

Charles Fisher & Son's (Publishers) 18, Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4

# THE LEADER

## SATURDAY ANALYST;

A REVIEW AND RECORD OF POLITICAL, LITERARY, ARTISTIC, AND SOCIAL EVENTS.

No. 530.  
New Series, No. 20.

May 19th, 1860.

Price 5d.  
Stamped, 6d.

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### Crystal Palace.—Arrange-

ments for week ending Saturday, May 26th.  
MONDAY, open at 9. TUESDAY to FRIDAY, open at 10.

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The Picture Gallery is re-opened. Machinery in motion. Beautiful Show of Flowers throughout the Palace, and Great Display of Tulips on the Terraces.

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SUNDAY. Open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

On WHIT-MONDAY a Popular Fête and Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell. Particulars will be announced.

FOR GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS HOLDING GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PLACES OF TRUST.

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lished A.D. 1844. 3, Pall Mall East, London.

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THE STANDARD was Established in 1827. The first Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855. The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

Accumulated Fund..... £1,634,598 2 10

Annual Revenue..... 289,231 13 5

Annual average of new Assurances effected during the last Ten years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

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Deputy Chairman.—William Wellington Cooper, Esq.

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G. WINTER, Manager and Sec.

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Annual Income .. 59,335

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The business of the present year to 21st April exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by £23,200.

Persons assuring during the present year will be entitled to share in the bonus to be declared up to 31st December, 1863. No extra premium is charged to members of Rifle Corps serving in the United Kingdom.

April, 1860.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

### Messrs. Collard and Collard

beg leave to announce that their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 16, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, being completed, the Premises are NOW OPEN for the Transaction of Business, with an ample Stock of PIANOFORTES of all classes, both for SALE and HIRE.

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16, Grosvenor Street, Bond Street.

### Jullien Fund.—Com-

mittee Room—50, New Bond Street.

The Committee of the Jullien Fund, fearing that the subscriptions have been materially checked by the unfortunate death of Mons. Jullien, desire to explain that a Widow, and others, members of his family, can be protected from want only by the kind aid of those who appreciate the great services rendered by the late lamented *maestro* to the cause of the musical education of the English people.

The Committee confidently appeal to that benevolence for which their countrymen are so distinguished, for such prompt and liberal additions to the subscription list as shall enable them to do some justice to the memory of M. Jullien, and at the same time afford adequate relief to his bereaved family.

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Mr. W. R. Sams | Mr. Jules Benedict

Mr. Thomas Chappell | Mr. A. Blumenthal

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April 25th, 1860.

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No Stamps published  
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12 Table Spoons ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

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To conclude with "B B" Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, G. Cooke; Miss Stephens and Mrs. W. S. Emden.

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

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Monday, and Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three, in their Popular Illustrations, "Our Home Circuit," and "Sea-Side Studies," introducing a variety of amusing and interesting Sketches, with Characteristic Songs, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s., secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent Street.—Last Night of Sally Skeggs.

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THE earlier chapters of the Book of Genesis present to us Man, made after the image of God, in Eden. The last chapters of the Book of Revelation present to us Man, partaker of the Divine Nature and the Divine Life, in Heaven. The links which connect the two are the Fall, and the Redemption which is by Christ Jesus.

The object of the author, in this work, is to trace, rather in a suggestive than in a formal way, the method of this progress—the way of the Father in the development of the Divine Life in the human soul.

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## WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?

THE repeal of the Paper Duty having been voted in the House of Commons by a majority of ten, it remains for the House of Lords to give or to withhold its assent to the ministerial Bill for that purpose. The second reading is fixed for Monday next, and Lord MONTEAGLE has given notice of his intention to move its postponement to that day six months. Lord DERBY has announced that he, and the numerous party that follow him, will support the amendment; not that they affect in general any particular love for the *ci-devant* CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, but that they are ready to avail themselves of his financial knowledge and experience to inflict a damaging blow on the Budget of Mr. GLADSTONE. When his Commercial Treaty with France came before them, they protested, but submitted; when his additional income tax was presented for their approval they grumbled, but ventured not effectually to gainsay; they knew that both had not only been carried by large majorities in the other House, but that they were cordially approved of out of doors; and they wisely abstained, therefore, from running a tilt against either. But the Repeal of the Paper Duty stands in a different position. By the mass of the community it is viewed with absolute indifference; and amongst booksellers and journalists of respectability and standing its benefits are much contested. All the influence of Government and all the marvellous powers of suasion exercised by Mr. GLADSTONE, have failed to obtain for it the sanction of more than a nominal majority. The Conservative peers feel, consequently, no extraneous pressure deterring them from the exercise of their legislative veto; and they are greatly emboldened to take this course by the knowledge that many of the best men of the Whig party in the Upper House are prepared to vote with Lord MONTEAGLE. The names of Lords GREY and NORMANBY will probably excite no surprise; but if it be true, as we have reason to believe, that Lords PANMURE, OVERSTONE, CAMPERDOUN, SHELBOURNE, VIVIAN, and ABERCROMBIE are certain to vote against the Bill, and that Lords LANSDOWNE, FITZWILLIAM, and LEICESTER are likely to stay away rather than take an active part in condemnation of the measure,—it is clear that the question is taken out of the sphere of party strife, and that it must be viewed upon its own intrinsic merits as a portion of the general financial scheme for the year.

We do not overlook the constitutional aspect in which the question is viewed by many, and energetically contended for by some. Our predilections do not certainly incline us to favour any encroachment or aggression on the part of the House of Lords; and we are free to own that we think the less that Assembly interferes with matters of taxation, the better for the maintenance of its own power and the peace of the community at large. But when Mr. GLADSTONE gets into a paroxysm of rage at the notion of the Upper House presuming to negative one of his many financial propositions, all the rest of which, as far as they have come before them, they have meekly though mistrustfully ratified, we think he commits a greater error than they. And when Mr. BRIGHT rushes to St. Martin's Hall to raise the constitutional cry of "Fire! fire!" because the Lords temporal and spiritual do not place implicit confidence in Mr. MILNER GIBSON's prophecies about cheap journalism, or sympathize in his own impatience to make away with another £1,200,000 of indirect taxation, we think that they are simplifying themselves. People in general, who have no direct interest in the matter, and who are apt to judge more calmly and consistently than the passionate tribunes of the platform or of Parliament, will probably discuss the matter in a very different temper. To them it will appear absurd to say that a Bill for the repeal of an excise duty, in order to obtain the form of law, must be read three times, and go through committee clause by clause in the House of Peers, if the whole thing is mere mummery and sham, implying morally and legislatively nothing; and to them it will appear yet more incomprehensible how the performance of this egregious farce should be an established, recognised, nay, essential usage of the constitution, and that not one word to that effect can be found in the records of either House of Parliament, in any statute of the realm, or in any text-book of law or history. And when, in addition to the negative presumptions thus raised, they find a strong practical one afforded by the unison of sentiment and conduct between men of opposite sides and opinions, both in and out of Parliament, they will doubtless incline to the conclusion that there is no ground for pretending that the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill is either a "dangerous innovation," as Mr. GLADSTONE says, or a rapacious outrage as Mr. BRIGHT politely calls it. Technically and theoretically the Peers have a perfect right to throw out the Bill if they please; and that they do please there is hardly any room to question. But whether it is prudent in

their Lordships to exercise their privilege in this behalf, and to set a precedent which every sensible man amongst them will feel they could not afford frequently to venture to follow, is a matter well worth Lord DERBY's consideration between this and Monday next. We shall argue its constitutional effect elsewhere; here we merely state the case, and put the question.

## DISMISSAL OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

WHEN Mr. GLADSTONE brought his Budget before Parliament we spoke of his eloquence as seductive and misleading. Now it is acknowledged that the discussion to which his Budget has been subjected has weeded it of several faults. We remarked, too, when referring to the report of the French ministers to the EMPEROR, that it served, like our debates, to make known the reasons on which legislation is founded. Our Indian fellow-subjects, less happily placed than ourselves, or than the French, have neither debates nor reports to enlighten them, and the official gentleman who has made an attempt to effect this has been dismissed contumeliously from office. We anticipated last week that two *parvenus*, equally ambitious of bureaucratic honour and emolument, could not both remain in the service of the State; nevertheless, we are somewhat surprised at the hasty manner in which Sir CHARLES has been sacrificed to Mr. WILSON. In our view, the Minute was to do for the public in India and here what the debates have done with so much advantage for Mr. GLADSTONE's Budget—delay the progress of a crude scheme and improve it. We supposed, consequently—whatever official etiquette might demand—that deference to the public here and in India, so deeply interested in having this great subject fully ventilated, would have prevented the ministers from ignominiously dismissing Sir CHARLES. Dreading discussion, they have tried to suppress it by punishing the gentleman who provoked it. *Ipsa facto*, their scheme and their conduct are condemned.

On February 18th Mr. WILSON made his financial statement; on April 7th his taxing bills were read a second time, and on May 1st they were intended to come into operation. In ten weeks, then, from the first announcement of a new and gigantic scheme of taxation by a gentleman till then a perfect stranger to India, and who has in no instance had an opportunity of showing in his subordinate place in the Treasury any capacity as a statesman, that scheme was for the future weal or woe of India to become law. To interpose and check such dangerous legislation, to ask for a more searching investigation before detected errors of detail and errors of principle were embodied into a permanent enactment, was extremely reasonable. It was, however, unexpected; it was mortifying both to Mr. WILSON and Sir C. WOOD swift in doing injustice; and on pretence of insubordination, the Ministers have removed the obstacle to their hasty and despotic proceedings. Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN disobeyed no orders, neglected nothing to give effect to directions from the Government; he only criticised the crude project of his rival. Madras is represented in the Council at Calcutta, and Sir CHARLES might have sent his minute thither, and had it read, and published in all the papers. He thought, probably, time would not allow it; and thus his only offence—if offence it can be called—was a little irregularity in giving publicity to his opinion.

