediately below Ensign George V. Boyd.

The Commander-in-Chief has not permitted this most extraordinary judgment to pass without protest, and administers a corrective in these most just remarks:

His Royal Highness cannot allow the officers of the army to be led astray by a tacit acquiescence in such erroneous opinions as appear to have been entertained by the members of this court-martial.

He had hoped that since the publication of the orders by the late Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the disgraceful habit of practical jokes had been entirely discontinued.

Those orders were personally delivered to, and acknowledged by, Ensign Scott, on his first appointment to a commission; his disobedience thereto was, therefore, unbecoming the character of an officer; and to conspire with another for the personal annoyance of a brother officer by entering his room uninvited, to upset his furniture and utensils, and otherwise disarrange his room, can be designated by no other term than ungentlemanlike; neither, in the opinion of His Royal Highness, can it be otherwise than disorderly in an officer to be drunk in an hotel, and then and there otherwise to misconduct himself.

His Royal Highness considers such conduct to be fitly described by the language of the charge, and he, therefore, recommends court-martial to check, by adequate punishment, practices which a perseverance in cannot fail to affect the character of the officers of the army as gentlemen.

But what is to be thought of the members of the Court-martial, who found nothing ungentlemanly or unbecoming the character of an officer in the mischievous pranks of a riotous schoolboy, and nothing disorderly in drunkenness in a public hotel? Really, the judges who could coolly and deliberately pronounce this conduct not unbecoming or disorderly are worse than the actor who may plead the extenuating circumstances of the indiscretion of youth, and the madness of wine. If the Court-martial had sat after dinner, some sympathy between the judges and the prisoner might account for the finding; but as such was not the case; and the Court sat when its members were in possession of their cool reason, to whatever extent they possess the faculty, the verdict is unaccountable. Of course the Horse Guards will know what to think of these gentlemen, and their ideas of what is becoming or not unbecoming. They have put beyond doubt their qualifications for command.

We wish we could express as much satisfaction at the Commander-in-Chief's treatment of the finding of the Court of Inquiry upon the Sheerness riots, as we heartily do at his strictures on the Portsmouth Court. In the Sheerness case he observes, that the North Cork Rifles were not the original aggressors, but whether that is the fact or not, what was their conduct after the commencement of the quarrel, and is it or is it not true, that the pickets of the regiment aided and abetted in the riot, instead of enforcing discipline, as was their duty?

SLEEPING LAWS.

The Irish saints, not to be outdone by the Scotch saints, are exerting themselves to make the Sunday a day of unrest and enforce its bitter observance. Portarlinton leads the way in the course of perverse piety. A few Sundays since, while the herds of Mr Cogan (one of the members for Kildare) and a Mr Finemore, were driving some cattle bought at the fair of Ballinasloe homewards to the county of Wicklow, they were seized by order of Mr Des Veaux, a devout magistrate, under a warrant founded on a musty statute of William, not the Fourth, but him of glorious and immortal memory. The constable, it appears, who made the arrests, yielded to the remonstrances of the herds so far as not to detain the cattle; other men were hired to take them in charge (it being lawful, it seems, in Ireland, to break the Sabbath by proxy), and the delinquents were kept in durance to appear before the Judaizing justice. Mr Cogan, of course, lost no time in bringing a case, so compounded of absurdity and oppression, under the notice of the Irish Government. We published last week his sensible and temperate letter to Lord Naas, in which, after telling the story of the persecution he had suffered, he made the following excellent remarks:

The statute is the 7th William III, c. 17, which is well nigh obsolete—impossible to be carried out in all its provisions—and which seems to be considered so absurd and contrary to public policy, as applied to cases like the present, that it is never so enforced by any magistrates in either the metropolis or throughout the country (as far as I can learn, and I have communicated with several of the most extensive experience), save by some justices of "absolute wisdom" in Portarlinton, who have already distinguished themselves in similar cases.

In the present case, in addition, I believe the conduct of the constable was quite illegal throughout, as the driving home cattle from a distant fair is a work of necessity, and never intended, in my opinion, to be included in sec. 2 of the act.

From the view which I have no doubt your lordship will entertain of the matter, I feel that it is unnecessary to state at any length the great public inconvenience which must arise were this act generally enforced in this spirit. It suffices to say it would render it illegal for any man to follow his "usual avocation" on the Lord's Day, and that the running of railway trains, or any public vehicles, "save hackney carriages in or about Dublin," which are specially excepted, subjects one to its penalties, if interpreted in this manner by every over-zealous head-constable or injudicious magistrate.

To illustrate further the spirit of the statute, I would beg to direct your lordship's attention to one of its sections, which enacts that any traveller who is robbed on a Sunday cannot recover against the "hundred," or take any action against any person whatever for the robbery.

I regret that in the present case the zeal of the magistrate got the better of his consistency, as, by issuing a summons on the Lord's

Day against these drivers for a violation of the 7th of William III, c. 17, he has himself violated one of the sections of the same statute.

Nothing can better exhibit the barbarous spirit in which such a law as this was conceived than the provision as to Sunday robberies. Robbing on "the Lord's Day" is the only occupation protected by the statute, an enactment in perfect accordance with the whole tenor of Williamite legislation in Ireland; the era of the Revolution having been signalled there by some of the cruellest laws that ever afflicted a nation or disgraced a conquest. The worst of these statutes have, we believe, expired, or been repealed, but it now appears that some of them only sleep, to be roused into malignant activity at the will and pleasure of every pious policeman or pharisee in the commission of the peace. Let us quote upon this point, for it is most apposite, what Bentham has said with such truth and force upon the subject of "sleeping laws."

"Of the condition of him whose curse it is to live under such laws, what is to be said? It is neither more nor less than slavery. Such it is in the very strictest language, and according to the exactest definition. Law, the only power that gives security to others, is the very thing that takes it away from him. His destiny is to live his life long with a halter about his neck, and his safety depends upon his never meeting a man whom wantonness or malice can have induced to pull at it. Between the tyranny of sleeping laws and the tyranny of lawless monarchy there is this difference; the latter is the tyranny of one, the other is the tyranny of millions. In the one case the slave has but one master, in the other he has as many masters as there are individuals in the party by whom the tyranny has been set up."

How applicable this is to the case of oppression before us it would be superfluous to point out. Mr Cogan, for instance, has as many masters as there are magistrates like Mr Des Veaux, or constables like Timothy Bridge, in Ireland. And it is plain, from the answer of Lord Naas, that the victims of persecution under the awakened statute have little protection to look for from the Government. The Chief Secretary writes as follows:

Dublin Castle, Oct. 26, 1858.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 15th inst., respecting the seizure of your cattle at Portarlinton, I beg to acquaint you that I concur in many of the observations contained in your communication as to the inconvenience that may be sustained by too rigid an enforcement of the statute of William III; but I cannot think that it can be considered as obsolete. The matter is one more for the consideration of parliament than for that of the executive government. If the statute is considered unsuitable to the wants or circumstances of society as it now exists, that would be a good reason for urging its repeal, but not for the executive assuming to itself the power of dispensing with its provisions.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NAAS.

Here is not a syllable of condemnation of the barbarous law to which Mr Cogan, having personally experienced its oppressiveness, directed the attention of the Castle. Lord Naas chooses the mildest word in the dictionary to describe its operation; he does not even regret that Mr Cogan (a Catholic gentleman, be it remarked) has been "inconvenienced;" and the expression "too rigid observance" obviously implies the opinion that there is a degree of rigour to which the Secretary approves of the vexatious law being carried out; though how it could be enforced at all, especially in a Roman Catholic country, without the grossest intolerance, passes our limited understanding. Lord Naas, indeed, does not consider the statute "obsolete," a hint which will not be lost upon the Sabbatarianism of Ireland, which will not be slow to shelter itself under the authority of her Majesty's Government against the reproach of ransacking our legal antiquities for new instruments of social persecution. Lord Naas cannot, of course, repeal an act of Parliament, no matter how bigoted and mischievous; but that was not what he was asked to do; Mr Cogan simply required him to direct the functionaries under his control to be quiet in future, and let the laws of William the Third rest also. To refuse this was nothing less than monstrous, and coupled with the "if" that follows—"if the statute (such a statute!) is considered unsuitable, &c.," will justify the Irish public in holding the authorities at the Castle no less guilty than those at Portarlinton of this vexatious and scandalous revival. It will be said of Lord Naas, and if he perseveres in his wrong view of this matter, said with justice—

This new Governor

Awakes me all th'unrolled penalties
Which have, like unscoured armour, hung by the wall
So long that nineteen zodiacs have gone round,
And none of them been worn; and for a name
Now puts the drowsy and neglected act
Freshly on me.

The act of 1695 is not the only drowsy statute in the dormitory, as Mr Cogan aptly reminds us—

I have just come across an act of parliament which, as well as the 7th Wm. III, is unrepealed, and still in force. I commend it to the attention of Head Constable Timothy Bridge and Mr Des Veaux. Although I fear it will meet with determined opposition, and create some consternation among the ladies, still many who believe that the present extravagant fashions in dress should be restrained by the enactment of sumptuary laws, may consider that it might be found more useful to enforce some of its provisions than to persevere in this cattle crusade. The statute to which I refer them is the 28th Henry VIII, c. 15, which enacts that no person within this land shall be shorn above the ears, or have or use any hair growing on their lip, called or named a "crommel," or use or wear in any of their shirts or smocks above seven yards of cloth; and that no woman use or wear any kirtle or coat tucked up or embroidered or garnished with silk after the Irish fashion. If any person shall use or wear, &c., then any person so offending shall forfeit the thing so used or worn, and it shall be lawful to any of the King's true subjects to seize the same, and the offender shall forfeit such penalties as are hereafter mentioned. 7th William III, e. 4, directs the above act to be strictly observed, and judges to give it in charge. Although the

judges have neglected this duty, no doubt the constabulary will now discharge theirs.

We can easily imagine what a flame Lord Naas would kindle were he to undertake or sanction a crusade against crinoline, under the provisions of the act of Henry; but he is treading ground quite as dangerous in giving the least encouragement to the introduction into Ireland of the Scottish ideas of Sabbath-keeping. The Irish, being Roman Catholics, will persist in observing Sunday in their own way (which is not one of their departures from the usages of primitive Christianity), and if unwisely provoked, they would make short work with any set of men who should be rash enough to force puritanical observances upon them by invoking the law and calling in the constable.

JUDICIAL BEHAVIOUR.

In selecting a man to fill a judicial situation, if our choice lay between one who was an excellent lawyer, without the power of self-control, and another whose chief recommendation was common sense, united, as it generally is, to good temper, we should unhesitatingly prefer the latter. A good understanding often goes far to supply the place of legal knowledge; but the best lawyer that ever sat on a bench is sure to make a bad judge if he happen to labour under the infirmity of which the public has lately had such a painful example in the Court of Bankruptcy. The report in the *Times* of a case entitled "*in re Saunders*," before Commissioner Fane, commences with the remark that the proceedings were "only noticeable from the ebullitions of feeling to which they gave rise," and ends with the statement that "the abrupt manner in which the court broke up left it a matter of doubt whether the bankrupt had passed his examination or not." We do not profess, of course, to have anything like a clear notion of a case which was so conducted as to leave on the minds of those who were actually present only the impression of a squabble. After reading the report we are precisely in the situation of a person who, passing through Billingsgate, happens to assist at a scene between the fish-wives, from which he retires with his ears filled with discordant sounds and vixenish speeches, but with the faintest possible conception of the history and cause of the fray. Let us, however, hasten to say that in the Bankruptcy Court, on the occasion in question, his Honour seems to have had a monopoly of the incivilities; the bar was no match for the bench; and indeed Mr Sargood, the counsel engaged, deserves not a little credit for commanding his tongue as well as he did, under the provocations he received. We are sorry to have such specimens as the following to lay before our readers of the temper and manners of an administrator of public justice:

Mr Sargood.—I now put in a copy of the bill of sale. Will you take a note of what I am reading?

The Commissioner.—Why, you say you are going to put in evidence.

Mr Sargood.—Then I hand it to your Honour.

The Commissioner.—I don't want it.

Mr Sargood.—Do you wish to hear the contents, or to take a note of them?

The Commissioner.—No.

Some other evidence having been given, Mr Sargood asked the Court if it would be convenient to take the bankrupt's last answer.

The Commissioner.—I am not to be dictated to as to what I am to do; of what I choose I will take a note.

Mr Sargood.—I was asking it as a favour, Sir.

The Commissioner.—I shan't do it.

Mr Commissioner Fane was not in a mood to do anything; he would neither take down the evidence, nor listen to the evidence, nor read the evidence after being taken down by the solicitor; nor would he fix a day for the re-hearing of the case.

Mr Sargood.—If the Court will not listen to the evidence, I will continue the examination of the bankrupt, and my client will take down the evidence. The Court can afterwards read it.

The Commissioner.—You can go into another court to do that.

Mr Sargood.—Will the Court, then, appoint a day for the renewed hearing of the case? Any time you may be pleased to fix will be satisfactory.

The Commissioner.—It is no part of my duty to fix it.

Mr Sargood.—It is your duty.

The Commissioner.—Then, I shan't do it. (To Mr Hilleary).—Now, go on.

Whether it was Mr Fane's duty or not to do what he was asked to do, it was his duty to decline doing it in another fashion. The rude refusal could not fail to impress the by-standers with the idea that the decision was purely influenced by spleen; so that the character of justice suffered, whether positive injustice was done or not in the particular instance.

The case then goes on again in a comparative lull for a few minutes, the Commissioner paying no attention to the examination of the witnesses, that being no part of the judge's duty, according to the novel view of it taken by Mr Fane. The Solicitor for the Bankruptcy is forced to come to the aid of his brow-beaten counsel.

Mr Burkitt (addressing the Court) said,—Shall I take the evidence down, Sir, or will you?

The Commissioner.—It is the duty of the solicitor to take it.

Mr Burkitt.—I hope I know my duty; but will you, Sir, be kind enough to answer my question? The evidence being given is very important, and surely we are entitled to have it taken down. Lord Campbell never refuses when requested to take the evidence of a witness.

Mr Sargood (to Mr Burkitt).—I am much obliged to you for relieving me; I shall not ask it again after being told "I shan't" publicly. I cannot repeat the question myself.

After some further evidence, an answer was given by the bankrupt.

Mr Burkitt.—Will your Honour be kind enough to take that down?

The Commissioner.—It would be better if you would do your own duty, and not interfere with mine. You know perfectly well that it is the duty of the solicitor to the bankrupt to take down the evidence given by a witness.

Mr Burkitt.—Then, if I do so, will your Honour sign my note?

The Commissioner.—If you do not conduct yourself with decency and propriety, I shall not stay here.

Either this case has been most outrageously misreported (and we have read the reports of both the *Times* and *Daily News*), or Mr Fane was little entitled to lecture on "decency and propriety." The Commissioner calls for his hat while counsel is speaking to evidence.

The Commissioner inquired for his hat, and asked Mr Sargood whether he proposed to further examine the bankrupt.

Mr Sargood.—I am addressing you, Sir, on the evidence.

The Commissioner.—I do not care (putting on his hat).

Mr Sargood.—Well, really this surpasses everything.

The Commissioner (to the bankrupt).—Are you willing to sign these papers, and adopt them as a full and true account of your estate and effects?

The Bankrupt.—I am.

The Commissioner.—Then you may do so.

Mr Sargood.—But really, Sir, I was about to call your attention to the fact that this man having assigned the whole of his property on the 21st of June, there is not a syllable in his balance-sheet referring to that assignment.

The Commissioner.—That is nothing to me.

Mr Sargood.—Then, do you adjourn the sitting?

The Commissioner.—I cannot. You must go to another commissioner. His Honour then retired, and in doing so said he would appoint a day when he came back from his vacation.

That all this was said and done in a state of mind unbecoming of the administration of justice is established by the fact that the Commissioner in the space of ten minutes returned to court and reversed his own decision, not even then being composed enough to reverse it in good English. This we learn from the letter of the Solicitor for the Assignees, published in the *Daily News* of Tuesday. Mr Burkitt says:

In this matter it is not at all surprising that your reporter could not, amid the confusion which prevailed on Saturday last on Mr Commissioner Fane's abrupt departure from the court, ascertain his real decision.

About ten minutes after Mr Sargood had left, his honour returned into court and signed the following memorandum, viz.:

"Upon the said bankrupt being examined, it appeared to me that the bankrupt was not prepared to sign his accounts, whereupon I did adjourn the last examination of the said bankrupt until the 24th of December next, at half-past eleven o'clock.

"B. G. C. FANE, Commissioner."

And in reference to the dispute as to whose duty it was to take down the evidence, Mr Burkitt states that "on a former examination under the same bankruptcy, when the solicitor to the petitioning creditor did take the evidence of the bankrupt's son-in-law, Mr Commissioner Fane declined to recognise or sign it, and himself directed Mr Sargood, in examining witnesses (as the learned counsel reminded him), to follow his pen."

Since the above remarks were written, we have seen Mr Fane's letter in the *Daily News* of yesterday, defending himself against the observations of that journal. The letter does not appear to us to excuse the behaviour of the commissioner, whose emotions of pity for the bankrupt, however justified by his age and misfortunes, ought not to have shown themselves in rude treatment of the other party, or their advocates. The "tone of insult" attributed to Mr Sargood and his solicitor does not appear in the reports; nor do we think the charge of quitting the bench abruptly is answered by stating that the commissioner sat until four o'clock, while on the other hand it is confirmed by his return to court, after an interval, for the purpose of doing what he had before refused to do.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.

In another place will be found the explanation which Lord Derby's Government has given, in the columns of the *Morning Herald*, of the part it has played in the quarrel between our old and our new allies, Portugal and France. We can perfectly understand the preference of the weaker power for almost any solution of the question rather than a violent one, in which she would have been sure to suffer, no matter which side fortune favoured. It is plain, however, that Portugal, in consequence of the way in which the affair of the Charles-et-Georges has terminated, stands equitably discharged of her obligations as a member of the league of Christian powers to suppress the abominable slave trade. Here, then, is a distinct blow to the cause of humanity, dealt by imperial France, the nation whose glory it was, in days gone by, to flame in the front of liberty and civilisation. The propagandist of freedom has become the propagandist of slavery, and the only excuse to be made for her seems to be, that having altogether changed her views of human welfare and dignity, she still continues faithful to the principle of forcing upon her neighbours the blessings which she enjoys herself. The constancy of France is precisely that of Henry in Prior's lay—

My active heart still keeps its pristine flame,
The object altered, the desire the same.

No Frenchmen now run the slightest risk of meeting the tragic fate of their countryman in the republican times,

Who translated the plan
Of Paine's *Rights of Man*,

for the edification of the citizens of Tunis. The modern parallel, as far as it went, for the misfortune of hapless Jean Bon St André, was the conviction of M. Rouxel at Mozambique; but the captain was rescued, while the consul was not, proving that Slavery has a more passionate lover in the present French Government than ever Liberty had, even when she was the Venus of the Mountain. It is satisfac-

tory to find that no attempt is made on the part of Lord Malmesbury to justify, morally or politically, the dealings of the Emperor in this matter. It is only surmised that France may have had the law on her side, but if this had been so, it is only the more difficult to understand why she should have refused to await the legal arbitration of the dispute in the superior courts of Liebon. The most violent are wont to prefer the attainment of their ends by peaceful means, reserving the suspicious and unpopular display of force for the cases where reason and justice fail them. And France, it appears, has secured the legal advantage referred to by the simple contrivance of placing an officer called "a delegate" on board of each ship engaged in her African commerce. These delegates, it appears, are mere petty clerks of the French marine, with salaries of forty or fifty pounds per annum, so that it costs the merest trifle to invest a slaver with the character of a French man-of-war, and exempt her from the hazards of a privateer engaged in the same respectable occupation.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE REFORM.

Most of our readers are aware that the constitution of the University of Cambridge has recently undergone very considerable alteration: the power virtually exercised by the Masters of Colleges having been transferred to a Council elected by resident Masters of Arts. The reform was loudly called for, and has been, we believe, perfectly successful. It remained to reform the constitutions of the separate colleges.

The machinery employed for this purpose, as in the case of the University Reform, is a Royal Commission: but instead of proceeding in the same spirit with which the University Reform was conducted, the Commissioners appear to have considered that it was their business not merely to remove acknowledged defects, but to destroy at their pleasure the old institutions of the colleges, in order to construct something entirely new.

Now we cannot but consider this an ill-advised proceeding. Take the case of Trinity College, one of the two on which the Commissioners have commenced operations. It has maintained for many years the reputation of being one of the best conducted institutions of the kingdom. To say nothing of the great names by which it was adorned in the last century, there are abundant witnesses in the present to its efficiency in stimulating talent and advancing merit. Airy, Macaulay, Sedgwick, and a host of other distinguished men would probably be found ready to acknowledge that they are what they are mainly through the influence of this great establishment. We need not, indeed, go beyond the names of the Commissioners themselves for no mean evidence of its success. Trinity has been in fact the College to which reformers pointed as a model. It was distinguished by perfect fairness in the distribution of its rewards, and by its fellowships being open to all its undergraduates, without those preferences as to particular counties which greatly interfered with the usefulness of other foundations. This system has supplied the College with a highly educated and intelligent body of Fellows. Such men as Whewell and Peacock, Thirlwall and Hare, have been amongst its tutors, and the most promising students still seek a College where the best instruction can be obtained and merit is sure of its reward.

As far as we are aware, no serious complaint has ever been raised against the rules laid down by the College statutes with respect to the election of Fellows. A sufficient supply of eligible candidates to fill up the vacancies (on an average about four or five annually) has hitherto been found among the scholars, who in their turn had been selected by open competition from all the undergraduates of the College. Hence a Fellow of Trinity is not merely the most distinguished in the competitive examinations, but has had the benefit of a Trinity education. He is, in fact, before his election, already a member of the Society, and prepared by his previous associations to form a homogeneous portion of the governing body.

The Commissioners, however, are not content to leave alone what is not merely good but even excellent. They do not pretend that the present mode of election is open to any charge of abuse; but they say, give up your system, which has been found to work so well, and we will devise one which shall be yet more admirable. Hitherto you have selected your Fellows from the four hundred students who are educated within the walls of the College. We will compel you to take them from the whole University indiscriminately.

Now we think it a sufficient objection to this scheme that it is purely experimental. It is true, that where an abuse exists it is sometimes necessary, for the sake of removing it, to enter on a path where we are deserted by the light of experience. But it is not pretended that, as a general rule, the College cannot keep up a body of Fellows of high intellectual attainments, by means of the plan which it has hitherto pursued. And even if there sometimes occurred a dearth of well-qualified candidates, the proper remedy would surely be found in authorising an occasional departure from the ancient system, not in its entire abrogation.

The effect which throwing open the fellowships of Trinity and St John's as well as of the smaller Colleges will have upon the latter also deserves serious consideration. The subject has been very fully examined in an able pamphlet by Mr Latham of Trinity Hall; and he arrives at the conclusion that the plan of the Commissioners would be fatal

to the smaller Colleges. Mr Latham's pamphlet has been published for several months, but remains as yet unanswered.

In their proposal to render all fellowships terminable on the expiration of ten years from the M.A. degree, the Commissioners appear to have miscarried even more signally than in their scheme for elections. The course of reading necessary in order to obtain a fellowship disposes the student to the cultivation of science and literature. And the attainment of a fellowship (if it be not terminable except at the will of the holder) is almost the only success within the reach of a poor student, which will enable him to devote himself, without the grossest imprudence, to literature or science. In a country where what may be termed practical pursuits offer so many temptations, and abstract studies are in danger of being entirely neglected, the Commissioners propose to withdraw from the latter almost all the encouragement which has hitherto been offered them. The holder of a terminable fellowship must prepare for the time when he will be deserted by this temporary support, through studies other than those which such endowments were intended to promote. The Commissioners, we think, have proceeded in the wrong direction. Instead of making the clerical fellowships terminable, they should, after taking due precaution against the abuse of non-residence, have abolished the rule, which requires a Fellow to take holy orders, or vacate his fellowship—a rule which, but for the exercise of a doubtful prerogative, might have deprived the world of Newton's discoveries, and which actually turned Porson adrift on the streets of London.

At the meeting of the governing bodies of Colleges which took place at Cambridge last week, and at which many staunch reformers were present, not a single voice was raised in favour of the plan of the Commissioners. We cannot doubt that this circumstance will induce them to reconsider their draft statutes. They are men who can well afford to admit that they have been in the wrong.

THE MOOLTAN MUTINY.

We have before us a well-written letter from the spot, giving an ample and interesting account of this most strange affair, and an illustration of the character of the people whom we have been ruling without understanding for a whole century, and in regard to whom we have been really standing as if on an underground magazine of gunpowder, ever ready to explode on the application of the smallest spark. Here is the story. In the fortress of Mooltan, on the Indus, there were stationed during the sixteen months preceding the mutiny two Sepoy regiments, the 62nd and 69th, with some native artillery, disarmed, on very just suspicion of treachery. There watched them a corps of European infantry, some of the Royal Artillery, some Sikh infantry, and a small corps of native irregular horse, composed of Punjabis Mahomedans and Sikhs.

On the 31st of August last, the disarmed troops, having armed themselves with bludgeons, and with such swords, muskets, and pistols as they could steal or seize, attacked the artillery lines, and killed several of the men while they were saddling their horses. The European infantry flew to the assistance of the artillery, and drove the mutineers to the general parade ground. Here they were attacked by the infantry and the artillery, charged by the native cavalry, and quickly 300 of them were laid dead on the spot. The remainder, to the number of 1,000, were pursued for twenty miles, and 500 more were put to the sword, and it is probable that not a mutineer has escaped to reach his home, although not a man of the whole number would have lost his life but for the ignorance and infatuation which led to their senseless revolt.

The Indian Government, at length weary of paying disarmed Sepoys, and of maintaining European troops to watch them, resolved on disbanding some of the former, and sending them home by small detachments of a score at a time. In this manner was to be got rid of the 69th regiment, a very bad one, while the 62nd, less suspected, was not only not to be disbanded, but, most strange to say, to be re-armed, the order for that purpose having arrived in the garrison on the 1st of September, the very day after the mutiny. It was, indeed, the merest accident that it was not the day before it! Meanwhile, the 69th infected the 62nd, making them believe, as no doubt they believed themselves, that they were broken up into small detachments only to facilitate their destruction, as, according to them, on the Lahore road, which led to their homes, there lay artillery in ambush to annihilate them. Out of a force of 1,500 disarmed men, there were but 250 that had the sense not to listen to this invention, and to refuse to join in the conspiracy.

