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The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

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

VOL. X. No. 506.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

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

THE FESTINOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

A LARGE portion of the required New Capital is now subscribed for, and it is probable that allotments to the public will shortly close.

The contract for the purchase of the fee-simple of the Estate (260 acres) has been effected upon very advantageous terms.

Preliminaries for the construction of the proposed Railroad and the expansion of the Works are entered upon, and both operations will be carried out with as little delay as possible, so as to secure an early dividend.

The CAPITAL of the COMPANY consists of £100,000, in 20,000 SHARES of £5 each.

Of two classes, viz. :—A. participating in the entire profits after paying of Dividend to B. B. bearing a Preference Dividend not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum, payable out of the profits of the year.

Deposit 1s. per Share on application, and 19s. per Share on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

David Davies, Esq., St. James's Mount, Liverpool.
Alfred Erasmus Dryden, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.
Richard Morris Griffith, Esq., Banker, Bangor.
William Mountcastle, Esq., Market Street, Manchester.
Hugh Pugh, Esq., Banker, Pwllheli, North Wales.

BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

The Quarries of the Company are situated on the Tyddynbach Estate, Festinog, North Wales, contiguous to the extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerston and others, whose production is known as the Portmadoc Slate. The Tyddynbach Estate contains 260 acres of Proved Slate Rock of excellent quality, and of a dip most favourable for economic working, affords natural drainage, a plentiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of waste.

The Property is held by the Company under a 42 years' lease granted in 1848 to the former small proprietor at a low Royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple. This Lease and Option with the whole of their Quarries, Buildings, Works, and Plant have been purchased from the former proprietors by an allotment of 7,514 Shares in the present Company taken at £4 per share paid.

The Quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the quality of the Slate and Slabs produced, the Reports based upon Scientific Surveys of the whole Estate, and Experimental Tests applied at different points (see Prospectus), fully establish the soundness of the undertaking and the certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay of capital.

It is estimated that a further capital of from £30,000 to £40,000 will enable the Company to purchase the Fee-simple; to construct a Railroad three miles in length, connecting the Quarries with the Port of Shipment (Portmadoc) whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds, and to increase the Workings up to a production of 5,000 tons per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from £30 to £40 per cent. would be realised.

Application for Shares must be made to the undersigned, from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be obtained.

HARE & WHITEFIELD, Solicitors.

HENRY WHITEWORTH, Secretary.

Office, 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1711.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE,

81, CORNHILL, E.C., AND 70, BAKER STREET, W.

All kinds of Fire and Life business transacted.
Life Policies are granted, whereby the sum secured may be received on the life attaining a given age, or at death, if this happen previously.

Loans are granted on policies when the value of the premiums paid in amounts to £50.

The Directors will purchase their Life Policies, if in existence for one year or more.

Premiums may be paid half-yearly or quarterly.

A Bonus hitherto averaging from £45 to £60 per cent. on premiums paid at ages between 25 and 40, is declared semi-annually, which may be either added to the sum insured, applied in reduction of premiums, or its value may be received in cash.

The invested capital exceeds £1,000,000 sterling.

The annual income is upwards of £100,000.

Gentlemen in Government Offices, or other large establishments, are invited to send for a Prospectus, which, with a proposal sheet, will be forwarded by post, and any information given which may be required.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

The profits are divided every three years, and wholly belong to the members of the Society. The last division took place at 1st March, 1859, and from the results of it is taken the following

EXAMPLE OF ADDITIONS.

A POLICY FOR £1,000, DATED 1st MARCH, 1832, is now increased to £1,654 9s. 5d. Supposing the age of the Assured at the date of entry to have been 40, these Additions may be surrendered to the Society for a present payment of £303 17s. 8d., or such surrender would not only redeem the entire premium on the Policy, but also entitle the party to a present payment of £104 4s., and, in both cases, the Policy would receive future triennial additions.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES AMOUNT TO £3,272,367

THE ANNUAL REVENUE £187,240

THE ACCUMULATED FUND (arising solely from the Contributions of Members) £1,104,657

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE, 26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

LAW PROPERTY & LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

30, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

Capital, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.

Ralph T. Brockman, Esq., Folkestone.
Edward Wm. Cox, Esq., 30, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq., Salisbury.
J. Mead, Esq., 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
H. Paull, Esq., M.P., 33, Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

Eighty per Cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured. At the first division of Profits in May, 1855, a bonus was declared, varying from Two to Eleven per Cent. on the amount Assured, and amounting in many instances to upwards of Fifty per Cent. on the Premium paid.

At the Second Division of Profits in 1858, an EQUAL PROFIT BONUS was declared.

The next Division of Profits in 1861.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

THE MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

EDWARD S. CODD, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WM. CHIPPINDALE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The Assurances in force on 31st December, 1858, amounted to £1,571,898.

The accumulated funds amounted to £302,015.

The annual income exceeded £77,000.

A fixed surrender value for whole-term policies.

This Company has always permitted the Assured to serve in Volunteer Corps or Local Militia without extra charge.

Policies effected on or before 31st December next will acquire an additional year's standing, if then in force, at the fifth division of profits in 1862.

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

The Business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

Credit allowed of one-third of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.

Advances in connection with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

During the Cattle Show week, the PRIZE PAINTINGS, &c., to be distributed amongst the Subscribers of the present Season, ending March, 1860, will be ON VIEW, at the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, where subscriptions will be received, and Engravings delivered.

Open from ten a.m. to nine p.m. ADMISSION, Free. The Exhibition will finally close on the 10th inst.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROWE, Exhibition Manager.

The Gallery is brilliantly illuminated at dusk.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).

Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-57-58.

Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the Shareholders.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share at one month after allotment. With two calls, if required, of 5s. each share, at intervals of not less than three months, and with sixty days' notice in each case.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Hall, Esq., 19, King's Arms Yard, City (ex-Director and Chairman of the Midland Counties Railway).
Adam Stoker Mather, Esq., 22, Hollingworth-street, Barnsbury.
Stephen Henry Crosswell, Esq., 86, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

BANKERS—Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.

SOLICITORS—Grane, Son, and Fesenmeyer, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Sitwell Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, Gray's Inn Road, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE leading feature of this Company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it, by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications, as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the Company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the Managing Committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents, already arranged for, are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated justify the Directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That the large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and others scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coolness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the Shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this Company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.

Applications for Shares, and full Prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Offices, as above.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of Mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold, 4 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas. (Send two stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet, which is sent to all parts of the World free per Post.)

33 and 31, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.



THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Established A.D. 1834.)

30, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a capital of 350,000, invested in Government and real securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the premiums, and all belonging to the members. The assurances in force are 1,400,000, and the income upwards of 60,000, per annum.

No extra charge to Assurers joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

N.B.—All Policies taken out on or before the 31st December, 1859, will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

INCORPORATED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual income, £58,388.

Accumulated Fund £151,807 12s.

The profits declared have amounted to £63,418, yielding a Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the premiums, returnable in CASH to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is £79,142 3s. 9d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1863.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANEDE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, Arafat, and Ballarat.

DRAFTS on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

By order of the Court.

G. M. BELL, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

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67, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE experience which has attended the operations of savings banks and loan societies is such as to make it evident that an extension of their principles, upon a liberal yet sound basis, will prove highly advantageous both to the proprietary and the public.

The District Savings Bank receives deposits (paid in at one time) from One Penny to Ten Pounds, the aggregate amount to be unlimited, and subject to the usual arrangements, on withdrawal, of ordinary savings banks.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,060.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT, and BALANCE SHEET of the

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(A.D. 1834), may be had on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a List of Bonuses paid on the claims of the year 1858.

No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

The Mutual Life Assurance Offices,

39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London

DOES YOUR TAILOR FIT YOU?

TRY J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—SOL-
FERRINO TROUSERS, all Wool, of the Newest Designs, in
endless Variety, to order, 16s.—Observe the Address—
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William Alexander, M.A.

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France, England, and Italy.

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Thousand of the

MORISONIANA:

Or, Family Adviser, of the British College of Health, Lon-
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world.

THE NEWS.

OFFICE, 1, STRAND BUILDINGS, STRAND. No. 88,
published December 3, 1859, contains: The Rifle Movement,
and Insurance Companies. The public cautioned as to the
Life Assurance advice office dodge, and recommended not to
part with their guinea fee; and a large amount of informa-
tion on Insurance and financial objects generally. It is the
best and cheapest Insurance Journal, and the acknowledged
organ of English and Scotch Assurance Companies.
Price One Penny. To be obtained of any news vendor, or
from any railway station.

FIRE, THIEVES, FIRE.

Second-hand Fire-proof SAFES, the most extensive
assortment, by Milner, and other eminent makers, at half
the price of new. Dimensions, 24 in. high, 18 in. wide, and
16 in. deep, £3 10s. At C. GRIFFITHS', 33, Old Change,
St. Paul's, E.C. Wanted, Second-hand Safes by Milner,
Chubb, Marr, or Mordan.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen possessed of Tann's Safes need
not apply

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and

CHIMNEY PIECES. Buyers of the above are requested
before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S
SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FEN-
DERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY PIECES, FIRE-
IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be
approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of
design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves,
with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 15s. to
£33 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to £5 12s.;
steel fenders, £2 15s. to £11; ditto, with rich ornate orna-
ments, from £2 15s. to £18; chimney pieces, from £1 8s. to
£80; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to £4 4s. The BURTON
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plates.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-
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STEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest,
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at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make
his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 207. 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to 67. 0s. each.
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(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 0d. per gallon.

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Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all
warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at
prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness
of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high
shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert knives, 10s.; if to
balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair;
larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory,
33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone table
knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert knives, 2s. 3d. per pair;
black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert knives,
carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks,
6s. per dozen; table stools, from 1s. each. The largest stock
in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and
otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

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Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers,
Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery,
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steads, Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, &c., with lists of prices
and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-
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Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

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FANTASIES BY THIS POPULAR COMPOSER.

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THE SUBJECTS FROM POPULAR NOVELS.

MURIEL.....From "John Halifax,"

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W. MAYNARD'S ART OF SINGING, AFTER THE METHOD OF THE BEST ITALIAN MASTERS. Fourth Edition. Price 7s.

OLD ENGLISH DITTIES,

From W. Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time,"
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REN. In Parts, containing Twelve Songs, 4s. each; or in
Single Songs, 1s. each.

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A TREASURE FOR THE TOILETTE.

Among the many luxuries of the present age, none can be
obtained possessing the manifold virtues of OLD DRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA. If applied to the roots and body
of the hair it imparts the most delightful coolness with an
agreeable fragrance of perfume. It also at this period of
the season prevents the hair from falling off, or if already
too thin, or turning grey, will prevent its further progress,
and soon restore it again. Those who really desire to have
beautiful hair, either with wave or curl, should use it daily.
It is also celebrated for strengthening the hair, freeing it
from scurf, and producing new hair, whiskers, and mous-
tache. Established upwards of 30 years. No imitative
wash can equal it. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only.

C. and A. OLD DRIDGE, 13, Wellington-street, North
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Newly-invented and Patented Application of Chemically
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INDIA RUBBER

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INDIA RUBBER

In lieu of the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges
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a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural
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or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums, the
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Rubber, and, as a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature
may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the
mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the
same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature
of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's White
Enamel, the only stopping that will not become discol-
oured, and particularly recommended for the front teeth.
9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-
street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WINTER HOSIERY

Of the softest and warmest description, including all the
newest patterns and colours. Under clothing for family
use, and for invalids. Printed flannel shirts and dressing-
gowns. POPE and PLANT, manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-
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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

THE news arrived in London last night that the long-talked of Congress is at length summoned to arrange the complicated affairs of Italy; that the date of the first meeting is to be the 5th of January; that the Emperor's confidential minister, Walewski, is to preside, and that it is supposed the English Government will not refuse to send a representative—indeed, one journal names Lords Cowley and Clarendon as the ministers who are to be in attendance from the Cabinet of St. James's. With a not inconsiderable section of the inhabitants of Great Britain there is, undoubtedly, a decided unwillingness that this country should interfere or participate in the consultations in question; but the feeling of sympathy with the Italians and the glorious cause of freedom is far more widely diffused among us; and by far the greater part of our countrymen, it is probable, would be glad to see the enormous influence of their nation actively exercised to save the right from being crushed by the chicanery of diplomatists. Taking it for granted that this country will be represented at the Congress, the only course which can honourably be pursued by us is that declared in the famous speech of our Foreign Secretary, who has, in addition to others, been spoken of as likely to act as the plenipotentiary. The *Times* (perhaps acting upon even official inspiration) declares that the exigency demands the services of the ablest man in the country; and, after pointing out as a parallel crisis the Congress of Verona, where England was represented by the great Wellington—passing over Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, as of too unbending a disposition—boldly intimates that Lord Palmerston himself would be the right man rightly placed. Upon this point opinions may vary; but that the cruel despotism may be extinguished for ever in the beautiful Italian land, and that freedom of speech and action may be firmly established—ought to be, and surely is, the prayer of every native of this empire, whose free institutions have raised it to the superiority which it has attained over every other on the face of the globe.

Although we hear no more of a proposition for mutual disarmament, and although the collection of warlike material and the building of war ships still continues in the ports and arsenals of France, the ruler of that country has thought fit to curb the venomous utterances of the newspapers of his dominions against this nation; the evils which must result from this course are pointed out in a circular issued by the Minister of the Interior, who, singularly enough, expressly omits from his censure those Paris journals whose language has been considered most offensive in this country. Desirous also of being civil to everybody, and not thinking it by any means advisable seriously to offend the powerful body of priests, to whom in a great degree he owes his present position, Louis Napoleon has severely reprimanded (through the proper channel) sundry journalists who have, in the exercise of their vocation, dared to criticise the

patriarchal rule of the Holy Father. While on this subject it is well to call attention to an article in the *Journal des Debats*, which by its manly exposition of the absurdities of the scheme for "liberating the enslaved nationalities," who groan under the iron yoke of perfidious Albion, has confirmed the high opinion which Englishmen have not failed to conceive and to express, of the formerly independent journalists of France.

Though hostilities between the French and the powerful semi-barbarians of Morocco were thought to have been concluded, a fresh collision has taken place. It seems that a Moorish commandant mistook the French for a Spanish pendant, and fired upon His Imperial Majesty's ship "St. Louis." Summary vengeance was instantly taken by Admiral Romain Desfosses, who having with his squadron completely destroyed a fort at Tetuan, and thereby vindicated the insult offered to his country's flag, was, by the latest accounts, proceeding to the Moorish commandant at Tangier, to receive his humble apology for the mistake—which is to be expiated by the punishment of the unfortunate Moorish captain. Everything being thus pleasantly arranged, the two states are as good friends as ever.

The diplomatic relations which have been suspended for the last three years between Austria and Piedmont have been at length renewed, and the statement that Buoncompagni's appointment to the vice-royalty of Central Italy had given dire offence to Francis Joseph is contradicted. Cavour is again foremost in the minds of his countrymen, and is universally demanded as their representative at the forthcoming Congress. At this same Congress we learn that the too celebrated Antonelli will undoubtedly take his place as the representative of Pio Nono, and will of course do his utmost to prevail upon the representatives of the Catholic countries of Europe to respect the heaven-derived claims of the successor of Saint Peter. As to the promised reforms in the dominions of the Pope, a remonstrance has already been published in the Continental journals against the expectations of any great changes. One great point, the substitution of the lay for the clerical element in the administration of the Government, it is truly enough said, would compromise the very existence of the present fabric, and the Holy Father does not appear to have yet made up his mind to become a mere "honorary" ruler.

The noble proclamation of Garibaldi is, or ought to be, a complete and satisfactory reply to those (few indeed in number) who have ventured to doubt his patriotism or his loyalty to the cause for which his sword was drawn. He tells his fellow combatants that he shall soon be again among them, "to aid in finishing the work so gloriously begun;" he declares that in the various Italian States there exist the elements of an united mighty nation, and once again declares that even should the present revolution prove abortive, and he and his comrades fall in a vain struggle, they will bequeath to future generations "a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination."

The great Liberal demonstration at Liverpool this week was so far unsatisfactory—that out of the three Anti-Corn-Law heroes whom it was

intended to honour, General Thompson and Mr. Cobden were both absent. The third, the most appreciated of the group, John Bright, was present, and by the energy and brilliancy of his speech did his best to make up for the absence of his less distinguished colleagues. His oration recapitulated many well-worn charges against the aristocracy, who he declared to be the last to learn anything. The taxes as now imposed, he says, by a Parliament composed of the upper classes, spare the aristocracy, press lightly upon the middle class, but crush the working man. He appealed to the middle class to use their powerful influence to remove the unjust burden from those below them in the social system; and proposed a new scale of equitably adjusted income tax which is to be levied upon the wealthy and thus relieve the highly-taxed necessities of the poor. Notwithstanding the efforts of the "masked conspirators" who write in newspapers against him and his measures, the modern tribune declares his determination to persist in his vociferous demands for a full measure of parliamentary reform, and assures the high ones of the land that if they do not listen to his gentle pleadings, they will, ere long, have to reply to a sterner voice—that of the great unrepresented. Other members of the Liberal side in politics have also this week been making speeches on various occasions. Mr. Williams, to the congenial audience of Lambeth, glorified his own labours in the House in the cause of economy and purity, and declared for universal suffrage as a remedy for our political corruption. At Bath the impetuous Roebuck demanded for the working man the franchise, which their intelligence and honesty—in his opinion—fairly deserve; with his usual warmth he decried against all interference in the affairs of foreigners, and said that, whatever side England took in the coming Congress, misconstruction and ingratitude would inevitably await her efforts for the general good. A startling assertion was made in the course of this speech,—no less than that one of the refugee Orleanist princes resident amongst us, prepared a plan of the weak points in our coast defences for the use of the present French Government, offering his aid to carry it into execution.

Lord Stanley's address at Manchester may be considered a remarkable sign of the times; the days are gone for ever when the "dangerous classes" could be spoken of with mingled contempt and fear; and we find one of the most able and comprehensive minds of the day inculcating in language of heartfelt eloquence the duty of the state and of individuals to do their utmost for the rescue and industrial training of those uncared-for ones whose energies may by these means be developed into a part of the national strength, instead of being a curse upon the land.

The criminal record of this week comprises offences which are happily rare in their atrocity; the fearful murder by a madman in Shoreditch, and the brutal manslaughter of a child, the details of which have been brought before the public, being the most flagrant in their wickedness. The *cause celebre* of Smethurst has, apparently, reached its final stage; but, in addition to those already named, the list of offences is lamentably heavy

Home News.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

A GREAT liberal demonstration took place on Thursday evening at Liverpool in the Philharmonic Hall, the object being the presentation of an address to General Thompson, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright. Neither General Thompson nor Mr. Cobden were present. (The latter is detained in Paris by illness).

A letter from Mr. COBDEN, which was read, contains the following remarks upon the invasion rumours which are so prevalent:—"What means this periodical visitation, which, like the cholera or some other infectious disease, has, every two or three years since 1847, caused the panic cry of a French invasion to overspread England, and which at the present moment is heard again in tones as loud and menacing as ever? Whence springs the idea of danger which pervades the public mind at home? I attribute it mainly to the want of intercommunication, and the consequent ignorance and prejudice which prevail respecting the character and designs of our nearest continental neighbour? Here are two of the greatest nations, separated only by the narrowest strip of ocean, with their distinct and proud annals, their rival traditions, their differences in race, language, and religion, all tending to produce alienation. But, down almost to the present day, the Governments of the two countries have devoted their energies to the task of preventing, as far as possible, any commercial intercourse between them. The baneful consequences are naturally such as we behold. Let us hope that legislators will awaken to a sense of the responsibility which attaches to those who thus array themselves against the obvious laws of the Creator."

Mr. BRIGHT returned his thanks for the friendship and respect expressed towards him and the other two gentlemen in the address; and after some laudatory remarks upon the objects of the Financial Reform Association, said:—"The landed gentry were generally the last to learn anything. They were the last to learn the justice and necessity of the repeal of the corn laws, although no class had derived greater benefit from that measure than themselves. He anticipated results almost as great and beneficial when the programme of the Financial Association was carried into effect. He had lately been much attacked by the press. He would detain them for a short time by reviewing a few of these newspaper articles, and he hoped to show them what bad political economy these professed leaders of public opinion sometimes indulged in. Mr. Bright then read passages from the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the *Economist*, and proceeded to refute the assertions made. He next adverted to the consumption of the people, in order to show the relative proportions of taxation. The revenue from the excise was about £42,000,000, and it had been thus divided by a competent official authority. The upper classes paid £7,350,000; the middle classes, £15,960,000; and the lower classes, £18,690,000. During the last twenty years the consumption of sugar, tea, coffee, corn, cattle, and tobacco, had very nearly doubled, and by whom, he would like to know, had this vast increase of commodities been consumed? Unquestionably, by the middle and lower classes. At this hour 24,000,000 of people in this country live in houses of less rental than £10 per annum, and only 6,000,000 live in houses of a higher rental than £10. The conclusion, then, to be drawn from all these facts was, that the revenue produced by taxation upon the ordinary articles of consumption falls heaviest upon the industrious classes. He lived in the midst of a manufacturing district, and he knew something of the life of the labouring man. Although this was a time of unusual prosperity, the life of a labouring man was one of peculiar hardship and difficulty. Labouring men have to maintain an incessant struggle to keep themselves from what they dread so much—the workhouse. Their life is precarious, and on the average, not of long duration. He appealed to the middle classes of the country to band together to relieve the labouring classes from their heavy burdens, and to abolish a system which weighs so heavily upon the great mass of our fellow-countrymen. Well, then, how best can we meet the difficulty? He would propose a tax of 8s. per £100 upon the whole property in the country belonging to persons having £100 per annum or more. This would produce about £27,000,000 per annum. If this tax were adopted, we could abolish the duties on sugar, tea, coffee, insurance, carriages, and a great variety of articles. Such a measure would immediately increase the trade of the nation, and spread happiness and contentment amongst the great industrious population, whilst at the same time the tax would not weigh heavily upon those classes who would have to pay it. As regards the duties on tobacco

and spirits, they produce about £18,000,000, and he would not propose their abolition, at least not for the present. The largest proportions of these, which come from tobacco and spirits, are paid by the lower classes and we may fairly leave this proportion of the national revenue to be paid by them, whilst the upper and middle classes ought willingly to burden themselves with the remaining taxation required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Bright then referred at considerable length to the legacy duty on personal property, the probate duty, and the succession tax of 1856, which last he denounced as a shame and a disgrace. The poor, he said, were taxed excessively to spare the rich, and all classes are taxed excessively to spare the proprietor of the soil. He would give his explanation of this state of things in a few words. The Parliament which levies the taxation is a Parliament of the rich, and the majority of the members belong to the landed proprietors. What is the remedy? We may either have an agitation extending over some years, rousing the country to indignation, and perhaps to the brink of insurrection, or we may have a measure of parliamentary reform which will change the character of the legislation. The monopolists of power dread the extension of the franchise. The existence of the present cabinet, however, depends upon the courage and honesty with which it deals with this important and unavoidable question: the very future of their party depends upon it. For himself, though he was reviled by the masked conspirators who write the leading articles of the morning and weekly journals—(great cheering)—he should continue to demand what he considered to be a wise, just, and comprehensive measure of parliamentary reform. He warned the monopolists of power that, if they refused justice to the unrepresented twenty-four millions, they would assuredly be asked in a sterner voice, and with a ruder hand than his, should their just demands be refused, which demands would ultimately be surrendered in terror and humiliation, for they only asked what reason and justice had long asked in vain.

At Bath on Tuesday Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Tite, M.P., addressed a large assembly of the Liberal interest.

Mr. TITE said: "With regard to bribery there was no remedy for it but the ballot, for if a man does not know what he buys and pays for he will cease to bribe. With regard to a Congress, he believed the ministry were sincere; and he was pleased to hear that Lord John Russell stated at Aberdeen that he would join no congress that did not give the people of Italy the liberty to judge and act for themselves. On that principle he hoped and believed the cabinet would act, and act firmly and sincerely."

Mr. ROEBUCK said, "I ask you if we need fear a Reform Bill? Taking the past effect for twenty-seven years of Lord John Russell's first Reform Bill, I ask why need we fear to extend his liberality, and to take into the bosom of the constitution the large masses of the working classes? I mean to ask for, and by loudly asking for we shall obtain, a complete reform of the representation of this country; and when I see around me the large mass of the working classes, and know their intelligence, and their hard-headed good sense, their honesty, and their uprightness, I ask myself, What have I to fear? But I am told that the working men have given evidence by their late conduct that they are totally unfit to elect their legislators. Is that so? Is a mistake in political economy to unfit a class to be represented? If so, how did it come that the landed gentry of the country were, until the year 1832, the rulers of this country? Almost at the sword's point we carried the Reform Bill. By rising up as one man we carried the reform of the corn laws. In spite of these landed gentry, these bad political economists, we had the franchise. Well, then, I say, give to the people of England, give to the working-classes, the power to choose their representatives. Give them the franchise. They have shown that they possess intelligence; they have shown that they possess honesty; and these two things combined fit a man to choose representatives. It is my belief that in the coming session of Parliament we shall not have reform. This is my candid opinion. I know that gentlemen differ from me. I hope that I may be deceived, but I believe that the present state of Europe is such that men who are really not bent upon reform will take advantage of the turmoil that will necessarily arise, and we shall have the whole time, or nearly the whole time, taken up by dissensions in foreign affairs. We have no desire to attack anybody. England is peaceful. Her conquests are not to be made by the sword, or by the bullet. Her conquests are by her mind, by her art, and by her sciences. I say this is the proud position of England; and he would be a dastard who would not sacrifice his life, and the life of all that is dear to him, in order to maintain her greatness intact. I would say to England, and I would say to England's rulers, "Consider, first and foremost, the interests of

England. Do not mix yourselves up in continental politics." After tracing the results of the Peninsular war and the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, Mr. Roebuck said, "We next acknowledged the second branch of the Bourbon family. They were driven out of France in 1848; they were received in hospitable England; they were sheltered by her mighty aegis; when they put their foot upon the shores of England nobody could molest them. And what was the gratitude of these illustrious personages? One of these illustrious exiles actually made a plan of the southern shores of England, pointing out where we could be attacked, and sent this plan to the Ministry of France, saying, that though an exile in England, he was still a child of France, and would be willing and anxious to enter into the ranks of those who would carry French principles across the Channel. (Sensation.) That was told me by a gentleman now dead, whose name I don't think it right to mention, and who said that he saw that letter a twelvemonth before. He told me that circumstances had then occurred that would render it not a politic proceeding to mention it at that time. I did not mention it, nor have I mentioned it until the present moment. The present is the proper time, when we are asked to take part in a European Congress, and entangle England in foreign disputes, and risk again the blood and treasure of England to obtain gratitude like this. M. Montalembert may wish to keep the Pope upon his throne by English bayonets; and other friends of Italy may wish that we drove out the three dukes by English bayonets. We should make enemies whatever course we took. We alone have a free press; we alone have a government which represents the people; we alone deserve the name of freemen. Shall we say that we at this time are afraid of anybody? Not a whit of it. Afraid we are not; but let no man dare to offend us. When they talk of invasion, that army that puts its foot upon England will never take its foot off the English soil."