As the Governor of Madras, he was bound to state it. He thought, whether correctly or not, that the new taxes would be extremely injurious to the people over whom he presided, and to save them, he "tried to stay the pestilence." "At a great personal sacrifice," said Lord ELLENBOROUGH, "he thought to do a great service to the country." "There is danger, not in what he said, but in neglecting his advice." In his justification, let it be remembered that no rule of subordination between him and the new finance minister was declared by law or established by custom. For many years the governors of Presidencies have commented on the orders of the Supreme Government, and have frequently interposed to prevent them being carried into effect. The last papers arrived from India inform us that the Governor of Mysore, Sir MARK CLUBBON, opposed the plan of the Supreme Government to transfer that district to the Government of Madras, and, as his views were not followed, resigned his post—showing practically to the people, who confided in him, that he disapproved of the plan. He is not punished, but honoured. The conduct of Sir C. TREVELYAN, then, is very much in conformity with the practices of the officials of India.

His Minute is much praised by every competent person; even Sir CHARLES WOOD has mentioned it with approbation. The one thing censured is the irregular publication. The one crime committed is that of having made the truth known. What can the public infer from this, but that the great desire, still cherished by Indian officials, as heretofore, is to shroud their conduct in secrecy? They abhor the light, because they know their deeds are dark. The more correct was Sir C. TREVELYAN, the more

offended were Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. WILSON. The more faults he pointed out in their projects, the more their haste in fixing them on India became reprehensible.

We notice with regret, because Sir C. TREVELYAN was appointed by Lord STANLEY, and Mr. WILSON by Sir C. WOOD, that a disposition prevails to make a mere party question of this important matter. It concerns the people of England much more than the outs and the ins. The Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Parliament and people that they might check a misrule, which had led to mutiny and dishonoured the nation. But on the very first important question that occurs after the transfer, the people and Parliament are actually shut out from all interference by the hasty despotism of Mr. WILSON and Sir CHARLES WOOD. The gentleman, too, who, acting in the spirit and intention of the act of transfer, has sought to make this important question known and interesting to the public, is thrust aside with more arrogance than LOUIS NAPOLEON would, after a warning, suppress a truth-speaking journal. Thoroughly convinced that despotism, by whomsoever exercised, is inimical to the welfare of states, the people will regret the substitution of the spiteful despotism of WILSON and WOOD even for the tardy timid misrule of the Company. The bureaucracy may defend the maintenance of a military subordination amongst its members, which is much admired in France and Germany, though new in England; but the nation is insulted and injured—the freedom of discussion is violated by the summary dismissal of Sir C. TREVELYAN for publishing an excellent criticism on the project of a rival. A false analogy seems to lead some minds to an erroneous conclusion. When a gentleman accepts a seat in the Cabinet, he is bound to *speaking* and *voting* with his colleagues. When a man accepts a commission in the army, he is bound to obey his commanding officer. But when Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN accepted the governorship of Madras, he did not bind himself to keep silence on every project of the Government. To confound his openly published criticism with the disobedience of a military man, or the defection of a Cabinet minister, is, consequently, a mistake. Sir CHARLES was bound to criticise Mr. WILSON's project, and only acquiesce in it after it had become law.

As long as official subordination is rigidly maintained, ministers should avoid all appointments which may lead to insubordination. They must have known that these two officials did not draw cordially together at the Treasury, and it was therefore wrong to place them in high offices, where there must be antagonism. They ought to have foreseen that Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, priding himself on his knowledge of India, and regarded by others as an authority on its finances, could not be well pleased to see Mr. WILSON thrust over him into an office that he might justly aspire to. He could not be expected cordially—certainly not humbly and blindly, like a poor dependant—to subserve Mr. WILSON's purposes. Ministers, being themselves very ignorant on Indian finance, were probably willing to cast the burden on Mr. WILSON, and readily availed themselves of his eager ambition to bear it. They, then, are much to blame for having placed these gentlemen in their relative positions. Whatever be the merit, too, of Mr. WILSON's project, which, after all, is nothing better than the crude and vulgar taxation of England applied to India, condemned at Calcutta and Manchester, as well as at Madras, he first made a sneering attack on Madras officials. Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, in fine, is punished for the want of knowledge and discrimination in our martinet ministers, and for not having been more discreet than Mr. WILSON. The important question of Indian finance is for the moment lost in the more important matter that ministers have dismissed a long-tried servant to stifle discussion and carry sordid measures in a despotic manner.

#### THE LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.

IT is very dangerous for any portion of the Constitution to become a bore; and yet, while the House of Commons was nightly proving itself to be one of the most tedious ever remembered, the Lords, with the exception of an occasional flash of pugnacious patriotism from the venerable LYNDHURST, contributed nothing to public profit, and very little to national recreation. Here and there appeared some small matters of interest:—it was curious, if not edifying, to compute how many M.P.'s were mere taps for the publicans' beer barrels, ready to be turned on at any moment, and pour forth whatever sort of rhetorical brew the lords of the mash-tub might be pleased to desire; and then, in "another place," a dowager diplomat occasionally turned his hand to heavy comedy and ponderous farce. Still we wanted something more exciting, and felt inclined to contract with E. T. SMITH to get up a new legislature, with brilliant scenic effects, and a well-contrived *libretto* with due admixture

of recitative and airs, when happily Mr. HORSMAN provided an evening's entertainment, entitled "A Night with the *Times*;" and, immediately afterwards, Lord DERBY undertook to reappear in his old character of Prince RUPERT, and give us the spectacle of a dashing but ill-considered charge. Violent collision may be unpleasant and undesirable, but without some friction we get neither light nor heat, and we rejoice to see our venerable peers come out with matches, tinder-box, flint, and steel, and do their part towards converting the paper question into a cheerful blaze. Hereditary wisdom is apt to grow rusty in repose, and there was nothing so likely to give it an effectual airing as a revival of the good old discussions about the privileges of the Commons and the functions of supply. The people have always been and must be gainers by such disputes, and, therefore, at the outset, we thank the "Lords" for bringing so good a quarrel upon the scene.

The facts of the present case are very simple. The Commons have changed the incidence of a million and a half of taxation. They have agreed to relieve literature and industry from the paper duty, and replace the sum thus lost by another impost. The Lords threaten to reject the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, and leave the rest of the Budget untouched. The consequence would be that through the act of the hereditary and non-representative part of the Legislature, a heavy tax would be imposed upon the community. That the Lords will persevere we can scarcely expect, although their so doing would give great impulse to parliamentary reform by forcing the country to a reconsideration of the fundamental principles of the constitution. The rights and powers of the House of Peers in these questions have often formed the subject of dispute, but the growing importance of the Commons after the Great Revolution left the peers no alternative but that of prudentially giving way. In ancient times the Commons appear as the conceding, and the Lords as the consenting, power in the grant of money supplies to the Sovereign; and in the first parliament of CHARLES the FIRST the Commons began to omit the name of the Lords in the preamble of bills of supply, and treated them as entirely their own. The Lords found themselves obliged to confess that the power of originating supplies was entirely vested in the Commons, but it was some time before they gave up the claim to alter money clauses which had passed the Lower House. In 1661 the Lords attempted to originate taxation by sending to the Commons a bill for paving the streets of Westminster, which the Commons rejected as contrary to their privileges, and passed another, which the Lords amended and the Commons again rejected. A little later, in 1671, the Commons passed a resolution "that in all aids given to the King by the Commons, the rate or tax ought not to be altered by the Lords." This led to much discussion, but the most learned supporters of the side of the peers have admitted that they cannot increase the rates, since that would amount to originating a charge upon the people. Under the present circumstances the Lords would virtually originate taxation, if they continued to add the paper duties to the taxation which the Commons have appointed in their stead. As the matter stands, the constitutional doctrine is that the Lords may reject, but may not alter bills of supply; but they would find, in practice, that they would not be permitted to exercise any such power except in rare emergencies. The Peers possess great wealth, but that is no peculiar property of their class. Many Commoners are great landholders, and scores of merchants and manufacturers are more wealthy than the average of the Peers. As citizens, the Peers have a claim to representation, and a fair share of the power of voting taxes, but they cannot take their stand upon common rights until they are prepared to give up their peculiar privileges. The House of Commons is, to an unfortunate extent, filled with their relatives and nominees. They virtually choose nearly all the members of a Cabinet, as very few Commoners are permitted to hold great offices of State. They cause court patronage to be corruptly distributed for their own benefit, and members of their order or of their families are gazetted to colonelcies or still higher commands in the army, in consideration of no better services than playing the flunkey in royal palaces; and they possess an indefinite power of obstructing the wish of the people by rejecting beneficial measures, that tend to a greater diffusion of the advantages of property than is consistent with the interests of a privileged class. Thus their position demands constant care, and the exercise of moderation to avoid collisions that must end in their loss of authority or prestige. If the House of Commons had proposed, in lieu of the paper duties, to levy a tax upon the inheritance of titles, which might not be a bad measure, we could not have wondered that they should object to the proposal; but when they kick against the repeal of a tax on a particular branch of manufacture, we are compelled to look for other than fiscal or directly personal reasons for conduct so strange, and we believe the explanation will be found in the determination of certain peers to resist the growth of

popular power by every means at their disposal. The cheap press will not be a conservative press in their sense of the word. It will sympathize with the people, and must do so for its own success. It will tell the masses very much that the aristocracy would rather they did not know, and contribute to those changes of opinion which inevitably lead to corresponding changes in political institutions. This is the real ground of the opposition, which, like all proceedings of selfishness, is very shortsighted. The formation of opinion is of all habits that which is most antagonistic to mischievous violence; and that very power of the press which the old whigs and tories tremble at, is the greatest safeguard we can possess against inconsiderate or ill-advised legislative acts.