Of the troops employed against the mutineers none were native except a small corps of irregular cavalry with two English officers, but this consisted of Sikhs and Mahomedans of the Punjab, and the officers were of the right sort. The mutineers appealed to the men of this corps in the name of religion by vociferating the word "din," an Arabic one, which means Mahometanism, but the Mahomedans of the Punjab, who are not specially orthodox, and the Sikhs, who detest Islam, paid no attention, but unhesitatingly obeyed the word of their Commander, "maro,"—slay. Three of the chief native officers of this corps alone held back, but the intrepid Englishman who commanded, dismounted and dismissed them on the spot, a fair sample of the promptitude and presence of mind of the men who have saved India.

Thus, then, at the eleventh hour, we have one more mutiny of our Sepoy army, sixteen months after the first outbreak, a year after the capture of Delhi, six months after the

capture of Lucknow, and when the mutineers must have heard of the defeats amounting almost to extermination of the Gwalior contingent,—after, in a word, their co-conspirators had been chased all over the plains of India, making about as little resistance as a pack of wolves to a band of armed hunters.

We trust the Mooltan mutiny will be a wholesome lesson to the Indian authorities, and that we shall never again hear of the egregious folly of re-arming troops, long disarmed on just suspicion of treachery, a class of troops, too, as costly as faithless. With whom the order for re-arming the 62nd regiment originated we know not, but there is good reason to believe it was not with Lord Clyde, who has ever held the rational opinion that India was conquered by Englishmen and not by Sepoys.

Let us here observe that the fatuous conduct of the mutineers from first to last affords a very pretty commentary on the theory of certain German philosophers, who will have it that Hindus, if they be of high caste, (Bengal Sepoys are all so), are of one and the same race with Europeans, and more especially with Germans, whence they have invented, for the supposititious union, the truly ridiculous term "Indo-Germanic." They might just as well insist that black is white and white black, or that there is no difference between a dog and a fox, or between a horse and a zebra. As the present theory, which has lasted rather too long, will certainly not hold water, we recommend to the Teutonic philosophers to give up the dead Sanskrit on which alone it is founded, and which has no more to do with the matter than the tongue of the Hodmadods, and fall to and adopt some new hypothesis, a process in which we know their expertness.

Correspondence.

MANNING THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir,—It appears, in a recent letter addressed to the Editor of the *Times* by Sir Maurice Berkeley, that the system of "continuous service" now in use in the navy was proposed to the Board of Admiralty of which the gallant Admiral was a member, by Mr Pennel. But I may mention that a plan founded on the same principle appeared in the *United Service Journal* so far back as 1829. It was submitted to Sir George Cockburn, who did me the honour to speak of it commendably, but he thought that the increased charge was an obstacle to its adoption in the dispositions of Parliament at that time. In a different state of public affairs and temper Mr Pennel's judicious scheme found easier acceptance, and it remains to be hoped, with Sir Maurice Berkeley, that it may be steadfastly pursued.

May I be allowed to say, on the pending inquiry into the best means of manning the royal navy, that it has long since appeared to me to form no more than part of an inquiry into the best means of providing an adequately supplied sea labour market for all the growing demands upon it. I believe, too, that all idea of meeting the military part of that demand in any emergency of war by means of impressment or conscription, or any other form of forced service, must be renounced, not only as being totally impracticable, but on account of the pernicious consequences inseparable from the notion that such a mode of manning the navy might be attempted. Such an impression would attain very exaggerated and incurable force amongst the seafaring people, seriously checking dispositions to maritime pursuits amongst the youth of the coast populations, and powerfully encouraging the ruined seamen to seek service and protection under foreign flags in any uneasy moment of our foreign relations. It is indeed to be wished that this weighty inquiry should be conducted on very enlarged views of the true sources of our great maritime strength, and the most eligible means of availing ourselves of that array, and organising it for the different demands of home and foreign service. Persons of experience and observation, with their maps before them, must, I think, be gravely impressed by the reflection that some of the most important of our lines of distant commerce will need much more of vigilant and powerful countenance than they have hitherto done. Our situation on the shores of North-Eastern Asia, and it may very well prove in Asia generally, has been greatly modified by recent events.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES ELLIOT.

THE CASE OF "THE SCRIPTURE READER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Police court, Clerkenwell, 29th October, 1858.
Sir,—The magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, acting on the practice of the judges of the superior courts, make it a rule not to notice errors in the reports of cases decided by them, or the critiques of the newspapers on their judgments; but an article in your paper of the 23rd inst. contains an attack on me of such a severe kind, that I feel bound to deviate from the rule. You make the following statement of supposed facts on which to found your observations:

"A man named Cozens, a scripture reader, now dismissed, was charged with the commission of three distinct indecent assaults on his own daughter, a girl of fifteen. After the statement for the prosecution had been made, the girl was brought forward to support it by her evidence, when the magistrate, Mr Corrie, interposed the suggestion of an arrangement between the parties. While the parties were conferring, Mr Corrie had an interview in his private room with the complainant, and the end of the matter was that the case was adjourned *sine die*, and that the unnatural father had permission to see his daughter, with her consent, once a quarter."

After this you observe:

"Surely, short of murder, there is no offence which cries more loudly for exemplary punishment than the offence charged in this instance."

And conclude with this strong censure:

"The treatment of the case is as disgraceful as the nature of it is horrible and revolting!"

I am sure that your readers will be surprised, and I hope you will be so also, when I give you a statement of the real facts of the case. Three summonses had been issued against the defendant, but the advocate who conducted the prosecution withdrew two of them before he opened his case. The state-

ment he made was that the defendant, when to some extent deprived of his reason by drink, had placed his hand in an indecous manner on his daughter's person, that the prosecution was originated by some clergymen of the Church of England, and ladies, who took a great interest in the girl, and that their object was not to punish the defendant, but to remove the girl from a home in which for various reasons it was not desirable for her to remain, and to place her in an institution in the country for the completion of her education as a governess. A correspondence between the parties was then handed to me, in which a proposal of the same kind had been made to the defendant and rejected by him. The defendant on this interposed, protesting his innocence, asserting that his daughter was not a free agent, but acting under the influence of the real prosecutors, adding that if he could be satisfied that his daughter's unbiassed wish was to leave his house, he would immediately consent to allow her so to do.

It was on this that I undertook to ascertain in a private interview the girl's real wishes, and when I had done so the arrangement you have mentioned was made. I think that if it had been clearly proved that a drunken father had placed his hands on the person of his daughter in an indecous manner, it was not an offence which cried for exemplary punishment next to murder. And I also think that I, as a criminal judge, ought not to be stigmatized as having acted in a disgraceful manner for sanctioning the arrangement proposed for the girl's benefit by the clergymen and ladies who originated the prosecution.

I assure you that it is with great hesitation that I notice the matter, and that I have no personal feeling on the subject; but it has been intimated to me that my usefulness as a criminal judge may be injuriously affected if I allow such an attack to pass unnoticed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CORRIE.

[We received Mr Corrie's letter too late for publication in our last number. The comments we there made were founded upon the statement of facts which appeared in the police report of one of the daily newspapers, and we are of course happy to withdraw the strong expressions of censure that are not fairly applicable to the correcter account now before us. But we must here repeat what we have too often had occasion to remark on magisterial decisions; it is too much the custom to make the sentence a matter of composition between the parties, which is just as if the judge were to place them at his side on the bench, and formally depute his functions to them.]

THE PUNISHMENT OF INCONTINENCE IN SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir,—If the writer of a letter in your last paper, signed "An Old Subscriber," had known the difference between civil penalties and church censures, he would not have imagined that "the fact" which he adduces is in any degree at variance with the statement that I made respecting the punishment of incontinence in Scotland. The scene which the writer witnessed thirty years ago in the parish church of Tannadice was the administration of ecclesiastical discipline, not the infliction of "criminal punishment." In Scotland, after the final establishment of Protestantism, incontinence, which previous to the Reformation prevailed to a most frightful extent, was regarded both as a civil and an ecclesiastical offence. The law punished it with a fine, and in very aggravated cases with imprisonment; the church with a public admonition. The civil penalties seem to have fallen into disuse before the close of the seventeenth century, but the "cutty stool" and public rebuke continued to flourish till a much later period. They lingered, of course, in the remote corners of the country long after they had been abandoned in the more populous districts. The spectacle which your correspondent describes has very rarely been witnessed in any parish church in Scotland during the present century, and it is simply absurd to suppose that either "criminal punishment" or ecclesiastical censure have anything to do with the prevalence of licentiousness in Scotland at the present day.

I stated in my former letter that the main cause of the gross immorality which exists in certain districts of the country is the abominable "Bothy system," and the wretched state of the dwellings of the agricultural labourers. In proof of this I beg to refer your readers to an admirable paper read by Dr Begg, of Edinburgh, on Friday last, at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science. A Bothy, I may remark, is a kind of outhouse usually consisting of a single apartment of very limited size, in which six or seven unmarried ploughmen are lodged. There is scarcely anything deserving the name of furniture in these huts; the food of the inmates consists almost entirely of raw oatmeal, mixed with hot water and a little milk; and as a general rule, as Dr Begg remarks, they are left as destitute of moral control and supervision as they are of all domestic comfort. The farmers in the north-eastern district of Scotland imagine that the Bothy system saves money, and that unmarried are cheaper than married ploughmen. They have, therefore, turned adrift the men with families, and now work their farms by gangs of unmarried male and female labourers, the latter being also, in some cases at least, lodged in a hut or bothy. It has long been known that these Bothies are the scenes of the grossest immorality, and the recent returns of the Registrar-General furnish incontrovertible evidence of their pestiferous influence. In the northern counties of Scotland, where the Bothy system is unknown, the proportion of illegitimate births is only a little above four per cent., while in the adjoining counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Nairn, and Elgin, where this system is almost universal, the proportion varies from 14 to 17 per cent., and in some parts of Aberdeenshire reaches even to 19 per cent. Even in Lanarkshire, with its crowded manufacturing and mining population, the proportion of these births is only about 7 per cent. For years some public-spirited persons—foremost among whom was the lamented Hugh Miller—have laboured with all their might to procure the abolition of this noxious system; but their appeals have not produced the slightest effect on the selfish, greedy crew of landlords and farmers, who in their short-sighted eagerness to make money, treat their workmen worse than they treat their horses. I trust, now that the evils of this system have at length attracted the attention of Englishmen, an effectual remedy will soon be provided. Another question remains behind, viz., how comes it that the Bothy system flourishes in such rank luxuriance in the north-eastern districts of Scotland, while it has not been allowed to enter other counties closely adjoining? Your space does not permit me to discuss this point. I shall merely remark that those who are acquainted with the religious history of the district referred to, and even with its present condition, will have no difficulty in answering this question.

October 20, 1858.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Main Drainage Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works have appointed Mr J. Oakley, of the firm of Daniel Smith, Son, and Oakley, surveyor to value the land required for the northern high-level sewer.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Fragmentary Remains, Literary and Scientific, of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., late President of the Royal Society, etc. With a Sketch of his Life and Selections from his Correspondence. Edited by his Brother, John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. Churchill.

Sir Humphry Davy's Life has been already twice written, once by Dr Paris and once by his brother. During late years there have come into the brother's hands from time to time numerous additional papers, letters, note-books, hints of plans unfulfilled, all serving to the fuller illustration of the philosopher's career and character, and of the characters of some of his more noticeable friends. Therefore this volume appears not as a formal Life, but as a collection of those "Fragmentary Remains," united together by as much narrative of the events of Davy's life as will explain fully their significance, and give the book an independent interest for every reader.

Sir Humphry Davy, it need hardly be said, was a man of genius. When he first came as a young man from his laboratory in Dr Beddoes's Pneumatic Institution at Bristol to that of the Royal Institution in London, Coleridge was asked in Bristol how Davy held his ground among the clever men of London, and answered, in his fervid way, "that he could eat them all." The first bent of his mind was towards poetry; and although he never devoted himself to the art of the poet with a sufficient earnestness to secure the development of a power which remained latent, and though latent, not inoperative, in him all his life, yet in his youth he formed large plans. It was the poetic temperament that made him the philosopher he was. His brother now tells us of Davy, that in about the first year of his apprenticeship to Mr Borlase,

In a manuscript book, which I have recently become possessed of, a scheme is given of a volume of poems which he then aspiringly contemplated and even began. Of those he had then composed, a few were published in the first volume of the *Annual Anthology*, edited by Southey. The scheme he proposed is the following, and it is of the same date as that of the plan of his graver studies. Again, I transcribe verbatim.

Prospectus of a Volume of Poems.

1st. Eight Odes—1. To the Memory. 2. Sons of Genius. 3. To St Michael's Mount. 4. Song of Pleasure. 5. Song of Virtue. 6. To Genius. 7 and 8. Anomalous yet.
2nd. Cornish Scenes—1. St Michael's Mount. 2. Land's End. 3. Calm. 4. Storm.
3rd. A Tale—"The Irish Lady."

Underneath this programme is written, and in a hand somewhat more flowing—

"These were the visions of my youth
Which fled before the voice of truth."

In one of these note-books, also, we find it recorded by Davy that he "began the pursuit of chemistry by speculations and theories." It seized his imagination. He saw the way of experiment to be the one road to discovery when he had scarcely settled himself among the chemicals of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. Freed before the age of twenty from his indentures of apprenticeship to Mr Borlase, as the memorandum on the back of them then said, "on account of his excellent conduct; and because, "being a youth of great promise, I would not obstruct his pursuits, which are likely to promote his fortune and fame," he was at once deep in valuable researches upon heat and light, and upon the nitrous oxide which was in so short a time to seize public attention. There is a letter to him about it from James Watt here printed, and from Gregory Watt there are many letters. At the same time he was printing, by request, a short poem on his birth-place, winning the hearts of Southey and Coleridge, discussing with them their plan of a long partnership poem in hexameters upon Mohammed, and projecting for himself long poems on Mango Capac and Brutus. Here is more planning, by Southey:

Thalaba is finished, and my employment is now correcting and copying it for the press, my resolution being to send it over for publication. I have new plans of poetry, but it is impossible to build without materials, and the books needful are in England. I design a romance founded upon the creed of Zoroaster, the scene of course in Persia; the leading character one of the sons of a great king, persecuted by the evil powers, but every evil that they inflict develops in him some virtue which his situation had smothered. A Greek slave is a prominent character, and the conclusion is, that the Persian prince is exalted into a citizen of Athens. Here is an opportunity of seasoning the dish to my taste—no further has the story got. For another and more serious poem, I design the establishment of the Inquisition to serve as subject; St Dominic (more properly Domingo) the hero, a man indulging the blackest feelings of malignity and cruelty, and believing them religious virtues. You may smile, but by writing two poems at once I expect to save time, because I may write a book of one, while the story for a book of the other matures, and thus not pause so long between the books of each as would be necessary to let the seeds ripen.

It was Davy's imagination that gave wings to his success, coming as it did in aid of the true spirit of an experimental philosopher. These are some entries in one of his early note-books.

Consistency in regard to opinions is the slow poison of intellectual life, the destroyer of its vividness and energy.

The use of physical science is, that it gives definite ideas. Great discoveries may sometimes be made by chance, but they are much oftener produced by laborious and accurate investigations.

Another evil has originated from favourite hypotheses, viz., experiments mutilated and not to be relied upon. He who is governed by preconceived opinions may be considered as a person viewing objects through coloured glasses, each object assuming a tinge similar to that of the glass employed.

The only way in which we can hope to make any progress in chemical philosophy is by accurate experiments.

All our attempts to reason upon the phenomena of life will be impotent till we are acquainted with the composition of the substances, by the assimilation of which, and new arrangements in living beings these are produced.

Hence the knowledge of sublime chemistry, or the classification of the attractions in corpuscular motions producing the phenomena of the external world, will not be most interesting to man as enlarging his ideas and giving grandeur to his conceptions, and providing for many of his wants, but as opening the field for discoveries still more important and sublime—the knowledge of the laws of his own existence.

He was a chemist who could connect high spiritual aspiration with his science. That at the Royal Institution the liveliness of his genius enabled him to draw fashionable crowds as a young lecturer, already a discoverer and a philosopher, was natural enough. Voltaic electricity was the next study in which he earned a European reputation, and through which he came to the decomposition of the fixed alkalis. His letters to his family contain frequently a general note on the "happy discoveries" he is making. In few men could be shown so clearly as in Davy the energy and solid power given by imagination to the sterner qualities of the philosopher. In him it was a soul to them, the influence that gave high meanings to the labour of his life. But we must turn to the correspondence; from Coleridge to Davy there are some letters wonderfully characteristic. This, for example:—

October 18, 1800.—My dear Davy—Our mountains northward end in the mountain Carrock—one huge, steep, enormous bulk of stones, desolately variegated with the heath plant; at its foot runs the river Calder, and a narrow vale between it and the mountain Bowscale, so narrow, that in its greatest width it is not more than a furlong. But that narrow vale is so green, so beautiful, there are moods in which a man might weep to look at it. On this mountain Carrock, at the summit of which are the remains of a vast Druid circle of stones, I was wandering, when a thick cloud came on, and wrapped me in such darkness, that I could not see ten yards before me, and with the cloud a storm of wind and hail, the like of which I had never before seen and felt. At the very summit is a cone of stones, built by the shepherds, and called the Carrock Man. Such cones are on the tops of almost all our mountains, and they are all called *men*. At the bottom of the Carrock Man I seated myself for shelter, but the wind became so fearful and tyrannous, that I was apprehensive some of the stones might topple down upon me, so I groped my way farther down and came to three rocks, placed on this wise $\frac{1}{2}$, each one supported by the other like a child's house of cards, and in the hollow and screen which they made, I sat for a long while sheltered, as if I had been in my own study in which I am now writing: there I sat with a total feeling worshipping the power and "eternal link" of energy. The darkness vanished as by enchantment; far off, far, far off to the south, the mountains of Glaramara and Great Gable and their family appeared distinct, in deepest, saddest blue. I rose, and behind me was a rainbow bright as the brightest. I descended by the side of a torrent, and passed, or rather crawled (for I was forced to descend on all fours), by many a naked waterfall, till fatigued and hungry (and with a finger almost broken, and which remains swelled to the size of two fingers), I reached the narrow vale, and the single house nestled in ash and sycamores. I entered to claim the universal hospitality of this country; but instead of the life and comfort usual in these lonely houses, I saw dirt, and every appearance of misery—a pale woman sitting by a peat fire. I asked her for bread and milk, and she sent a small child to fetch it, but did not rise herself. I eat very heartily of the black, sour bread, and drank a bowl of milk, and asked her to permit me to pay her. "Nay," says she, "we are not so scant as that—you are right welcome; but do you know any help for the rheumatics, for I have been so long ailing that I am almost faint to die?" So I advised her to eat a great deal of mustard, having seen in an advertisement something about essence of mustard curing the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. But do write me, and tell me some cure for the rheumatism; it is in her shoulders, and the small of her back chiefly. I wish much to go off with some bottles of stuff to the poor creature. I should walk the ten miles as ten yards. With love and honour,

My dear Davy, yours,
S. T. COLERIDGE.

Presently Coleridge wants to know how he shall go to work to set up a chemical laboratory; wants to know what the apparatus will cost; and whether Davy will be so good as to superintend its making at Bristol. To a bracing letter from his friend, Coleridge responds in a tone not without pathos.

O, dear friend! blessed are the moments, and if not moments of *humility*, yet as distant from whatever is opposite to humility as *humility* itself, when I am able to hope of myself as you have dared hope of and for me. Alas! they are neither many nor of quick recurrence. There is a something, an essential something, wanting in me. I feel it, I know it—though what it is I can but guess. I have read somewhere, that in the tropical climates there are annuals as lofty and of an ample girth as forest trees:—So by a very dim likeness I seem to myself to distinguish Power from Strength—and to have only the former. But of this I will speak again: for if it be no reality, if it be no more than a disease of my mind, it is yet deeply rooted and of long standing, and requires help from one who loves me in the light of knowledge.

There are some interesting letters in the volume written by the philosopher to Mrs Apreece, the clever, rich, and fashionable lady whom he loved and married; but with whom he failed to obtain domestic comfort. His love was based, perhaps, on his imagination. In one of the letters to her is a passage illustrating the continued strength of this element in his character.

You are now at Lowton. I have the power of dreaming and of picture-making as strong as when I was fifteen. I call up the green woods and the gleams of sunshine darting through them, and the upland meadows, where we took our long walk. I seem to hear, as then, the delightful song of the nightingale interrupted by the more delightful sounds of your voice. You perhaps will laugh at this visionary mood, and call it romance; but without such feelings life would be of little worth, and neither our affections nor objects of pursuit would be permanent. It is the continuity and unbroken recollection of pleasurable feelings which constitute the strength and vitality of our being. They are to thought what melody is in music. The mind in a healthy state must always blend its new impulses with old affections. Without this, its tones are like those of the *Æolian* harp, broken, wild, and uncertain, fickle as the wind that produced them, beginning without order, ending without effect.

But that Sir Humphry's marriage was not all unhappiness this last letter of Lady Davy to her husband, now first published, shows—

From Lady Davy.

I have received, my beloved Sir Humphry, the letter signed by your hand, with its precious wish of tenderness, bearing date the 1st of March. I start to-morrow, having been detained here by Drs Babington and Clarke, till to-day. I shall travel with all the expe-

dition I can, to arrive not quite useless. I trust still to embrace you, for so clear and beautiful expressions and sentiments cannot be the inhabitants of decay, however of feeble limbs and frame. I shall to the extremest point hold your wishes sacred, and obey in ready willingness the spirit even more than the letter of your order. God still preserve you, and know that the lofty and noble tone of your letter deepens all love and faith I have ever borne to you, and believe the words of kind effort will be a shield to me through life. I cannot add more than that your fame is a deposit, and your memory a glory, your life still a hope. Your ever faithful and affectionate,

JANE DAVY.

The letters and memoranda by Sir Humphry Davy, in this volume, and the more noticeable letters addressed to him by friends, are, as we have said, not the remains left after sifting for a former book, but they consist of matter that, from various sources, has of late years come into the possession of his brother. Many of them are of the highest interest, and of the most obvious biographical significance.

Athenæ Cantabrigienses. By Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., and Thomson Cooper. Vol. I. 1500-1585. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co., and Macmillan and Co. London: Bell and Daldy.

This volume appeals to the working student for a full appreciation of its value. It is the beginning of an attempt meditated at sundry times by sundry antiquaries to give to Cambridge that which, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Anthony Wood gave to Oxford. Facilities of research are greater than they were, and critical perception has been sharpened; nevertheless, this is a work not to be done in these days without help. For much obscure knowledge has to be brought to light by any one who shall desire, without excluding men of little fame, to sum up what is known of the lives and works of all the Cambridge writers, and give also full references to the authorities from whom more can be learnt about them, or by whom the little that is said may be confirmed. In the course of generations there has been a multiplication of great names in the light of which many a reputation once distinct enough has faded from the recollection of the world, even of its own peculiar world. But for a book like this, Cambridge would lose out of memory the very name of many worthy sons.

The gentlemen who are now unearthing information that is to be stored in the volumes of *Athenæ* whereof we have now the first, have been assisted in their efforts by much information from the abler scholars of the university. Their little sketches are condensed and clear, and if anywhere inaccurate, give in all cases the references by which their assertions may be tested. The arrangement of names in the text is chronological, but an alphabetical index of names at the end supplies also the easier and quicker way of reference. The use of the book would have been still further facilitated had the names and dates included in each page been indicated to the eye by headings in small type; for in a book of reference search should be made to the utmost possible degree easy.

Fellow Travellers; or the Experience of Life. By the Author of 'Margaret; or Prejudice at Home.' Three vols. Hurst and Blackett.

There is a good deal of serious intention in the novels of this writer; they are very feminine in tone and well written, although not uniformly well, nor are they uniformly well sustained. This novel of the *Experience of Life* is on the whole so well planned, and, as to its spirit, in such wholesome accord with the temper of the day, that it will not be passed over with neglect by reasonable novel readers, who may live to enjoy future books of greater mark from the same hand.

Checkmate. A Tale. Bentley.

A story in one volume, tersely written, with an Anglicised French count, his daughter, and his nephew for chief characters. The desire of the count is that the daughter Lucy and the nephew should be married. The desire of Lucy's friend Julia is, that since she is an heiress she shall be caught for Frank Rawson, her brother. Lucy's cousin is a promising young good-for-nothing, but the other suitor is unsufferable. All players against her are checkmated by the young lady's retirement to a nunnery at Bruges. The nephew then lives on the property in gloomy goodness. So, instead of a wedding between hero and heroine, the book, which is a lively one, ends with the vanishing of Lucy behind the grille of a Béguinage, and the devotion of himself by Ernest to good works and an "almost" "monastic seclusion."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The renewed activity of the publishers compels us either to describe briefly many books worthy of detailed notice or to pass them over altogether. But entirely to pass over many books of interest would be to deny our readers information due to them. We adopt, therefore, the other alternative, and in so doing it is well to observe—obvious as the fact may be—that the measure of our respect for a book is not to be found in the length, but in the language of the comment. Under this head of "Books of the Week" works of the highest character which it was not possible or necessary to discuss at length have often been included.

Major North's *Journal of an English Officer in India* (1) has been long reserved for separate discussion, but we now find that we must be content to say in a few words that it

(1) 'Journal of an English Officer in India.' By Major North, 30th Rifles, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, and Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock. In One volume. Hurst and Blackett.

is a personal journal of the famous march of Havelock, and of the events by which it is occasioned, brief in form, manly in tone, and strong in interest.

Colonel Bourchier's *Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army* (2), also, is a work first issued some weeks ago, as mere reading less effective than the Journal kept by Major North, but valuable for the information it gives about Cawnpore and the siege of Delhi. It includes a map of Delhi, and a plan of the relief operations outside Lucknow.

Mr J. L. Farley, late chief accountant of the Ottoman Bank in Beyrout, has written of men and things in and around Beyrout, *Two Years in Syria* (3), a pleasant book with an unpleasant personal appendix.

Mr Kinahan Cornwallis, who is but a clumsy writer, has seen life abroad, and happens to have seen *British Columbia* (4). He writes, therefore, a talkative book about it, which its subject will commend to notice.