On Wednesday Mr. WILLIAMS, M.P., addressed the electors of Lambeth in his usual eloquent style, upon the subject of his own indefatigable attendance and invaluable services in the House. After dilating upon the various abuses in the army and navy, and the disposition of the money voted for those forces, he said:—"This was the way the public money was wasted. He was anxious to maintain our navy in a state of efficiency, but however many ships we might build we could never have an efficient navy without men, and they never would get qualified sailors for the navy in sufficient numbers until they put an end to flogging. That was the difficulty in manning the navy. Cease to cut the flesh from the men's backs and they could at any moment count on 10,000 sailors from the north. But as it was, notwithstanding the bounty offered some time ago, only 1,500 men had entered under it. He had used his best exertions to put an end to this degrading practice, and with that view he had periodically moved for a return of the number of cases in the army and navy, and the number of lashes inflicted in each. This had a good effect, for the Duke of Cambridge had within the last month issued a general order prohibiting flogging except for certain most atrocious crimes, which were therein enumerated. If the Lords of the Admiralty would take the same course, they would get plenty of sailors. He held that flogging was subversive of, rather than conducive to, good discipline. To prove this, he mentioned the fact that when Lord C. Paget commanded the Princess Royal in the Baltic he maintained that ship in a most efficient state of discipline without inflicting a single lash; while Captain Giffard, who succeeded to the same ship, according to the return which he had moved for, had had fifty-two men flogged, and inflicted upon them 2,100 lashes. He next came to the Reform Bill, which was to be the great measure of the next session. He did not expect the Government bill would be such as would give satisfaction to the electors of Lambeth, but he hoped it would be such as would satisfy moderate men generally. He referred to the leading provisions of Lord John Russell's bill of 1854, over the loss of which his lordship shed tears, and declared that if the forthcoming bill were like that, which was to add to the power of the aristocracy, he would oppose it. That bill did not propose to add at all to the representative powers of the metropolis, but divided the seats it took from the small boroughs, amongst certain counties and some other boroughs, as Bradford, which for population, rated value, and registered electors, were not to be compared to Lambeth. In that bill also was the famous minority clause, giving to the boroughs to which it proposed to give a third member one member for the minority—a principle which in absurdity could not be surpassed. He held that in any redistribution of seats the present parliamentary borough of Lambeth should be divided into three, and that Lambeth, parish should return two, Newington one, and Chamberwell one. He denounced the £6 rating clause, coupled with the con-

dition of a year's previous occupation to July, which he said would, in the case of a person coming into possession of a house after the 1st of January, keep him without the franchise for three years and a half, and would disfranchise three-fourths of the poorer class of householders. He (Mr. Williams) held that every man 21 years of age, and untainted by crime, was entitled to vote. (Loud cheers.) But this he did not expect to see; but he would always stand up manfully for household suffrage, which was the old scot and lot right, which had existed for many centuries after the first Parliament.

At Manchester, on Wednesday, Lord STANLEY presided at the meeting of the Ragged School, and made a long and eloquent speech in favour of ragged and industrial schools. In the course of his address he said, "I have accepted with pleasure the invitation to preside at this meeting, because it seems to me that the work which the managers and supporters of the Manchester Ragged School have taken in hand to do—the promotion of industry and the discouragement of crime—is one of the most practical, useful, and important which can engage the attention of society. After tracing the progress of this and similar institutions, he added, "What you have to do is, not to give a high intellectual training, not to bring up the child so that it shall be an object of envy to honest and industrious parents, but to train it, physically and morally, for the duty which a labouring man or woman in this country has to discharge; to make it healthy, strong, patient of labour, honest, and truth-telling; and to correct those roving, restless, and unsatisfied habits which are almost invariably found in children who have been irregularly brought up. If you succeed in doing this, if you succeed even in partially doing this with one generation, you will largely and permanently diminish the amount both of immorality and pauperism in England. For there is no fact better attested than the strong tendency of both pauperism and crime to become hereditary in certain families and localities. Paupers breed paupers, vagrants breed vagrants, and habitual law breakers have for the most part been brought up in disorderly homes. His lordship proceeded to show the great benefit that had been derived of late years from industrial schools and reformatories, and continued—This whole question of reclaiming and reforming the idle, the vagrant, and the incipient criminal, is one which needs constant caution to deal with; a mistake may take us very far wrong, and our experience is as yet of very recent date. We all, I trust, feel the duty which society imposes, and the claims which posterity has upon us. From those who went before us we have inherited many benefits—a long peace, a vast increase of wealth, valuable administrative reforms, a better and more cordial feeling between class and class. Much remains to be done; much is required at our hands; but we shall have paid no small part of the debt which we owe to our successors if we cut off the most fertile source of crime by reclaiming those who are brought up to it as a profession; if we get rid of that class, uncivilised and dangerous in the midst of civilisation and security, which is the reproach of our great and populous cities; if we show by labour in the cause of those who are least able to help themselves, that English citizenship is a real bond of union, and English religion something more than a form of belief.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

On Tuesday at the London Tavern there was a grand demonstration of what is called the suffering ship interest. It mustered an influential platform and a large audience at the London Tavern, and Mr. Crawford, M.P., was called upon to take the chair.

Mr. SOMES, M.P., gave the key note of the meeting on proceeding to move the first resolution, by the statement that, unless measures of relief were afforded to the sufferers, an inquest would have to be held upon the shipping interest.

Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE, who seconded the resolution, took his stand, without any hesitation, upon the old Protection doctrine, urging that the Navigation Laws ought never to have been repealed.

Mr. LINDSAY, M.P., rose amid mingled applause and disapprobation. He said—I have received an invitation from the Shipowners' Association to attend this meeting, and I thought it my duty to do so. But when I hear the resolution that has been read, and the remarks of Mr. Bramley Moore, interested as I am as a shipowner, and still more so as a representative of a large maritime constituency, I cannot help coming forward to venture upon a few remarks. I do not rise in a spirit of hostility, for your object is to proclaim to England and to the Legislature that the shipping interest for some time has suffered, and is still suffering, under great depression, and the object of the present meeting is to consider the best mode by which the Legislature can relieve the shipping interest from that depression.

I hold that the establishment of a free-trade policy has nothing whatever to do with the existing depression in the shipping interest; and, therefore, I am bound to come forward and offer my dissent. This resolution asks us to confirm a memorial which the Shipowners' Society of London, this time last year, addressed to her Majesty. I, for one, cannot be a consenting party to that resolution or memorial, because I believe firmly that the opinions expressed therein are fallacious, and I will endeavour to show you how and why. What is the prayer of that memorial? That memorial urgently requests her Majesty to issue an Order in Council against those nations that have not reciprocated with us. I am in favour of reciprocity—it is free trade in its most extended sense—but I ask you to look at the difference between reciprocity and the enforcement of reciprocity by the Legislature. Enforced reciprocity, as asked for you in the memorial, is protection in its worst and most pernicious form. It is so because it is retaliation. It is a war of tariffs; therefore it is a war of protection. It is to go back not merely to what we had in the days of Huskisson, but if we have enforced reciprocity we go back to the state of protection that existed under the laws of Cromwell. We must not retrograde. Our course is onward.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG.—I rise to order. (Cheers, and a few cries of "No, no.") Sir, I will not so far depart from the usages of debate as to introduce a speech on rising to order, but will submit that the course of discussion is irregular and unfair. The hon. member has publicly challenged me to discuss this particular point with him. I have accepted his challenge; but he has shrunk from it. I will, however, repeat it, and if he will meet me in a proper time and at a proper place I pledge myself to disprove every word and every sentiment he has uttered. (Great cheering.) This is a question, however, that I will not discuss here.

Mr. LINDSAY endeavoured to proceed with his remarks, and amidst great confusion said:—I can prove to you by undeniable facts that the British shipping interest, however much it may be distressed at the present time, has been a gainer by the policy of free trade (shouts of disapprobation), and that it is not for your interest, as shipowners, to reverse that policy. You, no doubt, wish to confine your trade to your own possessions, but what, I ask, would England be if it were not for the vast magnitude of her trade with foreign countries? On referring to the Customs' entries and clearances, it will be found that out of the 5,000,000 tons of British shipping annually so entered 2,000,000 came from our own colonies and dependencies, but that no less than 3,000,000 of British shipping are entered from foreign countries; thus proving that our trade with foreign countries is much more valuable to us than the trade with our own possessions, and thus proving, further, that our trade with foreign countries is of greater advantage even to the British shipowner than our trade with our own colonies and dependencies. If, instead of the resolution proposed you adopted such a resolution as I have sketched out since I have been in the room it would have been better for your interest. You may not think it for your interest, but the day will come when you will find it for your interest. If, instead of the resolution that has been put, you would take a simple resolution to this effect, I would propose—"That a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an inquiry into the actual condition of British navigation, and for relief from all peculiar burdens and restrictions that still fetter maritime enterprise." If, instead of looking after the shadow, you would follow and grasp at the substance, it would be better for you. (Uproar.)

There were several other speakers, but the excitement continued to increase. Mr. BEASLEY, of Liverpool, excited great confusion by one part of the speech he delivered, and it was even doubtful whether the meeting could be carried on. The business, however, proceeded, and it was not surprising that where so much excitement raged, the renowned and gallant Captain Ackerley should have risen from his ashes like the Phoenix, and created great disorder in the combined ranks of the Protectionists. In the end, the authorised resolutions were adopted, and a petition was passed, which will be entrusted to Lord J. Russell, although an indignant gentleman declared that his lordship would betray them. A deputation will also wait upon the Prime Minister.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

On Monday at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a paper was read giving the latest accounts of the Central African Expedition, as transmitted by Dr. Livingstone. The paper was very lengthy, and only the most interesting portions were read. The first portion which was dated May 12, 1859, and addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, gave an account of Dr. Livingstone's journey to Shirwa,

a large inland lake. It had no known outlet, and according to the report of the natives on its banks, it was separated from lake Nynges by a tongue of land only five or six miles broad, and the southern end they discovered to be no more than thirty miles distant from a branch of the navigable Shire. Much delay had been occasioned by the formalities necessary to convince every little great man that they were not a company of marauders. The water of the Shirwa had a bitter taste, but it was drinkable. Fish abounded, and also alligators and hippopotami. When the southerly winds blew strongly the water was said to retire sufficiently from that side to enable the people to catch fish in weirs planted there. The lake was of a pear shape, only the narrow portion was prolonged some thirty miles south of the body where the travellers stood. There was an inhabited mountain island near the beginning of the narrow part. The broad portion might be from twenty-five to thirty miles broad. Its length might be from sixty to seventy miles, not including the southern narrow portion of thirty miles. The height of the lake above Chibisa's Island, where they left the ship, was 1,800 feet, and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Zomba, in its neighbourhood, was 6,000 feet high. The natives reported that the Shirwa was separated from a much larger lake, called the Nyngesi. The whole region was well, though not densely peopled. The Portuguese did not even pretend to know Shirwa. Frequent inquiries were made of the natives as to whether any white men had ever visited them before, and they invariably replied in the negative. Dr. Livingstone, therefore, claimed the first discovery for himself and Dr. Kirk, who accompanied him, although the Portuguese claimed the honour for themselves. The travellers had proceeded 150 miles without once coming into collision with the natives. The Manganya cultivated the soil very extensively, and more men than women were sometimes seen at this occupation. The soil was very rich, the grass generally from six to eight feet long. A few yards distance often completely hid a companion, and guides were always necessary. Gardens were common high up the hills, and on their tops. Cotton was cultivated extensively, and the farther they went the crop appeared to be of the greater importance. The women alone were well clothed with the produce, the men being content with goat skins and a cloth made of the bark of certain trees. Every one spun and wove cotton. Even chiefs were to be seen with the spindle and distaff. The process of manufacture was the most rude and tedious that could be conceived. There were two varieties of the plant, and there were no insects to spoil it. The Manganya had no domestic animals except sheep, goats, fowls, and dogs. Provisions were cheap and abundant. The weapons of the men were large bows and poisoned arrows. Every one carried a knife, and almost every village had a furnace for smelting black magnetic iron ore. A people to the N.W. had manufactured a rude imitation of a pistol, which they fired only on occasions of mourning. They were not aware that it could propel a ball. During this journey Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Kirk slept twenty nights in the open air and on the ground. Still they returned from their march of twenty-two days to the ship in good health. A paper was also read from Dr. Livingstone, which was received on Nov. 12, 1859, on the navigation of the Zambesi, which he stated to be navigable. In ascending the river they burned no less than 150 tons of lignum vitæ to generate steam, the value of which, at London prices, was £900. In the midst of great disadvantages they had travelled no less than 2,350 miles of river. From October, 1858, to June, 1859, 5,782 elephants' tusks had gone down the Zambesi from Tette alone. Two-thirds of these were large, or upwards of 30lb. each, and the weight of the whole was 100,000 lbs. The merchandise was conveyed in unwieldy canoes, which cost from £60 to £70 each. The Americans were absorbing all the trade of the east coast below Zanzibar. The doctor said the only paper he received was one containing an account of a meeting of the society, in which it was affirmed that the river Zambesi was not navigable. That road strangely to him who was then navigating the river.

The President also read extracts from letters which had been addressed to himself, and announced that he had the assurance of Lord J. Russell, the Foreign Secretary, that every aid which he could afford would be given to Dr. Livingstone.

IRELAND.

The Freeman's Journal says, "We understand an autograph letter from his Holiness has reached Ireland. We are not yet at liberty to communicate the recipient of this momentous document—for momentous it is, and calculated to produce the most profound effect on the Catholic world—but that it has actually been written by Pope Pius and transmitted

to this country, we are at liberty to state on very high authority. The letter after all turns out to be a myth. The *Freeman* of yesterday makes the following retraction:—"We regret to have been led into an error relative to the supposed receipt of an autograph letter from his Holiness the Pope. We are requested to state that the document on which we commented did not emanate from his Holiness, or from any official source, but was a communication from a party resident in Rome, conveying his opinions on the present posture of affairs. We thought the gentleman on whose information we relied was accurate in his statement, but it appears he was mistaken."

The prosperity of two or three of the Irish metropolitan banks has attracted the attention of some of the leading commercial men in Dublin, and the initiatory steps have been taken for the formation of a new company, to be named the Dublin Joint-Stock Company, on the limited liability system, with a capital of £300,000, half paid up. Unlike the majority of establishments already in existence, the directory of the new bank, it is said, mean to eschew exclusivism as respects the politico-religious element, and men of all creeds and parties will be found acting on the board, whenever it may be constituted. The names of the wealthiest merchants in Dublin are mentioned as taking an active part in the project, but until the details are fairly before the public it is unnecessary to be more specific.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At Chatham the officers of the Royal Engineers, having received permission to that effect, established some time back a gymnasium, in which the non-commissioned officers and men might assemble in the evening to practise fencing, boxing, and other manly exercises. The few bad characters who were in the corps have almost entirely disappeared, and for several weeks past there has not been a single case of desertion—a fact unprecedented in the corps for several years past. The punishment of the lash is now almost unknown at Brompton Barracks. This good result has been brought about chiefly by the interest the officers take in the men under their command. The library provided for the men is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and books, and is well frequented each evening. Classes for acquiring a knowledge of military drawing have also been established, and these are well attended. The same benefits have attended the efforts made for the comfort and amusement of the corps of Royal Marines, the commandant of which, Colonel Rea, some time since conceived, among other improvements, the idea of establishing a coffee and smoking-room in the barracks for his men; and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, as many of the worst characters in the battalion have steadily improved. The Major-General commanding has also given permission for lectures, and amusing and instructive exhibitions, to take place for the benefit of the troops of the garrison during the winter months; and these are delivered in the large garrison chapel at intervals, by officers and other gentlemen connected with the garrison.

The screw gun-vessel, *Ranger*, has been launched in a most successful manner at Deptford, under the superintendence of Mr. Chatfield, master shipwright. The ceremony of christening was performed by the wife of Major Pigott, and the vessel is now in the basin to be fitted with her screw machinery.

The verdict of the court-martial held on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, for the trial of the ring-leaders of the late mutiny, or rather disturbance, in her Majesty's ship, *Princess Royal*, has been delivered. Seven seamen have been found guilty of a portion of the charges brought against them. Three of this number have been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Winchester Gaol, one is doomed to twelve months of the same penalty, and three more to six months' similar punishment.

A Royal proclamation in Tuesday's *Gazette* extends the time limited for the payment of the bounties of £6 to able seamen and of £3 to ordinary seamen on entering her Majesty's navy to the 31st of January next.

The *Ariadne*, 26, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, now being fitted at Chatham, is picking up her crew very fast and there is little doubt that her complement of 400 men will be obtained in a short time. The *Ariadne* is to be armed with Armstrong guns of the largest calibre, and is the first vessel of her class furnished with that tremendous armament, which will thus be disposed,—24 84cwt. guns, each 9 feet 4 inches in length, on the main deck; and on the upper deck will be placed two 68-pounders, each of 9½ cwt. and 10 feet 2 inches in length.

The *Andromaque*, a French sailing frigate of the first class, quitted the harbour of L'Orient on the 24th inst., having on board four companies of marines and a company of sailors, drilled to the use of the musket, to be employed against the Chinese. It is calculated that the last ships forming the

Chinese expedition will have quitted France by the 15th of December, and, as they have been selected for their excellent sailing qualities, it is expected they will arrive at their destination by the middle of the month of May.

In consequence of the successful results of the experiments made a short time back in sending a gunboat from Cette to Bordeaux by the Canal du Midi and the Canal Lateral, a commission is said to have been appointed to inquire into the cost of making the canals sufficiently wide and deep to allow of vessels of great tonnage passing through, with a view to permit a portion of the French fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and *vice versa*, without passing before Gibraltar.

The launch of the *Gloire* at Toulon should be marked as one event of the day. This experimental frigate, destined to determine whether the French navy is to wear armour or not, was not, as some people have supposed, steel-plated before leaving the yard. The shell or cuirass with which *La Gloire* is to resist the "united bullets of the united navies of the world," will not be applied until the wood work of the vessel has grown properly seasoned by remaining some time in the basins of Toulon. The great iron giant cleavers, to be adapted to the prows of vessels, designed by the Emperor, from the suggestions in Captain Brunet's "Nouvel Armement Général," are now ready. They have been forged at Indres, they are four in number, and present a most formidable appearance—the most terrific looking instruments of death and vengeance ever yet beheld. The most effective experiments have been made to prove the strength of the metal, during which but one of the *épérons* was in any way affected, and that was only by slightly bending towards its summit. Much faith is placed by Frenchmen in these new additions to the chances of victory. No vessel constructed to any mode hitherto known, according to the judgment of scientific men, being capable of resisting the tremendous shock of the *épéron*.

Hassan Ali Khan, the Persian ambassador in London, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Lodwick, East India Company's Army, Capt. Lynch, East India Company's Navy, and a numerous suite of Persian attendants, conveyed in four private carriages, visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, on Wednesday. His excellency made a most minute and lengthened inspection of every department, with the exception of the gun factories—the inspection occupying from half-past twelve till five. Captain Lynch, who is a perfect master of the Persian language, and who attended Ferukh Khan in his late mission to Europe, acted as interpreter, and was shown the most manifest mark of regard according to the custom of Eastern nations, walking hand-in-hand with the Ambassador. His excellency desired Captain Lynch, apparently as a kind of plea for the exigency of his numerous questions, to inform the officers of the department that Ferukh Khan was now prime minister of his country, mainly as a reward, and in virtue of the knowledge and information which he had obtained in England.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

New corps of rifles and artillery are formed daily; this week we have accounts of measures to that effect being taken at Chertsey, Aberdare, Carlisle, Bedford, Cullompton, Putney, Stratford-upon-Avon, Worcester, Penhurst, and at several towns in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Similar steps have been taken at Hereford, Guildford, Cirencester, Kidsgrove, Penrith, Weymouth, Shields, Truro, Weston-super-Mare, and Pontefract, and other places.

A voluntary assessment of 10s. per cent. on the valued rental has been levied in the county of Haddington for arming and equipping volunteers. The sum paid amounts to £628, and additional subscriptions have been made to the amount of £115; total, £743. Above £200 have also been raised in the burgh of Haddington, to aid the artisan company in purchasing uniforms, &c. At the burgh of Haddington, out of a population of 4,000, no fewer than 140 volunteers have offered themselves, being 1 in 28 of the entire inhabitants. The local subscriptions in Dunbar for the Artillery company amount to £150, and 46 members attended the first drill on Wednesday last.

The Midlothian coast artillery, 1st division, consists of five companies, numbering at their minimum complement, which is at present but slightly exceeded, 250 men. Three of the companies have been raised in Edinburgh, one in Portobello, and one in Musselburg. This corps is quite distinct from the City of Edinburgh Artillery and the Leith Artillery. Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord-Lieutenant, has accepted the honorary Colonelcy, and Sir James Gardner Baird has been appointed Major commanding.

Artisan companies, we are glad to see, are becoming more common. A meeting of workmen was held in the locomotive works of Messrs. Stephenson

and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday evening, to promote an artisan volunteer rifle corps. About 60 working men volunteered to be enrolled as riflemen, and to commence drill at once. The dress and equipments are to be defrayed by subscription; at Aberdeen, also, it was resolved at a public meeting to establish an artisan volunteer rifle corps in connexion with the City. During the past week a second merchant company has been formed. Steps are being taken for the organisation of an artillery corps. A number of the artisans employed in the building yards and foundries in the neighbourhood of the harbour have already enrolled themselves as members.

At Liverpool, in addition to the Rifles, it has been determined to form an artillery corps, and also a body of light cavalry volunteers; these latter, we believe, are the first which the new movement has produced. On this latter subject a clever letter in the *Times* suggests the formation of mounted rifle companies; and the immediate conversion of the existing yeomanry regiments into such a force. He says of the yeomanry cavalry:—"There are some corps, however, where the attempt to convert the men into regular cavalry has been dropped, and a most useful drill has been substituted. I would instance the case of Mr. Deedes, member for one of the divisions of Kent, who commands a corps of yeomanry; they have a separate drill on horseback and on foot, and are riflemen on the model of the Cape Mounted Rifles. I must believe that mounted riflemen present vast advantages for the protection of our country. It is a body of men which may be thrown on any point with celerity, and there picketing their horses, and leaving them in the charge of a competent guard, they can act as infantry skirmishers, falling back on their horses if pressed, and retreating, if necessary, upon their supports; or if the enemy retreat, harassing him every yard of ground with their rifles and charging him if in disorder. I have never heard an officer of the army speak on the subject who did not give a ready assent to the undoubted advantage of thus converting the Yeomanry Cavalry into an irregular body of horse, and the necessity of calling upon Government to see about it."

In the metropolis a new corps has been this week set on foot in the parish of St. James, and all the other regiments in turn are increasing their numbers. The London Brigade is enrolling fresh members daily, and money is still flowing into its coffers. A Volunteer engineer company has also been raised at the Museum, South Kensington, where it was agreed to organise a volunteer engineer corps, to be composed of the officers and others connected with the department of science and art, and of such gentlemen of the neighbourhood as might desire to join. Before the meeting broke up seventy-five volunteers signed their names.

The movement set on foot by a number of Irish noblemen and gentlemen in the metropolis for the establishment of a London Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps similar to the one organised by the Scotch residents of London under the title of the London Scottish Volunteer Rifles is going on favourably. Communications in support of the movement have been received from various distinguished Irishmen, and the greatest success is looked forward to.

The drill of the Volunteer Rifle Corps composed of members of the several Inns of Court, has begun in earnest. The benchers of Lincoln's Inn have generously placed their fine hall and the adjacent grounds at the disposal of the volunteers for purposes of drill—an example which it is confidently expected their brethren of the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn will shortly follow. The name of one learned judge, at least, figures in the list of enrolled members, and another is expected to join and to take his drill with the rest of the volunteers. The name of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., also appears in the list, as does that of a serjeant-at-law, with several other gentlemen of standing at the bar. Two of the sons of the Lord Chief Baron joined in the drill yesterday afternoon, as did also the Hon. Mr. Liddell, a brother of Lord Ravensworth, and a member of the working committee, and great practical interest was taken by one and all in the various parts of the drill to which they were subjected.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

Dr. THOMAS SMETHURST has undergone his trial for bigamy at the Central Criminal Court, and has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour—an undoubtedly severe sentence, since the second wife cannot be said to have been injured, being well acquainted with the fact that he was already married—while his real wife has expressed her forgiveness and unwillingness to molest him; besides which, in the eye of the law, Mrs. Smethurst is only an injured woman in a minor degree. Upon this subject the *Law Times* well remarked, previous to the trial:—"It will be very difficult for Smethurst to obtain a fair trial. On the one side, he will be

liable to the prejudice resulting from the graver charge. On the other, there may be an equally partial sentiment that the prosecution savours of persecution, and that he has been already amply punished for the present offence by the suffering he must have endured in the trial of that which is now admitted not to have been proved against him. There can be no doubt that Smethurst ought to be tried as if his name had never been known before, and as if the second wife had said in the witness-box, 'I am the person for whose protection the law of bigamy exists. No wrong has been done to me. I married him knowing that he had a wife living.' Bigamy is an offence that consists in the fraud practised upon the woman in cheating her of her virtue by the pretence of a legal marriage. Where no such fraud has been committed, although there has been a moral offence, there has not been that which the law contemplated as the crime. Therefore it is that sometimes bigamy is punished by penal servitude, and sometimes by but a day's imprisonment. There is no doubt that Dr. Smethurst's case would have been accounted as of the slightest degree of the crime, had he been tried for the first time on this charge." It would seem to be no less than justice demands, that the long incarceration which this man has undergone in Newgate, for a crime of which he is now officially declared innocent, should be, at least, deducted from the period of his present sentence.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, the case of "Lloyd v. Lloyd and Chichester," partly heard the previous day, was concluded. It was a suit for dissolution of marriage, on the part of the husband, and the evidence was of a very extraordinary kind. His lordship, giving judgment, said the evidence of collusion was so gross and palpable that the Court felt bound to dismiss the petition.