The habit of discussing all questions in newspapers necessarily involves a transfer of power, and reduces the Legislature more and more to a machine for executing the national commands; but this is a movement of orderly growth and development, and can only occasion alarm to those who desire to do something contrary to the general good. It is in vain to expect that any institutions can escape modification as society progresses, and if the Lords make a fight for privilege, the community will be driven in self-defence to examine their claims, and ask what they do in return for protection in a semi-feudal position, the retention of which has not been permitted to the aristocracy of any other civilized and free country. It will be imprudent for the Peers to reckon upon the continuance of popular apathy, or the lamentable deficiency of talent and patriotism in the existing House of Commons. There are undercurrents of opinion constantly undermining old ideas, and preparing the place for new thoughts which grow silently like the seeds which the farmer sows. We may be some years from the next period of agitation, or only removed from it by days or hours, but we may be sure that the state of quiescence is only transient; the character of our people remains the same, and they will, after a certain amount of rest, rouse themselves as of old to make the political and social world more conformable to the best patterns that they can conceive.

#### GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

THE events now occurring in Sicily are by no means clearly apprehended by the British public, and it is greatly to be lamented that since the death of the estimable Lord DUDLEY STUART no Member of Parliament makes a study of Continental questions for the laudable purpose of directing English energies and sympathies in a manner favourable to the progress of constitutional liberty. It would be a slander upon Englishmen to believe that the selfish and unmanly doctrines of the Manchester School were popularly accepted, and we believe that the apparent indifference and apathy to human rights in other lands arises out of the complexity of the circumstances, and the want of any definite object to which our efforts could be applied with the certainty of leading to a beneficial result. The expedition of the brave and noble GARIBALDI is, like every case that has been presented to us for several years, by no means simple in its details or easy to trace in its probable results. Many prudent lovers of liberty will ask, why did it occur now? And others will criticise severely the attitude of Count CAVOUR.

In reply to the blame that may be considered to attach to a premature movement, we may observe that an isolated outbreak in Sicily was certainly not designed by GARIBALDI, POERIO, MAZZINI, or CAVOUR; and there is good reason to believe that the movement, being anticipated by the Sicilian Government, was forced on by circumstances over which the Italian leaders had no control. Such rulers as those of Sicily, backed by such friends as the perjured and unprincipled EMPEROR of Austria, would have gone on arresting, slaying, and imprisoning every man and woman of good character and patriotic views, when once its suspicions were aroused, and hence the Sicilians found the risk of a premature rising less than that of quietly suffering assaults that would have made a future revolution impracticable. The King of SARDINIA has never concealed his wish that all Italy should be free, and his hopes of being able to assist in the great work of emancipation; but for his own sake, it is obvious he could not desire to precipitate a conflict in one place, while other enslaved portions of Italy were not ready to take their part.

It is honourable to the Italians that all parties have united for the common cause. The King and the Republicans go hand in hand, together with the aristocratic minister and the popular chief. VICTOR, EMMANUEL, CAVOUR, MAZZINI, and GARIBALDI all agree in love for their country and native land; and now that a King has been found who has proved himself worthy of his office, he enjoys the suffrages of democracy as well as the support of those who are most thoroughly imbued with monarchical ideas. If European diplomacy were not an essentially immoral and fraudulent thing, the position of such a sovereign

would have few international difficulties; but a strong pressure is brought to bear upon him by the rulers of this country as well as by Imperial France, which helps to give an untruthful aspect to the conduct of his cabinet. This is well known in Turin, where our minister, who understands and respects the Italians, is constantly hampered by pusillanimous counsels and half-hearted instructions from his superiors at home. The King of SARDINIA ought, so far as our moral power can assist him, to be rendered independent of false conventionalities, and enabled, through his ministers, to speak the plain truth. As a man and an Italian, it is his duty to sympathize with the wrongs of Sicily and Venice, and to declare at all times his earnest desire that they may be free. Not only during the whole course of his life, but up to the latest hour, he has witnessed the criminal intervention of Austria in the Italian States; and while during every week FRANCIS JOSEPH has despatched to Ancona Austrian soldiers disbanded from his own army, and re-enlisted by his orders in the service of the POPE or the King of NAPLES, VICTOR EMMANUEL ought not to be forced by the craft of diplomacy into the slightest appearance of discountenancing the arrangements of GARIBALDI to secure his countrymen fair play. A weak but well-meaning contemporary asserts that our Government cannot act in this matter. We wish the Government felt that impossibility whenever it was indisposed to do right; but we deny the theory altogether, and protest against the severance of moral obligation from diplomatic procedure. A British minister ought to avow his sympathy with every good cause, and the necessity for resorting to arms will become more rare when any Government is enlightened enough and honest enough to appeal to the moral consciousness of nations on behalf of justice and human right.

A few days will, we trust, bring information of the success of GARIBALDI's hazardous but not unhopeful descent upon Sicily, which may prove an isolated movement, merely leading to the annexation of the island to Sardinia, or may bring the latter country into collision with the POPE, the King of NAPLES, and the Austrian oppressors of Venetia. LAMORICIERE is believed to be impatient to wield his recreant sword in the cause of his new masters; and there is little doubt that the success of the Sicilian insurrection would be followed by commotions in the Papal States. If, unhappily, GARIBALDI should fail, the position of the Sardinian Government will be most critical, as the Italians will look only to those measures it has taken against its own convictions, and out of deference to that miserable diplomacy which the PALMERSTON cabinet has not the courage to repudiate. It is natural that the French Empire should obstruct a simple and truthful course, because truth is poison to a despot; but England should once more set an example, as she did in the days of CROMWELL, and show to the world the moral power of speaking boldly in favour of the right. We cannot be surprised at the sense of uneasiness which the commencing clash of arms has produced, for Europe very much resembles a long powder-train, and when sparks fly about, no one knows what explosions may take place. If a new Italian war arises, what is to become of Austria? what of Hungary? what of Servia—which must be protected from Russia, either by a free Hungary or a regenerate Austria, unless it is to fall a prey to the ambition of the CZAR. It is not for the love of religion or of freedom that the Court of St. Petersburg has again discovered that the Christians of Turkey are oppressed. The best way of helping those Christians would be by suffering Waldo-Wallachia and Servia to coalesce, and form the nucleus and commencement of a new Christian power; but that is exactly what Russia wishes to prevent, unless it be accomplished by their absorption in her own unwieldy dominions. The movements of Russia are by no means free from suspicion. Prussia prepares to fight—not for liberty, because her miserable court is afraid of it,—not for German unity, because her ruler has no higher ambition than that of taking snuff with legitimate kings. Our inscrutable neighbour is always armed like a porcupine, and though he may not have officially told Lord Cowley that any further aggrandisement of Sardinia will require to be compensated by a further ratification of the boundaries of France, the French people are studiously led to expect a further gratification of national vanity, or some more “fighting for an idea,” and perhaps their master does not know much more than the rest of the world what sort of an “idea” it may be. That he designs to quarrel with us we do not yet believe; but his scribes are again engaged in provoking a hostile feeling, by discussing the methods of avenging Waterloo. We have, however, in the midst of our alarms, some consolation in knowing that army patronage is distributed as honestly as Mr. PULLINGER administered the funds to the Union Bank—the Honourable CHARLES GREY has obtained a colonelcy for valiant services on the carpets of Buckingham Palace. Many an old

hero, of whom England should be proud, languishes in penury, but it is obviously a Spartan discipline, sure to lead to a Thermopylæ, which furnishes "black broth" to the true warriors, and only permits the softening influences of wealth and favour to descend upon the most lady-like practitioners of the military art.

#### THE COMING CENSUS.

THE people of these isles will be numbered next year with much greater exactness than on any previous occasion, but the value of the information so obtained will be much less than that formerly acquired by ruder and more careless processes. The census has been forestalled. When a man carries on his business for ten years without examining into the state of his affairs, he looks for the result of the thorough investigation which he may then employ an accountant to make with the greatest interest; but if he has every year had a rough stock-taking, and made up an approximative balance-sheet, he knows pretty well how he must stand; and although he wishes to have the exact figures, so that he may apportion the profit and loss to each branch of his trade, he does not feel much anxiety about them. The Registrar-General has given us these yearly balance-sheets. He takes each year the number of births registered—a number which has now become pretty nearly that of the births taking place,—deducts from it the number of deaths registered, which is almost exactly that of the deaths which occur, as well as the number of emigrants, and gives us the result of this little sum in addition and subtraction as the actual population. Of course the statement is but an approximation. There are thousands of foreigners who settle in this country every year, and tens of thousands of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who emigrate, under circumstances which do not bring them under the notice of the Emigration Commissioners; but the figures of the Registrar are near enough for practical purposes, and the census will therefore tell us nothing very new upon this main point, except about Ireland. There, no system of registration either of births or deaths is yet in operation, and we have no means of calculating the present population. The census of 1861 will, therefore, have an element of interest about it which that of 1871 will want, if, indeed, in the march of science and statistics, a decennial census is not voted unnecessary long before the arrival of that epoch.