Of the compiled guides to the new gold regions, by far the best is that on *British Columbia and Vancouver Island* (5), by Mr W. C. Hazlitt, published with a map by Mr Routledge as one of his eighteenpenny volumes. It is a full digest of the history and nature of the place derived from all existing materials, very well written, and apart from special use, to the mere reader for amusement very interesting.

There is a good deal of interesting matter in the English version of Prince Dolgorouky's *Handbook of the Principal Families in Russia* (6).

Mr John Brown, keeper of the University Billiard Rooms at Cambridge, has had in the course of life many a stroke that has sent him rolling up and down the world, has endured many vicissitudes, and fought patiently against adversity. At last he found himself the originator and possessor of the most prosperous and best kept billiard rooms out of London, as well as a town councillor in silk and fur, and could sit down at ease to collect *Sixty Years' Gleanings* (7) in the field of memory. He has been a drover, a soldier, a sailor, a strolling player, a shoemaker's workman, and yet more. His is a life with a story in it, and as he does not, in writing, suppress his individuality of character, the book may obtain popularity among a larger set of readers than the billiard players of the Cambridge University.

Mr Samuel Phillips Day has brought together in one volume a great body of information on the subject of *Juvenile Crime* (8), and the book, as a mere compilation, is of value to the social student, but it is at the same time well written and well reasoned from the author's point of view, which is, that Ignorance is the chief cause of the crimes of children, and Education the cure most to be trusted. Most people write upon such topics as these impressed especially with some one feature of their case, and Mr Day urges, assuredly, a consideration of no mean importance.

Quicksands (9), by Anna Lisle, is a tale of an ill marriage forced upon a girl from motives of self-interest, and allowed by her true lover from motives of pride. The marriage is with a man doomed to insanity. The story, after occasioning some painful interest, comes to a happy end.

Eric (10) is the tale of the sacrifice of a schoolboy's life; a book that belongs to a new school of novels. Not long ago schoolboy days were dilated upon in the first chapters of novels from a sense that their details were always read with secret pleasure, though complete stories of school life were judged to be fit only for boys. The author of 'Tom Brown's School Days' has helped to turn the current of opinion. Here is a grave scholar writing a school story for the adult public, in the evident belief that the natural interest felt in the old school house by the elders of the nation ought to be sustained and made fruitful of good to its boys. He is quite right, and he has written his book in a way that will not fail to keep this interest alive.

Dives and Lazarus (11) is a little book with a bad title, containing heartfelt and effective sketches of the sorrows of the poor.

Doubts concerning the Battle of Bunker's Hill (12) is an

(2) 'Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army during the Mutiny of 1857.' By Colonel George Bourchier, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, late Commanding No. 17 Light Field Battery. Smith, Elder, and Co.

(3) 'Two Years in Syria.' By J. Lewis Farley. Saunders and Odey.

(4) 'The New El Dorado; or British Columbia.' By Kinahan Cornwallis, Author of 'Yarra Yarra,' &c. With a Map and Illustration by the Author. Newby.

(5) 'British Columbia and Vancouver Island; comprising a Historical Sketch of the British Settlements in the North-West Coast of America; and a Survey of the Physical Character, Capabilities, Climate, Topography, Natural History, Geology, and Ethnology of that Region.' Compiled from Official and other Authentic Sources. By William Carew Hazlitt, Author of a 'History of the Origin and Rise of the Republic of Venice.' With a Map. Routledge and Co.

(6) 'A Handbook of the Principal Families in Russia.' Originally written in French by Prince Paul Dolgorouky. Translated into English, with Annotations, and an Introduction by F. Z. Ridgway.

(7) 'Sixty Years' Gleanings from Life's Harvest.' A Genuine Autobiography. By John Brown, Proprietor of the University Billiard Rooms, Cambridge. Printed for the Author by J. Palmer, Cambridge. London: Willis and Sotheman.

(8) 'Juvenile Crime; its Causes, Character, and Cure.' By Samuel Phillips Day. Hope.

(9) 'Quicksands.' A Tale. By Anna Lisle. Author of 'Self and Self-Sacrifice.' Groombridge.

(10) 'Eric, or Little by Little.' A Tale of Roslyn School. By Frederic W. Farrar, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

(11) 'Dives and Lazarus; or the Adventures of an Obscure Medical Man in a Low Neighbourhood.' Judd and Glass.

(12) 'Doubts concerning the Battle of Bunker's Hill.' Addressed to the Christian Public. By Charles Hudson. Boston and Cambridge: Munroe.

American imitation, and not a bad one, of Archbishop Whateley's 'Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon.'

Mr Carr's *New Classical Lexicon* (13) is a classical dictionary handier in size and far more comprehensive in matter than the *Lemprière* of a past day, very easy of use, accurate, supplied with authorities for the pronunciation of the words, and altogether a most excellent example of intelligent compression.

Messrs Kelly and Co. have added one more towards the completion of their national series of directories; the *Post-Office Directory of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham* (14), which maintains the credit that its predecessors earned.

The third and last volume of the new edition of *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature* (15) appears in association with an ample Index.

Messrs Hurst and Blackett have begun with Sam Slick's *Nature and Human Nature* (16) a series of cheap and elegant reprints of popular works in their possession.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE "FREE" AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS.—The 'Pays' denies that it is the intention of the Emperor's government to forbid French vessels from proceeding any longer to the coast of Africa to engage negroes for the French colonies. "The operations of the immigration," it says, "are thoroughly straightforward and correct. They have nothing whatever to do with the slave trade; and if, in practice, there sometimes take place irregularities which it is easy to remove, that circumstance does not destroy the principle on which they are based. We believe that the only reform in contemplation at present is to destroy as much as possible the trifling abuses which take place in practice. As to the immigration itself, France maintains its right to the utmost extent. We may add that not only the immigration has not the inconveniences mentioned by the English journal, but that it constitutes a positive progress, when looked at from the point of view of humanity. It results, in fact, from the last reports of the French and English commanders of the squadrons on the coast of Africa, that at present the black kings would put a considerable number of their subjects to death, if, since the abolition of the slave trade, they did not find means of employing them in immigration." News has been received in Paris of the seizure of another French African-émigrant ship, the *Alfred*, by the Portuguese, on the east-coast of Africa. In this case, however, it appears that the ship was subsequently released. The captain and a large part of the crew of a third French ship, named the *Anna*, which was wrecked on the same coast, have been murdered by the immigrants who rose upon them, and only two men escaped.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. DE MONTALEMBERT.—It is understood that M. de Montalembert's trial will take place before the end of the present month. It is said that the illustrious orator will defend himself, and that he will appear at the bar surrounded by the first men in France. If a conviction should be obtained, M. de Montalembert will be entirely at the mercy of the government, as long as it lasts. The victim of a press conviction falls within what are called "the specific categories under the law of general surety," that is to say, he may be either expelled from France or transported to Algeria, at any time after the expiration of his sentence, and without further trial.

MORE FLUNKYISM.—At the opening of the law courts on Wednesday, after the long vacation, M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the Procureur-General, astonished his audience by telling them, in the course of a glowing panegyric upon the Emperor, that the judges ought, above all things, never to forget that they rendered justice in his name, and that they should strive to be the representatives "not only of his public authority, but also of his private and personal sentiments." This doctrine is certainly novel in the Palais de Justice. Is it meant as a hint to the judges who are to try Montalembert?

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A report from the Prefect of the Vaucluse was received a few days since by the Minister of War, containing the particulars of a sad event, to which General de Salles, Senator, has since fallen a victim. It appears that the Count de Chanaleilles, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 68th Regiment of Infantry, and half brother of the General, was seized with a fit of insanity of an extraordinary nature, believing that he was commanded to suppress an insurrection in the village of Mornas, where he resided. Under this delusion, the Count took a six-barrelled revolver, and commenced firing on everybody he met. He first shot his cook in the foot. His next shot wounded a villager. The General, who was paying a visit to the Mayor of Carpentras, in a neighbouring house, was alarmed at the firing, and went into the street. He there saw the Count, and attempted to disarm him, but unfortunately he was shot in the groin from the explosion of one of the barrels and fell. The Gendarmes then arrived, and the unfortunate maniac was disarmed, and has been since lodged in a lunatic asylum. Dr Velpeau, who was sent for by telegraph from Paris, arrived at Mornas in time to see the patient alive, but thought it unadvisable to attempt to extract the ball, and shortly after his arrival the General expired. General de Salles, who was a deputy in the time of Louis Philippe, has been cut off at the age of fifty-five. His wife is the daughter of Marshal Vallée. He commanded, as history will record, the second corps of the French army at the decisive attack on Sebastopol. He was a brilliant general officer, and, had he lived, would certainly have attained the highest honours of the French army.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.—The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Monday for Compiègne, where the Court will remain until the end of the month. The invitations to Compiègne are much more numerous than was generally anticipated. They include upwards of twenty English people, among whom are Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady Clarendon, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord and Lady Craven, and Lord Alfred Paget. It is announced that a Council of Ministers will be held there once a week.—It is authoritatively stated that Napoleon III is taking steps to carry into execution a favourite plan of Napoleon I, for laying up stores of corn, after the manner of the

(13) 'A New Classical Lexicon of Biography, Mythology, and Geography, including the Pronunciation of Proper Names, supported by Authorities, and Numerous Classical Citations in Illustration of the Text. By Thomas Swinburne Carr, M.A., King's College, London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

(14) 'Post Office Directory of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham.' With Maps engraved expressly for the work, and corrected to the time of publication. Kelly and Co.

(15) 'Curiosities of Literature.' By Isaac Disraeli. A new Edition. Edited with Memoir and Notes, by his Son, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer. In Three volumes. Vol. III. Routledge and Co.

(16) 'Nature and Human Nature.' By the Author of 'Sam Slick, the Clockmaker.' (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library). Hurst and Blackett.

Pharaohs, in every large town, during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity. The protectionists like this plan, which they think will secure them altogether against foreign importations.—A pamphlet from the pen of M. Guizot will shortly appear. It is a reply to the Marquis of Normanby's book.—A letter from Macon (in 'Galigani') mentions that the estate of Milly, belonging to M. de Lamartine, has been sold to a landed proprietor at Bordeaux for 675,000*fr.* The surveyors and appraisers of Macon had valued it at 750,000*fr.* The estate is large, and the vineyards extensive, but the house is small and inconvenient.—The eminent barrister, Jules Favre, has arrived in Paris from a tour through Italy, and brings with him the two daughters of his late client, Felix Orsini, who are to be educated there.—The state of Marshal Bosquet's health will not permit him to take possession of his military command on the 15th of November.—An immense number of *couroones* or *immortelles*, so numerous as to amount to a political demonstration, were placed on Monday and Tuesday at the tomb of General Cavaignac, in the Montmartre Cemetery.—It is announced that M. Havin, of the 'Sibele,' is a candidate for the vacant seat in the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Aisne.—The Baroness de Bourqueney, wife of the French ambassador at the court of Vienna, died in that city on Saturday night, in child-bed.

SPAIN.—All the Progressist candidates, with the exception of M. Escosura, have triumphed at the Madrid elections. From the provinces, the results, as far as known, give an immense majority to government. The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. state that the prosecutions of the press continued. The 'Parlamento,' organ of the Narvaez party, had been ordered for prosecution by the crown lawyers. M. Nocedal, the ex-Minister, had entered an action against the editor of the 'Clamor Publico,' for having made some ironical observations on his private life. The 'España,' for the third time, had been condemned to a heavy fine (10,000 reals), and it was about to be tried again for another offence. Its number of the 29th had besides been seized. The 'Peninsular Correspondence' says:—"The ministerial journals complain bitterly of a coalition formed in the elections by the extreme parties, and the 'Clamor Publico,' the organ of the moderate Progressistas, reminds the nation that it was a coalition of the extreme Progressistas with the Moderados in 1843 which led to the expulsion of Marshal Espartero, and to the disastrous effects of the eleven years of Moderado misrule. However, as we have repeatedly observed, the ultimate result of the present appeal to the people will not be materially affected by these electioneering manoeuvres, and the government majority will be efficient for constitutional government."

PORTUGAL.—OFFICIAL STATEMENT RESPECTING THE SURRENDER OF THE CHARLES ET GEORGES.—The 'Diario do Governo' has published the following official statement: "On the 29th of November, 1857, the commanders of the naval station of Mozambique captured the French barque Charles et Georges, because it was found anchored near the island of Quitangonia, in the Bay of Conducia, a port interdicted to foreign commerce, and for having on board 110 negroes, who declared they had been forcibly shipped, independent of the vessel having on board effects which, according to the list attached to the decree of the 10th of December, 1836, are considered indicative of the illicit traffic in slaves. The crown lawyer or advocate at Mozambique having on the 26th of December, 1857, made his accusation, in compliance with the said decree of the 10th of December, 1836, against the captain and crew, for the infraction of the fiscal laws and the purchase of slaves, and all legal formalities having been complied with, sentence was issued on the 8th of March, 1858, condemning the captain in two years of hard labour, with the fine of 500 milreis (100*l.*), and condemning the vessel and specie, but absolving the crew. The crown advocate and the captain both appealed to the Court of Relago (Cassation) at Lisbon against the said sentence. The French Government, not recognising the right of capture and the legality of the judgments of the Portuguese tribunals, under the pretext that the vessel was authorised to contract for labourers, and had on board a delegate appointed by the Governor of the Island of Réunion demanded the delivery of the vessel and release of the captain. The Portuguese Government did not consider it could interfere in a matter which was before the tribunals, whose independence it could not touch without breaking the fundamental law of the State; and the French Government continuing its claims, especially in a note from its Minister at this court on the 14th of September last, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied on the 18th of the same month, and transmitted the documents which explained the affair, the Government, by despatches of the 2nd and 6th ult., directed its Minister at Paris to propose to the Imperial Government the decision of the pending question by the mediation of a third power, to be chosen by the Emperor of the French, according to the principles set forth in Protocol No. 23 of the Paris Conferences on the 14th of April, 1856. This proposal was immediately rejected. By despatch of the 13th ult., Count Walewski, Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the French Empire, directed the Marquis de Lisle de Sivy, Minister of France at this Court, to inform the Portuguese Government that the Imperial Government would accept an arrangement upon the following basis:—'Delivery of the captured vessel, release of the captain twenty-four hours after the departure of the French ships of war from the Tagus; mediation of the King of Holland, to fix the indemnity to the parties interested, France repelling all idea of mediation upon the question of right.' Count Walewski added that, upon the non-acceptance of this basis, the Minister of France should carry out the instructions he had received. These instructions would, according to the verbal explanations given by that Minister to the President of the Council (Marquis de Loulé) as a last resource, result in his Excellency's retiring, with all the diplomatic and consular corps in Portugal, thus interrupting diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and leaving to Admiral Lavaud, commander of the French naval forces in the Tagus, the termination of the pending question. Under these circumstances the Government persisting in the conviction of its right, but seeing at the same time the impossibility of making that right prevail, believed it to be its duty to assume towards the country the grave responsibility of ceding to the peremptory exactions of France, by directing the release of Captain Rouxel, and the delivery of the captured vessel to whomever the French Minister might designate. As regards the mediation indicated by the Imperial Government for fixing the sum demanded, under the title of indemnisation, the Government considered that mediation not having been accepted by France, upon the question of right, the only one affecting the honour and dignity of the country, Portugal could not accept it upon the pecuniary question, and therefore left France to proceed in that respect as it may judge convenient, declaring that it would cede to the resolution France may adopt, for the same reasons which had obliged it to cede to the other exactions. In this conformity a note was, on the 3rd inst., sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Loulé) to the representative of the Imperial Government at this Court. All the documents relating to this matter will be laid before Parliament at the approaching opening of the Legislature." All the Lisbon journals have written upon this subject, and all unite in designating the proceedings of the French as a gross act of violence, and all are equally unanimous in considering that the blow is more immediately aimed at England, and that the greater humiliation lies at her door. Everywhere one is met with the same tale, and a great matter for wonder is why the British ships were sent here in such a hurry, if only to be idle spectators of the lawless doings of France. The Charles et Georges was towed out on the 26th ult. by the French war steamer Coligny, after having been formally delivered over by the proper Portuguese authorities. The Austerlitz and the Donauwerth left for France at the same time.

PRUSSIA.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—The Prince Regent has accepted the resignation of M. de Manteuffel and his colleagues, and the following members of a new Ministry have been appointed:—Prince Hohenzollern, President of the Council; M. Scheinitz, Foreign Affairs; M. Bethman-Hollweg, Public Instruction; General Bonin, War; M. Rudolph von Auerswald, Minister without a Portfolio; M. von Patow, Finance; M. Flottwell, Interior. The Ministers of Commerce and Justice are not yet named, but it is possible that MM. von der Heydt and Simons may be permitted to reoccupy the posts from which they have recently been dismissed. The rest of the present Ministers are to be dismissed as soon as the arrangements for supplying their places are completed. The new Prime Minister, whose principles are liberal, is the father of the young Queen of Portugal. He abdicated his petty sovereignty a few years ago in favour of the King of Prussia, the head of the house of Hohenzollern, and obtained by the King's order the title of Highness with the prerogatives of a junior prince of the royal family of Prussia. He is a lieutenant-general in the Prussian service, and commandant of the Dusseldorf military division.

TURKEY.—According to Constantinople advices of the 23rd of October, there have been changes again in the Cabinet. Mehmed Kipriali Pasha, who was formerly at the head of the department of naval affairs, is to be Minister without portfolio, and Mehmed Ali Pasha is to be Capudan Pasha again. Ali Ghalib, son of Redschid Pasha, and son-in-law of the Sultan, has been drowned in the Bosphorus. He was on board a small vessel, which was dashed to pieces by collision with a steamer. The following extract of a commercial letter, dated the 22nd, from Constantinople, describes an unpleasant incident which resulted in the temporary arrest of Sir H. Bulwer, the British Ambassador:—"This afternoon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe leaves in the *Caradoc* for the Dardanelles, when he will embark on board the *Curoopa* and continue his voyage. He would have left yesterday, but the day before yesterday while Sir H. Bulwer was passing the streets at Pera on horseback, preceded by his groom, being a holiday for the Turks (the nativity of Mohamed), some of the Sultana's levy driving in their carriages, and as usual surrounded by eunuchs, the horse of the groom touched one of their horses, and the rider struck him with his whip. The groom used his whip also. When they were thus fighting Sir H. Bulwer endeavoured to separate them, when the remainder of the eunuchs rushed on the Ambassador and struck him several blows. The Turkish policemen interfered in favour of the Turks, and conducted the Ambassador under arrest to the station at Pera, where they found out that he was the Ambassador, and thus the departure of Lord Stratford was postponed." A telegraphic despatch of the 30th ult. states that the *Curoopa*, on board of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had embarked, ran ashore near Smyrna. The passengers and crew were saved. The insurrection, which has broken out in a part of Bosnia, has again been suppressed by the Pasha's troops, which reached that place in great numbers. More than a thousand Christian refugees are in the Austrian territory. Our Consul at Belgrade, M. Fonblanque, has found it necessary to take instructions at Vienna as to the impending revolution in his district, Servia being on the eve of convulsion. From Vienna he has just gone to Trieste to embark for Constantinople with the same object, and returns to his post by the Lower Danube.

UNITED STATES.—The Canada has brought advices to the 21st ult. Mr De Sauty writes from Trinity Bay to one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, at New York:—"I regret to say that the preconcerted signals arranged by Mr Thomson have failed to elicit any improvement in the reception of signals here. I do not know if any improvement has taken place at Valentia. I commence repeating the same system on Wednesday next." Meanwhile we find, in the 'New York Herald,' a statement—of which we ought, if well founded, to have known something at home—to the effect that it is the intention of the British Government to lay a cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. Arrangements will soon be made with the view of establishing communication between those two points next year, in the event of their being unable to work through the present line. Referring to the Paraguay expedition, a Washington correspondent of the 'Baltimore Republican' says:—"This is by far the most formidable naval expedition ever fitted out by this government, and it is no doubt entirely sufficient to accomplish the purpose sought to be attained; if, indeed, any force should be requisite." Telegraphic advices received at New York from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, indicate the success of the Republican State and Congressional tickets on the recent elections. Advices from Fort Kearney, received by the 'New York Herald,' give favourable accounts of the gold digging on Cherokee Creek and Fort St Vran. The yellow fever continues to prevail at Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern cities. It will remain until after a frost has visited the several afflicted cities. Piccolomini was announced to appear at the Academy of Music, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., in 'La Traviata.' Accounts from Mexico confirm the reports previously received of the battle between the forces under Vidaurri and Miramon. The conflict lasted four days, and Vidaurri was badly beaten. He had retreated to Monterey, and was making preparations for another battle with his antagonist.

SOUTH AMERICA.—STATE OF THE REPUBLICS.—The Pacific mails, received by the *Atrato*, with dates from Chagres of the 9th ult., bring news of interest. Bolivia continues in a disturbed state. An attempt was made at La Paz to assassinate the President, from which he was miraculously saved. General Prudencio and Birbuet, who stood beside him, were both shot dead. In order to execute their plan, the Revolutionists, knowing that the President was in the palace, presented themselves in the square in front of it, giving the alarm, and proclaiming Gen. Belzu, who at present resides in Europe. The President, accompanied by Gen. Prudencio and this Sr Birbuet, presented himself in the balcony, and a well-directed shot struck his two companions, who expired in his arms. The barracks were attacked at the same time, but without success, as the person who headed the insurgents was killed by a pistol shot. Peru is again threatened with war on her borders, and internal revolutions; she has already sent two vessels of war to Ecuador with commissioners, to get satisfaction on behalf of her Minister to the latter Republic, whose withdrawal from his post was some time ago announced. There is every prospect of a war between the two countries.

THE WEST INDIES.—Advices from Jamaica are to the 12th ult. The Governor had issued his proclamation, summoning the Legislature to meet and proceed to business on the 9th inst. The second or third week in October is the customary time, and the late period fixed on the present occasion is opposed to the general impression, that the Legislative programme will be a very crowded one. The journals have suggested a variety of topics requiring attention, among which the subjects of the judicial bench, the bar, medical destitution, and sanitary arrangements have assumed a prominent part. The 'Morning Journal' states that the bar is constituted of four gentlemen only, including the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General; and the opinion of the press is that the Legislature will have to amend the Act establishing the present judicial system, and so increase the emoluments attached to the offices as to induce young barristers from England to take up their residence in Jamaica. The great paucity of medical men in the country was also strongly complained of. A series of well-concocted forgeries upon the St James's Savings-bank, by the secretary, not altogether dissimilar in their features to the Redpath frauds, had been under investigation for several days. As far as was ascertained, the amount embezzled exceeded 800*l.* From Barbadoes the general news is without interest.

Writes for the election of representatives for the House of Assembly had been issued, and the elections were to take place on the 18th ult. The health of the island continued good.

INDIA.—The telegrams received this week from India bring down the date of our intelligence to the 10th of October from Bombay. They relate exclusively to the two principal districts in which resistance to British rule still assumes the form of organised and armed insurrection in the open field—Oude and Central India. In Oude the decisive campaign had not commenced—but every arrangement for opening it was in a forward state of preparation, and Lord Clyde, who holds in his hands all the threads of the great combination, had already left Allahabad for Cawnpore, on his way to Lucknow. Meanwhile the open country is still exposed to the ravages of the lawless bands of retainers who gather round the feudal strongholds of the insurgent chiefs, and nothing but the immediate vicinity of British outposts protects the peasantry from the marauding atrocities of those disbanded and desperate mercenaries who from all the disaffected quarters of India have poured tumultuously into the province where this great and terrible insurrection had its birth, and will find its grave. Numerous gallant and dashing encounters have taken place over the face of the country. In these affairs, the British, full of confidence and flushed with victory, have been uniformly and brilliantly successful; but the interest once attached to such isolated feats of arms is rapidly merging in that of the great struggle which in all probability has ere now commenced. The intelligence from Central India is more exciting. Tantia Topce, defeated by General Mitchell at Beera on the 15th of September, contrived, as the last mail informed us, to elude pursuit, carrying with him several of his guns and almost all his treasure. The speculations as to his intended line of retreat were speedily set at rest. He fled from the scene of his defeat towards the north-east in the general direction of Jhansi, but avoiding the main lines of communication. The line of retreat thus adopted led him through one of the most unsettled and turbulent districts of Central India—a region full of the traditions of Maharratta supremacy, and notorious even in peaceful times for predatory hordes of freebooters. In this district there are several towns, once important and wealthy, but now greatly decayed. Sironjh, or Seronge as the telegram spells it, is one of these towns, Chandaree is another. On the 30th of September, a fortnight after the last defeat of Tantia Topce in the field, an advanced force of cavalry, under Capt. Mayne, entered Seronge, but found that the rebel leader had already broken up his camp and pushed on to Esaughur, which place he attacked and captured on the 2nd of October. General Smith, moving from Goona, entered Esaughur on the morning of the 5th of October, but again the wily and active partisan had been too swift for him. He had broken up his camp at sunrise, and was in full retreat, in the direction of Chandaree. Active efforts were being made at the date of the last despatch for hemming him in by a combined movement on Chandaree of no less than four British detachments.

AUSTRALIA.—The dates of the Australian mails are—From Sydney, Sept. 11; from Melbourne, the 16th; and from King George's Sound, the 24th. The European brings gold valued at 169,506*l.* New gold fields have been discovered at Port Curtis, in New South Wales, and are supposed to be the richest yet known. The New South Wales Government has voted 50,000*l.* per annum for an independent line *à la* Panama. The Melbourne National Bank of Australia had been opened, and was hailed with enthusiasm by the commercial classes. The Adelaide Parliament was opened on the 27th of August.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The statue of Charles Albert, executed by order of the municipality of Turin, was inaugurated under the portico of the Town-house, on the 31st ult.

A Vienna letter states that considerable alarm has been caused in the commercial world by the discovery that notes of the Bank of Vienna for 100 florins each have been reproduced by means of photography, with such exactness that it was very difficult to detect the false from the true.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope "has resolved to modify the existing regulations relative to the baptism of Jewish children."

A hospital for lepers has been opened at San Remo, in Piedmont. Leprosy, it seems, although almost unknown now in other parts of Europe, is still sufficiently frequent in Piedmont to render a special establishment for its treatment desirable.

The railroad from Alexandria to Suez is expected to be completed by the 1st of December, when all the difficulties and *désagrémens* of "crossing the Desert" will be avoided, and the route to India, China, and Australia rendered as complete and comfortable as travelling by sea and land can be made.