At the Court of Bankruptcy this week, assignees were chosen to the estate of Thomas Pratt, a farrier, in Dean-street, Soho, and George-street, Portman-square. This bankrupt was also lessee of the Soho Theatre, and in this capacity he was known as H. S. Mowbray. An interesting discussion took place respecting the debt of the petitioning creditor, who was the bankrupt's foreman, and the question of proof was adjourned for further investigation.

The suit of "Rogers v. Rogers and Paul," which came before the Divorce Court, presented some extraordinary features. The petitioner, a clergyman, prayed for the dissolution of his marriage by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, who put in a counter charge of adultery on the part of the husband. The petitioner was educated at Trinity College, and took honours, but his father leaving him in straitened circumstances he enlisted in the 4th Dragoons, and became regimental clerk, and with his wife went with the regiment to India. On his return to this country, having obtained his discharge, he was ordained, and obtained the situation of Chaplain of Winchester gaol, and in that capacity became acquainted with Paul, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences. He interested himself to enable Paul to proceed to Australia, and on his discharge invited him to his house. Paul repaid the petitioner's kindness by eloping with his wife, and they were afterwards married at St. Pancras, Mrs. Rogers being married in the name of Rogers as a spinster, thus adding bigamy to her other offence. These facts were fully proved, and the counter charge against the petitioner disproved, and the court decreed a dissolution of the marriage.

The sheriffs have received a communication from the Home Office, further respecting the execution of the Portuguese seaman, Francisco Pietro Guimaraes, alias Charles Annois—who was convicted of murder at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, and who was to have suffered on Monday morning—to the 26th of December next.

A most horrible murder was perpetrated on Monday morning in a house in Queen's-head court, Finsbury-market. The landlord going into the room of a lodger named Moore, found the body of a woman (Moore's wife) laid on the floor in a state of nudity, and without the head, the head itself being placed upright in a washhand-basin. Calmly surveying this frightful spectacle was a child seated on a chair close by. Moore is in custody on suspicion, and has been examined at Worship-street. It is believed he is insane, having been lately under restraint as a lunatic. The coroner has opened an inquest on the body, and after hearing some evidence of the inquest was adjourned for the attendance of some material witnesses.

At the Central Criminal Court Jacob, Lewis, and Rosa Levi, were charged with robbing W. H. Wells, of Oxford, of jewellery, valued at £100. Their conduct in Mr. Wells's shop awakened his suspicions, and after they had left the shop he discovered that the jewellery mentioned had been taken away.

The prisoners were apprehended in London, and part of the property found upon them. It was objected for the woman that she was the wife of Lewis Levi, and not his sister, as alleged. The two male prisoners were found guilty, and the female was acquitted. Jacob Levi and Rosa Levi were then tried on another indictment, when Jacob was convicted, and Rosa was acquitted. The judge said they were systematic plunderers, and condemned Jacob Levi to two years' hard labour on the first indictment, and one year on the second; and Lewis was sentenced to two years' hard labour.—An application was made for the postponement of the trial of Hughes, the absconding solicitor, until next session. It was not opposed, and was granted.—The trial of Sarah Jane Wiggins, charged with the wilful murder of James White, was then proceeded with. The crime was committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, the prisoner having tied the child (aged three and a-half years) to a bedstead at night, with his hands bound behind his back and his head downwards, and there left him, so that he died the next morning. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury found the prisoner guilty. She was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—Henry Leach surrendered to take his trial on a charge of stealing a cheque for £30, the property of his master. The circumstances of the case were somewhat peculiar, and a great deal of evidence was laid before the jury. The learned Recorder summed up on the whole case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth. The Recorder postponed passing sentence upon him for the present.—Thomas Brooks was charged with forging an order for the delivery of a cheque-book, and was also charged, in another indictment, with uttering a forged cheque for £5 8s. He was found guilty on both charges. It was stated that twenty-three cheques had been taken from the cheque-book, and made use of. The prisoner had been convicted before of obtaining a cheque-book by forgery. The Recorder said it was necessary to pass a severe sentence, and condemned the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude.—On Monday, a woman, named Helen Luney, living at St. Helen's, was committed for trial on a coroner's warrant, charged with the wilful murder of John Canary, a labourer, by striking him on the head with a spade.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday the Rev. H. J. Hatch, lately chaplain of the Wandsworth House of Correction, was indicted for indecent assaults on two little girls named Plummer, aged respectively 8 and 11. The details were unfit for publication. A great number of gentlemen bore testimony to the high character of the prisoner for morality. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour on each charge, the second period of two years to commence at the expiration of the first. The prisoner, with great excitement, declared that the children had told abominable lies.

On Tuesday the adjourned investigation into the alleged poisoning by sausages, in reference to the death of William Eaton, was resumed at Kingsland. Some additional evidence was given by the manufacturer of the sausages, as to the source of the meat from which they were made. It appears that the skins of sausages are sometimes prepared and preserved for a considerable time before being used, and the coroner stated that he understood arsenic was employed for this purpose, as it was found to be the cheapest mode of doing it. In consequence, Dr. Letheby received instructions to analyse some of the skins. No confirmation of the statement, however, was given by the analysis. As there was still one more point on which farther information was desired the inquiry was once more adjourned, till Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening a frightful accident occurred at the Beddington Gate crossing of the London and South-Western Railway, about two miles from Lewes. A four-wheeled waggon with two men, was allowed to go upon the line, just as the express train was approaching; the consequence was that both the unfortunate men were instantaneously killed, as well as the horse, the waggon also being shivered to splinters.

On Tuesday morning, while the steamer Eagle was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collision with the waterlogged timber-laden ship Pladda. She was struck heavily abaft the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. About twenty passengers and the second mate are believed to be drowned. Thirty-four persons, including the captain and crew, were saved by the Pladda and a tug. The steamer had also 200 sheep on board, which were drowned.

The official inquiry into the loss of the Royal Charter is now finished, and the public will await the report. There is no doubt that the statement that the captain was intoxicated is a pure slander.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Alice, visited the camp at Aldershot on Saturday, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon. The second of the dramatic performances took place on Wednesday before her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the royal visitors, and a large number of the nobility. The theatre was erected in St. George's Hall. The play selected for the occasion was Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, and the characters were sustained by Mr. Phelps and the excellent company from Sadler's Wells Theatre. The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia take leave of the Queen this day, and leave Windsor for Prussia. The royal visitors will proceed by railway to Brussels, for the purpose of paying a visit to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The royal family will leave Windsor Castle on Monday for the Isle of Wight, where the Court will remain until the 24th inst., and then return to Windsor.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a proclamation by Her Majesty, proroguing Parliament from the 15th of December to Tuesday the 24th of January, on which day it will be holden for the despatch of "divers urgent and important affairs."

THE BRUNEL TESTIMONIAL.—An influential meeting of the friends and admirers of the late distinguished engineer, Mr. Brunel, was held on Saturday, the Earl of Shelburne presiding, when resolutions were passed, and a committee constituted to take steps for the erection of a public monument to commemorate the high sense universally entertained of his genius and professional attainments, as exemplified in his great national works and the worth of his private character.

THE REV. ROBERT MAGUIRE.—The church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was, on Sunday morning, unusually crowded, in consequence of the recent charge brought against the incumbent. The lessons having been read, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit; his discourse occupied but a short time. In the course of it Mr. Maguire remarked upon the large number of strange faces present on that occasion, and referred to the charge which had recently been made against him, his innocence with regard to which he strongly protested. He denied that he had offered £100 as compensation. He contended that he had been the victim of circumstances, and said that the only thing complained of by his friends was that he did not give the individual who struck him into custody.

THE NORWICH SCANDAL.—Something very like public indignation begins to show itself at Norwich, on account of the efforts made to stifle the inquiry into the political corruption that prevails in that city. No doubt appears to exist that the leaders of the two parties are doing their best to get the affair hushed up, and those who look on are devising means to prevent such a calamity. A meeting has already been held to protest against a compromise. Something, however, should be done by the Government in order to protect the administration of justice in Norwich.

ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday evening there were not less than 2,000 people present, half of whom, at least, were very young men and women, having the appearance of shop-boys and domestic servants. Some thirty or forty of the local divisional police were again on duty, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Howe, inside and outside the church, but nothing occurred to call for the exercise of their authority. At the close of the rector's Litany service in the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Lowder, one of the curates, who had conducted it, was followed some distance, on leaving the church, by a mob of people, whose conduct was such as to render necessary the interference of the police, which had the desired effect of dispersing the crowd. At the evening service most of the people congregated in the chancel appeared to be partisans of the clergy, judging from the lusty manner in which they took part in the chanting, and hence the service proceeded only with such interruptions as emanated from those who insisted upon "saying" rather than singing it, and from others who now and then expressed their disapproval in a hiss, or in fits of coughing and jeering. Yet, from the marked attention they paid to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, one of the curates—an attention, indeed, which may be said to have been literally extorted from an unsympathising and thoughtless audience by the singular earnestness of the preacher and the fervour and persuasiveness of the appeal he addressed to their hearts and consciences—it may be reasonably believed they returned better than they came. The lessons were read from the old-fashioned reading desk—a concession to the popular feeling which the congregation seemed to appreciate. At the close of the service, as Mr. Mackonochie turned his face to the east, on the ascription of praise to the

Trinity, there was the customary hiss; but the people immediately departed from the church in an orderly manner.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting at the society's house in Hanover-square, Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair; the Hon. C. A. Ellis, Major W. E. Hay, and Messrs. C. H. Mills and A. T. Bruce, were elected Fellows, and the Rev. John Fry, of the Cape of Good Hope, a corresponding member of the society; and Major E. Fellowes, the Rev. W. H. Hawker, Dr. Shortt, and Messrs. G. Hicks, J. E. Walker, W. S. Dugdale, W. Kay, D. G. Elliot, and F. R. Malleon, were proposed as candidates for the Fellowship, and the Rev. H. B. Tristram as a corresponding member. The report from the council stated that the total number of visitors during the year had been upwards of 341,000, being an increase over the same period in 1858 of 19,384 persons; and that the number of Fellows proposed and elected since the 1st of January last amounted to 88, showing an increase of 26 as compared with the previous year.

THE FLOWERS IN HYDE-PARK.—Mr. J. Mann, superintendent of St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks and Kensington-gardens, states that the following are the facts relative to the recent disturbance of the flower-beds in Hyde-park:—"When Lord Llanover was First Commissioner of Works the ground in question was laid out and a walk was formed; the ground was then planted with deciduous and evergreen shrubs, and a number of young trees were placed there to be reared until they were ready for transplantation into other parts of the park; some annuals were also sown here and there among the shrubs. While Lord John Manners was First Commissioner of Works some flowering plants were introduced in numbers along the borders. Since then a considerable quantity of verbenas, geraniums, &c., have been added. It was found that the deciduous and evergreen shrubs thrived so ill, and so many objections were made to the mixture of shrubs and flowers, that it was determined to remove the shrubs, and my instructions have been to supply their place with flowering plants, making the centre of the beds similar to what the borders were last summer. These plants will not, of course, be put into the ground until the spring of next year. With regard to the trees, two rows of trees remain untouched, and those only have been removed which, as I have before said, were planted there for nursery purposes."

THE REV. THOMAS DALE.—In consequence of the vicar of St. Pancras having expressed his determination to adhere to his contemplated resignation of his vicarage at the end of the year, the gentlemen composing the deputation to present the recent address to the reverend gentleman to induce him to alter his views on that subject, from the laity, have formed themselves into a committee to get up and present to the Rev. Mr. Dale a suitable and substantial recognition, on his retirement, of his thirteen years' services and ministrations in the parish. The new vicar, it is understood, will be the Rev. W. Weldon Champneys, at present incumbent of Whitechapel.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—There was again an increase of deaths in the metropolis last week, which is chiefly attributable to affections of the respiratory organs; 198 persons died from bronchitis alone. The total number of deaths was 1,307, and of births 1,785. The mortality returns of the City also exhibit an increase in the rate of mortality.

CITY MATTERS.—Mr. Charles William Hick, the City swordbearer, died on Sunday morning, at the advanced age of 94, of pleurisy, at his house at West Brixton. He had been an active and influential member of the Corporation for a number of years before his appointment to the office of swordbearer, and he held that office for half a century. He was highly respected by his fellow-citizens. The Lord Mayor, upon receiving intelligence of his death, immediately appointed Mr. H. W. Sewell, who has performed the active duties of the office for many years, to the situation *pro tem.*—The Stationers' Company will shortly come into possession of a large increase of rental from the estate of Pillibar, which is situate in the county of Londonderry, and contains nearly 45,000 acres, 20,756 of which are in cultivation, but capable of great improvement. Some years ago the amount received by the lessee exceeded £9,940 per annum. The lease will shortly fall in, and the Stationers', and two other companies, who now only receive about £1,500 per annum, will very probably then have about £10,500 a-year to divide. The livery of the company, who participate in the stock of the company, have increased during the last year.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The arrivals of stock have been already very numerous, but the mass of the specimens are not expected before Saturday morning, as a very large number come from the midland and northern counties, and have been exhibited at the Birmingham show. The judges make their awards on Monday, after which

the private view takes place, and the show will open to the public on Tuesday morning. In consequence of Freemasons' Hall being engaged on Wednesday next for the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, the annual dinner of the club, to be presided over by the Duke of Richmond, will this year take place at the London Coffee-house. The show is expected to be quite up to the average, both in point of excellence and number of the animals, with the shows of the last three or four years, and it will be gratifying to country visitors to know that nearly all the railway companies are affording more than ordinary facilities to enable them to visit London during the show week, by announcing cheap excursion trains, and the issue of day tickets at extremely reduced fares.

THE GAS QUESTION.—Another deputation on the gas question, consisting of gentlemen delegated from the various metropolitan parishes and districts, waited upon the Home Secretary on Thursday. Their representations of their grievances were, of course, substantially similar to those of the deputation to the President of the Board of Trade on the previous day on the same subject. Sir George Lewis informed them that when he had heard the statements of the representatives of the companies on the other side, he should be able to state what course the Government would adopt.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The last weekly return of the London Registrar, we regret to say, exhibits an increasing mortality among those who are connected with the strike in the building trade, being, within seven days, between 70 and 80 in number. This is certainly excessive, and makes one more than ever lament that we yet hear nothing of a better understanding between masters and men. The dull and deadly winter has come, and great must be the amount of suffering endured by the families of the operatives who are on strike.—Mr. Wales, of the Central Association of Master Builders, writes as follows:—"It appears from official returns by the members of the Central Association of Master Builders that above 15,000 men were at work under the declaration on Saturday, 26th inst., and up to the same date about 4,000 men had entered under shop rule, embracing the spirit of the declaration.—The charge of conspiracy arising from the metropolitan strike in the building trade, to which we have made allusion, could not be supported. The prosecution was, therefore, withdrawn; and on the defendants pleading guilty to a charge of common assault, they were simply bound over to come up when called upon."

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—A Parliamentary Reform petition is in the course of being extensively signed in the City. It says that no Reform Bill will be taken as a settlement of the question unless there be a large extension of the suffrages in counties and boroughs, an equitable redistribution of seats, an assimilation of the electoral laws of the three kingdoms, and protection to the voter by means of the ballot.

THE PUFFER HOAXED.—The *Dacca News* thus notices one of Professor Holloway's puffs:—"In an old number of the *Phoenix*, we read a puff of Holloway's, the prince of advertisers and father of quackery, to the following effect:—'Sir, I am an old resident of Burrisaul, and for the last five years had laboured under an incurable case of dropsy, which rendered life miserable, and my general appearance more like an inflated bladder than anything human; failing in every means I had at last recourse to your invaluable pills, which in a short time restored me to health, &c.—Yours, A. Bistis Massayk.'—Burrisaul being a district only three days' distance from this, and happening to know the names of almost all the residents of that station, we began to be somewhat doubtful as to the truth of the above, but on a reperusal we were instantly assured of the article being altogether a hoax. For A. Bistis Massayk read 'A Bhistee's mussuck' (a water-carrier's water-skin), and the hoax becomes revealed instantaneously."

SPANISH ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NEW CRUSADE.—The total force of the Morocco expedition amounts to 48,000 more men. Offers and promises of money and material continue to flow in. The Seville Bank has voted a loan of 4,000,000 reals (being half its capital), with the full concurrence of the shareholders. Burgos has lent 1,000,000 reals (£10,000), and promises 6,000 reals (£60) to the man who captures the first gun from the Moors. Puebla de Sanabria promises four reals daily (about 10d.) to the first man wounded. This has been already gained, for Echague's dispatch of the capture of the Serallo Fort has stated one man wounded as his only casualty. Leon has given 60 oxen, and Cordova comes down with 30 Andalusian horses, and promises pensions to six wounded soldiers. There is hardly a province or town that does not give, or promise to give, something towards the war. Spain has, indeed, long been the land of promise.

Foreign News.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The circular generally attributed to the Minister of the Interior on the violent articles published against England is remarked on by the *Siecle* in terms of approbation, as follows:—"When the journals attacking England are those which habitually defend the Imperial policy, they render the Government responsible abroad, and the Minister of the Interior, in consequence, requests them to use more circumspection. It is, without doubt, useful to refute errors and to protest against calumny and injustice; but, while defending with energy the rights and the intentions of France, as it is the duty of the Press to do, it is easy to avoid exciting the susceptibilities of a great nation, and to protect the good relations of the two peoples. M. Billault requests the prefects to confine themselves to giving confidential recommendations to the journals on whose devotedness and discretion they can rely. The functionaries are not to interfere with the opposition journals, unless those prints, by their exaggerations, should put themselves too openly in discord with the ideas of the Government. Such cases are to be immediately pointed out to the Minister of the Interior. These ministerial observations are only addressed to the provincial press; that of Paris in general, does not depart from the calmness without which all discussion is idle and irritating. *Galignani* thus comments upon the above:—

"We have given the foregoing extract principally for the purpose of expressing our dissent from the assertion made in the last sentence, as it is matter of notoriety that the Legitimist and Ultramontane journals of Paris eagerly seize every opportunity of attacking England, and of generating ill-will between the two countries. Some short time back, also, the other Paris journals, as if in concert, frequently published unpleasant and irritating articles against the English people and Government. Let us hope that such attacks are now at an end!"

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior, on account of having published an article on the temporal power of the Pope, which, as the warning states, is considered an outrage to a foreign government and to the church, of which the Pope is the head.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* has published the text of the treaty concluded at Zurich between France and Austria. All the provisions have been already made known by the telegraphic *resume*, published some three weeks ago. By Art. 18, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria undertake to use all their efforts in favour of the creation of "an Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope." Venetia is to form one of the states of the Confederation, and share the burthens as well as the privileges of the federal compact, "the clauses of which are to be determined by an assembly composed of the representatives of all the Italian states." Art. 19 contains a reservation in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma, a reservation founded on the fact that the territorial circumscription of the independent states of Italy, which took no part in the late war, can only be altered, with the assent of the powers that formed them and recognised their existence. Art. 20 informs us that the two Sovereigns "will unite their efforts to obtain of his Holiness that his Government should take into serious consideration the necessity of introducing reforms in his administration which have been found indispensable." This is a fair *resume* of that part of the treaty that relates to Central Italy; and this, it is to be presumed, is to be the basis of the negotiations about to be entered into at the Congress. It is difficult to fathom what will be the instructions our Government will give to its plenipotentiaries. It will not add to the *prestige* or influence of England either to bow to the dictation of France, to act the part of a *persona muta*, or to withdraw. The only sensible course would be to keep away. The British Government has, by this time, received its invitation. On its answer will depend the position of England in the councils of Europe for many years to come.

THE CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday says that the communications convoking the assembling of the Congress were sent out yesterday to the several powers who are to take part in it. The first sitting of the Congress will, it is stated, take place on the 5th of January, 1860. All the Powers which take part in the Congress will be represented by two Plenipotentiaries.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIERS.

Rumours were received in Paris, on Wednesday, of a renewal of hostilities between France and Morocco, by the bombardment of Tangier. The fact appears to be that one of the Morocco forts fired at a French man-of-war, mistaking it for a Spanish one. The captain immediately returned the fire, and in less than half an hour destroyed the offending fort. The French admiral immediately demanded explanations from the governor of Tangiers, and told him that if, as he had reason to believe, the French ship was fired on by mistake, he would not hold the government of Morocco responsible for the conduct of its officer, and that the friendly relations between France and Morocco would continue as heretofore.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday says:—We have reason to believe that the rumour of the bombardment of Tangier has been singularly exaggerated. The facts have been erroneously stated: there was no French squadron engaged, but one frigate only; no bombardment, but a vigorous act of retaliation for what was either an insult or a serious misconception of orders on the part of the Moors. The *Pays* says:—We are assured that the Governor of Tetuan has ordered the arrest of the commander of the Moorish forts, who, acting without orders, has rendered himself guilty of an unjust aggression against a nation at peace with Morocco.

POSITION OF SARDINIA.

The *Opinione* designates Cavour as the natural representative of Piedmont, and consequently of Italy, at the Congress. The illustrious statesman, the journal says, withdrew during the deliberations of the treaty of Zurich, which have sanctioned a position of affairs in which he could not be implicated, but now that the horizon is clear, and that the Congress is about again to discuss the Italian question, who better than Cavour can uphold in the councils of Europe a cause that he first evoked among them? The obstacles against this appointment of the Count as Sardinia's first plenipotentiary at the Congress, cannot come from the minister Rattazzi nor from Count Cavour himself, true to his past career. Can those obstacles proceed from diplomacy? This question the *Opinione* reserves for its examination in a future article.

The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. de Buoncompagni to the Regency of Central Italy. The difficulties made by Tuscany to the delegation of the Regency to M. de Buoncompagni have not yet been settled. Mons. de Desambrois will leave for Paris in the first days of December.

In consequence of the conclusion of peace at Zurich the diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont, which have been interrupted for the last three years, will be immediately re-established by the mutual nomination of official representatives having the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

GARIBALDI.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by General Garibaldi on his arrival at Genoa:—

"TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS IN CENTRAL ITALY.

"Let not my temporary absence cool your ardour for the holy cause that we defend.

"In separating myself from you, whom I love as the representatives of a sublime idea—the idea of Italian deliverance—I am excited and sad; but consolation comes in the certainty that I shall very soon be among you again, to aid you in finishing the work so gloriously begun.

"For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy and to the chief who will lead you to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post, continue your exercises, persevere in the soldier's discipline.

"The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinate the seeds of a world-wide revolution, if our rights shall not be recognised, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

"We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own! Whosoever attempts to gain this our determination will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

"But, even should we all fall, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the conscious-

ness of his rights; and, by the blessing of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

"Italians, I say again, Do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps tomorrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

"Genoa, November 23.

"GARIBALDI."

In a letter to the Podesta of Milan, General Garibaldi says:—"If I have left a post which I could not any longer fill with dignity, I do not on that account separate myself from the cause which is the worship and religion of my whole life. Moreover, not having any military occupations at present on my hands, I may devote my time to promoting and propagating more than ever a measure which has met with universal sympathy."

A letter from Genoa says:—"I think that there will be more than one royal personage in Europe who will not turn a deaf ear to the stern and terrible proclamation of the Italian general. The future conduct of the great patriot will teach them that these noble words are not mere boasting. If diplomacy is not disposed to leave the Italian people to themselves, there will be great bloodshed, and the Peninsula will remain in a chronic state of rebellion. It is for Europe to choose."

The *Nizzardo* of Nice states that a large number of English residents in that place made a demonstration in honour of Garibaldi, going to his house in twenty-three carriages, with an address numerous signed.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Three encounters have already taken place between the Spaniards and the Moors. The first was not attended by any very severe casualty, as only one man of the Spanish army was hurt. In the second combat the casualties were greater, as seven Spaniards were killed, and about thirty wounded. The third battle is reported rather vaguely in the Madrid telegram of the 27th. 4,000 Moors had attacked the position of General Echague in front of Ceuta. "They retired," says the despatch, "leaving the field of battle strewn with dead. Our (the Spanish) loss was more considerable than in the previous affairs." Whether "the field strewn with dead" be one of those figurative expressions usual on such occasions it is hard to say. If it be taken in its literal sense, the casualties ought to be certainly more than seven killed and thirty wounded, as the Spaniards enjoy no immunity from powder and shot. Private accounts from Madrid of the 27th state that General O'Donnell has demanded 12,000 soldiers more, in order to complete the 50,000, with which force he purposes to take the field. The latest telegram from Madrid says that a sharp engagement took place on the 25th instant between the Spanish troops and the enemy. The losses of the Moors were heavy, and on the Spanish side the casualties were 80 dead and 400 wounded.

REFORM AT ROME.—Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumour that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.—The *Official Journal* of Rome, of the 24th inst., says:—"Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation."

STORMS IN THE BLACK SEA.—Advices from Constantinople, dated the 23rd inst., says that "during the last six days storms of unparalleled violence have prevailed in the Euxine. All the vessels out at sea have been driven on shore, and about eighty vessels have been lost. The coast is strewn with wrecks, as well as hundreds of corpses. The inhabitants of these inhospitable shores have stripped the survivors of the wreck of their property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea in order to render assistance in the recovery of property wrecked."

CHINA.

ADVICES FROM HONG KONG are to October 13. The *China Herald* says:—"Since the despatch of last home mail nothing has occurred of importance affecting our relationship with the Chinese. There has been no more rioting at Shanghai. Admiral Hope, who has now entirely recovered from the wounds he received at Taku, is at present in this harbour on board the Chesapeake. So also is the French Admiral Paget, of Tahitiann renown, who has come out to relieve Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who has suffered much from sickness during the latter part of his stay in the East. It is expected that Admiral Paget will commence a new system of policy in Cochin China, and not attempt to make movements unless they promise to be more effectual than those hitherto made. On the 16th September there was another combat between the French and the Cochin Chinese, in which both sides are said to

have suffered greatly. Some efforts have been made to induce Sir Hercules Robinson to remove Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the late *Friend of China*, from the criminal side of the gaol into the building appropriated for debtors, but hitherto without success, as we understand that his excellency considers himself entitled to remit, but not to modify, the sentence, and is not disposed to regard Mr. Tarrant's serious and unproved libels against Colonel Caine with that leniency which those do whose sense of propriety in these matters has been somewhat dulled by the extraordinary quantity of libels which have been freely published in Hong Kong within the last few years.