Still, although that total, which is the chief matter of interest in a national census, has lost most of its importance in this country, there are many minor points upon which the enumeration of next year will furnish welcome information. It has not the political interest of that of the United States, the figures of which determine the number of representatives to be sent to Congress by each State, and upon which, therefore, may depend the preponderance of one section of the community in that House for the next ten years. We have not yet arrived at equal electoral districts, and our very politicians who most quote figures are just the men to deny the rights of numbers; but, undoubtedly, if the Reform Bill should go "to the bad" in the dog-days, we shall have boroughs and counties looking to the enumerators for weapons wherewith to fight their respective claims next session. The Registrar-General can give us the sum total, but he can give no particulars of the items. He can say what is the population of the United Kingdom at such a period, but he cannot say what is the population of this town or that county. He could strike, indeed, a balance of local births and deaths, but he cannot apportion the proportions of general emigration to each place; and, what is infinitely more important, he has not the faintest notion of the internal immigration of the people. The increase, for instance, in the population of London does not consist of the difference between its births and deaths. It arises mainly from the constant tide which sets to it of youth which seeks employment, and misfortune or vice, which would hide its poverty from former friends, or pursue its guilty pleasures unchecked. Everybody wants to know what is the population of the world's metropolis; the whole country takes a certain pride in its very hugeness; and the first thing men will want to know from the officials, is the number of its denizens. An answer of three millions would give general satisfaction. Then every inhabitant of a rising town will want to know how it has grown, and how it stands in regard to its old rivals.

There are, besides, several other matters in which the general public feel some little interest. We don't speak of the statistical gentlemen, who will gloat over every column of the voluminous returns, which will be presented to the Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command at a pretty cost for printing and paper; only adepts of their own order can appreciate their raptures. We want to know how many Scotchmen and Irishmen we have in England, and what they are up to here; how many spinsters

are left to pine in single blessedness, by how large a number of bachelors—what their ages are; and the ladies had better tell the truth, for if they don't, the Registrar-General, with his old census and his lists of births and deaths, will discover their weakness, and expose it to a jeering world;—how many SMITHS, and how many BROWNS; how many butchers, bakers, and undertakers; how many missionaries of all names to convert sinners,—and, if they would only be kind enough to tell us, how many sinners. That would, indeed, be a great result if it could be managed. Of course it were vain to hope that the respectable bank clerk would bracket swindler with that designation, or that a lady of easy virtue without its reputation would describe herself in plain Saxon or euphemistic French. But if the recognised dangerous classes would designate themselves as burglars, garotters, swell-mobsmen, brothel-keepers, or prostitutes, we should have figures over which social science doctors might dispute, until they fancied themselves demi-gods, on which narrow-minded philanthropists might base repressive or so-called preventive legislation, sure to produce a plenteous harvest of greater criminals, and by which earnest, truthful men who believe in God and liberty, might be urged to fight still more stoutly the up-hill fight for that real liberty which alone can cure the disease, of which most of these crimes and vices are the symptoms.

But why talk of sinners? The Government, presided over by that eminent theologian, Lord PALMERSTON, holding with its chief that all babies are born good, treats us all as genuine Christians. Every householder is to say what is his own religion, and that of the inmates of his house. The proposal is a most preposterous one. We put aside all question of the right of the Government to demand a profession of religion from any one. It would puzzle a great number of men belonging to the wealthy and well-educated classes to say to what particular confession they belonged, and if they answered truly they must unfortunately say to none at all; but when we come down to the very poor, what answers can we hope to get? How is the keeper of the low lodging-house, or landlord of the crazy tenement let off in separate rooms to separate families, to tell the religion of his lodgers or tenants, and what help can they give him? The Irishmen will, of course, be set down for Catholics, but what can be said for the Englishmen who never went into a church or chapel except to commit sacrilege, pick pockets, or perhaps to be married? Everything must be left to the enumerators, the majority of whom would be incapable of discovering the religion of the poor creatures, if they had any, and who belonging mainly to the class in which religious partisanship is most violent, would be sorely tempted to commit pious frauds to magnify the importance of their own particular sect. And, after all, of what value will the figures be? They will only serve, as have those taken in the last census of the number of attendants at places of worship of different denominations—a number utterly fallacious, because dependent upon the sectarian zeal of the people, and the canvassing ability of their pastors—for a source of embittered and fruitless controversy. Surely it is enough for all denominations to know that were their churches filled to overflowing, the bulk of the population would still remain in a state but little raised above Paganism. As useful to ask men whether they are Whigs or Tories, have had the small pox or measles, and what they think about marrying a deceased wife's sister. These religious returns cannot be accurate; and if they were would do far more harm by the amount of angry controversy they must necessarily create, than the most exaggerated estimate can make them worth.

#### THE POPE'S NEW IRISH BRIGADE.

THE spiritual sword of the Papacy has lost its early keenness, and after a vain attempt to cut down his foes Pío Nono has dropped it in disgust. He now clutches, with both his feeble hands, the temporal sword which some of his holy predecessors wielded so vigorously. Has the old man strength enough to brandish the cumbrous weapon?—or will the effort bring his tottering form to the ground? That is just the question which must trouble all devout children of mother Church, and furnishes matter of interesting but unconcerned speculation to all outside her bosom. What the major excommunication has failed to accomplish General LAMORICIERE has to perform, and the encyclical letters and pastorals are abandoned for the tricks of the recruiting sergeant. The result of this temporal warfare will probably be the same signal defeat, perhaps upon a larger and even ruinous scale, but the struggle will doubtless be a harder one. The French general is a man of dash and daring, an experienced commander, and, still more, an able organiser; but he wants the raw material upon which to exercise his skill, and although called to the command by its sovereign, must really

occupy the state with a foreign army. Where is that army to come from? The native troops cannot be relied upon; as men usually undervalue the blessings always before them, they have but a poor sense of the worth of an Ecclesiastical Government. The Swiss are at present kept at home. Some few Germans may be obtained, but those of the very worst kind. The Poles, always ready to fight, won't fight, good Catholics as they are, against the cause of freedom. So the POPE turns to faithful Ireland, where Catholicism, because it has not been allowed to grow too rampant, is better rooted, and where he himself is most worshipped, because his government is least known. The POPE is raising an Irish brigade.

We know something in this country about Irish Brigades in the POPE's service, and we have unanimously come to consider those corps unqualified nuisances. The same specialities, however, which proved so troublesome at St. Stephens, may serve the POPE in good stead in the Campagna. When we remember how the vanguard, which won the proud title of the "Pope's Brass Band," spoke, screeched, and protested against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, we may charitably assume that the same natural obstinacy in the new brigade will develop itself in manful resistance to GARIBALDIAN volunteers. And the one weak point in these Irish champions will be quite secure in the patrimony of St. PETER. The Papal brigade in St. Stephens were always open to purchase, the whole lot of them might have been bought by any Government if the Government had found it necessary, and the patriots had not put too high a price upon themselves. The new brigade will be exposed to no such temptations; neither Sardinia nor the revolutionary committees have the money wherewith to buy them, and they will, therefore, doubtless remain faithful to their master, for the best of all possible reasons—that if they do not they must starve. The POPE, then, has done well to summon his faithful Irishmen to his standard, and it is very probable that he may get some four or five thousand of them, even if the tyrannical and heretical Saxon oppressors should interfere, as Mr. CARDWELL promises for them, with the recruiting. But the Holy Father ought to be fairly dealt with by his agents. A bad lot those worthies must be, when they venture to cheat an employer, who, by two or three words, can prepare a very hot place for them in purgatory, by sending him a parcel of unsound recruits only fit for the hospital.

Perhaps the Government must interfere; and, indeed, if the Papal Attorney-General, Mr. HENNESSEY, be right in describing subscriptions for military purposes as illegal, it has no option but to punish those who commit the far clearer and graver offence of enlisting men for a foreign service. But we hope it will discharge the duty in a careless and perfunctory manner. It would be a great blessing to Ireland to have that particular class of young men most influenced by the ravings of a mongrel press, which talks about liberty whilst it preaches tyranny, and amongst whom are found the members of secret societies, drawn off upon a foreign service. The Italian cause would sustain very little damage. Such of the men as might survive the service would return to their native land with very different notions of the paternal rule of the Holy Father from those with which they left it; and sedition would be so bad a trade in their absence, that most of its practitioners would, in sheer despair, turn pig-dealers, or betake themselves to the United States to sing the praises of Slavery and "Rowdyism." The opportunity is too great to be lost. It would be a sad pity that any too nice scruples about the law, or any consideration for the Italians who are quite capable of protecting themselves, should induce us to prevent this blessed exodus. Nothing could serve the Italian cause better than to have the POPE entirely dependent upon an army of mercenaries, and attempting to regain his lost provinces with a horde of French, Spanish, German, and Irish adventurers. The whole land would rise in indignation against the outrage, and sweep the mongrel army into the sea. There is another incidental advantage England will derive from this recruiting, which is not without its importance. We don't care much about Continental opinion, it is always defective from ignorance and distorted by prejudice. We hear without much concern that Ireland is peopled by a race which has a fervent love for liberty, and that we most tyrannically deprive it of the blessing so fondly sought for. When, however, our French and German critics find this same people rushing to aid in the maintenance and restoration of a tyranny they have of late sufficiently denounced, they may possibly be shamed into a little clearer understanding of the relations between England and Ireland. By all means, then, let the Irishmen who want to fight for the POPE, go and do so. Instead of putting difficulties in their way, let us give them every facility. The subscription for the Sicilians is a very good work. Far be it from us to throw cold water upon such a movement, but charity begins at home, and

if any liberal Englishmen have money which they would wish to profitably invest in the cause of freedom, let them employ it in aiding the efforts of the POPE to raise an Irish brigade.