The Servian students who interfered in defence of Mr Fonblanque, when he was attacked at Belgrade by the Turkish soldier, have received two gold medals from the British Government.

FRENCH DISPUTE WITH PORTUGAL.

(From the 'Morning Herald'.)

We have reason to know that no application was made by Portugal to our government for protection. Portugal, to her credit, adopted the only mode of action which was worthy of an independent and civilised state. When the discussion with France assumed an angry complexion the Portuguese government, mindful of the value of the protocol of April 14, 1856, applied to the British government for their good offices with France, and the request was immediately met in a spirit friendly to both nations, and in unison with that which inspired Lord Clarendon's beneficent proposition. The British government pressed upon France the wisdom and justice of mediation, but we regret to say that the French Ministers declined to adopt that course, on the plea that it was a point of honour which could not admit of the interference of a third party. It was open to the British Minister to follow another course—namely, to send the Channel fleet to Lisbon, and to declare that Portugal should not be compelled to restore the French vessel, whether its detention were right or wrong; and then, if the Donaverth and Austerlitz made any resistance, to reduce them to match-wood. We cannot say whether our contemporary (the 'Times') would have approved of such "spirited conduct," but this we know, that the Portuguese would have prayed to all their saints to preserve them from their friends—that our parliament would have been now sitting to consider the estimates for a war with France, and whether the peaceful Bright would not suit this sober-minded nation as Foreign Minister better than the pugnacious Malmesbury. We have never concealed our opinion of the moral and political tendencies of the system introduced by France for negro emigration. Lord Malmesbury and his predecessor at the Foreign office have denounced it both diplomatically and in parliament until they have run the risk of serious differences with the French government. The various organs of the press (including our contemporary) have all pointed out the dangers to which peace is exposed by what is, in fact, a slave trade in a modified form; but the public themselves are not cognisant of all the difficulties of the question. The 'Times,' in its leading article of Saturday, says, "We had always thought that a slave was like a pirate—fair prize wherever she could be caught." It is just the reverse. By "the laws of man"—that is, by international law—the slave trade is a legal trade, and no ship of one nation has a right to touch a vessel of another nation, were she an avowed slaver full of negroes, unless a treaty existed between them giving a mutual right of search. This is at the bottom of the whole case. The French government declare that they have no treaty

with us or Portugal which allows our cruisers to stop vessels under the French flag. They say they will carry out their own police. Upon this state of things they institute the "emigration for free negroes," and place a delegate on board their emigration ships. This mode of proceeding at once places them within the pale of government vessels like men of war, and the presence of the delegate forbids the officer from the cruiser who boards them from adopting any active measures, which he might otherwise do (although at his own risk) if the prize were a private vessel. The delegate identifies the French vessel and its acts, whether for good or for evil, with the French government. Thus it would appear that in the case of the Charles-et-Georges, the Portuguese cruiser, on finding the French delegate on her deck, should have reported her proceedings to her government, whose duty it would have been to remonstrate by diplomatic means. They could not confiscate a ship belonging to another state in a summary manner. Morally speaking, we cannot defend the acts of the French emigrant ship, though we think that France may have the law on her side; politically, we repeat that a greater error could not be committed than for her to be the first to refuse to adhere to the principles laid down in the protocol, which was almost the only item in the Convention of Paris of which she and her coadjutors in that work might well be proud.

LORD ELGIN'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

Few subjects of greater interest than the recent enterprising visit of Lord Elgin to the city of Jeddo have been brought before the attention of the public, and we offer no apology therefore for the length of the extracts which we have taken from the correspondence of the 'Times,' detailing the proceedings by which our Ambassador secured the commercial advantages briefly set forth in the outline of the treaty with Japan which was published last week. As a preliminary to the narrative, we may state that the ostensible object of Lord Elgin's visit was to present to the Japanese Emperor a steam yacht, as an acknowledgment of the treaty, conceded in 1854, to the exertions of Admiral Sir J. Stirling. For this purpose Lord Elgin left Shanghai on the 3rd of August with two steamers of war and a gunboat as a guard, and his little toy steamer, the name of which was now judiciously changed from the Emperor to the Dragon, as a bribe, or peace-offering. He reached Nagasaki on the 3rd of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and some Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence he went, in a tremendous gale, to the wretched harbour of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he for the first time discovered the workings of the echoes of his own doings on the Peiho. It seems that as soon as the Tien-sin Treaty was arranged the American Commodore rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Peiho. He found at Simoda the American Consul-General just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been on a six months' mission, vainly importuning for some commercial privileges. The Commodore immediately took him on board his ponderous steamer the Powhattan, and steered right away for Kanagawa, a station well known to the American men-of-war since Commodore Perry's time, about fifteen miles below the capital city of Jeddo. Terrible stories and frightful anticipations had for some time possessed the minds of the Japanese. Japan, like other countries of ancient institutions, has its conservative and progressive parties. The Prince of Boringo had stood stoutly for the ancient Japanese constitution and no foreign competition. But when the American ship of war appeared, and when the American version of the warlike operations in China circulated, a strong feeling gained ground in favour of the progressive party. Prince Boringo retired, and Prince Bitsu took his place. Under the new Administration Mr Harris, the Consul General, was admitted to an interview with the Emperor; ports were opened, and commercial tariffs agreed upon pretty much as is set forth in the statement given in the 'North China Herald.' When Lord Elgin arrived at Simoda he found Mr Harris in high spirits at having completed this Treaty, and the precedent gave him an opportunity whereof he sadly stood in need. Lord Elgin departed at once for the anchorage of Kanagawa, below the capital, where he found the American, and also the Russian war steamers. Beyond this anchorage were rocks and whirlpools and perils innumerable, all faithfully deposited to by Japanese pilots. Captain Sherard Osborn, confident in his own seamanship, believed in none of these things. Steaming over the anchorage, he held on up the bay of Jeddo, and, stimulated by the sight of Jeddo city, which slowly unrolled itself in the north-west angle of the gulf, he pursued his course, undeterred by a full gale of wind, until he could cast anchor within gunshot of a series of well-constructed batteries, which run across the shoals facing a portion of the city. Lord Elgin's well-judged confidence in his captain was thus rewarded by a position which, considering he had to deal with Asiatics, insured his success. It was a bold move made at a timely moment, for he could have done nothing at a distance. Since Mr Harris obtained his Treaty, there had been a reactionary movement in Jeddo, directed by the independent princes and hereditary nobles. They had ousted the Minister who signed the Treaty, and Prince Boringo ruled again. But the apparition of the British steam frigates Furious and Retribution, intruding even upon the sacred seclusion of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no menaces and used no threats, but perhaps there was something like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japanese, whose Emperor has granted us a treaty which gives all we can require for the present. How Lord Elgin went on shore in due state and lived in a gaudy temple, and negotiated for fourteen days, and visited many parts of that mighty city of Jeddo, with its two million of inhabitants, and its hundred square miles of habitations, is set forth in the accompanying extracts:

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the Furious, Retribution, Lee, and Emperor started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusi-yama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of 100 miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusi-yama is painted at the bottom of the delicate china cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he cats his rice. He fans himself with Fusi-yama—he hands things to you on Fusi-yama. It is on the back of his looking-glass, it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbour. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo you into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely, you are dashed to atoms on their ribs of iron. Simoda is about eighty miles from the city of Jeddo, situate at the extreme point of the promontory which forms one side of the capacious bay, or rather gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded, with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure, and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the Port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborn, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and

to approach as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan; and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way round a long spit of land which runs far out into the bay, and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water of which was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay, a line of isolated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo; while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above-mentioned, which are situated on a sandbank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts, and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city; the wooded height, on which is situated the Castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and finally urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas generally put forward were amusing and characteristic;—first, it was said the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then that it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do with out these. The merit and comforts of Kanagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paras mount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled than the Japanese, in their usual way, became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff.

The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the Empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbour. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of Her Majesty's gunboats, with thirteen ships' boats in tow, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiring strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge masted broad-sterned junks, the Little Lee, surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle box-hows, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, enclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God Save the Queen" as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter—in other words, it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde Park-corner to Mile-end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 360 hereditary Princes, each a petty sovereign in his own right, many of them with half-a-dozen town-houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, seventy or eighty yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopien in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the Imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two millions and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls. But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles into the country were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilisation which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple, and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skillfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveller, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, inhaling the most delicately-flavoured tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants. In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki towards evening a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently "tubbing" at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer-by, and presents a curious spectacle, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingenuously rush to it to gaze at him as he rides blushing past. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experiences and observations of a residence in the capital of an empire about which the information at home is so very scanty, and which presents probably a greater variety of interesting and curious matter to the stranger than any other part of the

world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the globe; while, as if to harmonise with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalised as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes.

STATE AND CHURCH.

THE COURT.—At Windsor Castle yesterday, her Majesty gave audience to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The following gentlemen were presented to her Majesty by Sir E. B. Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies: Mr Ross, President of the Executive Council of Canada; Mr Galt, Inspector-General of Canada; Mr Cartier, Attorney-General for Lower Canada. After the presentations, Mr Smith, Mayor of Melbourne, had an audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by Sir E. B. Lytton.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The first Cabinet Council since the recess was held on Wednesday, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing street.

MISSION OF MR GLADSTONE TO THE IONIAN ISLES.—Mr Gladstone has accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, and proceeds immediately on his mission. Our readers are aware that the great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church and speak the Greek language, and that since the Protectorate has been established, and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule. Her Majesty's Government, wishing to obtain the most accurate information respecting the causes which have led to the political disorganisation of the dependency, have determined to entrust the investigation of the grievances of our Ionian fellow-subjects to a special commissioner, whose information will be acquired by personal observation. According to the 'Liverpool Post,' which professes to be able to give some information respecting Mr Gladstone's mission, the right hon. gentleman does not identify himself with the present Government, will receive no reward for his services, and will return to London by the time the Parliamentary sessions begin. Mr Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, accompanies Mr Gladstone as Secretary in his mission to Corfu. Mr Gordon was for some time *provis* writer at the Foreign Office, and also acted as Private Secretary to his father while Prime Minister.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON STATE CHURCHES.—The 'Scottish Press' supplies some information as to church disputes in Scotland. It appears that Lord Aberdeen's Act, framed to give contentment to the "Christian people" belonging to the Church of Scotland, and to heal the schism which the disruption of 1843 left, has proved a total failure, inasmuch as the people find themselves unable, under its working, to shut out an unacceptable presentee, the denial of which right it was that led to the disruption. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and another schism is imminent; but before the laity should leave the communion body, it was deemed advisable to sound Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham, the authors of the act, to see whether so calamitous an issue could be averted. The Earl expressed his concurrence in what the deputation wished done, namely, instead of giving the congregation an impracticable veto, to legalise their "call," but Sir James they found of a very different mind. He told them, says the 'Scottish Press,' that he had acted for the best in these bygone proceedings, but public opinion had passed into a new phase, and whereas various modes had formerly been adopted to bolster up the national church, he was fully persuaded that the days of church establishments were numbered, and that henceforth men would not be satisfied unless religion were left to the voluntary support of Christians. For his part, he would have no hand in buttressing any state church.

CHURCH RATES.—The clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely held a meeting last week on church rates. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that wherever a national church existed it was the duty of the nation to maintain churches for the celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church, for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich; and that from the first establishment of Christianity in England, provision had been made for such maintenance by means of a rate on property; that the abolition of church rates without an equivalent would be contrary to the principles of equity and justice and subversive of the implied contract between Church and State; but that, for the sake of peace, the members of the Church should be willing to concede that the application of church rates should in future be confined to the maintenance of the fabrics, their internal fittings, and the fences of churchyards—provided means be adopted by the legislature for enforcing the payment of a certain annual rate on property sufficient to meet the requirements for such purposes. A committee was appointed to draw up petitions in accordance with these views, and a subscription was made to defray the incidental expenses.

LORD REDSDALE ON ENDOWMENTS.—The opinion of the High Church and Tory Lord Redesdale, the Lords' Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, and one of the most practical and hard-working members of their lordships' house, deserves notice. It was expressed at a late meeting of the Bristol Diocesan Society: "He knew that many of the interests of the church had been neglected—indeed they were hardly understood—by the laity. And he was afraid that such a state of things had arisen from what was in a great degree the strength of the church, namely, the fact that it was an endowed church. In consequence of the endowment so many members of the church had their own wants provided for, without doing anything for themselves, that they were wholly forgetful of the wants of others. He believed there was not a single person whom he was then addressing who did not find it perfectly easy to obtain a place in his church, but unhappily, finding their own comfort attended to, they attended church themselves, but went home without any reflection whatever as to the numbers who were deprived of the privileges which they themselves possessed."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—*Manchester.*—Lord Stanley having declined to come forward in the Conservative interest, and Mr T. Fairbairn having withdrawn from the contest which he had proposed, Mr Bazley is in uninterrupted possession of the field.

Obituary.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM REID, K.C.B., died on Sunday, at Gloucester terrace, Hyde park. He was the eldest son of a clergyman of the Scotch Church at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, where he was born in 1791. He was brought up at the Woolwich Academy for the corps of Engineers, entered the army in 1809, and was engaged during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula. At the conclusion of the peace he served on the coast of America until the termination of the war there, and rejoined the Duke of Wellington again in Belgium in 1815. In 1816 he served in the expedition against Algiers; was adjutant of the corps of Sappers for some years after the peace; in 1838 was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas; and in 1846 to that of Windward West India Islands. In 1848 he returned to England, and in 1849 was appointed Commanding Engineer at Woolwich, and directed the Engineer officers and Sappers and Miners at the Great Exhibition. On the resignation of Mr R. Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commission to become, in his room, chairman of the executive committee, in which capacity he served with unremitting

attention. But the public services of Colonel Reid, in both civil and military capacities, will be less enduringly known than his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms, by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. In September, 1851, Colonel Reid received the appointment of Governor of Malta; and on the close of his service for the Great Exhibition, for which he declined remuneration, the order of knighthood was bestowed by the Queen, and he proceeded to the discharge of the governorship of that island.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER expired at Vienna on the 27th ult., never having recovered the effects of her severe fever attack in Madagascar. Her books of travel will long be a popular memorial of that spirited and intelligent ambition to see for herself the wonders of the wide earth, and to describe what she had seen to others, by which she won an honourable distinction through achievements not easy to her sex.

MR W. BLAGROVE, a well-known member of the best London bands, a talented performer, and brother of our most eminent English violinist, died suddenly on Monday night, just as he was about entering Drury-lane Theatre to fulfil his duties in the orchestra.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—We learn from the report of the Registrar-General that the deaths from all causes registered in London in the week ending Saturday, October 30, was 1,133, and they exhibit an increase, though it is not considerable, on those of the previous week. Scarlatina has maintained a high mortality throughout October. The deaths from it last week were the same in number as those of the previous week, namely, 156; the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 77; and the only week within this series in which scarlatina was more fatal was that of 1848, when the deaths rose to 182. Last week it was fatal in 11 cases in Westminster, a like number in Marylebone, 16 in Pancras, 12 in Islington, 8 in Poplar, 9 in Newington, 11 in Lambeth. It may be added that no cases are recorded in the districts of St George (Hanover square), St Martin-in-the-Fields, St James, Westminster, St Giles, St Luke, or London City. Last week the births of 909 boys and 871 girls, in all 1,780 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,527. The mean temperature of the week was 47.2 deg., which is the same as the average for the same week in forty-three years. The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 57.8 deg. on Monday; the lowest was 33 deg. on Saturday.

ELY AND LIVERPOOL: A CONTRAST.—The last quarterly return of the Registrar-General supplies a striking contrast between the comparative sanitary conditions of the cathedral city of Ely and the commercial city of Liverpool, which is noticed by the 'Times' in the following words: "At the very dull fen-island of Ely, which two centuries ago was only to be reached by boats, they have lately spent, we are afraid to say how much on the restoration of their cathedral. They have, however, managed to spare 15,000*l.* for the better health of the 6,176 inhabitants. This is the sum that has been raised and spent in bringing to the town a better supply of indifferent river water, and carrying away what has hitherto been permitted to accumulate in more than a thousand cesspools. The effect has been miraculous,—enough to convince the most sceptical. In the seven years from 1843 to 1849 inclusive, before the Public Health Act was in operation, the mortality was at the rate of 26 deaths annually in every 1,000 living; in the seven subsequent years, from 1851 to 1857, when the sanitary measures were only partially carried out, the mortality fell to the rate of 19 deaths out of every 1,000. The mortality in the last two years, 1856, 1857, has been only 17 in 1,000. The surrounding rural parishes have also undergone some improvement, but the city, contrary to the general rule, has got fairly ahead of them, its mortality in the last two years being less than that of the villages by 4 in every 1,000. The young people under 35—the most susceptible of epidemic influences—have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from disease, and, as the Registrar observes, this is a fact of permanent value, as their health must tell on their progeny. The mortality is thus reduced to less than two-thirds of that of the city of Pau, to which our delicate people are sent for their health. Mr Burns, the surveyor at Ely, is very proud of his achievements, and gives some curious figures, which certainly prove how much was to be done. The best proof of the work, however, is the 'saving of life, of health, and of strength established by the returns. The effect goes higher than this. The spirits and the soul itself are affected by the condition of the body. No person in good condition need take any stimulant, except under extraordinary circumstances. The poor creatures who tread on one another's heels as they enter our gin palaces in endless succession take their dram to counteract the debility arising from close habitations and pestilential atmosphere. Sweeten home, air, and water, and they will not find themselves sinking so soon and so often under their daily toil. But what are we to say for Liverpool, the greatest port of the world after, if after, this metropolis, with its boundless resources, its vast improvement in everything directly supplying the wants of trade, its enormous revenue, acquired at the expense of others, and that St George's Hall, of which it is so justly proud? To let bygones be bygones, and not to go further back than last year, it appears that in 1857 the mortality in the borough was at the rate of 29 in 1,000—that is, 12 more in every 1,000 than at Ely. This, however, is quite a low average compared with some previous periods, and the improvement is ascribed to the great deal that has been done by the local authorities. Their services are mentioned with praise, and if they have not done more we must remember how little has been done in our own metropolis. The Sanitary Regent of Liverpool sent good men to the East. 'Still it is to be regretted,' says the Registrar-General, 'that the health of the great bulk of the population has improved but slowly. Liverpool has a good supply of water; but it is still infested by cesspools, including under the name the filthy Lancashire midden, and the drains pour their contents into the dock basins, which exhale their malarious, sickly air over the people.' This must be a preventable evil. There can be no reason whatever why a dock excavated by the hands of man, and walled in with solid masonry, should receive one drop of sewage or other deleterious matter. It is as much under control as a well or a house-cistern, and its contamination must be a criminal neglect. To these mischiefs the Registrar-General estimates that many thousands of the hard-working population of Liverpool positively fall victims every year. They are, he says, as much killed by these permitted, but certain means of destruction, as the felons who die on the scaffold. Last year thirteen murderers were hung in England and Wales after full judicial inquiry, and there are found people who weep over their graves, and lay their blood on the nation. Yet in Liverpool alone not thirteen, but more than 6,000 have perished in one year by causes as much within our control as the operations of the public executioner, and nobody is found to lament their untimely end."

THE LATE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.—Instead of the late festival proving to be a failure, as had at one time been anticipated, it turns out the most productive one for the charity which these meetings support—viz., the Clergy Widows and Orphans' Charity—that has ever been held in the century and a half of their existence. Some liberal contributions to the fund have been sent in since the meeting, and the result is that the total amount received on behalf of the charity is 1,063*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The largest collection realised prior to this year was in 1840, when 1,061*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* was received. The prospects of the next meeting at Hereford, too, are cheering, 24 of the 25 stewards required for the Hereford festival in 1861 having been obtained. The meeting of the "three choirs" for 1859 will be held at Gloucester.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES IN THE CHINESE SEAS.

The 'Gazette' of Tuesday has despatches detailing the destruction of piratical junks in the Chinese Seas. The first affair reported is an attack on three pirate vessels by the gunboat *Staunch*, commanded by Lieut. L. Wildman. The junks were sighted on the passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong. After a chase, with an effective return of fire by the enemy, Lieut. Wildman writes:—"I went ahead at full speed on to the largest junk, giving orders to lash her alongside of us; but the instant we touched such a shower of stinkpots and other combustible matter was thrown on board us, it was impossible for any person to remain forward, or to see through the dense smoke they occasioned. It was at this moment, I deeply regret to state, that E. George, A.B., who was actually engaged in lashing the junk alongside, having jumped on board her for that purpose, was cut to pieces, and his remains thrown overboard. The strong breeze favouring the junk, and a heavy swell making it difficult to lash her, she sheered off; and the Chinese, in the meantime, having cut our boats adrift, and being close to the rocks, I backed astern, and having picked them up, I remounted the howitzers, which had been dismounted from the rapidity of my fire, and renewed the engagement, running alongside one and boarding, killing a great number of her crew, many of whom endeavoured to escape by jumping overboard, but only a small number reached the shore. Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr Morice, the Second Master, and a party of men, I gave chase to a second in my gig, and having come up with her, I boarded and took possession, making prisoners of the only two living men on board, many having been killed, and a few escaping by jumping overboard. The third junk in the meanwhile having got some distance away, and not having more than five effective men left after the engagement, I deemed it prudent not to follow her among the numerous rocks and intricate passages she had taken, and being unable to spare any officers and men for the captured junks, I gave directions for them to be burnt, which was done." Second Master Morice and Quartermaster Ansell are "named" in this despatch. Lieut. Wildman thinks that Europeans must have been on board the junks.

The second and most important affair is the destruction or capture of twenty-six heavily armed junks at the island of Sing-Ting. The junks mounted over 300 guns. Commander Cresswell, in the steam gun vessel *Surprise*, was the commander on this occasion. The engagement is thus described:—

"When within about 1,700 yards they opened fire on me, which I did not return until within about 1,000, when we engaged them with one port broadside, firing shot and shell. I then directed the Cambrian's boom boats to take up a position in shore of us, so as to be able to advance, taking them in the flank as their guns came within range. The enemy directed much of their fire to the boats, which was admirably replied to by Lieut. J. W. Webb, as he steadily advanced with his boats. The enemy opened on us at eight a.m., keeping up a smart and well-directed fire with round shot and spear-headed rockets, and, as we closed, with grape and canister, hulling the ship on several occasions, and had we not kept on a continual move would doubtless have caused us material damage. After about thirty-five minutes their fire considerably slackened, and at about nine o'clock two of their largest lorchas blew up with a tremendous explosion, caused apparently by the bursting of one of our shells; they appeared immediately paralyzed, and their firing ceased. Taking advantage of this, I pushed on with my own boats, and, joining with the Cambrian's boats, effected a landing within a very short distance of the junks, having observed the crews desert their vessels and take to the hills. On advancing to the top of a neighbouring ridge some more piratical vessels were discovered in a snug creek in the opposite side, crowded with men, and evidently prepared for an attack from seaward; our position completely commanded them, and by opening fire on them with our rifles, killing a great number, caused the others to run away, after a vain attempt to reach us with their ginnalls, our height being too great for any effective fire from the large guns. Not deeming it prudent to expose the men unnecessarily to the scorching heat of the sun, I ordered their return to the boats in preference to advancing by land, and returning myself to the *Surprise*, closed, and taking the boats in tow, steamed round abreast the creek, and fired a few shells. I then despatched the Cambrian's and our own boats, under cover of our fire, to effect the capture of the junks. No resistance was offered beyond the occasional fire of ginnalls from the neighbouring hills, the junks being deserted." Lieut. Webb and Lieut. Charles Parry are "named" in this despatch. The only casualty was Mr Mallet, mate of the Cambrian, who was severely burnt from an explosion while firing one of the junks.

The next expedition is no less remarkable. It was reported to Rear Admiral Seymour that the pirates destroyed by the *Surprise* formed a division of a large fleet to the southward, which has harassed the coasting trade for some time; he ordered the *Magicienne*, *Inflexible*, *Plover*, and *Algerine*, under the orders of Captain Vansittart, C.B., to scour the coast in that direction. The expedition was attended with the most complete success, no less than 100 piratical vessels having been destroyed, and 236 guns sunk in deep water, with heavy loss to the pirates. The town of Coolan, the headquarters of the pirates, was also destroyed, as well as a stockaded fort of 14 guns. Capt. Vansittart thus summarises his operations:—"Up to the present date we had taken and destroyed one fortified stockade mounting 14 guns, 26 piratical fighting junks, 74 fast rowboats, 236 guns, about 372 pirates killed, 36 pirates taken alive, six cargo vessels recaptured from pirates, 54 men and six women retaken from pirates; with only a few wounded on our side."

STATIONS OF THE MILITIA.—The following are the stations of the embodied Militia:—Hampshire Artillery, Plymouth; 1st West York and 3rd West York, Aldershot; Royal Wiltshire, Gosport; 2nd Warwick, Devonport; Tower Hamlets, Curragh; Royal Sussex, Edinburgh; 2nd Stafford, Cork; 1st Stafford, Aldershot; Oxford, Aldershot; West Norfolk, Chester; 5th Middlesex, Curragh; North Lincoln, Waterford; Royal Lancashire, Dover; Lancashire Artillery, Portsmouth; East Kent, Aldershot; 2nd Chester, Aldershot; Bedford, Dover; Berks, Reading; Dumfries, Dumfries; Forfar Artillery, Kinsale; Lanark, Dublin; Stirling, Aldershot; Antrim Rifles, Woolwich; North Cork, Aldershot; Donegal, Dover; North Down, Aldershot; Dublin City, Shorncliffe; Fermanagh, Bradford; Kerry, Aldershot; County Limerick, Portsmouth; Louth Rifles, Aldershot; Waterford Artillery, Limerick; Wexford, Weymouth. Total embodied, 34—viz., 19 English, 11 Irish, and 4 Scotch regiments.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION.—According to the monthly returns made up by the Admiralty on the 1st inst., the Royal Navy in commission was thus distributed on Monday the 1st inst.:—52 ships on the East India, China, and Australia station; 27 in the Mediterranean; 26, Coastguard service; 19, North America and West Indies; 18, West Coast of Africa; 13, Pacific; 9, Brazil; 8, Cape of Good Hope; 9, Channel Squadron; 11, particular service; 11, surveying service; 18, Portsmouth; 9, Plymouth; 9, Sheerness; 3, Woolwich; 2, Pembroke; 4, Cork; 3 yachts; 7 fitting out; 20 ordered home from foreign service. Total strength afloat, 276 ships, 4,628 guns, and 46,754 seamen.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Large quantities of the new pattern light clothing, formed of drab-coloured jean, and drab felt helmets, have been forwarded from the Tower stores to be shipped on board the transports taken up to embark the reinforcements for India, numbering 2,000 rank and file, between the 4th and 12th inst.—Contracts have been issued for the construction of separate buildings for mar-

ried soldiers and their wives at Sheffield and Dover barracks; also for the formation of a kitchen on the improved principle of military cooking at Cambridge barracks, Portsmouth, and the construction of reading-rooms and libraries. The War Office is about to carry out the above important improvements for the comfort of the soldier at all the principal barracks in the kingdom.—On account of the increased strength of the army, the military prison of Fort Clarence at Rochester is at present overcrowded, inasmuch that a number of prisoners under sentence are obliged to be detained in the cells at Woolwich.—The new system of ventilating the men's sleeping-rooms of the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich is progressing most favourably. The right wing of the west range is now completed, and at a comparatively small expense according to the benefit derived.—The vacant Secretaryship in the Military Department at the East India House has just been filled up by the appointment of Colonel W. E. Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, now at home on furlough, and recently connected with the Public Works Department in Calcutta.—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the army contract and store system re-assembled on Thursday, at Woolwich Arsenal, pursuant to adjournment from the 28th ult.