JAPAN: RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

FROM JAPAN we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throws all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with twelve ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Saghalien for the Russian crown. We cannot vouch, however, for the correctness of this report.

THE PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

THE last American letters say that the excitement consequent upon the Harper's Ferry business continues unabated. The militia is constantly under arms, and the smallest unusual occurrences send them by forced marches to any part of the state. There have been several cases of incendiarism within the last few weeks, mostly of corn or hay in farmyards, and of course suspicion falls on the "villanous abolitionists." A hayrick was set on fire on Friday last, near Harper's Ferry, and the result was that nearly 2,000 men and a couple of batteries of field artillery was sent in hot haste to the spot, in full expectation of finding a large force of abolitionists ready to receive them. The press in the meantime continues in violent denunciation of the North, and never allows a day to pass without a laboured exaggeration of the extent and doings of "the plot." Foremost in this alarmist craze is the *Richmond Enquirer*, a paper edited by the son of the governor, Mr. Wise, and of course the organ of the executive. Nothing could exceed the frenzy of its appeals to the passions of the pro-slavery mob, and the boldness of the colours in which it paints the horrors and dangers of the actual crisis. It is to its manifestoes, unquestionably, that a good deal of the prevalent panic is due, and the object of its labours is now generally acknowledged to be the nomination of Governor Wise himself as a candidate for the Presidency at the approaching Charleston convention. With this view, the South and its institutions are represented to be the objects of avowed assaults and bloody conspiracies on the part of the Northern anti-slavery men. Virginia has been selected as the first point of attack, and Virginia is ready to meet the first shock of the encounter. For this she needs a man of nerve, decision, and energy, at the head of affairs, and such a man she has got. Who he is it is needless to mention. The inference is obvious. What can the whole South do better than put this man in the post of honour and of danger in the coming struggle?

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—A Paris letter speaks thus of the latest *contretemps* between these Powers:—"I hear an explanation of the Tangiers bombardment affair, which is probably not far from the truth. A French ship was fired on by a small isolated fort somewhere between Tangiers and Tetuan. The squadron proceeded thither, and immediately bombarded and destroyed it. Afterwards the commander of the squadron sent word to Tangiers that, notwithstanding this 'incident regrettable,' the relations between France and Morocco continued quite amiable. Such friendship is striking, though not obvious—

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love. But why did you kick me down stairs?"

STRAWS ON THE SURFACE.—On the 20th ultimo, a political demonstration was made by a detachment of Lombard soldiers as they left Verona by rail for Desenzano. The men were desired by their officers to get into the carriages prepared for them, and it need hardly be said that the order was readily obeyed. As long as the train was at the station the soldiers appeared to feel pain at quitting their officers, but as soon as the carriages were in movement they stuck Italian cockades into their Austrian caps, and shouted "*Evviva l'Italia!*" until the welkin rang again.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

MAHE DE LA BOURDONNAIS.

AN English governor in an English colony has done an act of historic justice to the one Frenchman who has ever comprehended true colonial policy. On the 30th August last Mr. Stevenson, Governor of the Mauritius, presided at the inauguration of the statue of Labourdonnais, the founder of the colony. It was a great day for the colonists, and we cannot presume to attempt a description of a scene on which the editor of the local journal and "his Worship, the Mayor of Port Louis," descended in language which would have been eloquent if it were not more French than English. "Heaven itself seemed to smile on this great act of historic justice. The summits of the majestic mountains looming in the distance were enwreathed with the white clouds of our intertropical winter, whilst a sharp, steady breeze maintained the multitude of flags of all nations which adorned the scene in graceful and welcoming motion." The Place d'Armes, in the centre of which the statue is placed, was decked with flags, which were themselves "decorated with every possible variety of the Flora Mauritanica." Three thousand spectators filled the seats around. The mayor, with true French *emprossement*, exhausted himself in finding seats for the ladies, and in his speech appealed to their sympathies, hoping, with a comic pathos, that, "as first magistrate of this important town," he had struck the right chord in their breast, and that they would not reproach him with not having done more than was physically possible under the circumstances. With the sound of cannon his Excellency the Governor took his place, followed by a long procession of fair young creoles, with banners and flowers, from the schools of Port Louis. The judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of departments in full costume, officers, naval and military, bishops and clergy, Protestant and Catholic, delegates from Réunion, and the resident consular representatives of foreign nations, all figure in a picture which rejoiced the French editor's heart. When the sensation excited by the arrival of Mrs. Stevenson had subsided, amid the strains of the "National Anthem," the sound of a royal salute, and the deafening applause of the delighted spectators, "the screen which had until then mantled the statue fell from its ligatures," and Labourdonnais was seen. In the court dress of the time of Louis XV. he is represented as reposing against the lower trunk of the *dattier* tree, bearing on his breast his insignia and orders. Speeches followed. The Governor in his oration was evidently so polite as to accommodate himself to the French idea of festive rhetoric. The Hon. M. Fropier spoke in French, but, alas! the reporter has to express his regrets that he cannot at once publish the address, "for two reasons: 1, on account of its length; and 2, in consequence of our having been continually interrupted by the proximity to the reporter's table of a certain well-known and most eccentric gentleman, who would insist upon our handing up to the chair a sheet of paper, purporting to be a speech prepared by him for the occasion." Even the enthusiasm of the "eccentric person," however, fell far short of the mayor's, who, in his peroration, expressed his pride that "as an humble member of colonial society" he had fulfilled his duty, and called upon the orchestra for the "magnificent cantata composed for the occasion, which was chaunted by the *élite* of the dramatic troupe, was listened to throughout with breathless interest, and was saluted at its close with immense and long continued plaudits." A procession of young ladies, dressed in white, with wreathed coiffures, strewing flowers of choice beauty round the base of the statue, and "Partant pour la Syrie," closed the auspicious day. The mayor, it is to be hoped, slept soundly.

Though the whole reads like a chapter of "Pickwick," we must not omit to assign to the act described its true historical value. The fashion in which the creoles and half-Anglicised Frenchmen of the island of Paul and Virginia rejoice in the man whom it delights them to honour may be absurd, but he was—to the French—as worthy of honour as Olive or Warren Hastings among ourselves. In the whole history of French adventure in the East, Labourdonnais was the one man who had not only a definite colonial policy but the ability to carry it out. His career fills the first half of the last century. Little more than a century ago he died, under the ingratitude and injustice of his country. Born at St. Mayo in 1699, he spent his early youth at sea, and in 1719 sailed for Surat as lieutenant in the service of the French East India Company. After

taking Mahé, in 1724, he conducted several trading expeditions, the success of which recommended him to the Portuguese. After destroying the Mahratta pirates on the Malabar coast and securing a favourable treaty from the Zamorin of Calicut, he returned to France in 1733. The well-known Orry was minister of finance under Cardinal Fleury, and by them he was appointed Governor-General of the Islands of France and Bourbon. Abandoned by both the Portuguese and the Dutch, the French Company had taken possession of them, and Labourdonnais found on his arrival only a few Europeans who had escaped from the massacre of their countrymen in Madagascar, some of the Company's sailors and soldiers with whom mutiny was chronic, and residents from various European countries, who considered themselves irresponsible lords. He could not weld this heterogeneous mass into a well-ordered community without exciting much enmity against himself, the fruits of which brought him ultimately to the Bastille and the grave. He reformed the so-called courts; he created a black police, who drove out or exterminated the brigands that infested the island; he laid the foundation of that commercial policy which has made the Mauritius so prosperous; he introduced the cultivation of cotton, indigo, manioc, sugar, and coffee; he filled the colonists with a mercantile spirit; though without artisans or architects, he made a canal, built magazines, arsenals, barracks, hospitals, roads, and bridges; and created the ports of St. Louis and Mahébourg, so called after himself. There are, in fact, no improvements in the colony the germs of which may not be traced to his administration.

But his enemies were active in France, and thither he returned, in 1740, to meet their calumnies. This he accomplished so successfully that he was sent out to India as chief of a fleet, ready for war with England, which was then impending, and broke out in 1744. His presence was hateful to Dupleix; he stood in the way of his ambitious designs. But his was the honour of bombarding Madras two years after, of forcing it to open its gates to him, and of using his victory with wise moderation. Had not Dupleix interfered he would have secured for France a large ransom; but Madras was restored, without payment, by treaty. Wearied in the contest with Dupleix, Labourdonnais returned to France, to be accused, kept in the Bastille for three years, and liberated with an emphatic declaration of his innocence, only to sink into his grave in 1753. The poor recompense his widow received from Louis XV. was a pension of 100 livres. The Colonial Assembly of the Mauritius gave his daughter, Madame la Marquise de Montluzon, a pension of 3,000. Dupleix saw the end of all his ambitious hopes, and died an insolvent, hardly saved from prison. There is much in the life of Labourdonnais like that of Lally, who perished by the guillotine, a victim to the envy of Dupleix's successor, M. Bussy.

Thus France rewarded her great colonisers, and now an English colony renders tardy justice to the greatest among them. Unlike the English East India Company, which, left to itself, founded our Eastern Empire and has ever defended and rewarded its own servants, that of France failed from the first, and while it rewarded its worst servants, persecuted its best. Established in 1664, its first mistake was in forming a settlement in Madagascar. Throughout its history, Colbert, Fleury, and Orry used it as a political engine to carry out the objects of the ministry of the day and not of its shareholders. The company retaliated on those of its servants who, like Labourdonnais and Lally, promoted the objects of the State while they advanced the interests of the Company. And now the former is honoured on foreign soil, and the latter remembered as the most meritorious and most unhappy of the many soldiers of fortune who have increased the honour of France. —*Friend of India.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Calcutta mail which arrived this week, has brought intelligence from that city to the 22nd October. The latest intelligence is to the effect that Dwarka has been evacuated after several days' bombardment. This feat of arms may be expected to bring the Waghers to a more peaceable frame of mind.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were at Cawnpore on the 15th of October, and proposed to start together for Lucknow on the 20th. The Viceroy's camp was to be pitched in the Martiniere grounds, and Lord Clyde's near the Dilkoosha Palace. After holding reviews and durbars on a grand scale, their Excellencies were to proceed to Agra in the early part of the present month. "The Governor-General left Burdwan, for the North West, on the 12th October, and the following escort had been ordered to attend his triumphal progress through Oude:—Royal Horse Artillery, 176 men 6 guns and horses; Bengal Artillery, 140 men, 6 guns and horses; 2nd Dragoon Guards,

108 men and horses; 1st European Cavalry, 160 men and horses; 1st Punjab Cavalry, 400 men and horses; Roberts's Horse, 390 men and horses; Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, 830 men; Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, 750 men; 1st Sikh Infantry, 700 men; Cawnpore Levy, 700 men; Depot Battalion, 200 men; Governor-General's Body Guard, 100 men and horses. That is a larger force than the army with which Sir Charles Napier conquered Scinde. At Sheergotty, however, Lord Canning received orders from England which accelerated his movements, and he went on straight to Cawnpore to meet Lord Clyde. It is understood that his lordship returns to Calcutta in December to see Mr. Wilson, and, it is rumoured, abolish the Council. The last statement must be, at all events, premature, as no Act of Parliament has yet authorised the change.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"A force (5,000 men), I hear, will be sent from India to China, but there is a hitch of some kind about the Sikhs. They were willing enough to go three months since, and several regiments volunteered, but there is a hitch now, though whether it proceeds from the men or the officers I cannot immediately ascertain. Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of the Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Katmandoo. They are not believed. According to the latest accounts, he was levying recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow, or blow up St. Paul's, or commit some deed of equal absurdity. He has about 6,000 ruffians with him, half-armed and more than half-starved, and the Nepalese troops are at last advancing on his rear.

"The report of his death from jungle-fever was, it is suspected, spread by the Nepalese to avoid the necessity of surrendering him when taken."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Calcutta correspondent of *Allen's Indian Mail* has some forcible remarks on Lord Canning's peculiar system of government.—"We are wearied of dinning into your ears the incapacity of the Governor-General, and equally wearied of neither being listened to, nor believed by those who do listen. Both Conservatives and Liberals are determined to keep Lord Canning in his place, and even approve of the very worst of his acts. We have scarcely yet recovered from the surprise with which we read Sir Charles Wood's entire approval of the course which Lord Canning pursued regarding the old Company's gallant European army. In India we look upon it as the very worst of his many impolitic acts. A new opportunity was offered to him by the disaster in China of endeavouring to detain the discharged Europeans. A soothing and well-ordered general order, offering the men a bounty to re-enlist for China, might have been successful; but Lord Canning left Calcutta without deigning to make the attempt. A telegraphic order from the British ministry reached him at Sheergotty, three hundred miles from Calcutta, and Lord Canning then issued another general order, but took special care so to word it that the re-enlistment of the men was made to appear as a matter of favour, and those who had shown any insubordination were to be excluded. Why, to a man, they were insubordinate. They not only were insubordinate, but they mutinied. If there had been any chance of getting the men to re-enlist, the wording of the order would have destroyed it. Among a thousand men to whom the offer was made some forty only accepted it.

According to the *Times*, India is to send the men, China is to pay the money, and England is not to have much trouble in the matter. With a Governor-General of common capacity and activity, India, undoubtedly, could send a great expedition to China, as she has done before; but Lord Canning gives himself no more thought about China than he does about Timbuctoo or Honolulu. He sent one regiment and ordered another to go to the assistance of Mr. Bruce, and this is all he thought he could spare, considering he requires an army of four thousand men to escort himself in his triumphant progress through the country. Lord Canning's financial measures are on a par with all his other measures—incomprehensible in their folly. The tax on trades and professions is miserably insufficient for the wants of Government, affects only one class of the community, and is most injurious in its action, and injurious to the tradesmen, from the publicity it will give to the profits of their trade. All this, however, makes it a favourite with the Government, and it will be passed, unless stopped from home. Petitions to Parliament against it from every Presidency have gone home, and the natives, who are only now beginning to comprehend its nature, are much alarmed at the chance of its becoming law.

THE ROUTE TO CALCUTTA.—A Calcutta letter says:—"Sir Charles Trevelyan recently stated in a public speech that the railway from Madras to Bepore, the boat harbour there, and the pier at Madras, would all be finished by December, 1860. Mails and passengers will then reach Calcutta from England five days sooner, or, say in twenty-five

days. To an old Indian it is curious to mark the steady improvement in this respect. In 1848 forty-seven days was no unusual passage from Southampton, and forty-four from Marseilles. Passengers from London via Marseilles now arrive in Calcutta almost invariably on the thirtieth day from the date of departure. There is now regular steam communication from Calcutta to Burmah, Egypt, the Mauritius, China, Japan, and Australia, all the lines, except one, being the creation of the last five years. In the scores of steam navigation projects started within the last few years in Asiatic waters I can remember but one failure—the line to England via the Cape. Our war steam navy in the East, Queen's and Company's included, is now more than a match for the French, Russian, and Dutch fleets united, while we have a large and yearly increasing mercantile steam marine, composed almost entirely of steamers of more than a thousand tons."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

It has seldom been our lot to witness a more genuine tribute of good-will than was offered by the overflowing audience on Monday night at this theatre, on the occasion of its being opened by Madame Celeste. Every quarter of the town sent its hundreds of representatives to admire and applaud the favourite whose loss has been so long and severely felt on the scene of her greatest triumphs, and to encourage her in her new and arduous undertaking. The rental required by the proprietors of this establishment is, as is well known, so nearly approaching the "ruinous," that, since its occupation by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley—whose position, of course, enabled them to economise in various ways, not open to managers who are not also actors—it has rarely been tenanted, and when tenanted, has, we believe, always failed to be remunerative. With the policy of the owners we have no concern; but the fact is, that the Lyceum Theatre has through it acquired such an up-as-like character, that even the wisest on such matters still shake heads and shrug shoulders at the mention of Madame Celeste's speculation. We hope, however, that this eminent actress's long acquaintance with the mysteries of management, and unquestionable power, will be aided by such an amount of discretion, and so able a *corps dramatique*; for one eminence in a company is barely enough now-a-days to attract the spoilt public—that, with the complement of a little good luck, she may be more than equal to the situation. To resume, our notice of the event of Monday: the demonstrations of a very large proportion of the company present, when the favourite came forward to deliver her inaugural address, very nearly approached the *phrénétique*. The numerous delegates from all quarters, to whom we have alluded, and who were interested, as well as in the fair lessee, for sundry members of her *troupe* known in the eastern, suburban, and transpontine theatres, combined all their lung power in a series of salvos, the like of which has been of late seldom heard within playhouse walls; and for some time delayed the delivery of the speech. That composition, which was of the usual nature, redolent of pluck and promise, being over, the business of the night began. "Paris and Pleasure, or Home and Happiness," is the title of a four-act drama of no immoderate length, yet advantageously compressible withal, founded, as the bills ingenuously avow, on "Les Enfers de Paris" of Messrs Roger de Beauvoir and Lambert Thiboust. Mr. Charles Selby, whose abilities both as an actor and dramatist we have often occasion to notice, is the English author—so the phrase runs—and has contrived to erect an interesting fabric out of the abundant materials supplied by the work of his French *confreres*, rejecting, at the same time much that would possibly, even in the present state of the public taste, have been deemed to as of exceptionable propriety. Since a clergyman of the Established Church was permitted by the conductors of the *Times*, to tear the veil from the Great Social Evil, there is no doubt that society has rushed to contemplate it with marvellous avidity, and authors of all sorts and conditions have most liberally supplied the delicacy. The writers of prose and dramatic fiction had long since used up, or nearly so, the salient characters and characteristics of both the upper world and the gutter—and naturally, it appears to us—welcomed the new resource opened to them. Hence the habits and customs of what is called the *demi monde* have been for three years a very fruitful theme for illustration. Topics are now discussed in drawing-rooms—plays are tolerated on the stage—volumes, tracts, and articles bristle in the book shops and the newspaper columns—that would have been intolerable to the prudery—then called decency and delicacy—of days when we were younger. "Paris and Pleasure," to use, for brevity's sake, but one-half of the work's title, is a drama of the new

school, as far as England of the nineteenth century is concerned. Its moral is sound and commendable. Its aim is to prove the misery that waits on licentiousness, the happiness of rustic innocence, and the heart-healing influence of a virtuous home upon a returned prodigal. But the scene of even our modified version is laid in the penetralia of Parisian frivolity; the characters are of the partly fashionable and partly notorious Quartier Bréda; and, if we mistake not, the now well-ventilated fact that the heroine of the French play (though not of Mr. Selby's) and her *entourage* are a parcel of *lorettes*, will, irrespective of Madame Celeste's excellent acting, rapid changes, and superb dressing, do as much for "Paris and Pleasure" as the mere word *Traviata*, and the more imaginary than actual correspondence between its plot and that of the *Dame aux Camellias* novel, did for a famous opera, which neither owe its hold upon the public to the interest of its dull libretto or any peculiar master touches as a musical composition. To proceed, however, once more with "Paris and Pleasure:" the scene is laid partly in the gay city, and partly in Brittany. *George Kerven* (Mr. F. Villiers) and *Jolicœur Desgenais* (Mr. Walter Lacy), gentlemen farmers of Paimpoul in that province, have, we find, left their homes and sweethearts to see the great world. Having plenty of cash and good estates, they have been welcomed with open arms by the predatory classes of either sex, and we meet them, in the first act, enjoying a post-masquerade supper, *en cabinet particulier*, and in fancy dresses, at the *Café Anglais*, with a party of choice spirits from the *pays Latin* and the Quartier Bréda. *M. Desgenais* seems perfectly acclimatised, and enters heartily into the spirit of the situation; but *Kerven*, a milder youth, has qualms of conscience to contend against, as he throws away his time, money, and health at the feet of *Mademoiselle Carmen* (Miss Kate Saville), who is, of course, his evil genius. But these gentlemen are not unobserved. The country interest is not unrepresented; for the neglected Breton girls have an actress sister in Paris—*Mademoiselle Champfleure* (nee *Champi*) (Madame Celeste), a *lorette*, too, in the original, who tracks them through the mazes of dissipation, and, after playing the guardian angel at several momentous crises, at last leads them home in triumph to make her sisters happy. We have no space to spare for such an account of the intrigue of the piece as would render our readers at home with it; but they will appreciate its complication when informed that Madame Celeste appears in no less than eight characters. She is in turn a Breton peasant, a *mouchard*, a benevolent lady of quality, an usurer's clerk, a Parisian *flâneur*, again a peasant, and her first appearance of all is in a terrestrial version of the nameless one himself. We were glad to observe that she was in excellent force. Albeit harassed by the incessant dressing and re-dressing, she displayed in many situations much of that extraordinary and indescribable power for which she is justly celebrated. The representatives of the Breton peasant girls were Miss Hudspeth and Miss Julia St. George: the former played a gentle, the latter a shrewish, victim, with all propriety. Mr. Villiers' part required no more genius than he infused into it, and Mr. Walter Lacy made some excellent points in a scene in the Clichy debtors' prison, into which the pair find their way on the road to ruin. Miss Saville, again, late of "Ivy Hall" at the Princess's Theatre, whom we consider an actress of great promise, and from whom we also expect much, looked so charming as *Mlle. Carmen*, that the flight of her adorer's assets could be no mystery. The bill abounds with other characters more or less prominent and necessary to the action, and all adequately represented. The piece was, we need hardly say, most warmly received, and for the reason we have suggested above, as well as the tasteful elaboration the manageress has applied to the *mise en scene*, may probably hold the stage until Christmas, against which time new and striking attractions are, they tell us, in active preparation. Among these are a new comedieta, laughably entitled, "The Key under the Door-mat;" a new, "original," and historical drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor; an extravaganza, by Mr. Talfourd, and a comic pantomime. We had all but forgotten—and it had been too bad—to mention that the old comic piece, "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock" has followed the drama during the week, and has introduced to notice a very good low comedian—Mr. Rouse, who has hitherto delighted the provinces and the East end, but deserves a foothold, and will, we think, establish a position with the western public.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—It is with no small satisfaction that the critic circle, that have for some time watched with no unsympathetic eye the difficulties encountered by the new lessee of the Princess's Theatre, have been able to record an unanimous and very warm verdict in favour of his last new effort—namely, "Home Truths," adapted by Mr. Reynoldson, an able French scholar and a practised hand at the work, from the French of Emile Augier. The

original five-act blank-verse comedy of "Gabrielle," as loyally espousing, in a loose age, the cause of domesticity and virtue, and being, moreover, quasi dramatic composition, a work of considerable elegance and yet simplicity, was considered worthy of a national premium, and held the stage for some time at the Theatre Français. If Mr. Reynoldson's admirable version, charmingly acted as it is by all concerned, have not a similar fortune at the Princess's, we may, indeed, join heartily with those who ascribe the decline of histrionic art and the failure of dramatic composition to a thoroughly vitiated public taste. The plot turns upon an axis, which has been, of course, used before (and with which the public were recently familiarised in "The House and the Home") namely, the absorption of Mr. Vaughan, a working barrister (Mr. George Melville), in his profession, to the neglect of his lady-wife (Mrs. Charles Young). A friend (*à la mode*) of the family, Mr. Beaumont (Mr. I. G. Shore), proposes to supply the void in her affections, and has gained a footing before the opening of the drama. We are permitted to watch his advances and to observe how the weakened defences of the lady's honour are reinforced at a most critical moment by the intervention of Mrs. Saffron (Miss Carlotta Leclercq), another young married woman, of warm heart, sound sense, and feminine perception, aided by the green-eyed monster incarnate in the person of Mr. Adolphus Saffron F. Matthews (half and half to Mrs. S.), who, not satisfied with playing Argus on his own account, constitutes himself a kind of amateur detective on behalf of the pre-occupied Vaughan, and planting the husband in ambush, shows him—though her principles and character are yet safe—how crumbling a hold he has upon his wife's heart, and exposes the meditated treason of the friend: How to use the information is Vaughan's question; and he elects, not to fight, fast or tear himself, but to crush the viper out of Beaumont with benefits. He leaves him in special charge of the wife and the home, runs up to town, meets the premier, and is speedily down again with an offer of a lucrative place for him. He finds him *en-tête-à-tête* with Mrs. Vaughan, and, on his refusing the proffered appointment, draws from him the avowal that his reason is an attachment for a married woman. This is the situation of the piece. The righteous and well-expressed sentiments of the author, with reference to the indicated crime and its consequences, are given in the best of quiet taste by Mr. Melville, whose every word is a sting to the horror-stricken wife and to the treacherous friend. Mrs. Young and Mr. Shore, who, during this harrowing scene, have little to do but listen, contrive, the former especially, to express emotions, and thus add to, without damaging, the tableau. We need hardly add that the scheme is effective, and the lowering cloud passing over leaves the honour of the lady unsullied, and her affections in a sounder state, while Mr. Beaumont, it is presumed, seeks a worthy field for his talents and trouble. Mr. Shore is a rapidly improving artist, and, perhaps, is too obliging to the centre of the group by standing for fifteen minutes on one flower of the carpet. The personage he enacts would not have done so under the circumstances; but we can imagine this "stuck-pig" repose to be more the result of dictation than of misconception. Of Mrs. Chas. Young and Mr. Melville (whom late we saw in Hamlet, and expressed opinions now realised) we cannot speak more highly—to our way of thinking—than to say they acted as would have done the lady and gentleman they represent. Mr. Melville has taken a praiseworthy liberty with a rotten old stage custom in wearing enough whisker to make him look a handsome, manly young fellow; and his general carriage and conception of his part are open to no exception. Miss Carlotta Leclercq did all that was right with the nice little part of Mrs. Saffron, and Mr. F. Matthews, as the retired attorney overflowing with *bonhomie*, showed us how entirely he can, when he pleases, cast off the cap and bells that occasionally injure his efforts. There is but one drawing-room scene throughout, but that is a marvel of ingenuity and completeness. To the whole cast of the interesting piece, no less than its author and adapter, we may add (and a rare thing, too, for critics) that we felt personally indebted for a most agreeable and well-spent hour-and-a-half.