#### FLEETS AND NAVIES.\*

THE extreme sensitiveness of our stock market to the faintest Continental rumour indicative of disturbance, supplies ample proof of the necessity for an abundant supply of naval defence, but at the same time the enormous cost of our marine establishments forces upon us the conviction that a strong fiscal reaction must shortly take place. What we have got for our money is extremely doubtful, and our anxiety on this point is not diminished by the statements of the Admiralty respecting the condition of the gun-boats built in private yards. It is doubtful whether, after all deductions for bungling patterns, fraudulent workmanship, and decayed vessels, we possess an effective supply of war vessels, and the doubt is enlarged when we remember that the ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH guns will require for their best performance vessels differing from those constructed for totally different arms. If we turn our attention from our material elements, such as wood and iron, and look to our supply of human power, we cannot avoid the fear that if a struggle came upon us suddenly, we should be thrown into serious confusion, and probably taught improvement at the expense of defeat. We entered upon the last French war, as Captain HAMLEY shows, upon nearly equal terms with our great opponent in point of ostensible strength; but on our side there was a great superiority in seamanship, and on that of our enemies a remarkable advantage in the construction of their ships. After a long contest, we retired triumphant with 687 ships, while France could only muster sixty-nine; and we were for many years undisputed sovereign of the seas. At the present time we appear to have a predominance in serviceable ships, but the relative quality of the man power of the two navies has been changed.

We have no doubt made many improvements, but our neighbours, starting from a lower level, have made a more striking advance. Our great fault has been that we have not made the service what it ought to be—better liked than that of the mercantile marine, and we have constantly turned adrift our best and most practised men. If a new war should arise, we could not expect to have so long a time given us as on former occasions for blundering and repairing our blunders. The work of destruction proceeds so much more rapidly than of old, that being behindhand for a few days, or even hours, might lead to the most calamitous results. There is, however, one thing in which the French do not come near us, and that is in spending enormous sums of money without any corresponding result. From the statistics furnished in the work before us, we learn that while France spent thirty-nine millions in seven years of great activity in all her dockyards and arsenals, we got rid of fifty-seven millions, without any proportionate increase of naval power. There are many particulars in which our proceedings must be more expensive than those of France, but our ample possession of iron and coal ought to be nearly, if not quite, a compensation for any advantages our neighbours possess. If peace can be maintained a little longer—which we have every reason to hope—many inducements to quarrel may be happily replaced by greater commercial intercourse, and we shall have a great advantage over all the world in the matter of rifled cannon. But we agree with Captain HAMLEY in the opinion that first class seamanship will be as necessary as ever—perhaps more so—and in the belief he expresses that clumsy, iron-clothed ships will not be found impregnable, but will prove unmanageable, and incapable of those steady but quick movements that the new artillery will require.

During the Russian war, Sir JAMES GRAHAM despatched our fleet to the Baltic with much puffing and a wretched crew; so that when by degrees the truth came out, no one could regret that the Russians had not the courage to attack us before the men had been trained to their work. There can be little doubt that at that time our Baltic fleet would have been very inferior to an equal number of French ships. Happily for the general interests of our society, we cannot resort to anything like the conscription of the French, and we must look to rational inducements, and not to force, for our supply of boys and men. That we are making progress, is certain; but recent debates prove that it is slow, and much more pressure from the public is indispensable to further improvement.

Captain HAMLEY justly affirms that "a rogue or scamp costs twice or thrice as much as a good man," and we can only get good men by ensuring them good and just treatment to an

\* *Fleets and Navies.* By Captain CHARLES HAMLEY, R. M. Blackwood.

extent far greater than has as yet been done. Among other suggestions of importance, Captain HAMLEY recommends the institution of marine barracks, and a consideration of the feelings of the men when a ship returns home, and they naturally desire to see their friends—a thing impracticable if the ships are sent to ports remote from where they reside. He also shows the necessity of reforming the whole system of punishment, and taking away its capricious and arbitrary character. The House of Commons fails in its duty in this as in other matters, and obstinately withholds the names of the captains in the flogging returns. All punishments should not only be registered, but published, with the names of the officers in command, and then we should soon find who was fit for the work; for no fact is more certain than the connection between incompetent officers and an insubordinate crew.

Our power of reproducing vessels would be a most important element in any struggle; and it appears that the Government dockyards could turn out forty-six thousand tons of shipping a year, and that private yards could supply half-a-dozen very large corvettes a month. This calculation, of course, supposes that we could ensure the safety of these building-yards, which is a matter of extreme doubt, as not one of them, except Milford Haven, is naturally protected against long-range shells. We require, in addition to a fighting and movable fleet, a channel fleet, that ought on no account ever to leave our shores, except at the moment in which it was replaced by a similar force.

We ought also to have a numerous body of volunteer artillery, with ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH guns capable of transport to any point of the coast. Large fixed fortifications will be of little use, because they would absorb our men, and leave other spots equally important exposed to attack. Some fixed batteries may be essential, but men should be trained to throw up earth-works, employ sand bags, &c., and able to construct batteries in a few hours whenever they might be needed. If the working class were paid moderately for a few days' volunteering to learn this sort of work, and the management of guns, we should easily have an important force that would render landing almost impossible, and co-operate admirably with regular troops and rifle volunteers. Hitherto the Government has practically confined the volunteer movement to the wealthy classes, which is a grievous mistake, for we can only compete with the conscription of our neighbours by popularizing a knowledge of manœuvres and arms.

If we can only be secured against severe sudden disasters, our great wealth and manufacturing power will ensure our triumph, for as war grows more costly the advantage will be on the side of the richest people that have not lost the military or naval spirit. It is remarkable to notice the progress of expenditure from £3,349,021 3s., which was the sum voted for the navy in 1756, when we were at war with France, to £12,590,833 3s. 4d. for 1855-6, when we were at war with Russia. What our forefathers got for their money in 1756 is not clear, as the Admiralty return says, "No accounts can be found for this period"—from 1756 to 1762. The total wealth of the country has enormously increased between the periods specified. It has been estimated that the real and personal property of Great Britain in 1701 was only £615,000,000, and that in 1857 it had reached £6,000,000,000. The earlier figures are perhaps little better than guesses, but in comparing the two periods we must remember that population increased as well as capital, and that the national debt, which was only £15,000,000 in 1700, was £800,000,000 in 1858. That we can afford to spend more than in former times may be certain, but the average earnings of our working classes, compared with the cost of living, leads to the conviction that a few years of costly warfare would inevitably be followed by political and social changes of no small extent.

#### THE CASE OF THE REV. HENRY JOHN HATCH.

WE have just seen the conclusion of a trial almost unparalleled in the history of jurisprudence. In whatever respect it be regarded—whether as to the character and position of the parties, the nature of the accusation, or the treatment of the case—the trial of the Rev. HENRY JOHN HATCH will ever claim a sad pre-eminence of interest among transactions of its class.

In the year 1859 this gentleman occupied the position of chaplain to Wandsworth Gaol. He was in the forty-first or forty-second year of his age, and he was rapidly attaining a position of prominence as an earnest and judicious philanthropist. On all points connected with prison discipline and criminal reform, his opinions were looked to with growing respect, and he seemed marked out for speedy, and probably valuable, preferment, when the world was seized with horror, as well as astonishment, to hear of his apprehension on a criminal charge of the foulest character. It transpired that he was not without causes of anxiety and distress. His pecuniary position was one of considerable embarrassment. He had engaged in newspaper speculations, and for some time past claims had been made upon him, which he was altogether unable to meet.

He had had recourse to various means of relieving himself from this precarious condition. He had taken boarders into his house; he had laid his friends under contribution; and, at last, he had decided on receiving one or more little girls to educate with an orphan whom he had adopted. The fact of this adoption—for the child was the daughter of an officer who had fallen in the Crimea—ought not to be lost sight of throughout the extraordinary proceedings which followed.