IRELAND.

THE DONEGAL OUTRAGE.—The latest accounts announce that the Rev. Mr Nixon progresses favourably. There will be a frightful gash on the unfortunate gentleman's face. The pistol which inflicted the wound was loaded with a bullet and several slugs; the former entered below the ear, and, after driving out several teeth in the upper jaw, passed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, deeply cutting each and fracturing the bone, and then, extracting a tooth on the opposite side of the mouth, lodged in Miss Nixon's bonnet; five of the slugs escaped through five openings in the cheek, and were found in the corner of the carriage behind Mrs Nixon. Every effort is being made by the Government to discover the cowardly ruffians concerned in the outrage; and a police force has been sent down, the cost of which will be levied upon the townland where Mr Nixon was attacked, and not off the barony at large. In connexion with this subject the 'Nation' has a long article on the secret societies, the apparent drift of which is to show that the formidable Riband conspiracy flourishes as briskly as ever, despite all the efforts of successive Governments to repress it. It appears that those of whom the confederacy consists sometimes make more free than welcome with names used to attract members into the society. "Now it is John Mitchell, now it is Smith O'Brien, now it is ten French generals, who have signed a paper promising to come when so many men are enrolled." Nay, the 'Nation' itself, it is hinted, has not escaped the honour, and in this strait the editor felt it his duty to visit the district kept under this folly. "We desired," says the writer, "to avoid inflating its magnitude by public notice of its acts, and endeavoured by personal inquiry to ascertain the real state of the case, and by oral expostulation to point out the mistake of advocating such a system in connexion with national politics. But we found that if we desired to be free from the charge of conniving at a misuse of our name we must take public means to protest against it. Our illustrious countryman, Mr Smith O'Brien, whose name has been made powerful use of, seems to take a similar view of the case, as may be seen by his letter, which will, we trust, have effect on the courageous but erring men who are being misled by false pretences." Here is a copy of Mr O'Brien's curious letter:—"Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, Oct. 26. My dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry I have no hesitation in authorising you to say that I do not belong to any secret society; and, more, that though convicted of what was called high treason by the expounders of British law, but of what I still venture to think was patriotic duty, I never belonged to a secret society. I hope you will lose no time in cautioning the Nationalists of Ireland against connexion with such societies. Either through indiscretion or through treachery the secrets of such associations become known almost immediately to the Government, and furnish a pretext for invasions upon public liberty. I do not think it at all probable that I shall ever invite my fellow-countrymen to connect themselves with me in any proceeding which requires concealment. I wish that our country should be self-governed, and, though I may not live to witness the accomplishment of this desire, I am still disposed, notwithstanding the apparent indifference of public feeling on the subject, to believe that the progress of events—in other words, the will of Providence—will eventually bring to pass this happy consummation of the destinies of Ireland. From the avowal of this sentiment I have never shrunk for a single moment,—from the day when I joined the Repeal Association to the hour at which I now write. I require no secret association to veil this aspiration."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A Limerick paper (the 'Munster News') contains the annexed particulars:—"The Stag, with seven miles of the shore end of the cable on board, has arrived in Valentia harbour, and Captain Kell will, no doubt, commence the laying of it without unnecessary delay. There is one rather dangerous reef of rocks lying about one mile and a half or two miles outside the mouth of Valentia harbour, called the Coastguard Patch. On this rock there are about ten fathoms at low water and about twenty-six fathoms all round it. Unfortunately, as the Agamemnon entered the harbour, owing to the wind being unfavourable, she was obliged to lay the cable over this spot. It is thought that the drifting of the cable over this place might have partially caused the injury which has stopped the working for so long a period. From this point it will, of course, be removed and deposited in the most secure and level channel into the harbour. With the view of discovering such a channel Captain Kell has for the last few days been closely sounding every approach to the bay, both on the Valentia and the Lough Kay sides of the Beginish Island. As there are already between four and five miles of the shore end of the cable laid down, the additional seven miles which will be added to it by Captain Kell will render the rope quite secure against injury from the wash of the tide. It is understood that Mr Healy, whose powerful magnetic-electric machines have for some time been used at Valentia for a short period. If the next accounts from Newfoundland should show that the reversals from Mr Healy's instruments have been received from Valentia no time will be lost in despatching a similar piece of apparatus to the station at Trinity Bay."

CANNONADING IN QUEENSTOWN.—At ten o'clock on Sunday night the inhabitants of Queenstown were startled by a furious cannonading from the Hawk blockship, which was kept up for a very long time. The utmost consternation prevailed, and fears of an invasion were seriously entertained by the alarmed residents of the town and neighbourhood. The firing, which was distinctly heard in Cork, led to inquiries as to the cause, and an explanation is given in the Cork 'Examiner,' as follows:—"Considerable sensation was created in Queenstown last night, about ten o'clock, by the loud booming of cannon in the harbour. The lateness of the hour and the strictness with which the Sabbath is observed on board English men-of-war prevented the idea being entertained that it was the Marines who were being brought through the gun exercise. In a short time the streets were crowded by the inhabitants of Queenstown, by naval officers, &c., and conjecture was rife as to the cause of the cannonading. Some thought that a ship was on fire, others that a strange man-of-war might be entering the harbour, and a few of the more imaginative and impulsive were of opinion that it was a foreign invasion. Crowds of people came rushing down from the neighbourhood of Spy hill shouting out, 'The French are come! the French are come!' and the greatest excitement in consequence prevailed;

many people were terrified to an extreme degree, and in a few instances ladies fainted. After some time, however, the discharges were seen to come from her Majesty's ship Hawk, and some boats, containing naval officers, put off immediately to that vessel. The firing soon after ceased. The cause of such unusual activity on board the Hawk has been kept up to the present, a mystery from the public; but we have learned that it was a post-prandial entertainment given, in the absence of the captain and other seniors, by the junior officer of the ship to some friends of his who were on board. The visitors, it appears, being mere landsmen, expressed an anxiety to see the Marines put through the gun exercise, and the officer wishing to afford his guests every enjoyment, ordered the drums to beat the men to quarters. His directions were complied with; the Marines were aroused from their hammocks, and in obedience to the command of their superior blazed away at the guns for fully half an hour. They went at it with such a right good will that one of the boats was blown away from the davits. It is said the officer in question has been placed under arrest, and a court-martial will be held on him."

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON IRISH PROSPERITY.—Cardinal Wiseman gave an account on Wednesday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms of his recent visit to Ireland, principally describing the religious and social aspects of the people. The room was crowded, and it was estimated that upwards of 800 persons were present. The following passages contain the gist of his remarks on the present condition of Ireland:—"After speaking of the last grievous famine by which the country was afflicted, he said:—"From that tremendous calamity a seed was hidden by a better hand, ready, in a very short time, to spring forth and show its beautiful fruit. Three changes had occurred during that time, and dated from it—namely, emigration, the change of culture, and the letting loose of property to pass into the hands of those who, in the ordinary course of nature, ought at least to have had their full share of it. Before that period there was a want of enterprise and energy, and a clinging to the soil and homes of their fathers which prevented many of the people seeking a means of living in other parts of the world, and thus rendered more difficult the task of obtaining possession of land. But soon after the famine there set in that exodus which, by the aid of Providence, had produced a certain level in the country, and the population was reduced to a number which the cultivation of the soil could more readily support, while the large sums of money which were sent home by the emigrants aided in the support of the poorer relatives who still remained in the old country. This emigration had not, therefore, been the rush of desperate men anxious to seek their fortunes, but had tended only to make more fully known the true soundness of the Irish heart. The change which had followed upon the deterioration of the potato, upon which the people had relied almost entirely for the means of subsistence, had been followed by a regular routine of crops, in which the potato occupied only a very small proportion, and then was introduced, not merely a different kind of food, but the mind of the common labourer had expanded with the new and more enlightened effort necessary to the production of those different varieties of crop. A degree of mental culture had followed this change of agriculture throughout the whole country, and this abandonment of the dreary monotony of the food of the people. There might be everywhere seen the same amount of finish as could be seen in the well attended places of England, but it must be remembered that they were the efforts of a people who had not had the benefits of wealth to aid them, and who had hitherto been subject to rack-rents of a most extortionate amount. Following immediately upon the famine came the avowed penury of the already impoverished and enumbered landlords of the country, and which had led to that wise provision, the Enumbered Estates Court. The effect of this law had been to break up the large landed properties into estates and occupations for many comfortable agriculturists. Another very striking feature of the people was the total absence of anything like want and discomfort. The people were not that ragged and famished crowd which many persons had been in the habit of describing them. At the present moment Ireland presented the appearance of a whole nationality shaking off the dust of 300 years, and asserting in the most noble manner its true position—its social and moral—he did not refer to its political position."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND RIBANDISM.—The recent partial revival of Ribandism has elicited public and emphatic denunciation from the Roman Catholic clergy. Two instances are reported—one in the north and one in the south. The Very Rev. Dean Kieran, of Dundalk, addressed his congregation on Sunday last from the pulpit of his cathedral, denouncing the Riband conspiracy; and at Listowel, in Kerry, the excellent Roman Catholic clergyman of that town, the Rev. Mr J. McDonnell, addressed his flock on the subject. It was to warn them against some suspicious character who had appeared in that neighbourhood.

BRIGHT VERSUS GREAT BRITAIN.

(From Grindlay's Home News.)

There cannot be a stronger evidence of that independence of thought and action, which was so energetically vindicated by the expulsion of Messrs Cobden and Bright, than the refusal of Manchester on this occasion to entertain the name of Mr Cobden as a candidate for its representation. That gentleman has been formally nominated, and emphatically rejected by a public meeting. So far as Mr Cobden is concerned, the matter is, probably, trivial; but it is by no means trivial as an indication of sound English feeling. The peace and negotiation policy of Mr Cobden and his colleagues, the mercantile spirit in which they continue to discuss the interests and the honour of the country, are held in aversion by the bulk of the people, and discountenanced by the authoritative organs of the Liberal party as being dangerous, mean, and unpatriotic.

Mr Bright has been with his constituents at Birmingham during the past week, and has delivered himself of two speeches of great length, in which he reviewed the chief points in the foreign and domestic policy of the country, and vindicated, on the grounds of economy, the course he took with reference to the Russian war. Mr Burke's famous speech to the sheriffs of Bristol hardly awakened greater interest than these orations of Mr Bright; and so eager was the curiosity to hear what the "giant refreshed" had to say, that the London daily papers thought it necessary to obtain reports by telegraph, a costly experiment now attempted for the first time on a scale of such magnitude, each speech occupying four or five columns. As it is impossible that Mr Bright could speak for an hour or two on any topic without stirring the pulses of his audience, so it is not surprising that amidst the people who elected him, and who "repaired the wrong" done to him by Manchester, he should be received with cheers, and multitudinous cries of "Yes!" "Go it!" and the like. But it is no less impossible to believe that Mr Bright is really sincere in his impracticable creed of isolation, or that the people of Birmingham are prepared to endorse it. Like all obstinate men who find themselves in the wrong, Mr Bright endeavours to strengthen his original error by pushing it to the most absurd extremities; and not content now with declaiming against the late Russian war, he goes the length of roundly asserting that all the wars we have carried on throughout the present century, indeed all the contests we have been engaged in since the time of William III, were immoral, wasteful, unnecessary, and destructive to the prosperity of the country. We have expended an amount of millions of money which the imagination in vain tries to realise, and sacrificed more lives than would be sufficient to found an empire, and what have we gained by this tremendous prodigality? We not only have not gained anything, but we are weaker, poorer, and more unfriended than before! We, who

have spread our language, our arts, our industry, and our wealth over almost every part of the globe, and who, after all this expenditure, are materially in a higher condition of prosperity than at any former period of our history, and politically freer and happier than any country on the face of the earth! There are but two alternatives for Mr Bright: he either does believe what he asserts with such unparalleled audacity of detail, or he does not believe it. Painful as the dilemma is, the mass of the nation adopts the latter horn of the dilemma.

But it is in reference to Manchester, and the "treatment" he suffered at the hands of his constituents there that his creed shows itself in its most intolerable aspect. He pronounces a sentence of utter condemnation upon the course adopted towards him, and consigns Manchester to eternal disgrace for having dismissed him. This is a new doctrine for a thorough-paced Liberal. After this, what becomes of the declarations of Liberal members that they are ready to surrender back their trusts at any moment on the requisition of their constituents? And why do these members, who profess to hold their seats only so long as the electoral bodies they represent shall be satisfied with their conduct, return to their constituents every now and then to render an account of their stewardships, as they humourously designate their seats in the House of Commons? Are all these shows of devotion to the popular will mere shams and hollow pretences? But mark the practical tyranny of Mr Bright's doctrine. He not only ceased to represent public opinion in Manchester, but maintained opinions which Manchester held to be untrue and unpatriotic: Manchester accordingly took the first opportunity to elect somebody else in his place. For this exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege, Mr Bright hands over Manchester to universal contempt and scorn. If his constituents had desired of him a total abandonment of his offensive and un-English doctrines, he would have considered it an unwarrantable interference with his independence. But he, who thus asserts his right to think for himself, denies it to the electors, and, instead of reflecting their opinions, demands that they shall adopt his. This gentleman obviously is not a representative of the people, but a dictator.

Had it not been for the question of Reform, which is paramount at this moment to all others, Mr Bright would have left an extremely unfavourable impression behind him at Birmingham. Upon this ground, however, he was listened to with a more willing attention, although, in fact, he had nothing new to say. The ballot, a re-distribution of seats, and a rate-paying franchise, which nobody seems to understand, constitute the main elements of his scheme, which he wishes to see placed in the hands of Lord John Russell, having no trust in the promises of the Government. The unanimity which prevails upon the fundamental principle of Reform is taking a shape that leaves the united action of the Liberals no longer doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A REPLY TO MR BRIGHT.—Sir P. Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, has made a brief reply to Mr Bright's speeches at Manchester. At a dinner of a Trade Protection Society at Barnsley, Sir Peter presided, and made an opening speech. He commenced by alluding to her Majesty's recent visit to Leeds, and the reception which had been given to her by its inhabitants. He next proceeded to refer to the first speech of Mr Bright at Birmingham, and said that no man admired Mr Bright more as a rhetorician than he did. He thought he was the best speaker he had ever listened to; but upon that speech he (Sir Peter) wished to make a few remarks, as he thought that a more dangerous speech was never made before a community. The object of Mr Bright seemed to be to set class against class—the worst course which a politician could possibly adopt. He had seen this in every speech which Mr Bright had made for the last few years. That gentleman had done good service to the country, and being one of the leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League had by his eloquence helped to bring about that issue. We had to thank him for that; but since the repeal of the corn laws his occupation was gone. He had directed his eloquence into a wrong channel. He (Sir Peter) had mentioned that Mr Bright wished to set class against class—he wished to set the working classes against the middle classes, and the middle classes against the aristocracy. But that was one of the worst things to do in a community of Englishmen. We wished to be one family, and live together in brotherly love. He seemed to have made up his mind that the constitution of the United States was the *beau ideal* of a constitution; but having been in America, he (the chairman) knew that in society at New York they had not that amount of liberty, nor near that amount of liberty, that we enjoy in England. He knew that if any individual held opinions which were adverse to those of the mob he was in danger of losing his life. But, notwithstanding this, Mr Bright forgot the outrage which had been committed upon the Hon. Mr Sumner in the Senate House of America. Could that brutal attack have been committed in the English House of Commons or the House of Lords? Could Mr Bright forget that Lynch law existed in the United States? Was he not aware that duels of a most brutal character were fought in America—fought in a manner which when duelling was prevalent in this country was totally unknown? He (Sir Peter) could not sit silent without censuring that speech as one of the most mischievous ever uttered in an assembly of Englishmen.

PAYMENT OF THE WESTERN BANK'S CALL.—The call of 100*l.* per share, which is expected to produce a million, became due on Monday, and up to the close of bank hours on Tuesday afternoon the sum of 567,000*l.* had been paid up by the shareholders. This is considered a very satisfactory beginning. It is known that a considerable number of the willing and competent shareholders cannot pay till the term of Martinmas, which falls on the 11th inst., at which date many payments upon heritable securities fall due in Scotland. At and between that date it is known that a large additional sum will be paid in. The liquidators will then proceed stringently against those who decline to pay and have the means of paying.

THE PRINT ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A new and important feature, says the 'Athenæum,' has just been added to the public galleries of the British Museum. Some of the rarest and choicest treasures of that jealously guarded corner of our public institution, called the Print room, have within the last week been arranged on screens in the lightest and most central part of the King's Library. In this same apartment cases of the rarest and most instructive books and manuscripts have long been exposed to public gaze. A catalogue of this selection is being prepared, to correspond with Mr Panizzi's Penny Catalogue of the rarest books, and will be sold at half that price.

RECLAMATION OF CONVICTS.—The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society was held at Worcester on Saturday, Sir J. S. Pakington in the chair. There were also present Earl Beauchamp, Lord Ward, Sir E. Lechmere, and two or three other county magistrates. This society was established eighteen years ago, for the purpose of relieving destitute prisoners on leaving the Worcester County Gaol, and thus preventing them falling into temptation. It appeared from the report that in the past year twenty-three prisoners released from gaol had been relieved out of the funds of the society, of whom six had been favourably reported of. With respect to the others, either no accounts had been received, or they had left but a short time. Since the establishment of the society in 1840, 287 discharged prisoners had been relieved from its funds, of which number sixteen had been re-committed, and four of these sixteen in the last year. In the course of a discussion which followed an opinion was expressed by one of the magistrates that government ought to

take upon itself the question of the reformation of criminals. Lord Ward suggested that some encouragement should be given to convicts to emigrate on being discharged from prison, without an opportunity being afforded them of renewing the contamination of their former associates. Sir J. Pakington thought the great moral objection to this would be that it would afford a stimulus to crime, so long as there was such a tendency towards emigration as existed at this moment, if they held out the idea that at the expiration of a term of imprisonment the convict would be sent free to a colony. Earl Beauchamp thought it was wrong to let men go penniless from a prison without any means of obtaining an honest living. The report was adopted.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM IN FRANCE.—The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the 'Times':—'Sir, In the 'Times' of October 21 there appeared a very accurate account of the unjustifiable manner in which I was treated by the French authorities, both at Auray and L'Orient—arrested and kept a close prisoner for twenty-four hours—because these authorities made an egregious mistake, viz.—that, as one of my names was 'Bernard,' I must therefore be the well-known 'Dr Bernard.' I addressed a memorial to the Emperor on this subject so long ago as the 24th of September, but never received any reply to it until yesterday; and, as it is my belief that I am indebted for that reply to the notice which appeared in your columns, I take the liberty of enclosing it to you: 'Cabinet de l'Empereur, Palace of St Cloud, October 31, 1858. Sir—The measure of which you were the object on the part of the French authorities, contrary to the intentions which animate both the Emperor and his Government, is no doubt very unpleasant. But be so good as to understand that it must only be attributed to yourself. In spite of the warnings given, you were the bearer of an irregular passport. The Justice of the Peace at Auray must have acted as he did, and your word alone, however honourable when you are known, was not enough for that magistrate, deprived as he was of the means of ascertaining your identity. The Emperor cannot, therefore, Sir, grant you any other reparation than to express to you the sincere regret which His Majesty charges me with having the honour of being the interpreter. Receive, Sir, &c. MOCQUARD, Secretary to the Emperor and Chef du Cabinet. Upon the objection—as to the 'irregularity' of my passport—contained in this letter, I shall make but one remark. The passport, which is said to have been 'irregular' at Auray, on the 12th of August, was on the 31st of July received without objection by the police authorities at Cherbourg, and returned without a comment on the 8th of August. It was treated as *en règle* at Cherbourg, and four days afterwards made the pretext for treating me as a State prisoner both at Auray and L'Orient. Had any intimation of its 'irregularity' been given to me at Cherbourg, I could have been easily identified by friends from London; or I could have obtained a new passport from the British Consul at that port, the British Consul there being an Englishman, and not like, in any respect, to the British Consul at L'Orient, who is a Frenchman. I do not deem this affair worthy of any further observation. I do trust, however, that one necessary change may result from it—namely, that so long as the vexatious passport system is maintained in this country, our Foreign office will not permit any other than a British subject to act as a British Consul in France. The manner in which the French-English Consul at L'Orient conducted himself in my case proves that the sympathies of such a person are with his own countrymen when acting either capriciously or tyrannically, and not with the subjects of the British Crown, whose rights may be assailed and their personal liberty interfered with. I have, &c. WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE. Dinan, Cotes du Nord, Nov. 3, 1858.

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A new submarine cable has been laid with perfect success, between Weybourne, in Norfolk, and Borkum, near Emden, in Hanover. The steamer employed started at four p.m. on Sunday, and the submergence was completed at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning. The total length of the cable was 280 miles, about ten per cent. being allowed for "slack;" and the quantity actually paid out is believed to be 250 miles. The new line will be open to the public in about a week hence, and will doubtless prove very useful, since there is already telegraphic communication between Emden and Hamburg, and, consequently, all Germany. The telegrams received by the company state that the "signals are first-rate now, and the line appears to be in excellent condition." It is added that "the expedition is now secure from any weather, and nothing can go wrong." The Submarine Telegraph Company have likewise completed the arrangements rendered necessary by the failure of their line between Dover and Calais. This line remains for the present useless, but the company's engineers entertain strong hopes of finding and repairing the fractured part at a few miles distant from Calais. The company now carry on the service between England and Paris by means of their Ostend wires, and as speedily as by the Dover and Calais route.

A CARDINAL'S FEAST.—The following is the official list of the dishes and courses at a public dinner given to Cardinal Wiseman at Dundalk, on a Friday in September last, when it was his duty to "appear unto men to fast":—"Soups—oyster soup, vegetable soup. Fish—Salmon plain boiled, salmon pickled with fish sauce, salmon fit for an admiral, salmon in Saxon fish sauce, salmon done with cream and bread crumbs, salmon spiced, sole done with bread crumbs, sole in the Italian fashion, sole plain fried, sole in Colbert's fashion, fillet of sole done in fish sauce, fillet of sole done with bread crumbs, fillet of sole done in hotel style, fillet of sole done in the Dutch fashion, fillet of sole with oyster sauce, whiting fried in bread crumbs, whiting broiled in hotel style, fillets of whiting fried, Dublin-bay haddock in the good woman style, Dublin-bay haddock baked, haddock in hotel style, fillets of haddock in St Paul's style, outlets of lobster, scolloped oysters, oysters done with bread crumbs. Between Courses—Puff pastry of oysters, puff pastry of lobsters, and lobster fritters. Second Service—Lobster dressed, oysters in bread crumbs, lobster salad, cream of vanilla, Charlotte Russe pudding, thin pastry in leaves, Parisian almond cake, surprised ham, raspberry tarts, apple tarts, hot pudding, pastries, iced pudding, fruit, cakes, biscuits, &c." If this be a Cardinal's fast, pray sir, tell us what must be a Cardinal's feast.—Letter in the 'Times.'

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

It is said that Lord Naas is to go to Madras as Governor; and that the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland will probably be filled by Mr Seymour Fitzgerald.

We learn from the 'Globe' that Colonel Perceval, Serjeant-at-Arms at the House of Lords, is about to retire and be succeeded by Mr W. P. Talbot.

Mr Justice Hill took the oath and his seat on Wednesday as one of the puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell congratulated the public on the abolition of that part of the oath abjuring the descendants of the Stuarts.

The 'Ayrshire Express' says that the arrangements for the celebration of the Burns' Centenary at Alloway, on the 25th of January next, are making such satisfactory progress as greatly to exceed the expectations of its promoters.

The prospectus has been issued of the North and South London Railway, intended to form a junction between the lines on the north side of London and those on the south by the construction of a short link from the terminus of the West London Railway at the Kensington Canal Basin, which will cross the Thames at Battersea, to the West-end and Crystal Palace line on Wandsworth-common. The proposed capital is 400,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares.

The Bishop of Norwich has resumed his episcopal duties. During the past week he has been holding confirmations at various towns in the diocese.

A great meter has just been fixed in St. Paul's Cathedral, in order to register the gas supplied for the illumination of the dome area from above during the evening services, after the 17th of November next.

The financial statement of the Indian Relief fund Committee shows that the receipts amount to nearly half-a-million. The total expenditure has been about 170,000*l.*, and there remains a balance in hand of 265,460*l.*

Michaelmas term commencing on Tuesday, all the law courts were opened with the usual formalities.

The Board of Conservators of the River Thames, constituted under a recent Act of Parliament, met on Monday, for the purpose of appointing a solicitor. There were no fewer than seventeen candidates for the office, which is worth from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year. Mr Freer, of Lincoln's-inn fields, was elected.

A sensation has been caused at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, in consequence of a young woman of that place having come to life after her apparent death. Preparations were made for "laying her out," the bell tolled, and the shutters were closed, but in a few hours after her supposed death she became warm, and ultimately convalescent. She states that during the time she was in the trance she could distinctly hear the conversation of those near her.

The Prince Consort has given 10*l.* towards the subscription in course of being raised by Mr T. Sutton, editor of "Photographic Notes," Jersey, to enable Mr Pouncey, of Dorchester, to publish his process of photographic printing.