Among theatrical doings of the week, on which we have no room for lengthy opinions, have been the production of a well-written but plotless, and, therefore, incomplete and uninteresting, comedieta, "Chatterbox," at the St. James's Theatre; of a trifling piece at the Strand—"Shameful Behaviour," not worth our notice, or the varied talent of the artists engaged upon it; and of a successful *bljou*—"A Base Impostor," concocted from the French by Mr. Horace Wigan, and nicely acted by that gentleman and others, the Olympic company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A great exhibition of agricultural roots and other produce will be held at the Crystal Palace next week during the Smithfield show. There will also be an extensive show of agricultural implements.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Why every troupe of skilled vocalists from the United States should consider it necessary to adopt the customary suit of the Ethiopian scot, with a latitude and longitude of shirt collar perfectly out of keeping with their *gilets de luxe*, and their unexceptionable evening dress coats and trousers, is not an Asian, but an American mystery. But rather suggesting for the diligent reader's consideration than pretending here to elucidate it, we will avouch that the most civilised set of nigger melodists we have yet had the fortune to listen to, are those owned by Charles West and Edward Warden (this "proprietaryship" we remember to have hinted at before), and now performing to very full audiences at the St. James's Lower Hall. The soloists are Mr. T. Farrenberg an unaffected and very gentlemanlike robust tenor, Mr. H. Drummond, a sympathetic baritone, and the worthy proprietors of the entertainment, of whom Mr. C. H. Fox, as the negro *Julius*, represents the usual low comedy nigger trepidant, the butt of his companions, and favours his hearers with Ethiopian-esque platitudes, and very quaint irregular ditties, like "What can't be cured, Love," and "Broken-hearted I wander," which smack as much, and more indeed, of the old English shires than of the backwoods of the States or the villages of old Calabar. Messrs. West, Sexton (who plays the bones), Crocker and Donaldson, are other singers all good in their specialities, and in their chorus singing highly accomplished. The "Nelly Gray" solo, by Mr. Drummond, with a quintette chorus, and "O'er the Hills, Bessie," chorus of twelve, are very good examples of the latter proposition. The second part of the entertainment comprises a variety of clever instrumental solos upon instruments of all nations. The "one-string fiddle of China," and the tambourine that survives the mad assaults of Mr. F. Crocker, should be lent for exhibition at the next *conversazione* of the musical antiquarians. Our friends now advertise the addition of the famous Mackney to their troupe, and their approaching removal to the St. James's large hall. The tide seems to run so unabatedly in favour of serenaderism, notwithstanding the recent remarkable revival of classical appreciation, that we have no doubt they will succeed in filling it.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY DECEMBER 10TH.

MONDAY—Open at Nine.
TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.
SATURDAY—Open at Ten. Promenade Concert. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling. Season tickets free.
The **AGRICULTURAL ROOT and PRODUCE SHOW** will commence on Tuesday, and remain open during the week.
Performances by the **Orchestral Band**, and on the **Great Organ**, daily. The **Picture Gallery** remains open. Show of **Chrysantheums** in the Centre Transept.
SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews every evening in "a Cure for the Heart Ache," and the "Contested Election" by desire.

Monday, December 5th, and during the week, to commence at 7, with the Comedy of **A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE**. Young Rapid, Mr. Charles Mathews; Old Rapid, Mr. Chippendale; Vortex, Mr. Rogers; Bronze, Mr. Clark; Frank Oakland, Mr. Buckstone; Ellen Vortex, Miss M. Ternan; Miss Vortex, Mrs. B. White; Jessy Oakland, Miss Eliza Weekes.

After which **THE CONTESTED ELECTION**. Mr. Dodgson (an attorney), Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Wapshot (a barrister), Mr. W. Farren; Mr. Honeybun (a retired wholesale grocer), Mr. Compton; Peckover (President of the Blue Lamps), Mr. Buckstone; Topper (Chairman of the Green Lions), Mr. Rogers; Mr. Gathercole (of the Flamborough Beacon), Mr. Clark; Mr. Spitchcock (of the Flamborough Patriot), Mr. Braid; Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Honeybun's second wife), Mrs. Charles Mathews; Clara (her step-daughter), Miss Eliza Weekes.

Concluding with **A KISS IN THE DARK**.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

Monday and during the week, the New Drama, entitled **HOME TRUTHS**. Messrs. G. Melville, J. Shore, and Frank Matthews; Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mrs. Charles Young.

After which **GOSSIP**. Messrs. Ryder, Meadows, J. Shore, and H. Bland, and Mrs. Charles Young.

After which, **Monsieur Espinosa** (Premier Danseur Comique) of La Scala (Milan), La Fenice (Venice), the Royal Opera (Berlin), and of the principal Continental Theatres, will appear, with Mademoiselle Mariguita, assisted by the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet, in **Le Grand Pas du Dervish de Faust**, as danced by him above One Hundred and Fifty consecutive nights at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris.

To conclude with **NURSEY CHICKWEED**. Mr. H. Widdeloom and Miss Louise Keeley.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

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

Monday and Saturday, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley, G. Honey, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison.

Tuesday and Thursday, DINORAH. Miss Pilling, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley, and W. Harrison.

Wednesday, CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Messrs. H. Corri, G. Honey, St. Albyn, and W. Harrison.

Friday, SATANELLA. Miss F. Cruise, Pilling, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Santley, and W. Harrison.

Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

Ballet—**LA FIANCEE**—every evening.

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

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

No charge for Booking. Commence at 8.

In rehearsal, a new Opera, by Alfred Mellon, founded on, and entitled, **VICTORINE**.

A grand Christmas Pantomime in preparation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

LAST WEEK of the **PROMENADE CONCERTS**, which will positively terminate on Monday, the 12th instant.

HERR WIENIAWSKI every evening till Saturday next, when he will make his last appearance in this country. Vocalists, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Louisa Vinning, Miss Dolby, Miss Laura Baxter, and Miss Clara Fraser. Orchestra of eighty performers including the most popular solo artistes.—Conductor, Mr. Manns.

Promenade, Boxes and Amphitheatre, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.

DRURY - LANE. — PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The "Riflemen's March," "Come if you Dare," by A. Manns, dedicated to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of England, having been most enthusiastically received, and nightly encored, will be repeated every evening.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD AND MR. SIMS REEVES.

At the **MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS**, St. James's Hall, to-morrow evening, Dec. 5th, on which occasion the vocal portion of the programme will be selected from the works of **MOZART**.

Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse and Co.'s, 4s. Cheap-side; Cramer and Co.'s, and Hammond's, Regent-street, and Chappell and Co.'s, 50 New Bond-street.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

14 REGENT STREET.

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Miss POOLE and Mr. RAMSDEN will give a **MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT ON THE OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS**, interspersed with Anecdote, written by W. Chappell, F.S.A. Every Evening this week at Eight o'clock, and also on Saturday Morning at 3 o'clock.—Tickets, 3s. 2s. and 1s., to be had of Cramer, Beale, and Chappell, 201, Regent-street Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent-street.

MISS POOLE AND MR. RAMSDEN

Will give their **MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT ON THE OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS**, with Anecdote, written for them by W. Chappell, F.S.A., at the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent-street, every Evening at Eight o'clock. Applications for engagements after the 10th of Dec. to be made to Cramer, Beale and Co. 201, Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL OLYMPIC.

Lessees, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

On Monday, and during the week, will be performed the new Comedietta, from "Le Moulin à Paroles," entitled **THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY**. Characters by Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, and H. Rivers; Miss Cottrell and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, the new Farce, from the French "La Contre Basse," to be called **A BASE IMPOSTOR**; by Mr. Horace Wigan. Characters by Messrs. G. Cooke, H. Cooper, H. Wigan, Mesdames Cottrell and Stephens.

To be followed by the classic extravaganza of **MEDEA**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson and Addison; Miss Eliza Nelson, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Cottrell.

To conclude with Mr. Oxenford's Farce of **RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE**. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, and Miss Cottrell.

Doors open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

Nearest theatre to Chelsea, Piccadilly and Westminster, the Park being open to carriages and foot-passengers all hours of the night.

On Monday, for the benefit of Miss Katharine Hickson, **THE LADY OF LYONS, A CONCERT**, and **THE SWAN AND EDGAR, OR, THE FAIRY LAKE**.

On Tuesday, **THE MAN ABOUT TOWN, MAGIC TOYS, VIRGINIUS, and THE SPECTRE BRIDE-GROOM**.

On Wednesday, the **WINTERBOTTOMS, CHATTERBOX, MAGIC TOYS, and VIRGINIUS**.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Miss Lydia Thompson. Reduced prices.—Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 6 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

On Monday, Dec. 5, 1859, and during the week, the performance will commence with a new Vaudeville Comedietta, entitled **THE KEY UNDER THE DOOR-MAT**. Principal characters Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Rouse, Misses A. H. Hatton, and Julia St. George.

After which the new successful drama *Fantastique* of **PARIS AND PLEASURE**. Principal characters by Messrs. W. Lacy, F. Villiers, J. Johnstone, Forester, J. Vining, and Baily, Misses Julia St. George, Kate Saville, Neville, Hudspeth, and Madame Celeste.

To conclude with, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, **A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK**.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, will be revived Bayle Barnard's drama of **ST. MARY'S EVE**, in which Madame Celeste will sustain her original character of Madeline Tom Bags, Mr. J. Rouse.

Doors open at half-past six; to commence at seven.

Box-office open from eleven till five daily.

Postscript.

"THE LEADER" OFFICE, Friday Evening, Dec. 2nd.

THE CONGRESS.

THE Nord (Friday) states that Russia will be represented in the Congress by Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseley; Count Walewski will preside, and will be accompanied by M. de Banneville or M. de Bourqueney; Prussia has appointed M. de Schleinitz and M. de Pourtales; Austria, Count de Rechberg and Prince Metternich; Naples, Count Ludolf; and Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, their usual representatives at Paris. The *Nord* does not profess to be able to give the names of the English representatives, but inclines to the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Cowley. It is certain, according to the *Nord*, that Piedmont will be represented by M. Desormais, but there are many obstacles in the way of the nomination of Count Cavour as his colleague.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT TETUAN.

THE Moniteur of this (Friday) morning contains the following despatch:—"The Bretagne, off Algiers, Nov. 26.—Yesterday the vessel St. Louis was cannonaded by the forts at the entrance of the river Tetuan. Informed of that the same night, I have this morning, with four steamers, destroyed the two forts, which have been abandoned by the Moroccans. To-morrow the Foudre will proceed to Tangiers to make severe representations to the Minister Katil. Justice fulfilled, I resume the part of neutrality.—Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES."

CENTRAL ITALY.

Of the three members of the National Assembly who conveyed to Turin the vote respecting the Regency, one, M. Coppi, has returned to Florence; the second, M. Galeotti, has gone to Modena, whither he had been summoned in haste; and the third, M. Fabrizi, remains at Turin as official chargé d'affaires of Tuscany.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

A **PARIS** letter in the *Nord* says:—"It is stated that the Pope has written to Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, to beg him to recommend the French bishops to display moderation in their pastoral letters on the affairs of Rome—moderation being necessary in order not to thwart the good intentions of the French Government, and not to increase the difficulties against which the Holy See has to contend."

ROME.

THE following letter has been received from Rome, dated November 24:—

"The Pontifical Government has discovered that Count Walewski, in his circular note of the 5th of November, has not clearly expressed the intention of the Holy Father on the subject of the reforms which he is decided to grant his States. His Holiness wished to assure not an administration exclusively lay, but to give a large place to laymen in the Government. The secularization of the Pontifical administration is impossible. Some branches of the Government may be entrusted to laymen, but they must retain an ecclesiastical spirit, for the Government cannot change its nature without compromising its existence. In the meantime the Roman journal declares that the reforms announced by several journals to be made by the Papal Government are exaggerated. The revolutionary leaders at Rome are incensed against the Emperor Louis Napoleon, in consequence of the representations made to the King of Sardinia on account of the Regency accepted by the Prince of Carignan. The departure of General Garibaldi from the Romagna has produced a political manifestation, which was suppressed by the National Guard. At present Tuscan troops have replaced in the Legations the volunteers who have passed into Tuscany, and into the Duchies of Parma and Modena. The Roman volunteers who have quitted the service and returned home have drawn a melancholy picture of the state of the troops under the pay of the Government in Bologna. The privations suffered by the troops are excessive. Notwithstanding the deficiency produced in the Roman Treasury by the present revolution, the Minister of Finance, Ferrari, has so well managed matters that he has sufficient to pay all demands up to the end of the year. A loan is inevitable for 1860."

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
 UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
 (DELIVERED GRATIS.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

Public Affairs.

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

THE CONGRESS.

SO it seems at last that the representatives of sundry Powers, great and small, are to hold a Congress of Paris, in the midst of January frost and snow. Former Congresses have been among the most disgraceful incidents of human history; and when at the last Parisian gathering M. Walewski assailed the free press of Belgium, and met with no rebuke from England's unworthy representatives, it was plain that what Canning denounced as the old Areopagitical spirit, still lingers in the dark corners of the diplomatic mind. A leading contemporary is anxious that Lord Palmerston should be the British Plenipotentiary on the coming occasion, on account of his astuteness and dexterity—precisely the qualities which, if he does go, it is to be hoped he will leave at home. Our foreign policy was never so grand and dignified as when John Milton wrote Cromwell's despatches, and at no time was the low cunning of diplomacy so manfully thrust aside. England has a message of joy and liberty for the nations, which wants no trickery for its utterance, and which the plainest and simplest hearted man would utter the best. It is the real, not the sham, doctrine of non-intervention; the absolute right of each people to settle its internal affairs unmolested by any extraneous power. The French intervention in Italy stands justified, on the ground of non-intervention, because it thrust back the guilty Austrian when he meddled with what he had no authority to touch. Now, Italy's main difficulty arises from the imperfect recognition of her rights by France. Cavour had to retire, because too Italian for the halting policy of the Tuileries. Garibaldi has had to resign, because he was hindered in his appeals to the national and patriotic feelings of his race. General Fanti was content to make mechanical soldiers of the young men who flocked to his standard. Garibaldi, not neglecting the discipline, esteemed the mind more than the matter, the spirit more than the drill, and he sought to inflame his countrymen with the noble determination to sacrifice everything for Italy, and rather perish, like the followers of Arveveldt or Leonidas, than consent to live in Austrian chains. Victor Emmanuel is reported to sympathise with these views, but a French army is in the land, and its master would not give his permission for an independent movement. So strong has the feeling for a great national struggle grown, that it has reached even the French troops, and their officers report that men who entered upon the campaign as ready to fight on one side as the other, could not now be depended upon to

coerce the people whom they have so bravely helped.

What is wanting is that England, in no spirit of hostility to France, but with the full hope of meeting with a warm response, should declare that no Power, or Congress of Powers, had one fraction of moral right to dictate the internal regulation of any state, nor to obstruct any nation from throwing off a yoke that was burdensome and adopting a form of government in conformity with its wishes and views. That, if this doctrine of non-intervention should be infringed by any Power, the aggrieved nation should be entitled to claim aid from any one noble enough to defend its cause and that whether England interfered or not by force of arms, her strongest sympathies would be on the side of justice and right. The less palaver, the less argument, the better; and the man who can deliver a plain message in the plainest words, will speak most powerfully to the heart of Europe, and do the most to prevent any combination of despots daring to overstep a boundary which the conscience of humanity opposes to their crimes. It is not likely that such a course would plunge us into a dangerous war. Austria would be powerless, because she knows the first appeal to great principles would not only cause the dreaded voice of liberty to echo from Alp to Alp, but would call Hungary to arms. The sentiment would commend itself to the French nation, and the people who boast that they fight for an idea would not fail to resent the conduct of any government that sought to make them combat against a sentiment to which every true heart would respond, and a principle which every clear intellect would commend.

Mr. Roebuck has arrived, by a course of snarling, at the Manchester conclusion,—that we should let the Continent alone. He would have us go to no Congress, unless prepared to fight for principles we espoused. This is short-witted and short-sighted—there is no inevitable connexion between affirming and fighting. To uphold the truth is a constant duty—to fight for it an occasional one, to be decided by careful calculation when events arise. If England had made the Russian interference with Hungary a *casus belli*, in all probability no breach of the peace would have occurred, and if it had, a much smaller sacrifice in 1848 would have saved the larger sacrifice and disaster of the Crimean war. As a mere matter of expediency, it is safer to run the risk of being involved in a contest on behalf of great principles, than of being driven to one for sordid interests. If England falters at this time, we shall soon have fresh questions of a more dangerous nature. Austria is scheming, if driven from Italy, to obtain compensation on the Danube, and the French Emperor is known to have some notions of settling that part of the world in his Imperial way. The Ultramontane party long for a war between England and France; the Bourbonists would be delighted to stir up any quarrel that they thought they could turn to account; and we do not stand as well as we ought with the mercantile class in France, because we wait for reciprocity instead of doing what they know we can afford—take off the duties that interfere with trade. The intellectual Frenchman would gladly go with us, but we offer him no opportunity so long as we refrain from acting as we did act on the question of slavery—determined to maintain an idea that he can recognise as sound, and support a principle he knows to be true.

A YARN OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

At a moment when large sums are lying comparatively idle from the failure of the joint-stock company system to provide reasonable security for the money committed to its care, it is instructive to examine a conspicuous illustration of the vices belonging to virtually irresponsible boards, and their prodigious power of bringing enterprises to ruin and shareholders to distress. Our readers will easily perceive that we refer to the case of the Great Eastern steamship, which, instead of ploughing the waves of the Atlantic, or defying the storms of the Indian Ocean, is stuck fast aground on the shoals of directors' and contractors, and requires no blue lights, rockets, or reversed ensigns to make it the most conspicuous signal of distress. We deeply regret the disgraceful failure of an enterprise which commended itself so strongly to the national pride of a maritime people, and we still sincerely hope it will be rescued

from the fate to which directorship is fast hurrying it. But even if—which we won't believe—the big ship is destined to be sucked up in the great whirlpool of jobbery, the lesson would be a cheap one for the public if it were fairly learnt.

We need not recapitulate how the difficulties of the speculation began, and how it swallowed up £640,000, and brought its original proprietors to the desperate resolution of selling it to new comers at a ruinous sacrifice. Then came a prospectus of a fresh company, "liability limited," so the law said, but the directors placed no limit whatever to their own liability to drag the shareholders through all the bogs and quagmires of disorder and disaster. The prospectus stated that £330,000 would be the utmost sum required to purchase the big ship and make her swim prosperously out of the "silver Thames," which was to be a veritable golden river to the purchasers of the guinea shares.

Although the direction was not, in appearance, the happiest that might have been compounded, a very large portion of the sum demanded was soon subscribed, and had all the appearance of a national contribution to a public enterprise. Every class, down even to domestic servants was, we believe, represented in the proprietary list; but when the means were at hand for a splendid and perfectly successful experiment, the evil genius of directorcraft provided a shipwreck before it had properly completed a launch. The first duty of the board, which consisted of Messrs. W. J. Beale, the Hon. F. Berkeley, M.P., R. J. Campbell, William Dargan, Herbert Ingram, M.P., William Jackson, M.P., L. S. Magnus, Dodson, Cutbill, and Cargill, was to enter into careful contracts for the completion of the vessel, and in this they failed most egregiously, as results have shown. On the 20th August last Mr. Magnus told the shareholders, at a meeting, that a majority of his colleagues had entered into very unsatisfactory engagements with Mr. Scott Russell; he assured them that the ship would not be satisfactorily finished, and predicted that unless the proprietary intervened, the undertaking would, within twelve months, be worse off than ever. He proposed a committee of inquiry, which was also advocated by Mr. Alderman Rose. The chairman, Mr. Rob Roy Campbell, did not agree to this, and it was vehemently opposed by Mr. Jackson. Unfortunately, the shareholders, as is too customary, suffered themselves to be misled by the Board, and they did not inquire, but went blindly on. Then came extravagant feasts to thousands of persons, and a system of expensive puffing, that made many fear the gaudy decorations of the great saloon had swallowed up, together with the champagne and chickens, a little fortune, that had better have been spent in substantial work. Mr. Magnus's warnings were pool-pooled, the ship went to sea, and the "board" was full of loud talk about voyages to America, and goodness knows where, which was interrupted by the "collapse" off Hastings. Bang went the mismanaged "jacket"—up went one of the big funnels—glass and gilding were smashed to shivers, together with the board's reputation, and miserable stokers and pokers were scalded to death; but the directors would neither burn nor drown. The press told the truth about this great "blow up," in spite of solicitations and exhortations to pour the "oil of fools" and falsehood over the stormy waves that agitated the concern. Still the public hoped a great deal. Never before had ship so sturdily resisted an explosion of such magnitude: she was well under command of her able captain, and seemed proudly independent of wind and wave. The explosion may, after all, be fortunate for the directors, as it certainly was for the public, who might otherwise have been tempted to believe in the "board," and put to sea, to the number of thousands, in an unprepared ship, which some great catastrophe might have overwhelmed. The trial of the engines provoked fresh doubts, and now comes the publication of a document which proves that in substance, if not in detail, Mr. Magnus and Mr. Alderman Rose were quite right, and that a very grave case for inquiry presents itself to the shareholders. According to a report, dated 18th October, and signed by Messrs. Bayley and Ridley—for many years surveyors to Lloyd's—by Mr. Patterson, of Bristol, the great ship-builder, and by Mr. Jordan, surveyor to the Liverpool underwriters,—men all eminent, and of good repute,—the hull of the ship is not completed, and

in her present state it would be "imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage;" "the decks are not tight, and a great deal of inferior material and workmanship have been used in them," and "there is a considerable amount of work necessary to be performed before the ship can be trusted on a lengthened voyage across the Atlantic, which work would require a considerable time to execute in an efficient manner; and even with this done the ship would not be what the contract requires her to be, and deficiencies in other respects would be a constant source of expense and annoyance to the company." A fine story this for the confiding shareholders and for the "bears" who will be on the look-out for an opportunity of buying the concern cheap, and starting some new company under the auspices of Dodge, Diddledom, and other friends of the contractor tribe. All that the surveyors report may be true, and the ship still worth rescuing. No doubt has been thrown upon the principle or the main features of construction; but to do what is required to the vessel, and provide additional boilers for the engines, will make a hole in another £100,000, or we shall be much mistaken. There are about 3,000 shareholders in the company, and they might easily obtain the money required if they would first purge their direction. They should forthwith appoint a committee of investigation, trace out all the faults that have been committed, and track them home to the parties who committed them. Some of their directors they will probably find were dummies; others may have joined Mr. Magnus in protesting against what was wrong. Let them carefully separate these sheep from the goats, and when they have ascertained the men who are to blame, let them declare that they will not consent to the raising of another farthing until they have left the board. One single act of something like justice and intelligence on the part of a body of shareholders would do much to redeem the joint-stock system from the disgrace into which it has fallen. Shareholders who cannot attend the next meeting of the Great Eastern Company should send their proxies to men pledged to inquiry and determined not to screen any blunders or evil-doers. The big ship may be saved yet by honesty and good management: and the public really want an example of shareholders who have enough pluck and sense to rescue themselves from contractors and boards.

WHO RECEIVES THE TAXES?

PROCEEDING now to examine the question, "Who receives the taxes?" or the produce of taxation, we must beg our readers to remember that we did not take to the subject spontaneously. It was forced on the public notice by the extraordinary assertions of certain class-journals, which, for the behoof of the aristocracy, think it no scandal to libel the multitude, and no robbery to plunder them. These journals made it out that the taxes were paid by the rich, and were appropriated to national services. In their pages every kind of imputation against the bulk of the people—though it is either a condemnation of the existing system of Government, which, professing to make the people wise and good, only degrades them, or a censure on the Creator of mankind—is greedily inserted. We have a very different object in view, however, and a much more noble one than retorting on a class the abuse they unceremoniously heap on the multitude and the works of the Creator. We refer to their tactics only to show, while we will not imitate them, that we are aware of their aim. Their poisoned arrows will wound their masters.

Our first object is to ascertain how much of the immense revenue, collected from those who have no other income but wages by the fiat of the Government, goes back to this large class; and we must first state that the amount of what is taken is grievously underrated when it is confined to the public revenue. In the last year of grace—not the financial year—1858, the net receipt of income, after repayment of allowances, discounts, drawbacks, bounties, &c., &c., all of which we thought had been, and certainly ought to be, abolished, was £66,286,995. We shall at once make our readers sensible that this is only a part of taxation, when we state that the cost of the police, in England and Wales alone, was in the same year, £1,447,019. Of this, however, £288,639 was paid out of the public revenue, above referred to,

which reduces the actual charge for police, more than the revenue, to £1,158,380. Then we must add [all the borough, county, and poor rates, &c. Now, taking only the sums levied as poor rates in 1858—£8,188,880—£1,158,380 of this sum has just been mentioned as the cost of the police, and for our purpose we put the amount at £7,030,500. We do not know exactly the amount of all the other rates, but we shall not overstate them when we say, including all that are paid in Scotland and Ireland, barony, poor and other rates, that they are not less than £5,000,000 a-year. To this we must add, in reason and justice, all the money paid by any kind of tax, mortuary dues, and others, to the State Church; and, including Scotland and Ireland, we cannot put the sum down at less than £10,000,000 a year. Every sixpence of these payments comes out of the produce of living labourers—ancient endowments, of which much may be said, being only a legal claim enforced by the State on the annual produce of industry. Now, to sum up roughly and generally, the whole amount of taxation raised by the authority of the State in 1858, chiefly from those who have no other income than wages, without including the large sums collected from them in the price of articles to remunerate the dealers who collect indirect taxes, was—

Revenue paid into the Exchequer..	£66,286,995
Cost of the Police.....	1,158,380
Amount of poor rates.....	7,030,500
Other rates of all kinds.....	5,000,000
Collected for State Church.....	10,000,000
	£89,475,875

We are aware, and must state, that a small part of this revenue is collected by the income-tax from the servants of the State, and ought to be deducted, and that a still larger portion is collected from them and other receivers of taxes and rates, on the articles they consume, subject to indirect taxation; but we have no means of ascertaining the amount of the latter. The amount of the former for the year 1858 was £439,140. At the same time, the total we have put down is undoubtedly a narrow estimate of the sum annually extorted of the produce of labour by the action of the State; but we are content to be moderate, as our case does not depend on one or two hundred thousand pounds, more or less. We may mention, in corroboration of our view, that the balance-sheet of the Government for the year ending March, 1859, showed a total sum of £100,312,638; and it is hard to believe that of this sum something more than the £66,286,995 did not cleave to the adhesive hands of the Treasury. But, assuming that £89,475,875 is annually collected by the State from the produce of labour, the question is, how much of it goes back to those who have no income but wages?

First, we put down the sum of £3,845,107, expended on the maintenance of the poor. We will not put down the whole sum of money said in the returns to be expended on relief, because much of that goes to other classes, and for other purposes, than the mere relief of the poor.