An advertisement, inserted by Mr. HATCH in the morning papers, produced first a letter, and subsequently a visit, from a couple named PLUMMER, residing at Holcroft House, in Wiltshire. They placed one daughter, MARY EUGENIE PLUMMER, aged then eleven, with Mr. and Mrs. HATCH, and agreed to place a younger child, STEPHANIE PLUMMER, aged eight, with them very speedily—an agreement which, in fact, they carried into effect a fortnight afterwards. When they again visited Wandsworth for that purpose, EUGENIE brought charges of so frightful a character against Mr. HATCH, that the elder child was removed, and the younger not permitted to remain longer than one day. On the return of the PLUMMERS to Holcroft House, the Bishop of WINCHESTER was written to, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. Mr. HATCH was apprehended, and, after a short delay, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The world was greatly divided in opinion as to the justice of the verdict. On the one hand, it was contended that the charges themselves were too monstrously improbable to be believed, and that they implied a complicity in a series of atrocious assaults, the very nature of which precludes description, on the part of a lady against whose character as a virtuous and Christian woman and a most devoted wife not a syllable could be breathed. It was known that the children, or at least one of them, had been removed from a great number of schools (ten or twelve), and had never remained more than a few weeks, frequently not more than a few days, in the same establishment. It was proved that the PLUMMERS were people whose eccentricities were, to say the least, notorious, and not of the most respectable character; and that EUGENIE herself declared "that she did not like the HATCHES, and wanted to get away." On the other hand, there was the unvarying testimony of the child herself, delivered with a coolness and self-possession which would have been extraordinary in any person of any age under similar circumstances; testimony which all Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE'S powers in cross-examining failed to shake. There was the singular fact that though witnesses for the defence were known to be in attendance, none were called; that Mrs. HATCH had written a letter to Mrs. PLUMMER imploring pardon for her husband; and that the latter had resigned his situation with a view of avoiding exposure, and had inquired what was the punishment for the offence with which he was charged. With these facts in sight, it will be clear that the question was at least an open one for the jury. Mr. Baron BRAMWELL, who tried the case, summed up fairly, but not favourably to the prisoner, and the verdict was one of guilty. As soon, however, as the fact became realized, and the question no longer in doubt, the subject received a new investigation. The friends of Mr. HATCH were satisfied as to his innocence; they memorialised the Home Secretary, soliciting a free pardon, and exhibiting evidence which proved the justice of their case. But to this the Home Secretary very properly refused to listen. It was not for him to weigh evidence which might have been produced on the trial, and was so unaccountably withheld. A jury alone could decide on this; and the only mode of proceeding now open was to indict the accusers for perjury. Had the evidence on which reliance was now placed been unattainable at the trial, the granting of a free pardon might perhaps have been advisable; but in the present case it was wholly inadmissible. This is indeed one of the most remarkable features in the whole transaction, and one which ought, for the sake of justice, to receive further elucidation. Mr. HATCH'S choice of an advocate seems to have been determined by the simple fact that as Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE was a great man at the Old Bailey, and could "get off" a prisoner who was guilty with greater skill than perhaps any man at the bar, therefore he was the right person to demonstrate the innocence of an accused person who was not guilty—a conclusion which, in this instance, had a very unfortunate result. It has been said that a communication was made privately to the learned serjeant from the prosecution that they had in their hands a confession of guilt from Mr. HATCH, and that, fearing to encounter this, the counsel for the defence contented themselves with showing the improbability of the charge, and pleading the character of the accused. This is a matter which ought not to drop; the honour of the Bar requires a searching investigation on such a topic. Another remarkable circumstance took place. The jury who had convicted the prisoner added their efforts to undo their own decision. All, with one exception, signed a memorial to Sir G. C. LEWIS, declaring that had they at the time of the trial been in possession of those facts which had since come to their knowledge, they should not have convicted the accused, and they begged therefore that their decision might be reversed; but it was clear that the same objections lay against granting the prayer of this petition as had lain against yielding to the entreaties of Mr. HATCH'S personal friends.

Failing in their application for a pardon, they followed the only remaining course open to them, and EUGENIE PLUMMER was accordingly placed at the bar of the Old Bailey. It was now proved that some of the accusations were unquestionably false—positive evidence of the most incontrovertible character substantiated this point—and the others were shown to be unworthy of belief by such an array of testimony, that no fair mind, scarcely even the most preju-

diced, could continue to believe them. All the disadvantageous circumstances concerning the PLUMMERS came out, strengthened and confirmed by their own testimony. The children were shown to have been brought up in a most disreputable and disgraceful manner; the mother to have been ignorant, vulgar, violent, and addicted to drinking; the father to be so entirely under the control of his wife as to be afraid of contradicting her; and the whole household to have been of the most disorderly character. On the side of Mr. HATCH, many things which had previously told against him, were so explained as to have a contrary effect, and others much mitigated in their appearance; and, above all, it was shown by the evidence of STEPHANIE, the younger sister, a child of eight years of age, that she and EUGENIE did understand the nature of such mysteries of iniquity as were discussed on the trial long before they went to Mr. HATCH's, though the poor infant could not say how and from whom she had acquired her precocious knowledge. Father, mother, and children continually contradicted each other in their testimony, and the fabric of false-witness, which had been so carefully constructed, was shattered in a few hours. The result was such as might have been expected. Baron CHANNELL summed up with his usual perspicuity and fairness, and the jury, after a deliberation of two hours and a quarter, found a verdict of guilty. It is difficult to see how they could have arrived at any other decision; and the result for Mr. HATCH is, that he will now receive a free pardon, and be civilly restored to his place in society.

But the moral importance of these remarkable trials does not end here; a consideration of them must involve many serious reflections upon the law of evidence, on the constitution of juries, and on the necessity for courts of appeal. We shall, therefore, only close our discussion of the subject so far as it relates to the wretched girl, now removed from the control of her most unfit and incompetent parents. Every one who is not blinded by prejudice, must rejoice in the leniency which has been manifested in the sentence pronounced by Baron CHANNELL on this miserable little culprit. She will have an imprisonment for three weeks, after which, for two years she will be placed in a reformatory, where, it is to be hoped, some regard to truth will be impressed on her depraved mind.

Her friends talk of carrying out, of course with the consent of the Court, an arrangement of their own for her benefit; but we trust that any such arrangement will be subjected to the severest scrutiny.

And now that EUGENIE PLUMMER is in the hands of justice, and that the friends of Mr. HATCH are in expectation of his obtaining Her Majesty's pardon for crimes which he did not commit, we shall take an early opportunity, perhaps in our next number, of investigating some, at least, of those considerations which arise out of the recent trials.

#### THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

ONE of the greatest blots upon the English administration of justice is the practically irresponsible power given to the unpaid magistrates in rural districts. In a large number of cases the "glorious unpaid" have a strong personal interest in the matter before them, as when a man is charged with poaching before a bench of game-preserving-squires, or a man known or suspected of being a poacher is charged with an offence of another kind, which offers a pretext for getting him out of the way. Constitutional lawyers tell us of the crime of *lese-majesté*, but in rural districts *lese-squirearchy* is a much more serious offence, and woe betide the unfortunate peasant who does not appreciate the blessings of the feudal system under which our villages are managed. The squire does not mean wrong, and is scarcely conscious that he does wrong. He manages the county rates without the consent of the rate-payers, whom he has been brought up to look upon as an inferior sort of people, born to be subject to his control. His tenants are not independent makers of a bargain, in which the obligation is equally divided, but humble suitors, who obtain permission to employ capital on the cultivation of his fields upon condition of doing all sorts of feudal service beyond the payment of rent. They must keep foxes to eat up their poultry, in order that the great man and his friends may ride after them when they please; and they must not complain of damage done by a NIMROD invasion of their fields. They must employ no labourers whom the squire's gamekeeper does not approve. They must feed as many rabbits upon their turnips as the great man wishes to keep at somebody else's expense. They must vote which way they are told at Parliamentary elections, and sign petitions in favour of church rates whenever the parson has imbibed the squire's port, and obtained an order for such an expression of his tenants' views.

We cannot wonder that the chief actors in this feudal play should dislike the free and popular character of that ancient and valuable institution, the Coroner's Court; nor need we be surprised that for many years past county magistrates have exerted themselves to reduce its powers and limit its utility. Nor have they stood alone, for a few years ago a Criminal Law Commission recommended entirely subordinating the coroner to the magistrate, and taking away from his inquisitions the character of initiating a formal charge for another Court to try. In a similar spirit of aggression upon a popular and constitutional authority, Mr. H. POWNALL, the Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, recently advised the "Select Committee on the Office of Coroner" to recommend the abolition of the jury, and to obtain a statute, according to which the coroner would hold the inquests all by himself, and, when he thought necessary, cause further proceedings to be taken before the ordinary magistrates.