Mr Drummond Wolff, of the Foreign Office, has succeeded Mr W. Higgins as Private Secretary to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

The treasurers of the fund for the erection of a large tabernacle for Mr Spurgeon, after having paid 5,400*l.* for a piece of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, have between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* left at the banker's. To complete the building they want some thousands of pounds more than they have in hand.

The first general meeting of the session of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Monday night at the rooms of the society, Grosvenor street.

Sir W. Magnay, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1843-4, will appear before the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Portugal street, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of obtaining release from his pecuniary liabilities.

The "Last of the Pigtales," says a writer in 'Notes and Queries,' was seen the other day descending from a small chariot in Cheapside, a venerable old gentleman with a little screw of his grey locks tied behind with a short riband, the expiring form of this once universal exercise.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday, at Liverpool. A lad named Musgrove, an apprentice to a wheelwright, was engaged in cooling wheel tires in a trough of water, when by some accident he fell into the trough, and the water being very hot from frequent use that day, he was scalded to death.

The 'Manchester Examiner' says: that Lord Derby has granted a pension of 50*l.* per annum to Mr P. Whittle, author of a history of Preston and other antiquarian works.

A man named Beverley was on Saturday night found lying on the turnpike road near Halifax so much injured that he died early next morning. There is reason to believe that he was robbed of a considerable sum of money and seriously maltreated by two men who are not yet in custody, but who are known to the police.

On Wednesday evening the experiment of lighting the magnificent dome area of St Paul's Cathedral took place, privately, at five o'clock, and the effect proved to be highly satisfactory.

The subscriptions to the Worcestershire testimonial to Sir John Pakington, limited in amount to 2*l.* 2*s.*, already exceed the sum of 500*l.*

The great case of Swynfen v. Swynfen in the Rolls Court, is specially appointed to be heard on Monday.

The sittings of the full court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes will commence on the 26th inst., and not on the 20th, as previously announced.

An event of considerable moment to the inhabitants of Hounslow took place on Thursday, being the laying, by the Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, who resides in the neighbouring village of Hatton, of the first stone of a town hall.

Mr Hardy, a near relative of Mr Hardy, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of Banbury.

The trustees of Lincoln's-inn fields announce, that as the show of chrysanthemums in the garden of these fields is this year finer than usual, they have given orders to their gardener to admit all respectable persons applying to view the same during the ensuing fortnight, between one and four o'clock in the afternoon.

The 'Sussex Advertiser' has authority for contradicting a report which has appeared in the Bristol papers of the death, in Lewes prison, of the Rev. S. Smith. "The rev. convict has not been in the Lewes prison at all, and if he be dead his decease must have been sudden, for he was seen a few days ago in another convict establishment, by an officer from the Lewes prison, and he was then in his usual state of health."

An important meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday. The company was dissolved, and liquidators were appointed. It was also resolved that, in the event of the Great Ship Company being formed, the liquidators should be authorised to receive the whole or part of the purchase money for the Great Eastern in shares.

At the Marylebone police-court on Tuesday, Mr Overton, a member of the Marylebone vestry, stated that a daughter of his had been engaged as a companion in a gentleman's family, and that the result was her conversion to the Catholic religion. He wished to know whether he could demand the restoration of his daughter and her submission to parental authority. As the young lady was twenty-two years of age, and therefore old enough to judge for herself, the magistrate said he could not interfere in the matter.

A munificent offer, made by M. D. Hollins, Esq., to give 1,000*l.* towards a park for the people of Stoke-upon-Trent, on condition that the workpeople raise 3,000*l.*, is being taken up with spirit. Already there are two provisional committees working in concert, with a view to organise a plan to be laid before a full meeting of the inhabitants.

We understand that the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company transmitted from Birmingham on Wednesday night, last week, Mr Bright's address to his constituents, and a similar quantity on Friday night, twenty columns of close newspaper print. We believe that such a quantity of news in so short a space of time was never transmitted from a single telegraph station in this or any other country.

Information has been communicated to Government that, contrary to repeated warning, certain steamers are still in the habit, when off Holyhead, of letting off rockets, showing bluelights, and firing guns, producing great and unfounded alarm of vessels being in distress, a practice which interferes with the arrangements made for sending assistance to shipwrecked mariners. Most fatal consequences must sooner or later arise if such a practice be persisted in.

W. L. Oliver, the *soi-disant* stockbroker, was committed at Guildhall on Wednesday, on the charge of unlawfully appropriating to his own use a sum of 5,000*l.* entrusted to him by Miss Dance, for the purpose of investing in the purchase of Canada Government Bonds, and Great Western of Canada Railway Debentures. There was another charge against the prisoner, of a similar character, on which he was remanded.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

In addition to the list which we have given elsewhere of the new Prussian Ministry, we learn that Baron Bunsen was invited by the Regent to repair to Berlin with the intention of offering him a portfolio in the Ministry, on the formation of which the Baron's advice was taken. For the present, however, it is decided that he will not enter the Ministry, as he prefers to take his seat as an independent member of the Upper House. It is reported that Count Pourtales and Baron Usedom will be appointed to high offices, and it is understood that important changes are pending in the Prussian diplomatic corps. Letters from Berlin, of Wednesday, state that the effects of the impulse given to home politics by the nomination of a constitutional ministry are visible in the unwonted activity shown by the electors in making good their claims at the registration. During the week the registration court, instead of being deserted by the voters, has been thronged by claimants. An address to the independent and constitutional electors of Pomerania has just been published by a committee of about thirty persons of the highest rank and standing in the province, to secure the return of fit and proper representatives at the ensuing elections. The address is founded on the programme of the Breslau Constitutional Election Association, but in addition lays down as part of their political creed the following important articles of faith:—Civil and religious liberty, responsibility of ministers, free trade, the liberty of the press, and the non-interference of the ecclesiastical authorities in lay matters. The address has been favourably received, and numbers of signatures have been added, both here and in the other parts of the province.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Berlin that, according to the semi-official 'Zeit,' the Danish Cabinet has communicated confidentially to the Germanic Diet, through its representative, M. de Bulow, that Denmark is ready to come to an understanding with the Duchies on the subject of a separate constitution for them, on the basis of the conventions of Prussia and Austria with Denmark in 1851. The course adopted by Denmark, in conceding a separate constitution to the Duchies, removes one of the chief difficulties in German politics from the path of the new Prussian ministry. It is said that Austria has removed another difficulty, by renouncing the convention of Rastadt.

A correspondence carried on by the Pretender with foreign courts during the civil war in Spain, and other important papers, have been discovered in Guipuseoa.

It is said in Paris that M. de Montalembert will be assisted at his trial by M. Dufaure, and that the defence of the editor of the 'Correspondant' will be undertaken by M. de Berryer. The 'Patrie' says that several foreign journals have erroneously asserted that if M. de Montalembert should be convicted, he will come within the operation of the Public Safety Bill, and may at any time hereafter be transported for life without trial. Such assertions proceed from a mistaken view of the law of Feb. 27, 1858, which enumerates the offences which may entail the tremendous consequences above mentioned. A political libel is not one of them.

Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy in the Court of St Petersburg, and who was travelling for his health, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Bristol, in the Place Vendôme, at the age of 55. He had been minister at Munich, Dresden, and Stockholm.

Vice-Admiral Vaillant died this week after a short illness at the age of 65. He was formerly Governor-General of the Antilles, and was for a short time Minister of Marine during Louis Napoleon's Presidency of the Republic.

'Le Nord' says that the article of the 'Morning Herald,' professing to give the sentiments of the English ministers on the Portuguese question, has produced a painful impression in political circles at Paris. This article, it says, is in direct contradiction to the verbal communications of Lord Malmesbury and the Duke of Malakoff, and to the views which Lord Cowley was instructed to express to Count Walewski.

A case bearing on the Mortara affair has just occurred in France. Gugenheim, who was condemned to hard labour for life for participation in the Caen murder, which made so much noise a short time ago, had several illegitimate children, and the woman who bore them having also been condemned to a certain period of hard labour, the children were sent for safety to the hospice of Caen. Both Gugenheim and the woman are Jews, and they brought up their children in their own faith; the children, however, were, after due preparation by the sisters attached to the establishment, baptised. M. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of Paris, lately claimed the children, in order to have them educated as Jews; but the religious authorities of the hospice strongly objected to give them up. The Prefect of the Calvados referred the matter to the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister, in the name of the Government, has just sent a peremptory order that the children shall be handed over to the Grand Rabbi.

A number of Parliamentary Reformers assembled yesterday at the Guildhall Coffee-house, for the purpose of conferring as to the nature of a measure to be submitted to the Legislature in the next session. Among those present were—Mr Bright, M.P., Mr Roebuck, M.P., Mr Roupell, M.P., Mr W. Williams, M.P., Mr Coningham, M.P., Mr Cox, M.P., Mr White, M.P., Mr Miall, late M.P. for Rochdale; Mr S. Morley, Mr J. P. Gassiot, Mr Muntz, Mr D. Nichol, M.P., Mr H. Brookes, Mr Cunningham, Mr James Taylor, Mr Elt, Mr P. Carstairs, Mr T. Atkinson, Mr Lawrence, Mr P. Edwards, Mr Boyer, and others. Mr Clay, M.P., occupied the chair. In the course of his address he said:—"He would not presume to anticipate what the Reform Bill of Lord Derby's Government was likely to be; he had no means whatever of forming an opinion. He would not say that the present Government were not capable of being reformers, but he thought he might take it for granted that the Reform Bill introduced by Lord Derby would not be such a measure as the Radical party would accept as a permanent settlement, or even a settlement for any great length of time. Let them, then, by recording their opinions, draw a line by which different parties would be distinguished, and it would then be known who were in favour of the Government Reform Bill and who favoured the people's Reform Bill." Mr S. Morley moved the first resolution, to the effect:—"That the Conference having reason to believe that the views laid before the country by the Parliamentary Reform Committee have been received with great favour, is of opinion that a Bill intended to meet the wishes of the great body of earnest Reformers throughout the kingdom should be prepared for introduction into the House of Commons in the coming session." Mr Duncan M'Laren seconded the resolution.—Mr Taylor proposed an amendment to the effect—"That this meeting adopts the principle of manhood suffrage as a basis of the bill to be drawn up." After some discussion the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution adopted by a large majority.—Mr Roebuck proposed the next resolution—"That this conference believes that it gives effect to the opinions of the country in requesting Mr Bright, M.P., after consultation with the friends of the cause with whom he may see fit to advise, to prepare and take charge of such a measure."—Mr Bright, in addressing the conference, stated how much he foresaw that any Reform Bill, even the most liberal, would be open to the objections of friends, and he spoke of the difficulties that he would

unquestionably have to encounter. Nevertheless, he had seriously considered the matter, having been made aware of what the Reform Committee intended to ask him to do, and he would endeavour to discharge the duty imposed upon him. In alluding to the diversity of sentiment among reformers, as to the contents of a Reform Bill, Mr Bright remarked that as the meeting had left the matter entirely in his hands, he would not found the measure upon any special programme of principles which he had seen, but would greatly be guided by those public expressions of opinion which had been or might be made.—Mr J. P. Gassiot moved the next resolution, to the effect that, inasmuch as the power of the Parliamentary committee to co-operate with their friends throughout the country must be regulated by the funds placed at their disposal, it is desirable that an enlarged subscription be entered into, and that a list be now opened for the purpose. In moving the resolution, he begged to hand in a subscription of 50l. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr Morley then announced the receipt of the following subscriptions:—Mr Hadfield, M.P., 50l.; Mr White, M.P., 50l.; Mr Roupell, M.P., 50l.; Mr Titus Salt, 50l.; Mr J. J. Coleman, 50l.; Mr S. Morley, 50l.; Mr C. Sealy, 50l.; Mr W. Hargreaves, 50l.; Mr Conyngham, M.P., 10l.; Mr Files, 10l.; Mr D. McLaren, Edinburgh, 10l.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr Macaulay, on behalf of the defendants, obtained a rule for a new trial in the case of "Hughes v. Dinorben." An action, it will be remembered, was brought against her Ladyship for some very disgraceful slanders upon Mr Hughes, and a verdict was returned against her.

The Rev. George Hills, of Great Yarmouth, has been appointed to the Bishopric of British Columbia.

The 'Derby Reporter' gives a very full account of a new patent steam-boiler, made at the Locomotive Works of the Midland Railway Company, at Derby, which, from the description given, appears likely to supersede every other description of boiler.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ADMISSIONS DURING THE WEEK.—Saturday, Oct. 30. On payment, 1,110; by season tickets, 760: total, 1,870.—Monday, Nov. 1. On payment, 1,154; by season tickets, 271: total, 1,425.—Tuesday, Nov. 2. On payment, 875; by season tickets, 364: total, 1,239.—Wednesday, Nov. 3. On payment, 908; by season tickets, 371: total, 1,279.—Thursday, Nov. 4. On payment, 590; by season tickets, 249: total, 839.—Friday, Nov. 5. On payment, 3,911; by season tickets, 2,175: total, 6,086.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During the week ending Oct. 30 the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3,426; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4,942; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.) 592; one students' evening (Wednesday), 159; total, 9,119. From the opening of the Museum, 655,579.

Notabilia.

FRESCOES AND THE PROCESS OF THEIR DESTRUCTION IN ITALY.—Although the frescoes of the golden age of modern art, the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the early part of the sixteenth, include the masterpieces of the most illustrious Italian painters, they have been but recently understood or appreciated, and are even yet but little known. They were not, like the easel picture, a portable object of curiosity or of admiration, of actual money value to its owner. They had remained for centuries, and would remain until time dragged them from the walls in public buildings and churches. To keep them in repair and to preserve them from injury by weather or men's hands money was required; and money is unfortunately not easily obtained for such purposes from the Italian citizen. Covering in rich profusion the sides, within and without, of town-halls, cathedrals, chapels, and convents, they were exposed to every process of destruction and decay. The suppression of religious orders, and of ancient municipal corporations, during periods of revolution or conquest, had led to the desecration, the abandonment, and frequently to the pulling down of these buildings. Such had been the fate of many of those "public palaces," the palaces of the people, glorious monuments of Italian liberty, throwing heavenwards their machicolated towers amid the vine-tangled valleys or from the olive-clad hills, their massive architecture casting its cool, dark shade over the narrow streets beneath—stately and stern without, yet within all glowing with the fairest treasures of art, fit emblems of those who had raised them when Italy was still their own and the Italian mind was as yet free. When the deep religious feeling of the middle ages, that union of child-like faith with an earnest impatience of the vices and power of priestcraft—the Dantesque of catholicism—gave way to an unquenching pietism and a cowardly resignation to priestly authority, the nimble brush of the academies swept over the solemn, heart-felt outpourings of the early masters, leaving in their stead theatrical groups of muscular apostles and anatomic saints, happily, for the most part, invisible in varnish and *chiaro-scuro*. Next succeeded the age of whitewash, when a large portion of mankind seem suddenly to have been seized with the one idea that all that is not white is dirt. Then the "operajo" of the south, like his fellow the churchwarden of the north, with the lime pail in one hand and a broom in the other, restored the walls disfigured by old pictures and "roba di Giotto," in which popes, monks, and kings were not always treated with the highest respect and consideration, to a virgin purity more befitting the morals and taste of the times. Lastly, the foreign invader and occupier of Italy still quarters his soldiery and stables his horses in the desecrated church and convent, wanting in the destruction of what little may remain of their priceless monuments. A few noble old frescoes, that, by their almost divine beauty, may have stayed the hand of even the Italian destroyer, gradually yielded to the ladder and nails of the sacristan and the carpenter. Who that has wandered in the highways and byways of Italy has not watched the preparation for a "festa"? Garlands of flowers and green boughs stretching across the street, and the perfume of bay leaves, trampled under the feet of a listless crowd, invite you through the curtained doorway of a neighbouring church. The solemn chaunt of evening vespers, rising from the dark choir behind the high altar, is well nigh lost in the clatter of the hammer. The rays of the falling sun stream through the jewelled windows upon gorgeous hangings of crimson silk embroidered with gold, trailing upon the filthy pavement. Workmen hurry about with tinkling chandeliers and acolytes with jugs of fragrant lilies and roses. The ponderous ladders are raised against the painted aisles, and huge nails are driven in with remorseless hands. Flakes of yielding plaster fall in showers to the ground, and things that have cost years of earnest thought and loving labour are gone for ever. On the following day the fumes of incense and the smoke of a thousand tapers roll up from the altars, and uniting with the fetid exhalations of an Italian crowd, curdle over the walls.—*Quarterly Review for October.*

A RECOLLECTION OF DOCTOR DARWIN.—It was in the latter part of the morning that a carriage drove up to our door, of that description then called a "Sulky," because calculated to hold one person only. The carriage was worn, and bespattered with mud. Lashed on the place appropriated to the boot in ordinary carriages was a large pail for the purpose of watering the horses, together with some hay and oats beside it. In the top of the carriage was a skylight, with an awning which could at pleasure be drawn over; this was for the purpose of giving light to the doctor, who wrote most of his works on scraps of paper with a pencil as he travelled. The front of the carriage within was occupied by a receptacle for writing-

paper and pencils, likewise for a knife, fork, and spoon; on one side was a pile of books reaching from the floor to nearly the front window of the carriage; on the other, a hamper containing fruit and sweatmeats, cream and sugar, great part of which, however, was demolished during the time the carriage traversed the forty miles which separated Derby from Barr. We all hastened to the parlour window to see Dr Darwin, of whom we had heard so much, and whom I was prepared to honour and venerate, in no common degree, as the restorer of my mother's health. What then was my astonishment at beholding him as he slowly got out of the carriage! His figure was vast and massive, his head was almost buried on his shoulders, and he wore a scratch wig, as it was then called, tied up in a little bob-tail behind. A habit of stammering made the closest attention necessary in order to understand what he said. Meanwhile, amidst all this, the doctor's eye was deeply sagacious, the most so I think of any eye I remember ever to have seen; and I can conceive that no patient consulted Dr Darwin who, so far as intelligence was concerned, was not inspired with confidence in beholding him; his observation was most keen; he constantly detected disease, from his sagacious observation of symptoms apparently so slight as to be unobserved by other doctors. His horror of fermented liquors, and his belief in the advantages both of eating largely, and eating an almost immeasurable abundance of sweet things, was well known to all his friends; and we had on this occasion, as indeed was the custom whenever he came, a luncheon-table set out with hothouse fruit, and West India sweetmeats, clotted cream, Stilton cheese, &c. When the whole party were settled at table, and I had lost the fear that the doctor would speak to me, and when, by dint of attention, I could manage to understand what he said, I was astonished at his wit, his anecdotes, and most entertaining conversation. I was particularly amused by anecdotes he told of his patients. There was one lady, the Duchess of D—, whom he had recently been called to attend, who was perishing, he said, under the effect of the white enamel paint which some ladies were then very fond of applying. The doctor at once perceived the cause of her malady, but he knew it would be tender ground to touch upon, since her use of this cosmetic was kept a profound secret, even from her family; he therefore put on a very grave face, and said she was certainly poisoned, asked if she had had her servants long, and if she had reason to think they owed her ill-will; he then said he should make the strictest examination of all the kitchen utensils, which he did; no satisfaction could be obtained. He then informed her Grace that poison might be absorbed by the skin as well as received by the stomach; had she observed the dyes of her gloves, &c. At last, the Duchess of D—, after a great struggle, confessed she used the white lead enamel. It was soon removed. Dr Darwin's ingenuity furnished her with some vegetable cosmetic in its stead; and her Grace completely recovered. With this, and various other anecdotes, did Dr Darwin beguile the time whilst the dishes in his vicinity were rapidly emptied; but what was my astonishment when, at the end of the three hours during which the meal had lasted, he expressed his joy at hearing the dressing-bell, and hoped dinner would soon be announced. At last, to my sorrow, he discovered me, and said, "I will now see if you are a clever and industrious little girl; translate me these lines of Virgil, on which he began, no doubt, to repeat them, but to me, who could not even understand his English, they were wholly unintelligible. He then quoted some Greek lines, of which language I knew not a word, so that I got into great disgrace with him. This is the recollection of my first childish impressions of Dr Darwin; an eventful day, not only for myself, was that which first introduced him to our family circle.—*Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck.*

WHAT LIONS EAT, AND HOW THEY ARE RELISHED WHEN EATEN.—Each lion makes so great an impression on the population, that their number is generally exaggerated. A lion eats, at the lowest calculation, one hundred pounds' worth of beasts in a year, and as he lives naturally thirty years, he costs the Algerians three thousand pounds in his life. I met a lady last night, who told me she was a few years ago going home to her house in the neighbourhood, attended by two servants. It was dusk, when, quite close to her grounds, in a path by a brook, she saw within a few yards of her, on the other side of the brook, two large glittering eyes—nothing more—a lion: "my lord" allowed them to pass, and they heard nothing more of his royal highness. The same lady told me that at Oran, I think it was, a lion was killed, which three days before had eaten a man; the Prefet gave a great dinner, the principal dish being the lion, which the French gentlemen assembled at with the greatest relish.—*Madame Bedichon's Algeria; considered as a Winter Residence for the English.*

L A W.

THE CITY FRAUDS.—The Court of Exchequer sat on Wednesday as a Court of Error, and gave judgment in the case of Waddington v. The City of London Union, relative to the Manini frauds to the extent of between 40,000l. and 50,000l. It will be recollected that Manini was one of the collectors of rates for the City of London Union, and it was discovered that he and Paul, a clerk to the guardians, had embezzled large sums of money collected from the rate-payers to defray the expenses of the Union. After the discovery of the frauds, the guardians made a rate equally on the whole of the Union, to make up the deficiencies caused by these frauds, which the plaintiff refused on various grounds, the principal of which were that Manini was not the officer of the whole Union, but that of a portion of the parishes only, and that, therefore, the other parishes had no right to be called on to pay for his defalcations; and, secondly, that the deficiency ought to be made up by those parishes whose servant he was, and not spread over the whole of the Union. The case was taken before the Court of Queen's Bench, when their lordships decided that the guardians had power to make a rate over the whole of the parishes for the deficiency. To that decision the plaintiff demurred, and carried it to the Court of Error. Mr Baron Watson delivered the judgment of this Court, which reversed that of the Court of Queen's Bench, and giving it as their opinion that the deficiency must be made up by those parishes whose servant Manini exclusively was.—*Judgment reversed.*

SUSPENSION OF A SENTENCE.—At the recent quarter sessions for the county of Surrey a young man named James Clark, alias Mack, was convicted, under very peculiar circumstances, of the robbery of a young lady in Richmond park, and was thereupon sentenced to three years' penal servitude, there being very good ground for supposing, from what occurred at the trial, and from what has since transpired in reference to the matter, that the prisoner is totally innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The prisoner had no counsel, but he made a most earnest and sensible speech to the jury on his own behalf, and, after positively asserting his innocence, he asked them whether it was likely, if he had committed such an offence so shortly before, that he should have gone to the very place where it occurred, and where he was almost certain to be taken into custody? He said, also, that he was told that the police had been making inquiries respecting a person who answered his description, and that if he had been doing anything wrong he had better "step it," and his reply was, that he had not been doing anything that would make him afraid of the police, and that, consequently, he would remain where he was, and it appeared that shortly after this had occurred he was taken into custody. In addition to this, three witnesses were called who swore positively that at the time the robbery was alleged to have been committed in Richmond park, the prisoner

was employed in wood-chopping at Westminster, and although these witnesses were severely cross-examined by Mr Wood, the counsel for the prosecution, their evidence was not shaken in any material particular, and the general impression in the court was that they were speaking the truth. The chairman evidently was impressed with this idea, for he summed up the case to the jury very strongly for an acquittal, but, to the surprise of almost every one present, they returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was thereupon sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The feeling, however, was so strong in the mind of the bench and the bar in favour of the prisoner's innocence, that the sentence has not yet been put in force, and that a memorial will be sent to the Secretary of State praying for a pardon for the prisoner, as, from subsequent inquiries that have been made, there appears to be very little doubt that the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken in speaking to his identity, and that he was really innocent of the crime of which he has been convicted.

ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

DESERECATION OF THE DEAD AT ST MARTIN'S CEMETERY, CAMDEN-TOWN.—For several days past the neighbourhood of Camden-town has been in great excitement at a renewal of the desecration of the dead, which has been previously described, at the burial-ground of St Martin's, in Pratt street, Camden town. Notwithstanding that a summons against the authorities of St Martin's, obtained some two months back by the St Pancras vestry, stood for hearing yesterday at Clerkenwell police-court, and that nothing was to be done in digging for foundations of houses in the interval, on Wednesday some fifty men were set to work, and could be seen digging spades and pickaxes into coffins and half decomposed bodies. Bodies in a half-putrid state were seen picked and cut through, and heads chopped off and wheeled away to be deposited in a distant pit. Dr Hillier, the medical officer, and Messrs Carter and Newman, nuisance inspectors, were sent for, but their remonstrances were set at defiance, and they were refused admission to the ground. The parochial authorities and a body of the inhabitants hastened to Clerkenwell police-court, and another summons was granted, under the Burials Act, for yesterday. In the meantime the desecration and the frightful effluvia continuing, a deputation of inhabitants waited upon the vestry, who appointed a deputation to wait at once upon the Secretary of State. The excitement yesterday reached a pitch of intensity almost jeopardising the public peace. The scene in the grave-yard, as described by the reports, appears to be one of a most revolting character, not only coffins but the putrid remains of the dead, being exposed to the gaze of the multitude who daily and nightly assemble there. Proceedings were instituted in the Clerkenwell police-court yesterday, to stop the nuisance, and until the case is decided the excavations which have caused the desecration will be stopped.