Next we estimate the number of soldiers, exclusive of those paid out of the revenues of India, at 110,000; of sailors and marines, at 63,000, and of all other labourers employed by the State, including those in the dockyards—10,850, in the police of the Empire 31,600—at 45,000, making a total of 218,000. Now, assuming that each one of these receivers of the public money, in wages and victuals, £60 per annum, this will make a total of £13,080,000. In order to include all the housekeepers, doorkeepers, chamber cleaners, and others the State may employ, we have no objection to carry the figures up to 15,000,000, which will be an ample allowance for the sum which the State returns as wages to the class which lives on wages, or one-sixth of the whole.

It must, at the same time, be remembered that from every one of these men, as the rule, the State exacts a hard day's work for its daily pay. In cases of forced service, as in the navy, and in the army, into which men are beguiled and then constrained to serve for a considerable time limited, or for an unlimited period, the wages are really below the value of the services. The State, however, has the privilege of being both rapacious and unjust. That it misdirects the labour it hires is no fault of the labourers. There is one peculiarity, however, of its service which deserves notice. In all other employments the labourers have a chance, by their own industry and

care, to become capitalists and masters, but till within a very short period it was almost impossible for a mere sailor or soldier ever to rise to the rank of an officer.

Now adding to the sum the State returns to the multitude as wages the sum it allots to paupers, we shall have £18,845,107 as the labourer's share of the taxation he pays. In order to avoid cavil we have no objection still further to swell this total sum, and for the sake of speaking in round numbers, and fixing the facts on the memory, we will say that the State really returns to the labouring classes £20,000,000 of the sum it takes from them. The remainder of the £89,475,875 is simply a transfer by the authority of the State of so much of the produce of the labourers to other classes.

First, there is a transfer of £28,751,479 to the owners of the National Debt, amongst whom are very few of the class who derive their income from wages. Next comes the sum devoted to the Civil List and civil charges of all kinds, which includes her Majesty, the royal family, the Court officers, the persons who receive pensions for naval and military services, for civil services, for judicial services, as compensation on account of offices discontinued, and for no services at all. This head of civil charges includes, too, the salaries of various officers with real or nominal duties—such as Lord Monteagle, who is called Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, and has, for filling the nominal office, £2,000 a-year. It includes audit officers, lunacy commissioners, &c., &c., not one of whom, if we except six trumpeters and a few servants, can be considered as belonging to the classes who live on wages. There is also the salaries and allowances to the diplomatic class, to the judges and officers of the courts of law—including heaps of compensations for abolished sinecures. The total sum set down under this head is £9,085,636. If it be said, as it may, that many of the persons receiving portions of this money—such as the judges—really belong to the wages class, we must add that their wages are not determined by the competition of the market—of man with man—but by an aristocratic standard, and, consequently, are totally different in amount and in nature from the wages received by productive labourers. They are settled by a standard of slightly curbed rapacity, not justice. If they were settled by competition, they would not be higher than the wages of other labour, for there is no reason whatever, naturally, why the man who provides subsistence should be worse paid than he who only contributes to its being consumed in safety.

On looking over the various civil services performed, for which a large part of this £9,085,636 is expended, there are many that are no longer beneficial, or never were. Take, as an example, the salaries—£4,700—of the inspectors of corn returns. When the corn laws were in existence, on these returns were founded the duties on imported corn. They were a necessary part of that abominable law, and their functions ceased to be of the smallest even legal utility when that law was abolished; nevertheless, they are still retained, like many other useless persons, and receive part of the money annually transferred from the producers to the non-producers. Or, take as an example the £67,847 which the Board of Trade annually costs. It was formerly proposed, because trade ought not to be interfered with, that the Board should be abolished; but modern meddling legislation—regulating railroads, ships, &c., &c.—has multiplied the functions of this Board, and it is now one of the most active and most troublesome of all the departments of Government. The General Register Office, too, for the three kingdoms, costing £47,762, is entirely a novel creation, of which the functions are more continually puffing than they are signally useful. Since 1849 the expense of all these civil services has increased £2,300,000 per annum, and the whole of this increase has been an additional transfer from the class of productive labourers to the unproductive classes.

The amount of money voted for the army, 1858-9, was £12,015,746, of which £4,007,735 was for works. The sum devoted to the men, according to the former estimate of £60 a head, which is an exaggeration as to the soldier, would be 6,600,000, leaving £3,400,000 of the sum transferred to the officer classes, who, as the rule, are not connected with the class having no incomes

but wages. Of the £9,813,181 voted for the navy £2,794,738 went for stores, £2,487,062 for wages to seamen and marines, and £995,647 for provisions, leaving £3,535,734 devoted to the payment of the officers. This is another illustration in detail of the transfer of property from the classes living on wages to the upper classes. We enter not into the question whether or not it is right to make these various transfers. Some of them, as those for payment of the National Debt, are necessary, if we would keep the faith the Government has pledged; but the others rest on a totally different footing, and must be defended, if defended they can be, by their present utility.

Into such an immense question as the utility of those services to the labouring multitude, for which they are compelled to pay so largely, we cannot enter at the tail of a long article. We must say, however, that many of the services for which they are compelled to pay are performed exclusively for the other classes, and are directed against themselves. At the same time, it is a matter of perfect notoriety that neither their right of property nor their right to perfect freedom is now, or ever has been, protected by the Government in the same manner and degree as it has protected the property and the freedom of the tax-receiving classes. We have on this occasion no other object in view than to point out the classes who receive the taxes. Only a fraction of the grand total, as we have shown, is received by the class who have no incomes but wages, and the bulk is received by the classes who are comparatively rich. For their behoof exclusively the state seems to exist. All classes require undoubtedly to know and reflect on the fact that all taxation is a transfer of property from one class to another. The services for which the transfer is made are, in many cases, of very doubtful utility, especially to the labouring multitude, and what we and others complain of is, that of these services the bulk of the taxpayers—the unenfranchised multitude—are not allowed to judge, while they are compelled to pay for them. In our estimation this is not just. We cannot say, with this and many other similar examples of injustice in flourishing existence, that such an unjust Government, as the *Times* asserts, is now impossible; but we believe that it is every day becoming more a difficulty, and will, at some time or other, be an impossibility. For that time we may all be on our guard.

RETROGRADE ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

AFTER months of hesitation and vacillation, the Congress for the discussion of Italian affairs is at length decided upon, and invitations have been issued for the meeting of the representatives of the great Powers early in January next. Meanwhile, the Governments which may be spoken of as indigenous to the Italian soil are doing their best to keep up their reputation for maladministration. In so doing they perhaps deserve the thanks of the friends of liberty and progress. Had they been induced by arguments of political expediency, temporarily to modify their arbitrary, cruel and absurd enactments, and yet more arbitrary, cruel and absurd manner of carrying out those enactments, and substituted something approximating to wise regulations applied with justice and forbearance to individual cases, it might have redounded to their own interest by causing powers who are at present watching every turn taken in Italian politics to relax their vigilance and suffer the affairs of the Peninsula to be arranged by those who have taken an active part in unsettling them. As it is, however, the English, whose influence, both direct and indirect, is so great and important, continue to have their feelings harrowed and their indignation roused daily by accounts of systematic oppression and espionage and the most reckless cruelty in the administration of what can only by a legal fiction be termed justice. To take the States of the Church as an example, and give but one case in point selected from numbers:—only the other day a soldier named Vaselli was condemned, whether justly or unjustly, to be flogged for some infraction of military discipline. In the execution of this sentence the culprit's head was struck so that his face repeatedly came into violent contact with the table on which he was placed. Having fainted before the conclusion of the punishment he was raised, and his face was found to be reduced to

a mass of pulp, the features quite unrecognisable.

The Government of Francis II. of Naples, so far from being an improvement upon that of his predecessor, Ferdinand, proceeds daily from bad to worse. His father's policy was at least frank and open. He never made the least secret of his intention to keep his people ground down beneath his iron will, except, indeed, when circumstances now and then compelled him to make fair promises, to save his life or his throne, and pass his word to grant a constitution, or some other trifle, which he never, in reality, meant to concede. Upon the accession of Francis II. to the throne, Naples conceived the brightest hope, from the sympathy which it was fancied he manifested with the war then raging in Upper Italy; but these hopes were only conceived to be dissipated. The most moderate of the Liberal party saw in General Carlo Filangieri a man capable of embracing the great thought of the age, with sufficient tact to overcome any latent disinclination for progress on the part of the young sovereign, and strong enough to demolish the intrigues of the old courtiers. His elevation to the premiership, accompanied by a somewhat imposing public manifestation after the battle of Magenta, was looked upon as a sign that brighter days were in store for the Neapolitan kingdom. Although little faith had been placed in Filangieri in 1848, he was looked up to with confidence as able and willing to assist in promoting reforms in 1859. A very short time, however, sufficed to show that, instead of reforming the Government and directing it according to the almost universal desire, Filangieri would be compelled to succumb to the old party. He wished and promised, but effected nothing. The Government maintained neutrality in the war rather in appearance than in reality, since it prevented volunteers from taking up arms in the Italian cause, and persecuted those who manifested more sympathy for the Italo-French than for the Austrians. In the management of internal affairs no care was taken to remedy abuses, to restrain the police in the vexatious exercise of their functions, or to set at liberty the numbers who had long been arbitrarily left to groan in prison without examination or trial. The new ministry was composed of the most contradictory elements, none of its members were capable of looking beyond personal advantage. Some of the ministers of the former cabinet possessed the ear of the monarch; and more than one, though deprived of his portfolio took part in the councils of State. It may readily be conceived in what an embarrassing position Filangieri found himself. After a few months he took occasion of a slight illness to demand six weeks' leave of absence, and retired to his villa of Sorrento. At the expiration of this period, seeing things were darker and more threatening than ever, he asked permission to resign his presidentship of the council and of war, declaring himself ready to afford his services to the King as a soldier, but not to be responsible for the false and fatal policy of the Government. Since then Filangieri has exercised the functions of Minister of War, but not those of President of the Council. General Carascosa, well known for his Austro-Neapolitan principles, filled Filangieri's post as minister, during his absence from Naples. Upon the return of the latter, Carascosa refused to append his signature to documents of an official nature. Filangieri also refused, because he was no longer minister. No new president was appointed, and business was left unsettled. This state of things had continued some weeks, when an urgent decree required to be signed, and the signature was appended in the following manner:—*For the President of the Council absent; the Minister of War, Prince of Satriano.* From this fact an idea may be gained of the weakness and want of order manifested in the Neapolitan Government, and the discord which reigns between the members of the ministry. Public affairs have no life, but are wrapped in profound mystery and thick darkness—no doubt, in part, the effect of the want of precision with which they are conducted.

Francis II. issues proclamations and amnesties, addressed to his own subjects, which can have no other end in view than to deceive foreign nations, since they are followed by private instructions of a totally contradictory nature sent by the director of police to the intendants of the several districts of the monarchy. Such has recently been

the case with the amnesty granted to the *attendibili*, or persons exiled to some part of the kingdom remote from their homes and families, and to whom the adoption of any profession or pursuit of any calling is rendered impossible. This amnesty was intended ostensibly to improve the condition of these political and, for the most part, innocent victims, but a circular, issued two days after, completely nullified it in every particular.

A striking case has been made public within the last few days of the gross injustice with which individuals may be imprisoned on the smallest pretext arising out of personal ill-will and malice, and which well illustrates the stupid bigotry and ignorance of the Neapolitan *employes*. We allude to the case of Filippo de Vico, one of the clerks employed in the extensive iron-foundry of the English firm of Guppy and Patterson, at Naples. From his superior talent and industry, De Vico enjoyed the confidence of his employers, and was consequently the object of envy and hatred to his fellow-workmen, who, anxious to effect his ruin, met with co-operation in their design from the priest of the parish in which the works are situated, and the celebrated commissary of police, Campana.

We refer our readers to the columns of one of our daily contemporaries for a description of the efforts made by Mr. Guppy, during a week, in order to rescue De Vico from imprisonment, and also for an exemplification of the brutal ignorance in which the Neapolitans are kept, as manifested in the terror, real or assumed, occasioned by poor De Vico's harmless French exercises. Happily for him his case was energetically taken up by an Englishman, or he would very likely have ended his days in prison. It is utterly impossible but that such facts as the foregoing should tell upon the feelings of our Government and representatives in the approaching Congress, and bias public opinion in England, more strongly than might otherwise have been the case, in favour of supporting those States which are anxious to free themselves from the cruelty and tyranny apparently inherent in the soil of Italy proper, and only to be escaped by union with that northern portion of the Peninsula so long looked upon as a foreign land, but now regarded as the one spot of safety and independence.

Original Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

FLORENCE.
THINGS go on very quietly with us here. The English shopkeepers complain that trade is dull. The hotels are empty, or at best half full, and solitary travellers feel uncomfortable at the reflection that the whole expenses of these vast gloomy hosteleries have to be provided for in some way or other, and that they themselves form the only ostensible sources of revenue, not to speak of profit. The carriage drivers and the flower girls of the "Cascine," too, look anxiously for the return of the strangers on whom they live. These classes, however, who form the great party of order we hear so much about, seem to be the only discontented people. The town itself looks wonderfully prosperous. I hardly think I ever was in a place which presented so many outward signs of good government. There are no police about the streets, and yet everything is orderly and quiet. The town is but ill lighted at the best of times, and in all but the side streets the lamps are put out by eleven o'clock. The streets, too, like those of all southern towns, are very narrow, and the houses very high, with dark, gloomy doorways, so that anything more desolate and deserted than the streets of Florence late at night can hardly be conceived. Yet, having often returned to my lodgings at a late hour, I have never on any occasion met with the slightest annoyance. Drunken men seem unknown in this part of the world, with rare exceptions. The surrounding suburbs are cultivated like gardens, and dotted with villas on every side. As one walks on an afternoon out of the city, on any of the hill-side roads, as I am fond of doing, one meets whole strings of mules and carts, and light peasant cars, returning homewards from the town. Some one or other once said that all Italy might be described in the lines of the hymn—

"Where every prospect pleases,
And man alone is vile."

Well, for my part I say that, pleasant as the

Florentine prospect is, man is the most pleasing part of it. I like a country where the poor look prosperous and the people look happy, and such a country is Tuscany at the present time. There must be good, too, about a people who have such a native talent for cooking. I have long looked on the French *cuisine* as a delusion and a snare. Italy is the only place I know where people not only know how to dine, but have victuals worth dining on. I contend that high moral qualities are required to produce a dinner which is at once clean, wholesome, and savoury; and I can truly say that Florentine cookery possesses these three attributes to an extent I have never seen surpassed, or even equalled. It is a cruel fate that the Tuscans should not have had a king like Beranger's famous "Roi d'Yvetot," of whom the poet sings, that although

"Fort peu connu dans l'histoire,
Il buvait sec, et mangeait gros,
Et recut bien sans gloire."

The Grand Dukes of the Lorraine dynasty must have been a very ill-conditioned and cantankerous race not to succeed in ruling, with mutual content, so amiable and orderly a population. Their universal unpopularity is enough to condemn their conduct without appeal.

If I believed that Tuscany would be left alone, I should have no fear about the future of Florence. The present Provisional Government appears to be an excellent one for all ordinary purposes, and, for all I can see and learn, might supply the place of established rulers for an indefinite period. Unfortunately, I have little hope of Tuscany being left to itself, and I see no preparation made for the inevitable struggle. The whole theory of constitutional government is carried out here with eminent success, but somehow the stern, rough reality seems wanting. We have a Dictator who has all the virtues of Washington, except his vigour. We have an Assembly, which copies with wonderful accuracy the forms of Parliamentary debates, which scrutinises elections, and moves notices of adjournment with eminent success, but somehow votes everything with unanimity, and never discusses anything. We have a free press and a cheap press, which contains most excellent essays on political liberty, but takes no trouble to report news or to spread intelligence. We have patriotic theatricals, patriotic melodies, and patriotic demonstrations, but we have not armies manning, or supplies collecting, or fortifications making, to oppose by force any interference with our liberties.

It seems to me that sufficient importance has not been attached to the refusal of the proffered Regency by the "Prince de Carignan." From different motives, both the French and the Italian journals have sought to conceal the real bearing of the event. I own that, in my opinion, this refusal is the death-blow to the hopes of Central Italy. It is the first solemn recognition of the fact, that the destinies of the Duchies are to be decided at Paris, and not in Italy. The proposal to elect a Regent was in itself a confession of weakness. The fact was thereby made patent, that the incorporation of the Duchies with Sardinia, which had been solemnly enacted, could not be carried out. The only real gain, in electing "Prince de Carignan" Regent, consisted in the circumstance that his relationship and connexion with the King of Sardinia involved the honour of that monarch, by implication, in the independence of the Duchies. By orders of the French Government, Victor Emmanuel was obliged to refuse to implicate himself further, even by proxy, in the affairs of Central Italy. The most that can be said in favour of Buoncompagni's election as Regent is, that the cousin of "Victor Emmanuel" thought that this appointment would give satisfaction to the Sardinian Government. The new Regent is, we believe, a man of high character and ability, but neither his name, his reputation, or his position confer strength on the Italian cause.

If any event in the world could have aroused the Tuscans to a sense of their position—could have shown them that they must henceforth look to themselves alone—one would think that the involuntary refusal of the proffered Regency, on the part of the House of Savoy, would have done so. As yet I can see no sign of this effect having been produced. The Italian journals utterly ignore the importance of the check their cause has received. They profess to consider Buoncompagni quite as good a choice as the Prince de Carignan;

lay immense stress on a rumour that the Prince only deferred instead of refusing his acceptance; and explain away the interference of the French Government on every hypothesis, except on the simple and obvious one, that the Emperor Napoleon neither wishes nor intends that Italy should be free, or united, or powerful. I suppose that we shall have a series of *fêtes* shortly, to celebrate the inauguration of the Regency. Ere you receive this the National Guard are to have new colours presented to them, and to swear fealty to the constitution.

26th Nov.

I HAVE read, somewhere or other—I forget where—an old fantastic German story of some Faust-like sage, who sought to penetrate too closely into the secrets of the universe—to know, as Carlyle has it, "the very why of the why itself"—and who, for his sinful curiosity, was converted into the hands of a clock. Hour after hour, day after day, his punishment went on, unceasing and unchanging. Endued with the faculty of observation he was conscious that he turned, and that by his turning he marked the passing minute; but why he turned, what made him turn, or by what laws he turned, were all mysteries to which he had neither clue nor guest. Now it seems to me that Italy is much in the position of the chronometrical philosopher. The clock face is at Turin and Florence. The hands vibrate, and move, and stop, with the most alarming eccentricity, but the works are at Paris, and the hands know not how or why they move. They are only conscious—painfully conscious—of the fact that their motion is erratic. The truth is, the public here knows nothing but the *fait accompli*, and I much doubt if the rulers know much more. We know that the Prince de Carignan has declined the proffered Regency, that Garibaldi has retired into private life, that Buoncompagni first accepted, then half resigned, and finally has half accepted, the post delegated to him as our ruler by Prince de Carignan; but what is the real reason of these vicissitudes in our fate we are left to speculate upon helplessly and hopelessly.

Meanwhile, this much I can state from my own observation, that none of these events produced any outward manifestation of indignation or excitement. I know a man who went up in a balloon at a great cost and risk, and who, when he came down, was not able to produce any result of his expedition, except that he had observed a very peculiar chimney-pot. I am afraid that I might almost say, that I had lived for weeks among a nation in the throes of revolution, and had never observed any sign of a popular demonstration, except the other night, when I met four men singing an Italian song about "*Libertà*" in the streets, and they expected to be paid for it. The plain English is, that both Government and people have deliberately adopted, whether rightly or wrongly, the policy of waiting upon Providence; and, therefore, till Providence, in the person of France, chooses to interfere, there is nothing for it but waiting. For very decency's sake, however, a revolutionary Government must do, or seem to do, something; so every day almost we have some lengthy and unobjectionable decree published, with the now unmeaning heading, "Regnando Vittorio Emanuele." One day we have a decree for a railroad to Grosseto, in order to improve the cultivation of the Maremma marshes; the next, there appears an edict instituting public classes in order to give gratuitous instruction to the poor in the use of the decimal system, which it is proposed to introduce into Tuscany; and so on, day after day.

On Sunday, we had a review of the National Guard, in the Cascine gardens. There were some 1,500 men, fine able-bodied fellows, though not very military in appearance. It was a bright day, even for Florence, and the gay tricolour flags, which hung from every window, gave a festive air to the streets, which are wont to be somewhat gloomy. The whole city seemed to stream out along the Lungo l'Arno towards the gardens, whether out of curiosity or patriotism is difficult to learn. There was a long row of carriages, with a good sprinkling of aristocratic ones, conspicuous amongst whom is an eccentric American, who drives a team of eight and sometimes twelve horses in an English mail-coach, and as may easily be supposed, bears a striking resemblance to the late Mr. Batty, except that he is far from exhibiting the same ease or composure in his ele-

vated position. There was a considerable crowd of pedestrians, with a large proportion of women and children; altogether, I suppose, there may have been 5,000 persons present in all. The crowd was quiet and good-natured—as Italian crowds generally are. About the ceremony itself there was nothing peculiarly impressive. The National Guard was drawn up in a hollow square in front of the Cascine Villa Palace, where there was a high altar raised, and a number of stalls for the members of the Government and their friends. The walls were covered with flags, about which the only fact I noticed was, that the French tricolour was, as Lord John Russell would say, conspicuous rather by its absence than its presence. There was a short mass, which few could see and nobody listened to. Then there was an address to the commanding officers of the four battalions of guards by the President, Ricasoli, which was inaudible, except to the immediate bystanders. After this address these officers brought the new colours round to their battalions, and called upon them to swear to the Constitution, on which the men lifted up their right arms and shouted "Juro." There was a moderate cheer from the crowd at this moment, who then dispersed. Baron Ricasoli now mounted his horse and riding along was saluted by very hearty *vivas* as he passed. The National Guard marched into the meadow by the side of the Cascine and performed some military evolutions, with very indifferent success, in the presence of the Baron and his staff, and then everybody went home to dinner. The Baron Ricasoli is a tall, fair man, very thin, and sickly in his look, with blue spectacles, and a good deal of fluffy straggling hair on his face, which does not improve his personal appearance.

On the following evening there was a great State ball at the grand ducal palace of the Poggio Imperiale, outside the walls. The ball itself was much like other balls. There was one circumstance, however, connected with it which struck me curiously. Omnibuses were advertised to run from eight to ten to take guests to the palace for the moderate sum of two pauls, or tenpence, there and back; and, so, sure enough, at the appointed hour, the streets of Florence were promanaded by little, dirty, one-horse omnibuses, plying for passengers to the ball; and, as soon as their seats were full, they used to rattle off merrily, with their full-dressed fares smoking as they went. When is the reign of good sense likely to be firmly established enough in my native land for royal guests to be able to drive up, without shame, to an evening party at Buckingham Palace in a sixpenny bus?

This week has been a disastrous one in the newspaper world of Florence. The *Secolo*, unworthy of its name, has come to a premature end by absolute inanition, after about six months' existence. The unfortunate subscribers were comforted by an announcement in the *Risorgimento* that the good-will and stock in trade of the defunct *Secolo* had been transferred to them, and that its subscribers would receive a copy of the *Risorgimento* gratis for a whole week, which, as the *Risorgimento* was four times as large as the *Secolo*, would compensate for their pecuniary loss. The next day, however, there was a second notice that the editor of the *Risorgimento*, having departed on a secret and important mission, only one page of the paper would be published for the present; and now the *Risorgimento* has disappeared finally from its wonted haunts, and its place is known no more. *Requiescat in pace.*

GERMANY.

HANOVER, Nov. 30th, 1859.

THERE is very little to report this week that would prove in any degree interesting to the outer world. The King of Prussia, if his health continues as satisfactory as at present, goes to the Isle of Wight for the winter. Should the King really take up his abode there, the Isle, which already stands in high repute here for its salubrity, will become the habitual summer resort of the higher classes of Germany. Heligoland and Nordernei, hitherto the fashion, will be left to the shopkeepers of Hamburg and Bremen. The Austrian as well as the French Ambassador has protested against the further representation of the farce "César Beck," and the piece has, in consequence, been strictly prohibited.

The official report of the transactions in the

Federal Diet, at Frankfort, shows very little business. It announces merely that at the meeting of the 17th and 24th inst., only current affairs and petitions were disposed of. Among these was one from the Hessian Lower House of Assembly, praying the restoration of the Constitution of 1831; and another (declaration, as it is termed) from the Elector of Hesse, requesting the Diet not to be influenced by the prayer of the petition of the House of Assembly, but at the same time expressing his readiness to acquiesce in any resolution of the Diet, having for its object the restoration of the Constitution of 1831; provided always that everything therein contrary to the Federal laws be, as recommended by Prussia, struck out; and reminding the Diet that the alterations made in that Constitution, in the years 1848 and 1849, were declared to be at variance with the fundamental laws of the Confederation. These laws, as everybody is aware, the people of Germany had no voice in making. The petition of the House of Assembly, on the other hand, prays for the restoration of the Constitution of 1831 intact, with the alterations made in 1848 and 1849, submitting the whole, however, to a revision by the Diet in conjunction with a Hessian Parliament, chosen under the electoral laws of 1831. It is the universal conviction that the petition expresses the ardent desires of the entire Hessian people; but though these desires are as moderate as they are ardent, very few anticipate their being attended to by the Diet. The whole affair is considered to be a piggle. Nobody is deceived by it, except, perhaps, the princes and the diplomatists themselves.

An endeavour is being made to compose a congress, to sit at Würzburg, the object of which is the settlement of all questions pending between princes and people of Germany, it being absolutely necessary, they believe, to set their houses in order, preparatory to the convulsion which threatens to shake all Europe to its base, and ruin for ever all houses divided against themselves. The subjects proposed first to be taken into consideration are the laws of settlement, or rights of domicile—federal courts of justice—the revision of the federal military laws—the Hessian and Holstein questions—the regulating of the national movement, that is the Unity agitation, and the equalisation of weights and measures. The author of this plan is Mr. Von Beust, the Saxonian minister. This conference appears to be one of those pretended efforts made from time to time by some prince or the other to instil into the people the belief that he is as patriotically anxious for unity and freedom as the people themselves, but that a fatal combination of circumstances, over which the prince has no control, thwarts all his exertions. At present we have two liberal and patriotic princes in the field—the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The liberal cloak sits, by no means, gracefully nor comfortably upon the shoulders of the Regent—it is much too new and stiff for him. The Duke has worn his cloak long and well, with the full concurrence, and to the high enjoyment, doubtless, of all his fellow princes. It matters little what the cut of so small a potentate may be, while it, at the same time, gratifies the people. Hanover, Brunswick, Baden, Oldenburg, Weimar, and Coburg-Gotha have declined to attend the congress, it is said. The Hesse Towns have received no invitation. There is every likelihood that all will attend, notwithstanding their present pouting bashfulness or innocent sulkiness, or, which is more probable, the whole affair will prove moonshine. The Diet of Baden was opened on the 22nd instant. I call these plagiarisms, or caricatures of our Parliament, sometimes Diets, sometimes Chambers, sometimes Houses of Assembly, according to their fancied resemblance with something similar that I have seen on the Continent. They term themselves "*Stände*," which, I suppose, is a word coined to translate the French words *etats*. The Grand Duke made his speech from the throne in the most approved constitutional English fashion—spoke about budget, welfare of people, his endeavours to maintain the peace of the world, or something of the sort—very neatly got up, but not worth reporting.