The magistrates have fought this battle by attacking the coroner's fees, and by obstructing the information upon which his proceedings could be founded. This has gone on for many years, and the spirit of the remarks made some time ago by Sir JAMES GRAHAM in the House of Commons is quite applicable at the present day. The right honourable baronet observed at the time of the Norfolk and Essex poisonings: "There was reason to believe that in the county of Norfolk no fewer than twenty persons had died from poison administered by one individual, and in none of these cases had an inquest been held." He added: "The magistrates of Devon had even gone to the length of coming to the resolution not to pay the costs of any coroner's inquests, when the verdict was 'died by the visitation of God.' The resolution had a most injurious effect in preventing inquests in many cases, when they ought to have been held." Actuated by the ignorant and mischievous spirit of the magistrates, the "Commissioners on the costs of prosecution" proposed to deprive the coroner of all discretion as to holding inquests, and to pay him for being a useless officer by a salary instead of by fees. The "select committee" to which we have referred approve of the fixed salary, but wisely reject the proposition to take away the coroner's discretion. They do not, however, seem to have a very clear notion of what is required, and their report does not suggest the idea that the present sort of Members of Parliament are properly grounded in the elementary knowledge of constitutional principles or of jurisprudence. They wish an Act of Parliament to declare the cases in which coroners' inquests ought to be held, whereas any fixed declaration of the kind would operate as a mischievous limitation. There are cases in which the non-holding of an inquest is very properly deemed an offence for which the coroner may be punished, but no set of rules could be framed to fetter his discretion without taking the most valuable part of it away. For five hundred years the law has been, that inquests should be held in the cases of "all violent deaths, all casualties by which death ensues, all sudden deaths, persons found dead, persons dying in prison, lunatics who die by suicide, and felons of themselves." The law would have worked well enough if honestly carried out; but those who did not like the coroner's court set up all sorts of quibbles, with the object of preventing inquests, except when the case was so plain that it might be left with tolerable safety to the police tribunals for preliminary investigation. The "Select Committee" think that "it is of the utmost importance to the preservation of life and the detection of crime that inquests should be held in all cases of violent or unnatural, and also in all cases of sudden death, when the cause of death is unknown, and also when, though the death is apparently natural, reasonable suspicion of criminality exists." What is a "reasonable suspicion of criminality?" This would be a most difficult thing to determine, and it would be a dangerous thing to affirm that in the absence of such suspicion no inquest ought to be held. Whenever there is reasonable doubt as to the cause of a death, it should be left entirely to the discretion of the coroner to hold an inquest if he thinks fit. When murders are ingeniously committed, there will very often be no apparent circumstances to create a suspicion of guilt, and it is only by carefully searching for the unknown cause of death that detection can take place. Mr. TODD, the coroner for Hampshire, mentioned a remarkable instance of this sort to the Committee. A man called in his neighbours, telling them his wife was in a fit, and that if they did not make haste she would be dead. The woman was found dead, and "some very slight circumstance" induced Mr. TODD to have a *post mortem* examination, which proved that she had been murdered, in a manner that would never have been suspected. In the case of the numerous child murders that took place some time ago for the sake of the burial fees, the deaths appeared the natural result of infantile cholera, until the circumstances were closely examined, and the truth appeared. The present rules of the Hampshire magistrates would prevent an inquest being held in the case mentioned by Mr. TODD, and more Essex poisonings might take place with probability of safety, if the coroner could only make an inquiry after positive grounds for suspicion had appeared. Whenever a death takes place the cause of which is obscure, it should be left to the coroner to determine whether or not an inquest is desirable. It would not follow that one would be held without preliminary investigation, for, as Mr. PAYNE very properly remarked, the duty of a coroner is to obtain information before ordering an inquest, and not to proceed without a sufficient cause.

The discretion of the coroner should not be fettered by a hide-bound statute. Like other functionaries, he is amenable to public opinion, which supplies checks more safe and efficacious than those of positive law. Still less should the coroner's jury be tampered with. It is a most valuable constitutional right that twelve impartial men should exercise the functions of jurors in such cases. Their opinions are of great value in deterring evil-doers, and their recommendations have constantly led to the removal of causes of accidents or crime. Moreover, we must never forget that in seasons of political excitement a coroner's court may be a prime safeguard of liberty. When the Manchester massacre took place, the magistrates' misconduct was, even according to the private opinion of Lord ERBON, of very questionable legality,—but they received the thanks of the bad Government of the day. It is possible that similar times may come again, and it is well to know that if official persons should act so as to cause loss of life, it will not be in the power of other official persons to screen them, so long as the coroner's court exists in its ancient rights and dignity, and twelve free citizens can, by their verdict, consign presumed offenders to a jury trial, and can append such comments to every case as the dictates of moral justice may require.

## SWINDLING AGAIN.

WE had no intention of an immediate return to the offensive theme of last week's diatribe, but some form of pecuniary dishonesty or other is ever coming uppermost and foremost in the daily journals; ever the old scene of quick-heeled rascality finding some unanticipated dodge, or double, or cover, and tardy Justice limping in pursuit, not with that untiring purpose ascribed to her by HORACE, but with the apparent hope that she may succeed in losing sight of her quarry, and so have a good excuse for reposing herself. Hail, England! purgatory of dupes and paradise of rogues! If our legislative protectors were in earnest, which of course they are not, some encouragement might be derived from NAPIER'S fervid onslaught on Admiralty management, and the continual cheers with which his speech was greeted in the House. Such an attack of an experienced admiral on rotten English ships\* might be more valuable than a volley fired at sound French ones, and might bear hard, not only on rotten ships, but on rottenness in general. But let not our readers be deceived; the applause meant nothing more than that the House was amused with the "sæva-indignatio" of an old seaman, gratified with his pluck, and something interested with what is now rare enough, a not sham enthusiasm—Fudge. The public will no more read on the broad sheet of the *Times* a plain satisfactory account of an effective punishment actually inflicted on the suppliers of sappy timber, and uncontinuous copper bolts, than on the boot and shoe sellers, or the suppliers of the filthy stores that killed the troops returning from India. There will be some law fog, in which the offenders will be quite lost to the public eye; some lack of witnesses, some public man whose carelessness must be shielded, some mistake, some excuse; and the nation will have to put up with some farcical account of the matter, which would not impose upon a good housewife for the smashing of a dinner service in detail by a careless and drunken cook maid; or, if the punishment should perchance arrive, it will not be of a deterring character. Do our readers know the meaning of the word "detering?" It means "frightening away;" not the mere washy "preventive" which of late has implied something that tries to be preventive, but cannot. We shall go on, not only with our old text, but with our old inference. Some new form of punishment must be brought into play; something more severe than moderate fines, imprisonment, or even transportation, which gives a man that delusive kind of comfort which the ostrich experiences when it buries its head in the sand and ceases to see its pursuers. The man hidden in a gaol, or secluded in a penal settlement, has indeed a dull sense of disgrace eternally hanging upon him, but he is defended from the quick burning shame which would be intolerable if he were exposed to the eyes of those whom he has robbed. He has obtained, by his very sentence, a positive refuge from this; his eyes are protected from printed, as his ears from uttered vituperation. Where a man is found out in a gross breach of private trust, or in a public robbery, the kindest thing you can do to him is to seclude him; it is what he would do himself, not at the expense of the nation, if crime had not seared all feeling out of him. Criminals must be mortified in those very points, in those very propensities, to gratify which they have made themselves criminals. TAWELL, the ex-quaker, murdered his mistress that he might marry and be, as he called it, respectable—respectability being, of course, the chief *beau ideal* of quaker felicity. TAWELL, no doubt, would have preferred that one dark day of expiation, that escape from consciousness into oblivion in a moment, to a month's exposure on the same spot to the hissings and scowls and curses of the multitude. This would have been the just and proper mortification of his passion for respectability. There are others who go in, as the Yankees say, for respectability of not so drab a kind—a proud city and county position, with their respective appurtenances. In their case, too, exposure to the keen, condemning glances of their humbler and honest brethren in commerce, —to whom they would have scarcely deigned to nod on 'Change—and the disgusting gibes of city and country roughs—fellows whom they would not have touched willingly with the end of their walking sticks—we fancy that a fair chance of such a consummation would be calculated to be rather "detering."

Then there are the luxurious champagne, opera box, and phaeton gentlemen. They are fond of bodily pleasure, and a fair prospect of bodily pain would be probably the best deterrent of this class of swindlers; a sound public flogging would not be a bit too bad in their case, and the condemning authority should have his option. These floggings and exposures should be an addition to the lighter penalties of fining and imprisonment.

In certain cases we have already sanctioned the grosser of the two kinds—flogging. The mere promulgation of this punishment, irrespective of the position of the offender, has effectually rendered the person of royalty inviolate. Nothing but prudence has prevented the adjudication of the same punishment for violence to wives. All very well, you say, for the lower orders. The nearer the mortification is to the heart or the head, the more absolute the necessity for searing it out; the brand may act at once as a stamp and a cure. These upper class, or what would be upper class swindlers, are the

\* This rottenness of England's emblem, the oak, is of evil omen. The English Admiralty cannot get seasoned timber. We doubt very much whether LOUIS NAPOLEON finds equal difficulty in procuring it. This unseasoned-timber building is a trick of corrupt Russian officials. OLIPHANT, in his well-known work, told us that generally high offenders in Russia can afford to bribe even their judges out of their fraudulent gains. Sometimes, however, the Emperor takes the matter into his own hands; and for some trick of this green-timber kind, a former governor of Sebastopol found himself rather suddenly labouring, as a convicted felon, in the works over which only a day or two before he had presided.

worst of all, for an evident reason—they are unamenable to moral agency. To what is it you trust to diminish crime in the lower classes? A certain amount of education, a certain amount of religious instruction; and with most of them such means, where used, do operate, and powerfully. But with the upper class of offenders these means have been utterly inefficacious; they have almost to a man enjoyed every ordinary advantage of instruction and training—but all in vain. They may repent and reconsider; but you have nothing to trust to but their fears, and these fears it is the business of the Legislature to find some effectual way of exciting. The lower orders, indeed! in spite of their little dirty tricks of twopenny adulteration—for which, of course, they ought when caught to be well punished—we shall soon begin to consider them on the whole the honestest class of the two.

How grand and beautiful, though often somewhat imaginative, are Lord BACON'S discoveries of primal and comprehensive laws! We have been finding the full application of some of these only of late years; one, for instance, is, that commerce follows the grand laws of genius, happiness, knowledge, religion, and love,—the more giving, the more gaining; the more communication, the more production; we no longer consider what is gained by a neighbouring country as necessarily so much lost to our own. DANTE'S fine lines in the "Purgatorio" on love give more beautiful expression to this law than we have seen in any other writer:—

Perche quanto si dice più li nostro,  
Tanto possiede più di ben ciascuno,

and so on; the whole passage is too long for transcription, but is well worth reading; it occurs in the fifteenth book. LOUIS NAPOLEON only lately confessed himself, theoretically at least, an apostle of this creed, as we find at the conclusion of his address on the commercial treaty. Again, there is another law, also, it would seem, of very wide application, namely, the advantage of a return to the primitive, to first principles. MONTESQUIEU has advocated it, we believe; so has BURKE. BOLINGBROKE'S words are before us:—

"All that can be done, therefore, to prolong the duration of a good government, is to draw back on every favourable occasion to the first good principles on which it was founded."—*Idea of a Patriot King*.