WHOLESALE POISONING AT BRADFORD.—On Sunday night and Monday morning great excitement was occasioned in Bradford and the neighbourhood by the rumour that a great many people had been accidentally poisoned by eating lozenges, which had been sold in the Green-market on Saturday night. It appeared that on Sunday morning two boys, one aged nine and the other aged eleven, died very suddenly, and their deaths were reported at the police-office. It was at first supposed that they had died from cholera, and no steps were taken in the matter, but during the day a great many other persons were attacked with illness, and on inquiry being made, it was ascertained that they had all eaten lozenges which they had purchased in the market on Saturday night. This led to further inquiry, and it was found that the lozenges had been sold by a person named Hardaker, a confectioner, who keeps a stall in the market, and who had bought them from a wholesale confectioner named Neal, residing in Stone street, Manor row. It appears that in the manufacture of lozenges a composition named "daft," which is prepared in Derbyshire, is extensively employed, and about a fortnight ago Mr Neal purchased 12lb. of it from a druggist named Hodgson, in Shipley. He was served by a young man named Goddard, aged about eighteen years, who is an assistant to Mr Hodgson. The latter was ill in bed at the time, and Goddard, who had asked him where the "daft" was kept, went into the cellar for it, but by mistake brought the arsenic cask instead, and from it weighed 12lb., which was subsequently mixed with the lozenges which had been ordered by Hardaker. On these facts being ascertained the most prompt measures were taken by Mr Leveratt, the chief constable of police, to prevent, as far as possible, further harm. All the officers were sent round their beats to warn people not to use any lozenges they might have purchased on Saturday night; bellmen were sent out for the same purpose, and placards were posted in every part of the town requesting any persons who might have purchased lozenges to bring them to the police-office. About 36lb. weight were recovered from Hardaker, and a considerable quantity was brought in by people who had purchased them on Saturday night. Mr Copeland, the superintendent of the Bradford division of the county constabulary force, also took every precaution to acquaint the inhabitants of the villages on the outskirts of the town, and who are in the habit of coming to the Bradford-market on Saturday night, of the danger. On Monday morning reports were received from all parts of the town of the fatal effects which had followed from the use of the lozenges. On Sunday evening Goddard was taken into custody, and these facts being stated before the magistrates on the following day, he was remanded till the inquest took place. On Tuesday the borough magistrates opened an inquiry into the circumstances, when Goddard, the youth who sold the arsenic, was placed in the dock. W. Burniston, detective officer of the police force, said that he heard on Sunday of several children having died, and he went to the house of Mark Burran, Jowett street, Brick lane, where he found two children dead, and learned that Burran himself had taken some of the lozenges; and having learned from whom he had bought them, he went up to the house of W. Hardaker, North Wing, and inquired respecting them of that person, whom he found in a state of suffering. Hardaker at once stated that he had purchased them from J. Neal, of Stone street, and stated that he had got four parcels of 10lbs. each, in all 40lbs. He then found that police constable Campbell had got possession of them, and he went directly to Mr Neal's, who told him that the lozenges were made partly from a mineral called "daft," and that he had purchased it from Mr G. Hodgson, druggist, of Shipley. He (Burniston) then took Neal with him to Shipley, but when they went to Hodgson's house he was from home, and they saw Goddard, and asked him if he had not sold a man some stuff about a week ago, on the previous Monday; and in reply he asked me if it was "terra album," or "daft." He then said he had sold 12lbs. of it. He took them to the cask from which he had taken the quantity named, and showed them the material, which Mr Neal immediately said was not "daft." As they were further examining the article Mr Hodgson came in, and at once told them that the cask contained arsenic, and held 1 cwt. After some further conversation the officer left, bringing Goddard with him, accompanied by Neal. Goddard had only been about three weeks with Mr Hodgson, and knew little about the business. The statement had got abroad that the cask was labelled poison; but Burniston said that they examined it minutely, and could not find any such label upon it. J. Archer, the man who purchased the "daft" from Goddard, said that he was requested to bring it to Mr Neal in his cart, and he accordingly did so. He asked for Mr Hodgson, but was told that he was sick, and when he said that 12lb. of the "daft" would oblige him, Goddard went and brought it, wrapped up in two bags, and he took it away and laid it on the floor of Mr Neal's shop, and it was

afterwards given to the man who makes the lozenges; his name was Appleton, and he was employed by Mr Neal. Witness had been with Mr Neal for two years, but had never been before for "daft." In answer to a question from Mr Lees, solicitor, who watched the case for Goddard, Archer admitted that Goddard told him that Mr Hodgson considered it would be better for him to let it alone until he could see about it himself, and that it was after he asked to be obliged with the 12lb. that he received it. Mr Bell, surgeon, stated that he had attended the children of Mark Burran, and that when he saw them first, about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, they were both evidently dying; their pulses were low, their cheeks blanched, and the pupils of their eyes dilated. Both died shortly afterwards. From all symptoms and appearances, his impression was that death had resulted from poison. Mark Burran himself, who also took part of the lozenges which he had purchased, laboured under similar symptoms, as also did Isaac Tillotson and his wife Mary. Witness analysed one of the lozenges, and found it to contain arsenic. Mr Rimington, analytical chemist, said that each of the lozenges he ascertained to contain nine grains of arsenic, one-half of which was an ample dose for any adult; $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of arsenic was generally considered a poisonous dose. "Daft," he said, was simply plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime. J. Appleton, Mr Neal's working confectioner, stated his having received the papers containing the arsenic from Archer, and told how he had made it up, with gum, and sugar, and mint, into what, when dried, made 40lbs. of lozenges, which had been ordered by Hardaker, and which contained more "daft" owing to the lowness of the price. Hardaker's assistant also proved having sold part of the lozenges in the market, after his employer (who had taken one of them) had to be sent home in a cab. This was further proved by James Hardaker, who waited at the stall in the market during part of the day. Mr Neal was afterwards called upon and put through a severe examination, in which he confessed to the liberal use of "daft" in making the lower qualities of spices. He fenced elaborately with several of the questions, and some of his statements appeared in some respects to contradict each other. Nothing, however, was elicited to criminate him in any respect. Mr Hodgson, whose arsenic had been sold, was then ordered into the dock, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned, in order to allow time for a post-mortem examination of some of the bodies to be made. Mr Jewison, the coroner, opened his inquiry on several bodies, at the Packhorse Inn, Bradford; but, after examining several of the witnesses who had been examined at the Court-house, he adjourned the inquiry to Tuesday next. Mr George Dyson, coroner, also opened an inquiry at Low Moor; and Mr Taylor, of Wakefield, opened inquiries at East Ardsley, on two bodies lying dead in his district. Up to Wednesday evening the total number of deaths amounted to seventeen, and 194 persons are still suffering from the effects of the poisoned lozenges. Mr Hodgson and Goddard have been remanded on a charge of manslaughter, without bail. Neal, however, was admitted to bail.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occurred on the Ambergate branch of the Midland Railway on Monday morning, which resulted in the death of Mrs Royale, wife of Mr Royale, late confidential valet and interpreter to the late Duke of Devonshire, and a man named Wall, a porter in the employ of the Midland Railway Company. It appears that the Ambergate train arrived at Matlock Bridge Station in due course; and Mrs Royale, who intended going to Rowsley, on seeing the train approaching the station, attempted to cross the line. Her critical situation was observed by Wall, the porter, who attempted to pull her back, but the engine of the approaching train caught both of them, knocked them down, the train passed over them, and they were killed, Wall's head being severed from his body. The poor fellow has left three children, now orphans; his wife died a few weeks ago. An inquest on the bodies was held on Tuesday. No facts were adduced other than those we have already given. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that no blame was attached to the railway company.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD AND LADY MUNCASTER.—On Saturday, the 23d ult., Lord Muncaster's party left Ravensglass with a carriage and four horses, two postillions, a coachman and footman, and drove up to the head of Eskdale, leaving the front horses at the Woolpack Inn for their return. On their way back, while crossing Wayer's-bridge, which is some fifteen feet from the water, the horses took fright and leaped with the postillion into the water. The pole broke and saved the party. The horses and man fell into the stony river, laming the rider, and broke the back of one horse and lamed the other. As they leaped the bridge wall the pole and harness held the horses, and the man fell into the water, and the horses hung in the harness and fell near to him. The coachman leaped from the box and ran to the man and horses, got him out, cut away the harness, got one horse out, and found the other only worth shooting. Lord Muncaster and ladies were stuck in the narrow bridge, and were got off without any injury, and soon conveyed back to the castle in a cart. The bridge is some three miles from the parish church, and is built in the shape of a wheel, and has just sufficient room for a carriage to pass. The wall is about four feet high, and has a dangerous effect while driving across. On Sunday the other horses were able to walk home, and the man was out of danger. On Monday the bridge was christened "Lord Muncaster's Leap."

ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Uttoxeter petty sessions, on Thursday week, J. Capewell was charged with feloniously putting an iron railway chair on the rails of the North Staffordshire Railway, between Bromshall and Leigh stations, on the 22d Oct., with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling thereon. It was proved by the driver of the express, which arrived at Uttoxeter at eight p.m., that an obstruction was on the line, and he gave information at Bromshall station, which caused it to be removed before any damage was done, although a train was then due. The principal evidence against the prisoner was that he was seen near the line about the time the obstruction was found, and the boots he wore exactly corresponded with footmarks on the hill. He also admitted to Inspector Crisp, when taken into custody, that he did it to try if the engine would throw it off, as he had been told a man once put a piece of iron on the line, and the engine threw it four or five yards. He was committed for trial at the next assizes.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP EASTERN CITY.—The following details of the total destruction by fire of the Eastern City, one of the Black Ball line of Australian passenger-ships running from Liverpool, have been received:—The Eastern City, commanded by Captain Johnstone, left the Mersey for Melbourne on the 10th of July last, having on board 180 passengers, forty-seven men, officers and crew. The ship made a successful run to the Equator, and all went well for a rapid voyage, when, on the afternoon of August 23, it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the fore hold. Every effort failed in extinguishing it, and preparations were made for provisioning and launching the boats. The sea, however, was very high. But while the prospects of the distressed men and women were most gloomy, and they had indeed almost despaired of safety, a sail came in sight. The ship Merchantman, Captain G. F. Brown, from London, with troops for Calcutta, observed the signals of the burning ship, and at once bore down to her aid. With the exception of one man, M'Lean, a steerage passenger, the crew and passengers of the Eastern City were taken off, and in about four or five hours after they had left the entire ship was one mass of fire; the masts went overboard, and she was a blazing wreck. The man who perished was a native of Skye; he had been ill for some days, and was below in his berth when the fire was first discovered, and he is supposed to have been suffocated. Mr J. Fowler, a cabin-passenger on board the Eastern City, has furnished a narrative of the conflagration, from which we make the following extracts. After

describing the discovery of the fire, he says:—"The fore hatch was then closed, with the exception of holes of about two feet square, one on each side of the hatch, through which passengers and crew proceeded to pour vast quantities of water from the engine-pump, and by drawing over the side from the sea. For some time the smoke did not appear to increase, and we confidently expected to be able to extinguish the fire, but after half an hour it was evident we were making no progress, and it was apparent our only chance was to endeavour to smother it. For this purpose the hatch was covered with blankets, shawls, plaids, and everything we could lay hands on, and the forecastle and forward parts with old sails. Meanwhile the captain had hauled up the courses, and put the ship before the wind, had got the boats provisioned, and ready to lower away at a moment's notice. The women and children, about 60 in number, were removed to the poop, where the captain had placed numbers of old sails, carpets, &c., and did everything he could to make them as comfortable as possible under such terrible circumstances. All that long and dreadful night both passengers and crew continued to work without intermission, pouring tons of water down the hatches and fore part; holes were also cut in the deck, and engine-pumps and buckets went to work, pouring down water into the hold, the captain cheering us all the while, and never leaving the deck even for a moment. I could not but admire his calm courage, surrounded as he was on the poop with so many weeping women and children, whom he never ceased to comfort by the assurance that they would soon be all safe in the boats. The majority of the passengers were for a long time ignorant of the full extent of their real danger; but the more intelligent of us knew that we were more than 600 miles from the nearest land, that our boats could not carry more than half of us, and that the sea was so high that no boat could be launched in safety, or if got clear could not long live, deeply laden as it must necessarily be. Our only chance was of being picked up, but we were now far out of the route of all vessels, and we felt that our destruction was simply a question of hours. Still we worked without flinching; but towards morning it became evident that ere long our efforts would be in vain, for, from the smoke now finding its way into the first and second cabins, it became apparent that the fire was working its way aft among the cargo in the after-hold. The doors, windows, &c., of the second cabin were caulked up, and the seams of the bulk-head and doors of some of the state-rooms in the first cabin pasted over with newspapers. The morning of the 24th broke upon us bright and beautiful; but still the sea ran high. We scudded before the wind, and still we worked hard with the energy of despair, for now all felt that there was but little hope for us. About noon the fore yard came down by the run, but without injuring any one. Many of the passengers and crew were now falling out from the engine and pumps, completely knocked up with the heat, smoke, and incessant work. During our short spells of breathing-time how eagerly we scanned the ocean. Several times I caught myself looking and fancying that I saw a sail, but it was only the sun lighting up the white crest of a wave. There was evidently no hope for us, and many of us became quite resigned to our terrible fate. About noon the smoke and heat had become so great that we were driven from the topgallant forecastle, on which we had continued to pour water, and, indeed, were unable to remain forward of the foremast; the decks also became very hot, and we expected every moment to see the flames burst through the bows. We were also in some dread of the foremast giving way, which would have precipitated our fate, as in its fall it must have torn up part of the deck, through which the flames would then have burst upon us. The captain, purser, and myself pitched over bottles containing papers detailing our position and gloomy prospects; and I, having been wounded in the thighs by a fall during the night, and feeling the little chance I would have in a scramble for the boats, had bid good-bye to friends and to all the world. The captain, chief officer, purser, doctor, Mr Warner, the other chief cabin passenger, and myself, went into the saloon at two p.m. to eat something, for we were all becoming faint. We were eating what we believed to be our last meal, but we were all calm, and even cheerful, Captain Johnstone asking to be excused for the manner in which he was breaking up the preserved salmon, which with a few biscuits were to form our dinner; and I for appearing at dinner in such a guise, being literally covered hands and face with tar. At about 2-30 p.m., and when about to say 'good-bye,' in case of not meeting again before the final catastrophe, we were startled with the cry of 'A sail!' I do not know how we all tumbled on deck, but we were there in an instant. How I looked to windward, and how faint and ill I felt when I at first failed to perceive anything but the ocean and a few black clouds just at the edge of the horizon; how we all at last saw the sail, just like a distant gull—she was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept and prayed, and laughed and clasped each others' hands and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other and wept like children; how men who had probably never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings; and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome, I cannot describe. I shook hands with at least 100—many of them rough, illiterate men, but who had worked with a high courage in the hour of danger, and who were now as sincere in their feelings of thankfulness as the best of us. In less than half an hour from the time we first sighted her, the vessel, which proved to be the Merchantman, of and from London, with troops for Calcutta, passed close under our stern. How we cheered her, and she returned our cheer as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer. Our captain hailed through his trumpet, 'We are on fire, will you stand by us?' to which Captain Brown returned a hearty 'Aye, aye; and send my boats to assist you.' Soon two of the Merchantman's boats and three of our own were launched; but the sea still ran high, and we expected every moment to see some of them swamped or dashed in pieces alongside; but, thanks to the ability and care of Mr Punnell and Mr Jones, the first and second officers of the Merchantman, and of our own officers in charge of the boats, they were conducted between the two vessels without a single accident. We first embarked the women and children, and by eight p.m. we were all safely on board the Merchantman, our captain being the last to leave."

DEATHS FROM FRIGHT.—An inquest was held in Somers-town, on Wednesday, on the body of Mrs Amelia Jones, aged fifty-one, whose death took place under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the wife of a teacher of languages, carrying on his profession at No. 9, Gee street, Somers-town. On Sunday night, after the family had retired to rest, a disturbance took place amongst some of the lodgers, who had come home at a late hour in a state of intoxication. The deceased was awoke out of her sleep, and owing to the sudden alarm she fell into strong hysterical fits, in which she continued until the arrival of a surgeon, who resorted to such treatment as he considered the nature of the case required, but she expired about three hours after the shock she had received. In answer to questions from the coroner, Mr Jones stated that his wife had always enjoyed excellent health, and went to bed perfectly well on Saturday night. Mr Rentmore, the surgeon, said he found the deceased insensible, and fearfully convulsed. It was evident she was suffering from an attack which deeply affected the brain. He had made a post-mortem examination, which resulted in his being able to state that death was caused by congestion upon the surface of the brain, no doubt brought on by sudden and excessive fright. A verdict was then returned accordingly.—An inquest was held at Much Hoole, a village seven miles from Preston, on Monday, on the body of Martha Spencer, a girl of thirteen years, whose death was the result of a heartless joke perpetrated by two young men, named Richard Forshaw and Robert Mawdsley, of the ages of nineteen and seventeen, appren-

tices to a wheelwright. On Friday evening, about six o'clock, deceased and six other girls, on their way home along the turnpike road, saw a coffin lying across the footpath; and, when they were within four yards of it, the coffin moved, and a hollow sound proceeded from it. The girls all ran back screaming till they met Joseph Gill, who persuaded them to go with him to the spot. The deceased and another girl clung to him trembling, and then they saw Forshaw and Mawdsley lifting the coffin on their shoulders to carry it away. They afterwards acknowledged they had done it to frighten the girls, Mawdsley behind a hedge pulling a string tied to the coffin handle as the girls approached. After dinner on Saturday the girl became ill, on Sunday morning began to vomit blood and a dark-coloured fluid, and soon afterwards expired. Mr Howett, surgeon, found, on a post-mortem examination, that death was caused by rupture of the gall bladder and extravasation of bile over the external surface of the intestines and stomach. The fright had probably caused the rupture, though it might have resulted from vomiting. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Forshaw and Mawdsley, and they were committed for trial at the assizes.

SHOT BY MISTAKE.—At the county magistrates' offices, in Liverpool, on Saturday, Mr D. Powell, corn merchant of that town, who resides at Knotty Ash, was charged with firing a pistol at Ralph Johnson, a county police officer. Johnson said that, shortly after ten o'clock on Monday night (which was very dark and foggy), the sergeant ordered him and another officer to see if anything wrong was going on in the grounds of Mr Powell's residence, where some suspicious noises had been heard. He, in consequence, got on to some of Mr Powell's outhouses, to look around him, when some one suddenly cried out, "Who's there?" and before he could reply "Police," a pistol was fired, and he felt himself struck in the middle of the body. The bullet passed through his top-coat, dress-coat, waistcoat, trousers, and shirt; but fortunately, owing to the resistance of the clothing, his skin was only grazed. As soon as Mr Powell saw the mistake he had made, he sent for medical assistance, and did all in his power to remedy his error. Mr Yates, on the part of Mr Powell, expressed great regret at the occurrence. Mr Powell was discharged, after a caution against the use of fire-arms.

Prices of Stocks, Railway Shares, &c.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.
From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

SHARES OF	RAILWAYS	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES
£	RAILWAYS.	£	£ s d
11. 6 3	Blackwall	All	5 1/2 - 6 1/2
Stock	Brighton	100	100 - 111
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	91 - 93
Stock	Calcutta	100	83 - 83 1/2
Stock	Chester and Holyhead	100	36 - 38
Stock	Eastern Counties	100	61 1/2 - 61 1/2
Stock	Edinburgh and Glasgow	100	63 - 65
Stock	Great Northern	100	105 1/2 - 105 1/2
Stock	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	100	103 1/2 - 103 1/2
Stock	Great Western	100	54 - 54 1/2
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	95 - 95 1/2
Stock	London and North Western	100	90 - 90 1/2
Stock	London and South Western	100	92 1/2 - 93 1/2
Stock	Midland	100	97 - 97 1/2
Stock	Norfolk	100	63 1/2 - 64 1/2
20	North Staffordshire	17. 10	12 1/2 - 13
Stock	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton	100	27 - 29
Stock	South Eastern	100	74 1/2 - 74 1/2
Stock	South Wales	100	75 - 77
Stock	York, Newcastle, and Berwick	100	93 - 94 1/2
Stock	York and North Midland	100	75 1/2 - 76 1/2
	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Stock	East Indian	100	106 1/2 - 106 1/2
20	Great Indian Peninsula	All	21 1/2 - 21 1/2
20	Grand Junction of France	All	18 1/2 - 18 1/2
20	Madras	All	38 1/2 - 38 1/2
16	Northern of France	All	34 1/2 - 35 1/2
20	Paris, Lyons & Mediterra. Fusion	All	53 - 54
20	Paris and Orleans	All	22 1/2 - 22 1/2
20	Southern of France	All	23 1/2 - 24 1/2
20	Western and North-Western of France	All	34 - 35
	LAND COMPANIES.		
25	Australian Agricultural	19	34 - 35
5	Peel River	All	38 - 39
200	South Australian	All	11 - 12
100	Van Dieman's Land	28. 10	40 - 42
50	British American	40	115 - 120
100	Canada	22. 10	16 - 18
100	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	30	87 - 89
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	All	20 1/2 - 21 1/2
25	London Chartered of Australia	All	37 - 38 1/2
20	Oriental	All	31 - 33
25	South Australia	All	56 - 58
25	Union of Australia	All	59 - 61
50	British North American	All	19 - 21
100	City	20	28 - 29
100	Commercial of London	10	31 - 32
50	London and County	20	48 - 50
100	London Joint Stock	10	23 1/2 - 24 1/2
100	London and Westminster	10	23 1/2 - 24 1/2
50	Union of London	10	23 1/2 - 24 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Crystal Palace	All	1 1/2 - 1 1/2
15	General Steam	14	25 1/2 - 26 1/2
20	General Screw Steam	All	87 - 89
50	Peninsular and Oriental	All	60 - 61 1/2
100	Royal Mail	60	70 - 71
50	Grand Junction Water Works	50	106 1/2 - 107 1/2
100	West Middlesex Do.	100	— - —
Stock	East London Do.	100	— - —
Stock	East and West India Dock	—	106 - 107
Stock	London Do.	—	92 - 93
Stock	St Katherine's Do.	—	83 - 84
50	Imperial Gas	All	61 1/2 - 62 1/2
52	Phoenix Do.	All	15 - 18 1/2
50	United General Do.	All	63 - 64
50	Westminster Chartered Do.	All	— - —
	INSURANCES.		
100	Alliance	11	17 1/2 - 18
50	Atlas	5. 15	6 1/2 - 7
50	Eagle	5	96 - 98
100	Globe	All	51 1/2 - 52
100	Guardian	47. 5	360 - 370
500	Imperial Fire	50	19 - 20
100	Ditto Life	10	63 - 64
100	Law Life	10	96 1/2 - 97
75	London Fire and Ship	12. 10	95 - 96
100	Marine	20	8 - 8 1/2
5	Rock	10	— - —

THE FUNDS.

MONDAY.—This being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed, and no transactions took place in the public funds.

TUESDAY.—Consols were done at 98 to 1/2. The next account is fixed for the 7th of December, and the final price for that period was 98 1/2 to 1. Bank Stock left off at 225 to 227. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 96 to 1/2; India Stock, 225 to 228; India Debentures (old) 99 1/2 to 1/2; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s., and Exchequer Bills, March, 37s. to 41s. premium; June 31s. to 34s. premium.

WEDNESDAY.—Consols for money were done at 98 to 1/2, and 98 1/2 to 1 for the new account. Bank Stock left off at 225 to 227; Reduced Three per Cents, 96 to 1/2; India Stock, 225 to 228; India Debentures (old) 99 1/2 to 100; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s., and Exchequer Bills, March, 36s. to 39s., June, 31s. to 34s. premium.

THURSDAY.—Consols for money were done at 97 1/2 to 1. Bank Stock left off at 226 to 227; Reduced Three per Cents, 96 to 1/2; New Three per Cents, 96 to 1/2 to 98; India Stock, 225 to 228; India Debentures (old) 99 1/2 to 1; India

Bonds, 10s. to 14s., and Exchequer Bills, March, 35s. to 38s., June, 29s. to 32s. premium.

FRIDAY.—Consols were done at 97 1/2 to 98 for money, and 98 1/2 to 99 for the 7th of December. Bank Stock left off at 226 to 227 1/2; Reduced and New Three per Cent., 96 1/2 to 97; India Stock, 226 to 228; India Debentures, (old) 99 1/2 to 100; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s., and Exchequer Bills, March, 35s. to 38s., June, 29s. to 32s. premium.

FRIDAY (LATEST PRICES).

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Includes Consols for Money, Do. for Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, New 3 per Cent., Long Annuities, Bank Stock, India Stock, Exchequer Bills, India Bonds under £1000.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1858.

Table with columns: Notes issued, Government Debt, Other Securities, Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, etc. Includes dates for November 4, 1858.

Trade and Commerce.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Monday.—The arrivals of cattle and sheep into the port of London from the continent during the past week has again been large.

There was a very large supply of beef on order, the number of head of cattle on show being 5,688. The trade was slow, but making a little more money than last week, the best description of beef fetching 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lb.

Of sheep there was a fair supply, say 22,000. The mutton trade slightly improved, fine meat making 5s., and even a trifle above this quotation in some few instances were made.

The veal trade was about the same as on Monday last, Pork was rather better.

It is reported that the show of cattle and sheep at this year's Christmas market is likely to be unusually fine, and that there will be a greater absence than ever of those overfed beasts which once disgraced the show and the feeder, and against which we for years so strongly protested and finally effected a radical and, we may hope, a permanent change.

Thursday.—There was a good supply of beef and mutton at this market to-day, the trade for which ruled very heavy, owing to a limited attendance of buyers, and last Monday's rates were with difficulty obtained, a reduction in some instances having to be submitted to. Of veal and pork about an average quantity was on offer, which moved off very slowly at previous rates.

Prices per Stone.

Table listing prices for Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, etc.

At Market.

Table listing prices for Beans, Foreign, Paas, English, etc.

Corn Market, Monday.—The weather in the past week has been favourable for agricultural operations, although rain would be thankfully received in some parts. Yesterday was foggy in the metropolis, and to-day until 1 p.m. the market was so enveloped in fog, that buyers could not venture to bid, and later on not any disposition was shown to buy unless at the following reductions.

Table listing prices for Wheat, English, Foreign, Barley, English, Foreign, etc.

Friday.—The weather continues fine and dry.—The very heavy arrivals off the coast of Black Sea and other cargoes of Wheat and Maize, with a few of Barley and Rye, together with the continued fall in prices of English Wheat on almost every market, have caused our town millers, who are well in stock, to hold off purchasing, unless tempted by the low offers, and country millers attend this market less and less for old Wheat, the same being relatively high in price to old English, of which they still get sufficient at home.

IMPORTATIONS.

Table listing importations for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour, etc.

Hay Market.—Per load of 38 trusses: Hay, 23 10s. to 24 10s.; Clover, 24 5s. to 25 5s.; Straw, 21 6s. to 21 10s.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 2.