A telegram announces the retirement of the Prussian Minister of War, Von Bonin, and the appointment in his place of General Von Herrmann. Also, that the last number of the German paper, *Herrmann*, which is published in London, has been confiscated. This is free and constitutional Prussia, which the United States Minister lately, at a banquet in Berlin, designated as the *beacon-light*—not beacon merely—not loud-sounding enough—of constitutional freedom and progress on the Continent. The war alarm still rages, and there are signs of a great depreciation in the value of house property. The shipowners of Bremen have advertised a meeting to take place on Friday next for the purpose of advising upon measures for the protection of all private interests at sea in case of war.

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. MACREADY gave a reading from the English Poets, at the Town Hall, Weston-Super-Mare, on Thursday last, for the benefit of the Working Men's Institute and other educational societies. The visit of this gentleman attracted one of the most crowded gatherings ever held in Weston, including members of almost every leading family in the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Macready read the story of *Le Fevre*, from Sterne's "*Tristram Shandy*," Campbell's "*Exile of Erin*" followed with amazing pathos, eliciting unbounded applause. He next read a passage from the Fifth Book of Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," including Eve's Dream and Adam's Morning Hymn. Campbell's "*Lord Ullin's Daughter*" was the next selection. The reading concluded with an act from Shakspeare's "*Henry IV.*"

"George Eliot" complains thus in the *Times*. Mr. Newby, the publisher, in issuing a work under the title of *Adam Bede, Junior*, has not only made use of my title, but has so worded his advertisement as to lead many persons into the belief that I am the author of his so-called "*Sequel*." The extent to which this belief has spread urges me to come forward with a public statement that I have nothing whatever to do with the work in question, or with Mr. Newby. I am not the first writer who has had to suffer from this publisher's method of trading. The readers of Currer Bell's life will remember a very unpleasant illustration of it.

Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son announce a volume of *Essays and Reviews* by Rev. E. Jowett, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford; Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., Vice-Principal, Lampeter College; Rev. F. Temple, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School; Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford; Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D.; C. W. Goodwin, M.A.; Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts.

A few evenings ago, B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., delivered a lecture (the first of a series) to the members of the Athenaeum, at Bury St. Edmunds, upon "*The Age of Dragons in Great Britain*," being an inquiry how far the fables, legends, romances, and traditions about dragons are founded on truth."

Mr. Alfred Tennyson is writing a new poem for "*Macmillan's Magazine*," to be entitled "*Sea Dreams: an Idyll*."

Four shares in the *Globe* evening newspaper were offered for sale this week. The proprietary shares are sixty-two in number, the dividends on which have been £84, but the average for the last three years has been £40 per annum. The auctioneer stated that the last shares sold in that place, about two or three years ago, produced £500 per share, and the proprietors' present pre-emption price is £400 per share. The highest bid was £127 10s. per share, and this offer being under the reserve price fixed by the Court of Chancery, no sale was effected. It was reported in the room, but not officially, that the reserve price was £250 per share.

The opening of the new schools in Paris for the study of the living Eastern languages is announced for Monday next. This foundation, due to the activity of the Convention, was first endowed on the 10th Germinal, in the third year of the Republic, with three professorships for the Arabic, Turkish, and Crimean Tartar languages. Nine chairs have been instituted since that time, and bestowed on the most learned savans of our time. The ancient school founded by Louis Quatorze for the education of interpreters, destined for the divers missions in the Levant, is still in existence, and still furnishes the dragomans for the embassy at Constantinople. The new schools have been erected close to the Bibliothèque Impériale. The course of lectures on Hindostani language and literature is conducted by Monsieur Garein de Tassy, whose translation of all the great Hindostani works has done so much for the study of the language in Europe.

The work of M. Couvlier-Gravier, on "*Shooting Stars*," has been received with the greatest honour in the world of science. The question of the formation, the purpose, and the final destination of the vast quantities of shooting stars, whose existence has hitherto presented the greatest difficulty of explanation to the astronomers of all ages, is here solved by M. Couvlier-Gravier, whose appointment to a most important post at the Observatoire has given universal satisfaction.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the marriage at Munich of Ivan Golovin, the well-known literary refugee, was telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty immediately replied, "My Imperial, paternal blessing. All is forgiven, all forgotten."

The Government of Madras has taken legislative action in the matter of Romanising native words. It has directed all officials to adhere to the following rules:—1st.—When native terms can be suitably represented in official correspondence by English equivalents the English word should be used. 2nd.—When native terms are introduced into official correspondence they should be expressed in English letters, according to the system originally recommended by Sir William Jones, and since adopted, with partial variations, by the Asiatic Society, the Madras Literary Society, and by Professor Wilson in his glossary of Indian official terms. 3rd.—No letters should be introduced into any native word which do not exist in the original, and those which do exist should be expressed strictly in accordance with the scheme. 4th.—The only exception from this rule should be in the case of the names of particular places, which have become stereotyped by long usage in a conventional form, such as Negapatam, Mussilipatam, Vizagapatam, &c. That officials may learn Sir William Jones's system, the Government promise to publish lists of words and a vowel scale, but conclude the order with that remark.

SCHILLER'S LIFE AND WORKS. By Emil Palleske. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols.—Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE Life of Schiller is mainly valuable as illustrating the rise and growth of German drama; and it fortunately happens that this is one of the main points in the new biography of the poet by Emil Palleske. Mr. Thomas Carlyle's Life, with all its merits, was necessarily crude, and showed no sympathy with the stage. It was rather a psychological rhapsody on the inner life of the poet than a critical account of the career of the dramatist. The translations, too, from the plays were harshly, even unrhymically rendered; and did in all respects injustice to the original. Mr. Carlyle was no metrist, and absurdly unskilled in the treatment of blank verse. Regarding the technical structure of a drama he was especially ignorant. The only good quality of the book was an easy, readable style, which, however, he soon afterwards abandoned; and, altogether, it may be qualified as a young scholar's creditable essay on a subject comparatively new, and in which he gave much information to those who were ignorant of German—at that time the larger portion of the British public. For a new Life, and precisely such an one as that before us, there was therefore room. We receive the book with a hearty welcome.

In Germany dramatic art and Protestantism had progressed together. Luther had given his testimony in favour of the stage, and venerable theologians had corroborated the same with their own. Nevertheless prejudice existed against it among German pietists as among English; even Schiller himself, though aiming at the stage, undervalued its professors. He was, nevertheless, forward to defend the institution, advocated its utility to the State, and proved that it tended to ennoble man. Lessing, however, ridiculed the notion of creating a national theatre in Germany, when the Germans were not even a nation. Nevertheless, as our biographer observes, Lessing wrote his "*Nathan*." Schiller met Lessing's objections somewhat in the following manner:—

"If in all our pieces," he says, "one leading idea prevailed, if our poets were to agree among themselves, and cling together in faithful alliance for this purpose, a severe selection guiding their works, and their powers of delineation being only devoted to events connected with the people; in a word, when we at last succeed in establishing a national stage, then we shall be in reality a nation."

To this remark we are bound to add those of Palleske himself:—

"How can any one be so blind as to deny this? Have not Kotzebue and his imitators depraved the national feeling? The evil effects that a theatre can produce on a nation, lead us to conclude that it would be equally capable of producing beneficial ones."

"Thus the stage by means of the Hamburg school destroyed the sway of the French, and Schiller in '*Carlos*' and '*Wallenstein*,' indeed in all his pieces, (which are not merely experimental), had begun to rear the fabric of the great principles (so far as a stage may do so) on which a nation is founded—freedom of thought, individual power, justice, heroic courage, and political liberty and unity. Have France and England, although they are great nations, ever boasted of more than a stage for their capitals, not for the nation at large? and with the solitary exception of Shakspeare, whose principal works, '*Hamlet*,' '*Lear*,' '*Othello*,' '*Romeo* and

Jublet,' have in reality no connexion with the nation, are their artistic productions to be compared with ours? Are their actors more celebrated than our Ekhof, Schröder, Fleck, and Devrient? The stage alone, has not the power to create a nation, but its co-operation cannot be valued too highly, nor its influence in penetrating on every side into the souls of the people. In many momentous points, the German stage offers in its past history, a most admirable example. Even with the talents displayed in the 'Forty Years,' much more might be accomplished, if Schiller's idea were steadily and unremittingly striven after, instead of being wasted in one-sided theories, or on frivolities."

The relation of the stage with the nationality of a people would prove a fruitful subject were the argument to be, as it might be, thoroughly worked. The Mannheim theatrical board saw, however, but a short, a very short way into this relation, and Schiller proposed an Ideal which they were never prepared to realise. In fact, the record of the poet's life is that of a complete struggle with the theatrical powers, and a perpetual conflict with managerial incompetency. Each piece was retarded by doubt and delay, as if the author were yet untried. Nay, he seems to have had less trouble with "The Robbers" than with "Fiesco" or "Don Carlos." Yet, perhaps, Schiller was well situated in regard to the stage, which was then in its infancy, and more plastic than it has been since. In a more advanced period of its development he would have found it almost impossible to have planted the poetic drama on the boards, as is now the case in England.

Drama in Germany had its peculiar development. Shakspeare predominated in the highest minds; but, strange to say, the doubtful plays of our great poet had at least as much influence as his acknowledged performances. "Arden of Feversham" had as much influence as "Romeo," "Coriolanus," "Hamlet," or "Lear." The example of Lillo was most potent. Even as it was, Schiller himself was early smitten with the mania, and, in his "Cabal and Love," showed what he could do in the manner of these apocryphal models. In a word, in Germany, as in all other countries, drama had a tendency to gravitate towards the domestic. In Germany there were also special reasons for the tendency. From the want of a definite jurisdiction, the oppression which the higher classes exercised over the middle ones was only too palpable. The drama, therefore, naturally represented the interests of the middle classes. Lessing and Schiller endeavoured to elevate the relative subjects by artistic treatment. Such was the natural course of the stage under the given circumstances.

At a later period of his career we have to consider Schiller in his relations with Goethe, and particularly in regard to the all-famous "Xenien." The reader will find particulars in Palleske's work. The friendship of the poet, as lovely as that of David and Jonathan, is beautifully painted. This portion of the work will give unalloyed pleasure to the intelligent reader.

The reflections made by the present biographer on "Wallenstein" and on Tieck's suggestion, that Schiller should have written a cyclus of such dramas, describing the guilt of the Emperor, the intrigues of the Jesuits, the unmitigated hatred existing between the Lutherans and the Reformed, and the employment of Wallenstein in services which were criminal, serve to show us still more intensely than ever the marvellous nature of the Shakespearian historical dramas, to which "Richard III." serves as the keystone—"the distorted offspring and scourge of a barbarous race and their bloody deeds." Schiller meditated the subject for seven years.

"Was this a less tender friendship for his hero than he had experienced in former days for Don Carlos when at Bauerbach? Assuredly not; and so surely as Shakspeare cherished his Richard, with no less love in his great heart than the fascinating Romeo, just as surely did Schiller, from the same impulse, incessantly strive to inspire the spectators with his own interest in his hero. He repeatedly analysed the character. A realist like Wallenstein seemed unsuitable for tragedy, but in this character Schiller in truth loved the realist Goethe. He thoroughly scanned Wallenstein's passions. Ambition and revenge are cold and repulsive influences, for they are entirely egotistical. Even jealousy is not so repulsive an egotist as revenge, for it is kindled at the flame of love."

We now dismiss the reader to a book which will

prove in all respects satisfactory, whether as biography or criticism. It is excellently translated by Lady Wallace, and worthily dedicated to the Queen.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With Illustrations by Charles Bennett, and a Preface by the Rev. Charles Kingsley.—Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE illustrations of this work are numerous, consisting, however, not of scenes but of character-heads, which are in most instances admirably significant. For this peculiarity Mr. Kingsley has given his reasons in the preface. Bunyan's men, he tells us, are not merely life-portraits but English portraits—men of the solid, practical, unimpassioned, Midland race. Mysticism was unknown to Bunyan; he is wholly Midland English; and as the character of Midland men has undergone little change since his time, the truest types of his creations are still to be looked for in the country where he wrote. Mr. Bennett has, therefore, chosen the manner of Durer and Holbein rather than of more classical models. The nude is altogether excluded.

But there is another reason for the method of illustration adopted. Landscape painting would have been improper. No pictures of scenery appear to have presented themselves to Bunyan's mind, such as the general illustrator would delight in. Mr. Kingsley detects no "word-painting" in Bunyan's descriptions. Born and bred in the monotonous Midland, he has no natural images beyond the pastures and brooks, the towns and country houses which he saw about him. He is as thoroughly "naturalist" in them as in his characters; but when he requires images of a grander kind he goes to Scripture for them; and his "Delectable Mountains"—"beautiful with woods, vineyards, fruits of all kinds, flowers also"—are merely formed from the common repertory of the Puritans, without individuality of any kind.

Such is Mr. Kingsley's statement of the limitations of the Bunyan mind. We think he has overmuch narrowed them; nevertheless, there can be no doubt that Bunyan dealt with man rather than with nature. Though not a mystical, he was decidedly a subjective writer. Mr. Kingsley is therefore correct in saying that in his Valley of the Shadow of Death, Bunyan "describes, not objectively, for the sake of the grand and terrible, but subjectively for the sake of the man who passes through it, naming merely, and that without an epithet, all its satyrs and hobgoblins, snares, sins, and pitfalls."

In Mr. Kingsley's opinion, "the same insensibility to the beautiful and awful in nature, which is noticeable in the early Christians, the mediæval monks, and perhaps in all persons under strong religious excitement," pertains also to honest John Bunyan, converted from blackguardism to Puritanism. "Where," he adds, "the unseen world is all in all, the visible world is only important in as far as it bears on the soul within." In all this, as we have said, Mr. Kingsley has, in our opinion, taken too contracted a view, and sacrificed much to a favourite theory. Bunyan, certainly, was not a Spenser; nevertheless, he was a poet, and frequently the verses that he scatters up and down his book are musical and sweet. We should be sorry, therefore, that landscape scenery should be altogether ignored in all Bunyan's illustrations; but we admit that a certain conventional severity is proper, and should in any future attempt be observed. We could have wished that Mr. Bennett had allowed himself larger range and scope; but what he has done he has done finely and well.

AGAINST WIND AND TIDE. By Holme Lee, author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," "Kattie Brande," &c. &c.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

IF "Against Wind and Tide" does not become as popular as "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," it will not be that it is a less able work of fiction, but because the writer has been less fortunate in the choice of her subject. There is no such anglic character in this work as Margaret Holt; the characters are far less pleasant personages to read about, and perhaps for this reason are more true to nature. An outline of the book will give the reader a pretty good idea of its merit. It appears that, shortly before the time the history commences, Sir Philip Nugent's yacht was wrecked on the coast of Chinelyn, and some lives were lost, but Sir Philip reached the shore, though much bruised and exhausted. He was taken to the

house of one Simon Hawthorne, under the care of whose only daughter, Mary, he soon recovered, but not until he had fallen in love with his nurse. Simon, proud of the idea of his daughter becoming a titled lady, makes no objection to the marriage, which shortly after takes place, "privately," in the village church, after which they go direct abroad on the honeymoon trip, and no more is heard of them for a time.

Some months after, on a bitter cold winter's night, when old Simon is smoking his evening pipe, he hears a knock at his door, and on opening it his daughter falls fainting with exhaustion at his feet. From her he gleams that Sir Philip had been married before he married her, though the marriage had been dissolved soon after it took place, and while he and his first wife were living abroad. This explanation, however, did not satisfy poor Mary, who, thinking that those whom God hath put together no man should put asunder, leaves him, and tramps all the way back to her father's house. In the course of time she becomes the mother of twin children, the difference in whose natures furnish the writer with the groundwork of her story. Both the boys bore a great likeness to their father. In character they were very different: Cyrus inherited all the "blood" and haughty bearing of his father, while Robert, on the other hand, was the very counterpart of his mother. Cyrus was his mother's favourite, and, indeed, everybody's. Robert, though a boy of good solid worth and sense, is completely thrown in the background whenever they appeared together. Cyrus was what is termed a "high-souled" youth; his soul revolts at the idea of becoming a farmer or varnish maker; he is always talking of what he intends to do and the position he will win, while Robert is perfectly content to follow the calling his mother has in view for him. So Cyrus goes to his father, and Robert to the varnish manufactory. Cyrus receives a good education, and writes poetry; Robert settles down into a steady, hard-working varnish maker. Both, however, have their share of troubles, which brings out most forcibly the contrast in the two characters. Cyrus becomes infatuated with a shallow beauty of fashion, whom his father afterwards wins—not knowing his son loved her. Cyrus on leaving goes to Paris, where he lives a life of debauchery, and runs into debt, from which his father three times sets him free. He then comes to London, and writes infidel poetry, joins some democrats—advocates their cause, till one night, being left to write an article in accordance with the principles of the paper upon which he is engaged, he writes instead one advocating the views of the opposition party. From journalism he turns to lecturing on strikes, and uses his education to incite the poor to destroy their masters' property, for which he is sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This seems the best thing that could have happened to him, for on getting free he resolves to earn his own living and to refuse any aid from either father or brother. For a long time his continued efforts are of no avail, and he sinks into the deepest poverty.

Soon after Robert was installed at the factory he received a visit from Lady Leigh, who wished to adopt him; Robert, however, politely though firmly refused. Lady Leigh, it should be said, had adopted three or four children and got them married off well, and at the time she asked Robert to go and live under her care, she had two girls, one of whom she had settled to her own satisfaction as exactly suitable for the wife of Cyrus, who was then a great favourite with her. In the course of time, when Cyrus is in Paris, she became the wife of Robert, and a good loving little wife she proved, much to the old lady's annoyance. She did not live to enjoy her wedded life long, for inheriting from her mother that fell disease, consumption, she died shortly after her marriage. Her character is the most finished of any in the work, and the early mention that she is consumptive, and that her health is giving way, is beautifully conceived. It is hardly said, yet the reader feels what the author means. Her death was a great blow to poor Robert, but he struggled on manfully, never once thinking that his lot is harder to bear than that of other people. This gives the writer the opportunity of showing—which she does most forcibly—the difference between the

natures of the two brothers. Robert keeps in the right path against wind and tide, while Cyrus always goes with the tide.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the minor characters, but we must not pass over Lady Leigh. This old lady, as we have said, goes about finding orphans, or children, whose parents are in reduced circumstances, and adopts them, not so much out of love for her kind as of good nature, and with a love of bringing them up after her own fashion—"to do as she did when she was a girl." Of two of the young girls she thus brings up, one marries Robert, as we have seen, and the other Cyrus, when he has passed through his retribution. Great care has been bestowed on the portraiture of this old lady and her *protege* Lola, who marries Cyrus.

"Against Wind and Tide" is incomparably the best of Holme Lee's works. The hardness that the reader feels here and there is not, perhaps, so much in the writer's style of putting things, as it is in the nature of the characters she delineates.

ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; OR, SCHOOL-BOY DAYS. By William H. G. Kingston, author of "Peter the Whaler," "Blue Jackets," and "Old Jack."—Sampson Low and Son.

In "Ernest Bracebridge" Mr. Kingston has contrived to give his juvenile readers some account of every game and pastime requisite for a boy who is about entering on his school-day life. The work consists of sixteen chapters, each descriptive of some school game or sport in which every youth is the better for joining. To each chapter there is an illustration descriptive of the games; and the whole is told in a narrative form, in which Ernest Bracebridge and Edward Ellis are the leading characters. Altogether "Ernest Bracebridge" is a very instructive little volume, and parents should, when sending their boys to school, place one in their trunks.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, author of "Jane Eyre," &c. &c. By E. C. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," &c. &c.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By Alice Bell (Anne Brontë).—Smith, Elder and Co.

THESE two works are the new volumes of Messrs. Smith, Elder's half-a-crown series of standard works. With the exception of the poems all the works of the three Brontë sisters are now published in this series. Mrs. Gaskell's life of her friend has already been spoken of twice in these columns, and we need only chronicle the appearance of this admirable cheap edition. "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," by the youngest of the three talented sisters, though the longest and most able work, except Charlotte's, is less known to the reading world. It is a capital story and only requires to be known to become very popular, which it doubtless will in its present cheap form. We recommend all our readers to get this edition at once, assuring them that they will find it a fitting companion to "Shirley" and "Villette."

EVELYN MARSTON. By the Author of "Emella Wyndham," &c. &c.—Thomas Hodgson.

"EVELYN MARSTON" is the new volume of Mr. Hodgson's series of novels for December. Though not so good as many of Mrs. Marsh's novels, it is very readable, and just suitable for railway reading.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD.—"The Luck of Ladysmede" and the paper on "Fleets and Navies" are continued. Among the more novel subjects we remark a spirited description of the fight on the Peiho; and a pleasant account is given of a new French book, M. Renan's *Essais de Morale et de Critique*. There is also a reasonable and readable political paper on Napoleon and the French empire—significant, perhaps, of an improvement in the views of Elbony on such subjects. The art essays are also good.

FRASER.—The number for December is enriched with a paper by Leigh Hunt, in which Chaucer, Spenser, and other English poets, are vindicated from the aspersions of Cardinal Wiseman. The entire essay is excellent—"a world of one entire and perfect chrysolite." "Holinby House" is continued. There is also a good paper by Mr. J. Montgomery Stuart, on "England's Literary Debt to Italy," in which we are called away from our German studies to reconsider the claims of the Italian poets. The number, indeed, altogether is highly meritorious, particularly an article, entitled "Long Vacation Readings," which is full of experience and suggestion.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. David Masson shows in this number a keener perception of his editorial duties than in the first. The articles are really interesting, the subjects well selected, and the style of the writing eloquent and judicious. He seems inclined to run a tilt with other periodicals, and advocates Tennyson against certain strictures in the *Quarterly Review*, and defends Mr. Kingsley from the remarks of the *Saturday Review*. Truth to say, the reviewers do sometimes want reviewing; but if permitted, where is the process to stop?

ELECTIC.—Baumgarten's "History of Jesus" forms the subject of the leading article; and there is also a paper on Islamism. These are important topics, and they are treated in a thoughtful spirit. Mary Howitt's "Sun Pictures" are still continued. Some speculations on Goldsmith, in connexion with his country, are highly interesting. The gay is judiciously mingled with the grave in this religious serial.

UNIVERSAL REVIEW.—Another article on Sermons and Sermon-making is to be found in the present number. This new topic of interest cannot fail to strike the meditative with some surprise. But the fact is, that Reason is at last entering the pulpit, and such papers are its commemorations. The subject of "Representative Institutions in France" is fully discussed. One topic is especially of an original cast—"German Rogues and Vagabonds," in which much use is made of Dr. Ave Lallemand's entertaining work.

ART JOURNAL.—Sir D. Wilkie's picture of "The Guerilla Council of War," "Greuze's Childhood," and Foley's "Tomb Revisited," are engraved for the present number, which contains some excellent articles. Rome and her works of art continue the subject of some very good illustrations, among which we have St. Peter's and the Pantheon.

LE FOLLET provides the usual number of coloured and other engravings, and amount of literary matter, which is light and agreeable.

TITAN rejoices this month in "Horatian Gossip," and is more than usual classical. There is also an amusing paper, entitled "My Christmas at Cradwell Farm," with other varieties and extracts from new books.

ONCE A WEEK (Part V.) maintains its high reputation.

GALLERY OF NATURE (Part XIV.) continues to merit the patronage which it has so deservedly gained.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, November, 1859.—This American serial abounds in amusing and instructive matter.

PLAIN OR RINGLETS (Part V.) will amuse sporting readers.

WELCOME GUEST (Part II.).—Mr. Robert Brough shows here as an able editor, and has provided for the delectation and the edification of his readers in a manner highly satisfactory. The illustrations are profuse in number.

ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (Part XI.) carries us to the word "Dyeing," and contains a variety of articles of great value. One on Dramatic Literature does credit to Mr. C. Knight's judgment. There is also an excellent paper on Dreams.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—This number is no improvement on the last; and some of the illustrations are very inferior in taste and execution.

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND (No. XLVI.).—Mr. Charles Knight continues this excellent work in an admirable spirit. The present number takes us down to the year 1775. The portraits and illustrations are exceedingly well executed.

When the Snow Falls. By W. Moy Thomas. 2 vols. —Sampson Low, Son and Co.

THE tales contained in this volume have been, with one exception, collected and reprinted from "Household Words." But the writer has wisely determined on revising the original matter, and therefore, for the most part, these brief romances re-appear in an improved form. They are just such tales as one would like to hear, or to read, "when the snow is on the ground, or falling." All else of the world is then shut out by Winter's hand, and by him also the interest of life concentrated within doors. But even then the mind will wander, and bring from the far places of the memory the pictures of the absent or the past. The season has already arrived, and the incident happened, which makes these stories desirable aids for the cheerful passing of time, and the amusements of the evening hour. Not all of these collected papers, however, are tales; they are essays of a sort, like that which leads off the series on "Running Away." But they have the liveliness of a story, and the eccentricity of a legend—illustrated, too, with incidents of action, and "accidents by flood and field." Mr. Thomas is more descriptive than reflective, and a shrewd observer of men and

manners. Nevertheless, he is frequently very pathetic. There are passages, for instance, in "The Cross of Diamonds," and in "The Parish Clerk," that bring the tear into the eye, though the latter has a vein of satire and irony. But he can also deal with the terrible; witness his "Famine Aboard." Mr. Thomas's style, too, is easy and natural; straightforward, without false sentimentality, and not burdened with epithets. The moral feeling is decided, and his readers will rise from his volumes intellectually strengthened and confirmed in virtuous motives. We feel assured that his work will become popular in its present form, as it has been in its original.

A Fallen Faith. By Edgar Sheppard, M.D.—Piper Stephenson, and Spence.

THIS is a sensible book, giving "a historical, religious, and socio-political sketch of the Society of Friends." Nevertheless, its result is most unphilosophical. What if Fox and Mahomet were enthusiasts? They have not been the only enthusiasts. If enthusiasm could be extirpated, would the world be better for it? Enthusiasm is of many forms. It is not simply religious; it is also artistic, poetic, philanthropic. In all, it is a consuming fever; implies a life of martyrdom, and a brief though a bright, career. Shall we appeal to the enthusiast's selfishness, and counsel him not to sacrifice himself for his mission, but to let the latter take care of itself. But the poet lives for his poem, and the pietist for his creed. While the philosopher is speculating, the fanatic is regenerating the world. He does his work, and ascends to Heaven in a chariot of fire. But, then, the test? Quakerism is a "fallen faith." What then? Every dispensation has its date and term. The question is, has it had its work to do, and has it done it? If this be so, then it is justified—justified in itself and by history. Nevertheless, the physiological and psychological results are, doubtless, what Dr. Sheppard says they are; and if the dispensation of Quakerism is evidently drawing to its close, as is probable, then are these points deserving investigation by the surviving members of the sect. To their notice, accordingly, we commend the book, offensive as it may be in some particulars.

Magdalene. A Poem.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

THESE are very respectable verses, and relate to the career and destiny of the poor Traviata. The profits of the work are intended for the Asylum. The author writes with *verve* and feeling, also with truth. The last presses heavily on the mind, and we close the little book, if not in a better yet a sadder mood. The only remedy for the great social evil lies in a proper provision for the employment of female diligence.

Elements of Perspective. By John Ruskin, Esq.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS book, provided by Mr. Ruskin for the use of schools, bears its recommendation on the title page. The rules are arranged in a short mathematical form, which it is hoped will be intelligible to students reasonably advanced in general knowledge. Mr. Ruskin has also supplied some extra suggestions for the more thoughtful, to whom the entire work will be especially useful.

A School and College History of England. By J. C. Curtis, B.A.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS is one of the best works of the kind that have come under our notice. Mr. Curtis has collated the best authorities, and arranged his matter in the best manner. He has thus economised space, without abridging his information, which is everywhere copious. He has also gained much by conciseness of style. We can most conscientiously recommend this work.

A New Latin Grammar. By M. D. Kavanagh.—Charles Dolman.

THE compiler has arrived at perfect accuracy in the details of this grammar, and conciseness in his definitions. Some novelty in the forming of tenses has been introduced, and an improved method adopted. The part on Syntax adopts Zumpt and Arnold as its bases, not omitting other authorities, where available. Mr. Kavanagh has evidently done his work carefully.

The Girl's Own Toy Maker, and Book of Recreation. By E. Landells, and his Daughter, Alice Landells.—Griffith and Farran.

THE title page of this book, which is illustrated with more than two hundred engravings, sufficiently explains its aim and objects, and, in part, its contents. Teaching by toys is well enough understood, and proved to be highly beneficial; but to employ children in making their own toys was an ingenious and admirable idea, and the writer of the present work had already tested its value in a work for boys. The present is well calculated to support his reputation, and to be of the greatest utility.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," with Illustrations. By Charles Bennett. Longman, Green, and Co.
 "Schiller's Life and Works." By Emil Palleskie. 2 vols. Longman, Green, and Co.
 "Contributions to Mental Philosophy." Edited by J. J. Morell, A.M. Longman, Green, and Co.
 "The Way of the World." By Alison Read. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
 "Life in Spain, Past and Present." 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "Against Wind and Tide." By Holme Lee. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall." By Acton Bell. New Edit. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "The Life of Charlotte Brontë." Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "District Duties during the Revolt in the North-West Provinces of India in 1857." Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "Heathen and Holy Lands." By Capt. J. P. Briggs. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "The Elements of Perspective." Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "Australian Facts and Prospects." Smith, Elder, and Co.
 "When the Snow Falls." By W. Moy Thomas. 2 vols. Sampson Low, and Co.
 "At Home and Abroad." Sampson Low and Co.
 "Ernest Bracebridge, or School-Boy Days." Sampson Low and Co.
 "Beulah." By Augusta J. Evans. Sampson Low and Co.
 "Recreations of a Country Parson." J. W. Parker.
 "Narragansett, or the Plantations, a Story of 177—." 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.
 "Out, and About: a Boy's Adventures." By Hain Friswell. Groombridge and Sons.
 "A Fallen Faith." By Edgar Sheppard, M.D. Piper, Stephenson, and Co.
 "The Habits of Good Society." Hogg and Son.
 "Stories of Inventors, and Discourses on Science and the Useful Arts." By John Timbs, F.S.A. Kent and Co.
 "Travels in Morocco." By James Richardson. 2 vols. C. J. Skeet.
 "Emmanuel." Judd and Glass.
 "The Girl's own Toy-maker." By Miss E. Landells. Griffith and Farran.
 "Views of Labour and Gold." John Russell Smith.
 "Weather Almanack, 1860." Simpkin and Marshall.
 "Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack, 1860." W. Kent and Co.

SERIALS.

- "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine." No. 530. W. Blackwood and Sons.
 "Fraser's Magazine." No. 360. J. W. Parker.
 "Dublin University Magazine." No. 324. Hurst and Blackett.
 "Titan." No. 177. James Hogg and Sons.
 "The National Magazine." Part 33. Kent and Co.
 "Macmillan's Magazine." No. 2. Macmillan, Cambridge.
 "The Gallery of Nature." Part 14. W. and R. Chambers.
 "The Universal Review." No. 10. Allen and Co.
 "Le Follet." No. 159. Simpkin and Marshall.
 "Lectures on the Rifle, a Pamphlet."
 "The Welcome Guest." Part 2. Houlston and Wright.
 "The Historical Magazine." No. 2, Vol. 3. Trubner and Co.
 "The Art Journal." No. 60. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
 "Knight's History of England." Part 40.
 "One of Them." No. 1. Chapman and Hall.
 "Recreative Science." No. 5. Groombridge and Sons.
 "The Englishwoman's Journal." No. 22. Piper, Stephenson, and Co.
 "Blackwood's Scribbling Diary for 1860." Blackwood.
 "Swedenborg, a Pamphlet." Pitman.
 "Plain or Ringlets." Part 5.—"Once a Week." Part 5.—"The English Cyclopædia." Part 11.—Bradbury and Evans.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.—Referring to an article in the *Univers*, M. Prevost Paradol says, in the *Journal des Debats*, "Why does the *Univers* wish to invade England, and propose to us to take possession of London? It is to place England in the rank of a third-rate power, and to liberate her colonies. 'Liberate' is an ingenious expression when speaking of countries the freest that there are in the world. The *Univers* cites, for example, Canada, which it burns to render independent. If Canada, which has her own government and administration, which chooses her ministers and displaces them as she pleases by means of her chambers, is not free, we know not what more ample liberty the *Univers* can give her. To set free Australia, which is as free as the mother country, and which has already several times modified her constitution, does not seem at all more easy; and it is not England's least advantage or least honour to have given to her colonies an independence so complete and so secure that they have more to fear than to hope for a change which should separate them from the mother country, and that setting them free is not to be spoken of without absurdity."

COMMERCIAL.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.—SANDED COTTON.

WE are informed from Paris that the trade of that city, which has by far the largest trading population of any city of France, has of late improved. The price of the public funds, of all stocks and shares, has advanced, which in France, where so much depends on the Government, has a great influence over the public mind and encourages adventure. A fall there in price of public securities, much more than here, where it is often contingent on an active demand for money for commercial purposes, throws a gloom over all business. At present, too, the rise betokens an improvement in the foreign relations of France; it confirms the hope that peace will be consolidated and preserved, and justifies the statement that trade has improved and is likely to improve.

Our commercial news from the United States is extremely favourable. There the importation of dry goods had been for some weeks unusually large, and was, in the week ended the 18th ult., of the value of 1,287,931 dols., against 811,754 dols. in the same week of 1858, and 738,355 dols. in 1857. In the whole 10½ months the value of these imports into New York was, in the present year, 101,915,257 dols., against 61,706,218 dols. in 1858, and 87,528,396 in 1857. Dry goods embrace the chief articles of European manufactures imported. Accordingly, we find that the value of our cottons exported in October to the United States was £254,014, against £175,894 in 1858. In the ten months the value of our cottons exported to the States was £3,007,796 in the present year, and £1,825,189 in 1858. These figures show a complete revival and extension of this trade beyond the great speculative year of 1857.

We learn, however, on good authority, both American and English, that this trade is now very different from what it was in 1857. Then, as our readers may recollect, several English and Scotch houses made numerous consignments to New York on speculation, and even advanced money to pay for them. Now, however, we are told from Manchester, and other manufacturing places, that the manufacturers have more orders than they can execute. They work only to order. At the same time we are told from New York that all these goods are imported by American houses, and that English manufacturers have ceased to ship on speculation. All those imports are the results of orders from American houses. A similar change has taken place with respect to purchasing cotton. Within a twelvemonth, said a speaker at the late meeting of shipowners, a new trade has entirely grown up between Manchester and New Orleans. The English manufacturer does not wait till the cotton is imported to buy it; he sends orders to New Orleans and other places to buy it there for him. This business is now done to a considerable extent. These circumstances show that the trade with the United States at present is in a perfectly sound condition, while we all know that the great trade of 1857 was very speculative and unsound. In reality, the extension then, &c., in a great measure, justified by the extension now; but then a too great eagerness to get hold of the increasing trade induced unwise speculation and ultimately led to a convulsion.

An-unfavourable instance of this new trade is mentioned in the American papers, of which our readers may perhaps have heard somewhat before. Since the planters have by these purchases been sure of at once getting rid of their cotton, they appear to have taken to the dishonest practice of adulterating it. As it is packed in the bags, a negro with a shovel scatters white sand through it, just as the grocers are said to sand sugar. Some time in May last a Mr. Howard, of Manchester, purchased, by means of an agent in Mobile—a Mr. J. J. V. Wanroy, and, through a cotton broker of the name of Johnson, of that place—190 bales of cotton. This cotton, without being removed from the bags, was conveyed to the mill of the purchaser, and there, on being unpacked for use, was found to contain 1,900 lbs. of sand. Through the agent, the broker, and the merchants in Mobile, of whom he bought the cotton—Messrs. Harrison and Bostwick—the bales were traced back to

J. H. Murphy and Co., of Montgomery, and a claim made on them for £55 8s. 4d., the difference in value between 1,900 lbs. of cotton and 1,900 lbs. of worthless sand. These gentlemen have refused to comply with the demand, and we presume the courts of the United States will be appealed to by Messrs. Wanroy and Johnson, to make the falsifiers of the cotton refund the money of which they have defrauded Mr. Howard. It would be a national reproach to the States were the gentlemen who sell cotton sanded at the rate of 3 per cent. enabled to snap their fingers at their English customers as the only reply they deign to give to a demand for restitution.

We must add that this improved mode of transacting business, by the buyers there sending orders, and the buyers here purchasing there at first hand, may help to account for the larger proportionate transmissions of bullion from the United States hither this year—£8,613,401—than the last year—£4,389,794. The Americans generally are honestly paying their debts, and they will not be patient under a disgrace brought on them by fraudulent planters.

THE SHIPOWNERS.

The meeting where the statement above alluded to was made by a Mr. Beazeley, of Liverpool, was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday; and there is one part of his statement which needs explanation. He was asked, he said, to take a part in such a purchase of cotton as that above mentioned; but he would not, because the cotton was to be shipped on board American vessels. His own ships were not to be employed. He made this statement as he made several others, with a view of throwing odium on the repeal of the Navigation Laws. But that repeal made no important change in this branch of trade, which was in the hands of the Americans long before the Navigation Laws were repealed. For a considerable time their ships almost exclusively imported American cotton into England. Nor have those ships any advantage in French ports over English ships. The cotton was not imported in them therefore, because it might be sent to Havre if the market were better there on its arrival than at Liverpool, but simply because they brought it on the best terms for the buyer. If on his cotton arriving at Queenstown, he could gain a 4d. or 5d. per lb. by sending it to Havre instead of bringing it to Liverpool, he would not for one moment trouble himself about the loss of freight the Liverpool shipowner might incur, were it, instead of going direct to Havre first, brought to Liverpool, and afterwards sent thither by English vessels. Clearly, the English merchant uses the American ship as best for his purpose, but she is the best is the consequence of the different circumstances of the two countries in respect to this trade, and not in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which this disingenuous reasoner wished his passion-deluded hearers and the public to believe.

Of the meeting, we shall only further say that it was a meeting of ship-owners, and not of the other classes connected with shipping. Their vessels being pretty fully employed, merchant-captains, and seamen are well off. Since 1849 the number of men employed on board merchant-ships, exclusive of master, has increased, according to the official returns, from 152,611 to 177,832, in 1858, or by 25,221 persons, or 2,522 persons per annum. At the late Sunderland meeting, Mr. Alderman Wilson said the merchant navy had increased in this interval by 50,000, and, probably, if all kinds of stokers, stewards, and engineers are included, his statement is not an exaggeration. At least the number of men employed in the merchant service has increased as much per cent. as the men employed in any trade of the country. Though the shipowners are in distress the seamen are well off. They get 50s. a month wages. Should the shipowner's property be greatly mortgaged, we should find in the fact that it has fallen in value from £12 to £7 per ton—a complete explanation of his difficulties. He must keep his ships running at whatever sacrifice. Hence he may be losing, or not gaining a sufficient sum to pay the interest of his incumbrances, while the seamen, and all other persons dependent on shipping and navigating ships, are in a flourishing condition. These hints and facts will prevent the public from confounding the complaining shipowners with the shipping interest. They are no more the latter, than the incumbered landlords of Ireland were

the agricultural interest of that part of the empire.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The money market is extremely quiet. There is the customary demand for money, and a fair supply; but no special activity, and no alteration in the terms.

It is noticed that the application to Parliament for railway bills are unusually numerous, and many new companies are making their appearance. By their instrumentality the demand for money may increase. There is now plenty of room for new undertakings; but to succeed, they must be wisely planned and conducted.

The value of public securities, shares, &c., has increased within the week, both at home and abroad, consequent on the renewed expectations that there will be no quarrel betwixt France and England; and that the affairs of the disputing Governments and peoples of the Continent will be, if not settled, tidied quietly over for the present by the announced Congress. Realisation of speculative, or gambling purchases may have sent back the prices on one day, but the rise has been, on the whole, and putting them out of view, steady and continual.

Consols closed at 96½ sellers. They had been a shade better but at the close the market was heavy.

The shares of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, one of the new ones, are at 1½ premium, though the directors do not promise any dividend before the end of two years. There is, however, a want of such speculations, and plausible ones are very likely just now to find favour.

The telegrams from Paris, to-day, brought a further improvement of the French funds, 70f. 60c. Confidence is becoming stronger in Paris. We subjoin the bank returns, which are favourable.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1859:—

Notes issued.....£30,824,755
 Government Debt £11,015,100
 Other Securities... 3,459,900
 Gold Coin & Bullion 16,349,755
 Silver Bullion.....

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....£14,553,000
 Reserves.....3,131,770
 Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....8,679,315
 Other Deposits.....13,364,382
 Seven Day and other Bills.....822,011

£40,550,478

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated December 1, 1859.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.—All our reports from the manufacturing districts are favourable. Everywhere the people continue to be fully employed. Why should it be otherwise? They are generally making clothing, and instruments of great utility, all of which are much wanted, and only political derangements can suspend their useful labours. At present the assurances of confirmed peace keep the demand for our manufactures active. Our own people are thriving, and their demand for manufactures are ever increasing. In Mark-lane to-day the market was dull. In the week the corn markets have generally declined, and the price of wheat has happily gone back to what it was a fortnight ago. Both here and abroad the small rise induced the farmers to send corn to market freely, and we may therefore infer that they have comparatively a good supply on hand, and want money. The present decline does not, however, justify the conclusion that the price will not again rise considerably before the end of the spring, which will, in fact, be the result of complete revival, now taking place, of European trade. Should no such rise take place, it is still better that it should be anticipated, and care to prevent it taken, than that it should come unexpectedly on the people, and occasion a great disorder. At present prices do not pay the importers.

The Mining-lane markets have all been quiet and steady in the week. Tea has been dull, but for all the articles sold in the Lane the consumptive demand continues good. They present no feature for comment.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY is called for the 20th January, and a meeting of the South Australian (Land) Company for the 16th December.

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

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	96½	96½
Ditto Reduced	95	95
Ditto New	95	95
Bank Stock	227	228
India	224	226½
Exchequer Bills	31	29
Canada Government 6 per cent.	114	116
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	113½	112½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.	102	102
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	113	113½
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	107	107
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	101½	102½
Brazilian Bonds, 3 per cent.	69½	69½
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	224	224
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	44	81½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	44	81½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	78½	78½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	78½	78½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	101	101
Caledonian	90½	92
Eastern Counties	55	56½
East Lancashire	101½	105½
Great Northern	64½	66½
Western	96½	99
Lancashire and Yorkshire	65½	67
London and Blackwall	113	113½
London, Brighton, and South Coast	95½	97
London and North-Western	95	96
London and South-Western	105½	107½
Midland	44½	46
North British	134	134
North Staffordshire	35	36
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	77½	81½
South-Eastern	71	73
South Wales	96	97½
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	96	97½
Calcutta and South Eastern	90½	92
Eastern Bengal	100½	102½
East Indian	98	99½
Great Indian Peninsula	89	90½
Madras	108	110
Scinde	54	54½
Buffalo and Lake Huron	38	38
Grand Trunk of Canada	13½	13½
Great Western of Canada	47	47
Antwerp and Rotterdam	44½	44½
Dutch Rhineish	25½	26
Eastern of France	67	71
Great Luxembourg	11	12
Lombardo-Venetian	37½	38½
Northern of France	35½	36
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	55	56
Paris and Orleans	20	21½
Southern of France	21½	23
Western and North-Western of France	21½	23

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

SLATE QUARRIES IN NORTH WALES.—A private company of merchants and gentlemen of high standing have for several years past leased and have been working a slate quarry known as the "Festiniog," situate on the Tyddynbychan Estate—which comprises 260 acres of proved slate rocks—and which in extent thus stands third in importance to the several slate quarries of North Wales. We take from a contemporary a short statement of the value and produce of the most celebrated of the quarries in this district, so that the Festiniog may be correctly estimated. The present lessees, having so far developed the mine as to make it a matter of very easy demonstration that a high rate of profit may be realised by an adequate investment of capital, have formed themselves into a limited liability company, with the object of giving the general public an opportunity of participating with them in the proper development of the quarry. Associated with them as directors, we observe some influential merchants and bankers. The data set forth in the prospectus, as a ground for anticipating a very high rate of profit, consist of various able reports and surveys of first-class men in their profession—as mining engineers and surveyors—whose statements will be found fully detailed in the company's prospectus. The proposed capital is £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each. The deposit asked for is 1s. per share, and 19s. on allotment. The shares are of two classes—A shares, to be ordinary shares, participating in the entire profits of the company after paying the dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum on the amount paid on B shares—thus giving an option to investors of a speculative, or a certain return on their capital. "The high estimate of profits upon investment led us to inquire if the company's advantages were special; and we have (says the *Mining Journal*) possessed ourselves of some valuable statistics, not previously published, which we are assured may be relied on, showing the number of slate quarries now in operation, their relative value and production, and their net annual returns of profit, and find that the aggregate production of slate in the Principality is estimated at from 350,000 to 400,000 tons per annum; and of this one-half at least is produced from the Penrhyn and Llanberis quarries alone.

The returns now given show that slate quarries and their productions have been throughout a long period almost entirely in the hands of a few private individuals, who have reaped large annual profits, and amassed colossal fortunes, and whose prospects are at the present moment brighter than at any former period; from the fact that in addition to the ordinary demand, which has always been in advance of the supply, a new and rapidly increasing demand has sprung up from the application of slate to sanitary and many other new purposes. We cannot, then, pronounce the high estimate of profit by the Festiniog Slate Quarry Company to be special, for great profits are the rule, and not the exception; the company's quarry possesses special natural advantages in dip and position, extremely favourable for economic working, which may secure to them higher relative profits. The scheme presents reasonable and satisfactory data to induce capitalists to invest; it proposes to supply a national necessity for increased supply of slate, and thus offers a permanent means of investment to capitalists."

NEW COMPANY FOR THE SUPPLY OF EAST INDIAN FIBRES FOR OUR HOME MANUFACTURES.—It is gratifying to observe, from last night's *Gazette*, that a company of highly influential gentlemen and merchants, now or lately connected with our East Indian possessions, have formed themselves into a company, and have given notice of their intention to apply for a special Act of Parliament to enable them to hold lands and secure especial trading privileges in India, for the purpose of growing certain fibres, and preparing them for manufacturing purposes by patented processes, the right to which the company have secured by purchase of the inventor, Mr. J. H. Dickson, so long and favourably known to all flax-growers and linen factors. By Mr. Hill Dickson's patented machines, and chemical processes for rendering these fibres available, are amongst the wonderful discoveries of the age, when viewed as the results of the experimental research of a scientific mind directed to achieve a special practical benefit of a highly important nature. The importance of a very large and speedy increase of the raw material for our staple manufactures in wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, is universally admitted, the supply having now for years past fallen short of our manufacturing needs. That India has the means of supplying these growing demands of our manufacturers has been repeatedly demonstrated in these columns, the only thing wanting being the necessary capital, directed by a practical knowledge of commerce, united with a proper scientific appreciation of the qualities of our Indian plants, and the proper mode of preparing them ready for manufacturing purposes. The beautiful fibres which have been produced from the various varieties of flax, Rheea or Assam grass, the Neilgherry nettle, the jute, the plain, the aloe, the pine apple, and many others of high value, growing in all parts of India, by the patented processes of Mr. J. Hill Dickson, have been from time to time exhibited at scientific societies, and have been thoroughly tested by our most experienced manufacturers. The results of these experiments would justify the formation of an association with an adequate capital, for supplying the wants of our trade, and we expect shortly to be able to announce the organisation of a company to supply our manufacturers a substitute for their ordinary silk, wool, flax, and cotton materials; and everybody will watch with much interest the progress of any such undertaking.

THE report of the PENINSULAR ORIENTAL COMPANY, recommending a distribution of 7 per cent. (making with a former dividend 11 per cent. for the year), has been issued. With regard to the Australian postal service, the directors state that their expectations of passenger traffic have not been realised, and that their experience of working the service via Mauritius has been unsatisfactory. They have therefore proposed to change the route to Point de Galle, and have asked an addition of £25,000 per annum to the subsidy. The former has been sanctioned, but the question of the increased payment remains under consideration. The fortnightly mail service carried on for the Spanish Government between Hong Kong and Manila has, owing to the restrictive Spanish system, proved incapable of remunerative development, and the company, therefore, have given the requisite notice for its termination in January next.

At the meeting of the ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, a committee was appointed, with the concurrence of the directors, to investigate the affairs of the company, with a view to ascertain the best course to be adopted for carrying out its objects. It was stated by the chairman that the undertaking meets with considerable opposition in India from interested parties.

A meeting of the TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA was also held this week, the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., presiding, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend de-

clared for the six months ending 30th of September, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The investments of the company during that period have been increased by upwards of £60,000, and the collection of interest is proceeding satisfactorily.

A memorandum from the MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY states that the sum of £18,088 has been paid into the Indian Treasury to the credit of the company, in advance of calls making, with other payments of a like nature made since the 27th of February last, a total of £420,921, received by the Secretary of State for India in Council on account of capital, £1 per share only (i.e., £50,000) having been called up.

The Court of Directors of the BANK OF ENGLAND have appointed Mr. Robert Ruthven Pym to fill the post of agent at the West-end branch, Burlington-gardens, vacant by the death of the late agent, Mr. Charles Tindal.

The half-yearly meeting of the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY took place on Thursday. The net amount standing to the credit of revenue is £5,914, from which a dividend of 7s. per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, was declared, leaving a balance of £1,098 to be carried forward. The report, which was adopted, mentions that an improvement has occurred in the African trade, leading to a belief that the position of the undertaking will be favourably affected.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The Master in Chancery who is charged with the winding up of the WARWICK AND WORCESTER RAILWAY COMPANY proposes on the 12th December to make a call of £1 per share upon the contributors.

The following information relative to the Scinde Railway and its associated undertakings is from an official source:—Indus Steam Flotilla: £45,330 was paid yesterday to the credit of the Secretary of State for India on account of the capital of the above undertaking.—Scinde Railway: A final call of £5 per share will be made on the new Scinde shares early next year.—Punjab Railway: There is no probability of any call being made on account of this undertaking till towards the end of next year. Calls, may, however, be paid in anticipation.

The Eastern Counties Railway traffic return shows this week an increase of £1,141; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire an increase of £808; the Lancashire and Yorkshire (including East Lancashire) an increase of £4,150; the Midland an increase of £2,203; and the North Eastern an increase of £3,794.

The traffic of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY for the first fortnight in November shows an increase of 54,000 dols. compared with that for the corresponding period of last year. It is mentioned as a novel feature that 2,900 bales of cotton are coming up from the south, over the Illinois line. Traffic from this source was not contemplated.

A meeting of a deputation from the respective boards of the SOUTH EASTERN AND LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANIES took place on Thursday, when an adjournment for three or four days was agreed to. It is thence assumed that the proposals are of a character considered worthy of serious discussion.

TELEGRAPH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Orders are expected immediately to communicate the submarine telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Singapore. The Government of India is strongly opposed to paying for any undertaking of the sort. Their argument is that India does not want the cable, and if it is required for the general interests of civilization let civilization pay for it. Considering that the price of opium in Canton made last year a difference of 2,000,000, sterling in the Indian revenue, and that the line will completely arrest the violent fluctuations in the prices realised at the monthly Government sales of opium, the argument is not worth much. The feeling is strong enough, however, to retard progress.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, December 2.

John Robert Fitch, Hatton-garden, Jeweller.
William Smith, Tabernacle-row, Finsbury, carpenter.
Thomas Davies, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, cow-keeper.
Robert Thomas Couling, Princes-road, Lambeth, omnibus proprietor.
Isaac White, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, ironmonger.
Nathaniel Morrish, Heath Farm, Dorsetshire, farmer.
James Fell, Grimshaw-bridge, Over Darwen, Lancashire, dealer.
John Craven and Thomas Craven, Rothwell, Yorkshire, glue makers.
William Austin Wilson, St. Helen's, Lancashire, flour dealer.
William Henry Knight, Powell-street, King-square, watch tool dealer.

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MEDICAL ADVICE.

DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., may be CONSULTED on all Cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8, at his residence, 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

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