Bankrupts.—R. G. Saunders, Bush Lane, Cannon street, merchant. (Turner and Son, Mount-place, Whitechapel road.—E. Guest, Blackfriars road, ironmonger. (Bell and Co., Abchurch lane.—W. Stade, Bagnor, near Newbury, papermaker. (Smith and S. m., Barnard's inn.—S. Manning, Marylebone road, manuf. (Atkinson, Bedford row.—H. L. Winter, New North street, Fishbury, mill-owner. (Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry chambers.—G. L. Fitzmaurice, Gloucester place, Portman square, boarding house keeper. (Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn.—J. Harris, College hill, Upper Thames street, envelope manufacturer. (Linklater and Heckwood, Walbrook.—J. H. Willis, Hammersmith, licensed victualler. (Thomson and Son, Cornhill.—J. Edmondson, Sheffield, linendraper. (Fretson, Sheffield Dividends.—Nov. 23, L. Samson, Houndsditch, merchant.—Nov. 23, J. Okell and BOMBEY, by their Executors, Old Broad street, merchants.—Nov. 23, W. T. Curtis, Great St. Helen's, merchant.—Nov. 24, M. Nunn, Regent circus, Oxford street, laceman.—Nov. 24, T. B. Clark, late of Minorities, licensed victualler.—Nov. 24, W. Randall, Maidstone, hotel keeper.—Nov. 24, J. Dunham, Bolt court, Fleet street, licensed victualler.—Nov. 23, W. Tebby, Great Castle street, Cavendish square, cheesemonger.—Nov. 23, J. Eddy, Edward street, Deptford, smith.—Nov. 23, W. C. Oak and C. H. Snow, Blandford Forum, bankers.—Nov. 23, F. Bracher, Old Jewry, tailor.—Nov. 23, T. E. Deacon, Hemel Hempstead, tanner.—Nov. 23, G. Buckley, Upper North street, St. Matthew's, Bethnal green, del. merchant.—Dec. 2, P. Jones, Langtoft, Monmouthshire, one of the shareholders of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company.—Nov. 25, J. Arkie, Sunderland, carrier.—Nov. 25, M. Crawford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironfounder.—Nov. 25, W. Dunn, North Shields, grocer.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COUNCIL MEDAL.—EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1855.—Grande MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR.—GALLERY OF BRONZES D'ART.—F. BARBEDIENNE and Co., of Paris, respectfully inform the British Public that a complete Collection of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Colas, from the chef-d'œuvre of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence, and Rome, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, may be seen at Messrs JACKSON and GRAY'S, 25, 27, and 29 Oxford street. The prices, the same as in Paris, with the charges of importation only added. Catalogues, with marginal illustrations, may be had free on application.—P.S. A large and splendid Collection of ornamental Clocks, Vases, Candelabra, and other objects of taste.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Engagement of the celebrated Violinist, M. WIENIAWSKI.—The Fern Leaves' Valz, M. Jullien's "Hymn of Universal Harmony," The New Quadrille, "The Campbells are Coming," "Dog Tray Polka," and a new Selection from Weber's Grand Opera DER FREISCHUTZ, arranged expressly for these Concerts by M. Jullien.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. PATRON.—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE SPECIAL WONDER OF THE AGE.—MOULÉ'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT.—THE RIVAL OF THE SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. E. V. GAOSER, daily at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Half-past Seven. MUSICAL SKETCHES OF POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. WILLIAMS and Miss EPPY, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements of the Institution. MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the Contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, Pall Mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

IVORY PHOTOGRAPHS.—In consequence of the now well known fading character of Paper Photographs, Messrs BEARD and SHARP, 25 Old Bond street, beg to draw special attention to their NITRATES ON IVORY—high permanency of which they guarantee, while for transparency and exquisite finish these pictures far surpass all other photographic productions.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE. Regent circus, Oxford street, and Great Portland street.—This magnificent building WILL BE OPENED to the Public on WEDNESDAY, December the 1st, 1858, for the sale of all kinds of Useful and Fancy Articles. It will contain the largest number of first-class Exhibitors of any building in Europe. The Photographic Establishment is the finest in London. The Aviary, Conservatory, General Refreshment Room, and Ladies' Private Refreshment Room, with Retiring Room attached, will be ready in their several departments. Applications for the remaining space are requested to be made forthwith.

EPPS'S COCOA.—EPPS, Homeopathic Chemist, London. This excellent preparation, originally produced for the use specially of Homeopathic Patients, having been adopted by the general public, can now be obtained of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled JAMES EPPS, Homeopathic Chemist, London.

LAMPS and OIL.—Elegant Porcelain Lamps, 15s. 6d. each; and the best Refined Coals Oil, 4s. 3d. per gallon.—PANKLIVAN GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSES, 25 and 28 Baker street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c. via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive goods and parcels for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, GUYLOU, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, OHINA, and MANILLA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 26th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their Packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, 122 Leadenhall street, London; and Oriental place, Southampton.

AUSTRALIA, NEW YORK, NEW ZEALAND, the CAPE and PORT NATAL, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, EAST and WEST INDIES.—STEAM and Sailing Packets are despatched weekly from London, Liverpool, and Southampton, to all the above ports. Rates of passage, dietary scales, and every particular upon application to F. S. Gray and Co., sworn ship brokers, 54 King William street, City, London.

RESTORATION OF HAIR ON BALD PLACES.—W. WINTER'S PILLS REDIVIVUS restores the hair in cases of sudden baldness or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist. Frequently one or more bald patches make their appearance in the hair, and if neglected spread over the head, causing entire and permanent baldness; but by the use of the above the hair is restored and becomes as strong as on any other part of the head. Discovered and made only by Wm. Winter, 205 Oxford street, near Portman square. Price 6s. 6d.—Established 30 years.

WINTER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE produces natural and permanent colours, from the lightest brown to black, without any green, purple, red, or other extraordinary tints, unpleasant odour, or the least injury to the hair or skin, leaving the hair softer and more glossy than before the dye was applied. Invented and made only by Wm. Winter, 205 Oxford street, near Portman square, London, in cases at 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s.—Established 30 years.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.—Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S Patent Magnetic Brushes, 10s. and 15s.; Combs 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey Hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. HERRING'S Patent Preventive Brush. Price 4s. and 6s. 6d., 22 Basinghall street, London. Where may be had gratis, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all chemists and perfumers of repute.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Chinese extraordinary cure by outward application, discovered and prescribed by J. N. WATERS, M.R.C.S. Lond., Consulting Surgeon to the British and Foreign Eye Infirmary. A Book published for sufferers in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter enclosing six penny stamps. Consulted as free daily, 11 till 4. Persons deaf thirty or forty years are enabled to hear with delightful ease in ten minutes. 32 Spring gardens, Charing cross, London.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM HARVEY, as well as the front label signed ELIZABETH HARVEY, and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be added to Assembly's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1856."—Edwards street, Portman square, London.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED, by first-class workmen, at LIMBIRD'S, 344 STRAND, OPPOSITE WATERLOO BRIDGE. Wedding Stationery, Heraldic Engraving, Die Sinking, an Plates for Marking Linn, Books, &c. LIMBIRD'S, 344 STRAND, W.C.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—DENMAN, introducer of the SOUTH AFRICAN FRONT, SHERRY, &c. &c. per dozen. Bottles included. A Pint Sample of both for 24 stamps. Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England. EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per case. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price lists, with Dr Hasall's analysis, forwarded on application. JAMES L. DENMAN, 65 Fenchurch street (corner of Railway place), London.

WINE NO LONGER an EXPENSIVE LUXURY. WELLES and HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, classified as Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c., Twenty Shillings per Dozen. Five samples either of Twelve Stamps. South African Claret, Twenty-four Shillings per Dozen. Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, Fifteen Shillings per Gallon. "We have tasted the Wines imported by Messrs Welles and Hughes, and unhesitatingly recommend them to our customers."—The United Service Gazette, August 7th, 1858. "The flavour and quality of Messrs Welles and Co.'s Wines leave nothing to be desired."—The Morning Post, August 9, 1858. WELLES and HUGHES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 27 Crutched-friars, Mark lane, London, E.C.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true Juniper flavour and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 15s.; or in our dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or brown Eau-de-Vie, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price. 30s. per dozen (French bottles and case included) or six, per gallon. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. It is a safe and comfortable support, and its effects, in its use, are as follows:—soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER sitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, MR JOHN WHITE, 225 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.—For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. each; postage 6d. JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 225 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN DENTISTRY. MR HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 82 FLEET STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed with out springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 82 FLEET STREET.—At home from Ten till Five.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE. HOWARD'S ENAMEL for stopping decayed Teeth however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO ENAMEL; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all medicinal vendors, Price: One Shilling.

DR H. JAMES, the retired Physician, discovered while in the East Indies a Certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send, post free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and using this remedy, on their remitting him six stamps.—Address to H. James, M.D., 14 Cecil street, Strand.

CAUTION.—Dr H. James respectfully informs his patients and the public that no person formerly in his employ as secretary or otherwise is authorized to use his name or represent that he has prepared the COMPOUND EXTRACT OF GANESIA'S INDICA under his direction, and therefore whatever imitation of it may offer to forward, is spurious, and begs them beware of having any other than the genuine medicine, which is to be had of him at 14 Cecil street, Strand, as heretofore.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES & A SAFE and CERTAIN REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Infants Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in silencing hoarseness and irritation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1/4, and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79 St. Paul's churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL (PALE NEWFOUNDLAND), perfectly pure, nearly useless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by the numerous Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr Ferriar, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Pints, 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d. Imperial measure. 79 St. Paul's churchyard, London.

GOUT, Rheumatic Gout, and Rheumatism. MR E. W. DAVENPORT (of Derby) has discovered a new and perfectly innocuous REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM; it affords almost immediate relief, and contains neither colicium nor any other narcotic; instead of depressing, it invigorates the constitution. Prepared only and sold by Mr E. W. Davenport, Gower street, Derby, where he may be consulted, personally or by letter; and sold wholesale by Messrs Barclay and Sons, 55 Farringdon street, London; and retail by most respectable medicinal vendors; in bottles 1s. 6d. and 11s.

PUBLIC NOTICE. E. MOSES and SON respectfully acquaint their Patrons and the Public that the extensive and important alterations at their well-known BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NEW OXFORD STREET, corner of HART STREET, have been completed.

E. MOSES and SON take the opportunity to mention, that they have furnished every DEPARTMENT of their WEST-END BRANCH with a large and fashionable Stock, specially prepared for the Winter Season; it embraces every variety of CLOTHING, HOSIERY, HATS and CAPS, &c. for ADULTS and JUVENILES.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NEW OXFORD STREET, CORNER OF HART STREET. E. MOSES and SON'S AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK comprehends all novelties in materials, and garments of the most fashionable and comfortable description.

In the BESPOKE DEPARTMENT, Expedition and Economy are observed, and a perfect fit guaranteed. The READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is distinguished for an immense variety of ATTIRE for ADULTS and JUVENILES.

Particular attention is invited to the much-admired CHEVIOT SUITS: COATS, VESTS, and TROUSERS, price 40s. These suits are warm and durable, and are made in the universal yoke style, the MELVILLE, WYNDHAM, MALAKOFF OVERCOATS made from the best materials, in the most novel fashions, and in all sizes.

CAPES and WRAPPERS, woollen materials, porous, incandescent, and waterproof. STYLES. The INVERNESS and BALMORAL WRAPPER. The ARGYLE CAPE and MELVILLE JACKET, &c.

The largest and most novel Stock of HOSIERY, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. unrivalled for quality and cheapness.

E. MOSES and SON'S ESTABLISHMENTS are as follows: LONDON—ALDgate and MINORILES, opposite to ALDgate Church.

WEST-END BRANCH—NEW OXFORD STREET and HART STREET. COUNTRY BRANCHES—SHEFFIELD and BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

N.B.—The Proprietors wish it to be particularly observed, that if any article is not approved of it will be exchanged, or the money returned, without hesitation.

Our New Book, 'The People's Telegraph,' containing our Self-Memorial, Lists of Prices, Useful Information, Current Map of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, &c. &c. gratis on application, or post free.

On and after Thursday next, the 11th inst. the Establishments will be closed at Eight o'clock every Evening, and on Saturday Evening at Eleven o'clock.

SYDENHAM SUMMER TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. best fine light cloth of the season. Sydenham Melton Overcoat, 21s. Sydenham Business or Park Coat, of elegant Melton twilled cloth, only 17s. 6d. Park or Business Waistcoat, to match Trowsers or not, only 3s. 6d. Sydenham Alpaca Overcoats, 12s. 6d. unrivalled by anything yet made.

The inventors and sole makers of these elegant articles of gentlemen's attire proudly appeal to the testimony of their many patrons for the proof that in all their dealings they seek only to do the honest and just, which they aim to attain.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29 Ludgate Hill.

DE DE JONGHE'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, most efficient, and most ready remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

OPINION OF THE LATE DR PEREIRA, F.R.S. Professor at the University of London, &c. &c. "Whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties, I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with De de Jonghe's signature, without WHICH NONE CAN BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE WHOLESALE CONTRACTORS, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO. 77 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Perfect Digestion, Sound Lungs, Strong Nerves, and healthy bowels restored to the most enfeebled, without medicine, incense, or any other artificial aid.

DR BARRY'S DELICIOUS VEALANTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 51,918 Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, debility, spasms, sickness, at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Dr Barry's excellent Food, after all medicines had failed. Maria Joly, Worsley, Linc. near Diss, Norfolk. Cure No. 3,905—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Dr Barry's excellent Food. James Porter, Athol street, Perth. Cure No. 4,308—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Dr Barry's Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavel, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.

In cartons: 1lb, 2s. 6d.; 2lb, 4s. 6d.; 5lb, 11s.; 12lb, 22s. The 12lb carriage free, on receipt of a post-office order.—BARRY & BARR & CO., 77 Regent street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 133 Piccadilly; also at 49 and 60 Bishopsgate street; at Abbi's, 60 Gracechurch street; 4 Cheapside; 63 and 140 Oxford street; and all Chemists and Grocers in Town and Country.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—SCALD-HEAD, SCAB, and all sorts of SCROFULOUS and SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS.—If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all these outrageous disorders will be speedily overcome. It acts, not by repression, but by restoring the system to its natural state, and operates, not locally, only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralizing all deranged humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, and they invariably facilitate and confirm the conquest of the disease. They also rouse the appetite, and impart tone and vigour to all the vital functions.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent Remedy for ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEADAGUE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION. As a mild Aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent and Drastic, which is highly efficacious in all cases. Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensary, Chemists and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Broom and Bed, 171 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

INFANT DENTITION. MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved innumerable children from suffering from convulsions arising from the child being relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocuous as effacacious, tending to produce a healthy state of the system, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to take it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and THOMAS FARRINGTON are, in large letters, on the wrapper, and that Mrs Johnson has sold the per bottle.

SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATED. A coating of Pure Silver over Nickel, a combination of two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it in appearance and wear equal to Sterling Silver. Fiddle Pattern. Thread. King's. Table Forks, per doz. 1 10 0 and 1 15 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 Desert do. 1 0 0 and 1 10 0 1 5 0 2 0 0 Table Spoons 1 10 0 and 1 15 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 Desert do. 1 0 0 and 1 10 0 1 5 0 2 0 0 Tea Spoons..... 0 12 0 and 0 18 0 1 2 6 1 10 0

SLACK'S FURNISHING IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE has been celebrated for nearly fifty years for quality and economy.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336 Strand, solicit an inspection of their Extensive Stock of Fenders, Fire-irons, Paper and Japan Tea-trays, Patent Dish Covers, Tea Urns, Baths, and every requisite in Furnishing Ironmongery, which, from their simple but satisfactory plan of marking: each article in plain figures, at the lowest possible prices consistent with quality, will fully convince purchasers of the advantages of selecting from their Establishment.

Black Iron Fenders, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. Superior Bronzed Fenders, from 10s. 6d. to 50s. Fire-irons, 2s. 6d. to 30s. Bright Steel Fenders with ornate mountings, &c.

DISH COVERS in BRITANNIA METAL and BLOCK TIN, the greatest variety of Patterns always on show, commanding the lowest prices. 8 1/2, Dish Queen's Pattern, 20s. Silver Pattern, with Electro-Plated Handles, 45s. Their Catalogue, containing Engravings and Prices, Gratis or sent Post free.

Orders above 2s sent carriage-free, per rail, within 200 miles. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset House.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY. MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68 King William street, London bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of Electro-Silver Plate and Table Cutlery in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Table with 4 columns: Middle Pattern, Double King's, King's, Lily Pattern. Rows include Table Forks, Table Spoons, Desert Forks, Desert Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Gravy Spoon, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoon, Pair Sugar Tongs, Pair Fish Carvers, Butter Knife, Soup Ladle, Egg Spoons.

Complete Service.....£10 13 0 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6 Any Article can be had separately at the same prices. One Set of 4 Dish Covers, (forming 8 Dishes), £5 5s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers, one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on receipt of 12 stamps.

Ordinary Quality Best Quality Quality Quality Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles..... 2 4 0 3 6 0 4 12 0 10 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto..... 1 4 0 1 14 6 2 11 0 One Pair Regular Meat Carvers..... 0 7 6 0 11 0 0 13 6 One Pair Extra-Sized ditto..... 0 8 6 0 12 0 0 16 6 One Pair Poultry Carvers..... 0 7 6 0 11 0 0 13 6 One Steel for Sharpening..... 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 8 0

Complete Service.....£4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6 Messrs Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is ON SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only in the largeness of the sales. 24-inch ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; deserts to match, 10s. 6d. to balance 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 2s. 11s. to 2s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, to 15s. 10s. the set; black tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 11s. 11s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illustrious Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal good, Dish Covers, and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c. with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Show Rooms, at 39 Oxford Street, W. 1, 1a, 2 and 3 Newman street; and 4, 5, and 6 Perry's place, London. Established 1820.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding. MAPPIN'S RAZORS are warranted for TWO YEARS. MAPPIN'S RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, Sheffield; and 67 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'S New Bleached Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combing and Grooming Brushes, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. THE TOOTH BRUSHES search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth, and clean them most effectually.—The hairs never come loose. M. B., and Co. are sole makers of the Ointment and Camphor and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tins (bearing their name and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box. Sole Establishment, 130a and 131 Oxford street, 2nd and 3rd doors west from Holles street, London.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, for GAS, from 4L—OSLER, 44 Oxford street.

CRYSTAL TABLE GLASS.—OSLER, 44 Oxford street, Manufactory, Birmingham.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper maintenance of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, Composed of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in IMPROVING THE WHITENESS OF THE TEETH, STRENGTHENING THE GUMS, and in rendering the BREATH SWEET and PURE. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

As the most efficient and fragrant aromatic purifier of the Breath, Teeth, and Gums ever known, ROWLANDS' ODONTO has, for a long series of years, occupied a distinguished place at the Toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe; while the general demand for it is announced the favour in which it is universally held.—Price 2s. 9d. per oz.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND and Sons, 30 Hatton garden," engraved on the Government stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). CAPITAL £20,000 IN 20,000 SHARES OF £1 STERLING EACH.

(With Power to increase.) Deposit, Ten Shillings per Share on Allotment. [To be Incorporated and Registered under the "Joint-Stock Companies' Act," 1856 and 1857, and Liability limited to Amount of Subscription.]

DIRECTORS. William Henry Dickson, Esq. Tisbury Wells, Chairman. James Denis de Vitre, Esq. Oriental Club, Hanover square, London. Alexander Lang Elder, Esq. 2 Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch street, London.

AUDITORS. Adolphe Bourret, Esq. Merchants, 6 Hart street, London. Charles Whatham, Esq. Merchant, 38 Gracechurch street, London.

BANKERS. The City Bank, London. The National Provincial Bank of England, &c. &c. The Aberdeen Town and County Bank, &c. &c. The Provincial Bank of Ireland, &c. &c.

SOLICITORS. Messrs Young, Vallings, and Jones, St. Mildred's court, London. Messrs Carden and Whitehead, 2 Royal Exchange buildings, London.

BROKERS. Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq. Head Manager and General Superintendent. Matthew Young, Esq. Assistant Superintendent and Accountant.

SECRETARY (P&O TEM.) Charles Grainger, Esq. OFFICES OF THE COMPANY. 24 Gresham street, London. O'Connell street, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. The Scottish Australian Investment Company, through their Acquisition of Lands known to be rich in Mineral Productions, they are possessed of the surface in a continuous line (with slight interruption) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of twenty-five feet. The Lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the River from forty-five to fifty-five fathoms.

The following are two of the principal Properties mentioned in the Prospectus: No. 1. THE GOOD HOPE PROPERTY.—This Freehold Property comprises about 400 acres of generally good, well-watered Land. It is situated near the town of Yass. There exists upon this Estate a remarkable COPPER LODE, of great width, and standing above the surface in a continuous line (with slight interruption) for more than a quarter of a mile, and in some places rising above the level of the ground to the height of twenty-five feet. The Lode is strong and large, and stands above the level of the River from forty-five to fifty-five fathoms.

No. 2. DARTMOUTH.—This Freehold property, consisting of 100 acres, is situated in the County of Devon, and is one of the most fertile and productive in the Kingdom. It is bounded on the north and east by the River Dart, and on the south and west by the Dartmoor Common. The soil is of a rich and fertile nature, and is well adapted for the cultivation of the most valuable crops.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form. Each applicant will be required to pay in to one of the Bankers of the Company Five Shillings per share on the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of Ten Shillings per share; and in exchange for which a receipt will be given for at least the amount paid into the bankers' will be applied towards the deposit of ten shillings per share payable on the allotment; but in case no allotment be made the money so lodged will be forth with returned in full.

Prospectuses, Mining Reports, Forms of Application for Shares and of Bankers' Receipts for Deposits, may be had of Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2 Royal Exchange buildings; at the City Bank or at the offices of the Company, 24 Gresham street, London; where plans of the Properties, a section of the Good Hope Lode, and Ore from that property, may be seen and examined.

London, 26th October, 1858.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. [When filled up by the Applicant, to be lodged, with Five Shillings per Share, with one of the Company's Bankers.] To the Directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited), 24 Gresham street, London.

Gentlemen, Having paid into the hands of the Bank the sum of £— to your credit, I request you will allot me — Shares of £1 Sterling each, in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept of any less number than that may be allotted to me. And I hereby also authorize you to enter my name in the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.

Name and Surname in full — Address in full — Description — Number of Shares (if any) held in the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) — Shares — Dated the — day of 1858.

It is stated in the last Report issued by the Australian Agricultural Company, that they sold in 1857, 85,062 tons of coal, the produce of their colliery near Newcastle, which yielded, at the moderate price then current, a net profit of £5,897. 2s. 9d. The Chairman stated at the meeting in London in July last, that the company were making from 30 to 40 per cent. on the coal they raised. About six months prior to that meeting the coal sold at 21s. per ton; they are now quoted at 24s. per ton. A section of six feet thickness is usually estimated to produce about 700,000 tons of marketable coal. Parties are now paying, at the present low rate of freight, 7. 10s. a ton for English coal delivered at Port Adelaide.

The Prospectus, at length, will be found in the 'Times,' 'Daily News,' 'Standard,' and 'Daily Telegraph' newspapers of Friday the 29th, and 'Morning Chronicle' and 'Mining Journal' of the 29th ultimo.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY LIMITED. No applications for Shares in this Company can be received after FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, on which day the list will be closed.

By order of the Board. C. GRAINGER, Secretary pro tem. 24 Gresham street, London, E.C. November 6, 1858.

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It would be a work of supererogation to point out at the present day the vast importance of railway communication in India. Fully to develop the rich and productive resources of that country, railways are indispensable; and in a political point of view it would be difficult to estimate too highly the importance of such lines of communication. Recent events have too clearly shown the necessity of providing for the rapid concentration of troops on any point where their presence may be required.

Among the several undertakings of this nature, which British enterprise and capital have called forth, none offer a fairer prospect of success than that which is now submitted to the public.

The commercial advantages to be derived from opening out the Valley of the Godavary, and the Bear and Hyderabad territories, were pointed out to the local authorities many years ago by the late Lord Metcalfe, when resident at Hyderabad, and more recently by Colonel Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, in his valuable publication, 'Evidence Works in India.' Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before Select Committee on the government of India Territories in 1853, at page 164 it is stated, "If, by means of railroads, the great cotton field of Bear, situated within the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime coast districts, then a breadth of land sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain, might at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a railway that the territory of Bear can be placed in a position to become a cotton-exporting country." Cotton, the great staple of Bear, would be brought down to a port of shipment at a very reduced rate of charge. That grown in the vicinity of Chauda is considered the best in India.

Wheat is another valuable product of Bear: its comparative cost in the interior and on the coast is as 1s. to 6s., or a difference of 112 per cent.; while rice and salt, sugar, &c. &c., which are the products of the coast, are respectively 175 and 200 per cent. dearer in the interior, owing to the expense of transport. (See Cotton, pp. 88, 104, 273, 274.)

Extensive forests of valuable timber would also become available, affording an ample supply of sleepers for the construction of the railway. The oak, of the largest dimensions, might be brought to market at a much cheaper rate than that which is now imported into Coringa from a distant port of shipment. The Port of Coringa, situated at the mouth of the Godavary, on the eastern side of the Peninsula, and midway between Calcutta and Madras, is the only harbour on that coast. Ships of large burthen have been built there; and it has every facility for loading and discharging cargo, being free from the surf which renders the Coromandel coast generally so inaccessible.

It is proposed to carry the projected railway from the port of Coringa, via Chittoor and Chanda, to Nagpore, with a branch line to the city of Hyderabad, and ultimately to connect the line with the Madras and Bombay Trunk Railways.

The total length of the main line from Coringa to Nagpore is about 400 miles, and the cost of construction is estimated at about £2,000 per mile.

When the branch line above indicated, and the trunk lines of the Madras and Bombay Railways have been constructed, there will be a complete chain of communication from south to north, and from east to west, through the centre of India, opening up large, populous, and fertile districts, and providing ready markets for their rich and varied products, and as a natural consequence, augmenting the prosperity and advancing the civilization of the people. With the material prosperity of the population, their wants will increase, and new sources of demand for British manufactures will arise. With no such powerful incentives as the utilization and expansion of a port of the greatest commercial importance to the coasting and general trade of the Madras, with no such powerful incentives as the material prosperity of the population, their wants will increase, and new sources of demand for British manufactures will arise. With no such powerful incentives as the utilization and expansion of a port of the greatest commercial importance to the coasting and general trade of the Madras, with no such powerful incentives as the material prosperity of the population, their wants will increase, and new sources of demand for British manufactures will arise.

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