So in many other ways, wearied with the modern, we seek refuge in cruder antiquity. Scholars fly from Latinisms to the more Saxon "well of English undefiled." "Painting flies from the flashy and careless to the rigid, as men seek the feelings of youth in the fields in which they once were young." Wearied with modern fine ladies WILL HONEYCOMB at last wed a milkmaid, with the unchanged rustic charms and manners which might have captivated his great-great grandfather. ROUSSEAU would have a wholesale return to the comparative pureness and simplicity of savage life. Perhaps commerce itself, that child of civilization, might find itself retempered—*retrempe*—by a return to somewhat of its primitive state.

The savage and the half-savage seem more honest than the civilized. When the Chippeways were in England, we remember being told by their exhibitor, that though they received their spirits and powder in advance, they were never known to fail in bringing their honest quatum of furs and skins to the English trader. In an excellent little book on trades and manufactures, it is stated that the "East India diamonds are generally imported from Madras in small packages, named bulses; and so honestly is the trade conducted, that these bulses are bought and sold by invoice without even being opened for examination." BRYDENE told us in former days of a rude tribe of rustic carriers in the neighbourhood of Naples so trustworthy, that only one instance of breach of faith was ever known among them. If we remember rightly the guilty person was killed, and his family were excommunicated by the villagers.

It would seem that the savage and the rude, being nearer the fountain-head of commerce, see more clearly into its spring and true quality, as that the very essence of which, and its final prosperity, must consist in good faith. The savage is often a downright thief, but with him plunder is one thing and barter another. We mix the two, and the stream of commerce bears not only the fair and faithful merchant's bark, but the pirate, the privateer, and the smuggler; and the struggle of commerce is to outwit, rather than simply to compensate and receive compensation. Frequent attacks on dishonesty in trade, and contracts of all kinds, are looked upon by some with an eye of suspicion as a covert attack upon trade generally; on the contrary, we are its truest friends in desiring its purification, even "by fire." At present there is a lenity and power of evasion that has almost a provisional air, as if we ourselves and our rulers looked upon our own amenability as by no means an improbable occurrence.

## THE MAMMON OF RESPECTABILITY.

SOMETHING was said of old, touching "the Mammon of unrighteousness," and when it may be proper "to make friends" with it. No less, at the present time, might be with expediency uttered concerning the Mammon of Respectability, and the uses to which it might be directed. Mammon, under whatever disguise, is still Mammon. It matters little whether "the least erect spirit that fell" appears as a respectable member of the middle class interest, or an unrighteous steward, who had done worse than steal his master's daughter, having appropriated his gold. The man under the clothes is still the same. Well, we all know this; but how few act on the knowledge! None but a philosopher looks under appearances; and a philosopher, as we may learn from the fate of SOCRATES, is not generally regarded as a respectable person.

No;—the respectable man is he who plumed himself so hugely on having accused and procured the trial of SOCRATES. This man, by name ANYTUS, we are told, became quite elated with his imaginary importance, "as if," said the sage, who, going barefooted, was of course not regarded by his accuser as a reputable character, "he had done some great thing in procuring my death." Had the sage not, indeed, declared against the mode of education, and the usual means by which citizens acquired respect and riches; and in his own person and manners showed his contempt of both? Had he not thereby proved himself a public enemy? Above all, had he not stated truths beyond the comprehension of respectable dullness? ANYTUS could not understand SOCRATES, and naturally hated him, as an alien to the narrow sphere of his own intellect, and as one who spoke a foreign tongue. What did SOCRATES mean by objecting to ANYTUS bringing his son up as a leather dresser? Was not the calling an honest road to wealth? Was it not better than idleness? Was it not better than walking barefoot through Athens, and putting puzzling questions to the people in their shops, and withdrawing their attention from the needful pursuits of trade? He had called it a servile occupation; but no occupation is servile that leads to fortune, and a leather dresser in Athens might rise to the highest offices in the city.

As it was in Athens, so it is in England; and ANYTUS here and now will favourably contrast himself, in his pride and power of wealth, with the poor teacher of truth, who neglects to secure the means of decent subsistence. And Respectability is so far in the right, as such negligence is criminal, or even censurable; for no man can be just to others who is not in the first instance just to himself. The war between them is one of extremes, and extremes are always in the wrong.

In England, where the pursuit of wealth is the business of all and the passion of many, little regard is paid to one of these extremes; while the other operates as a general example, and by the force of numbers is preserved from singularity. Our leather-dressers, so to speak, are all respectable men; and their respectability is esteemed in proportion to their supposed wealth. In all senses, they are men of repute. Their real wealth is not so much, nor reckoned for so much in the market, as their imagined wealth. They have to exaggerate appearances, and he who best preserves them drives the hardest bargain. It is still, as Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE writes, and as a witness on the THURTELL trial thought, that he is the respectable man who keeps a gig. We recollect well reading the passage referred to aloud in the presence of a well-to-do publican. "Ah!" said the respectable victualler, somewhat offended by the remark, but recognising its truth;—"ah! if we wish ordinary people to think differently, they should be differently educated."

Of the real point in dispute thus hit by honest instinct we make too little account. Respectability, in these days, is, for the moment, at a discount on account of the number of criminals she has recently produced. The source of their criminality is doubtless traceable to their miseducation. The guilt of the PULLINGERS, the REDPATHS, the ROBSONS, the WATTSES, was but the fruit of seeds long since deposited in their infant souls. They had been directly or indirectly instructed in the principles of a one-sided respectability, of which Mammon-worship was the basis. Many a time had they heard in childhood, in boyhood, in early manhood, that in England poverty was the only crime. The honourable poverty to which the sage and scholar often willingly submits, they had constantly heard treated with contempt. One of these had, indeed, literary aspirations; but it was not for the sake of self-development that he cultivated his supposed gifts, but for the ultimate fame and profit. He was willing to purchase, and acquire by favour, rather than by right, a niche in the temple of Reputation. It was all a means to an end; and so the end was obtained, the means were indifferent. For Mammon is a most unscrupulous god, and his service, like that of all superstition, permits evil to be perpetrated that good may be secured, the good to come being always some purpose of self-interest. And the respectable world sympathizes with this view of the case. Without any special preference for literature, it will admire the popular author, and join in the chorus of his praise, because it thinks that he is making a great deal of money. It praises DICKENS, THACKERAY, and TAYLOR, because they are understood to be making or increasing their fortunes. Letters are respectable when they produce large incomes; the merit they imply is ignored, the result is alone considered. It is that which gives the men a standing in society, and enables them to hold up their heads among the sons of Mammon.

But while all are engaged in the practice of the common idolatry, and each encourages the other, conscience in the bosom of individuals condemns it on the score of its inevitable immorality. Experience, moreover, continually demonstrates that the whole is false in principle, and leads, sooner or later, to individual ruin. Mammon has never had it all his own way; the other gods have always interfered in an awkward manner. The poor votary has been unmasked, unrobed, disgraced. The Socratic principle has at last proved its superiority, and the practice of ANYTUS has resulted in failure. Even in the moment of his exultation the sage convicted his enemy of blindness in not having seen that of two competitors, "he is the conqueror whose good deeds last for ever." The leather-dressing speculation did not turn out well in the end; for the son of ANYTUS had certain powers of mind which were incompatible with leather-dressing, and so he left his intended pursuit for—none at all. Having no serious business in life, he fell, we are told, "under the sway of low desires, and so far in evil courses. The youth took to drinking, and drank night and day. And

ANYTUS," says XENOPHON, "though no longer alive, has still a bad name for having brought up his son so ill."

The respectable Mammon, then, is not, after all, a trustworthy divinity. "Man cannot live by bread alone." He has other appetites to satisfy than the mere greed of gold; and, accordingly, we find, as in the cases we have alluded to, that the gold men have obtained by fraud or successful speculation, and on the credit of which they take their place in the respectable ranks of society, is nearly always expended in the excessive pursuit of those other appetites. Sometimes, these are of a laudable character, and have a legitimate career in the honourable paths of ambition; but more frequently, alas! they are of a low and depraved kind, and make a wreck of soul, body, and reputation. The only remedy, we find, is the better education of youth. But what is Education? It is not mere school or nursery training, but the combination of all the circumstances that modify the development of individual character. Mis-education is due to the general false tone of society. The world forms its own criminals, and the individuals are not so guilty as the mass. PULLINGER evidently thinks that the Union Bank, notwithstanding the enormous amount of his frauds, has dealt unjustly with him. He dares to complain of their want of Christian charity. "If," said the prisoner to the Judge, "what I have stated should be considered by your lordship to afford any ground for mitigating the horrors of my imprisonment, I shall be deeply grateful; but if your lordship, like the Bank, should feel that you can show me no mercy, I shall still bow cheerfully to your decision." Cheerfully, indeed! Yes—because he had, for the moment, an opportunity of showing his natural hatred for the parties he had injured, and whom for five years he had treated as his natural enemies, and had systematically despoiled of their possessions. But were they not all alike engaged in the pursuit of Mammon? Had not they, and such as they, concurred in the sort of education that had made him what he is? Were not they, on their own principles, more faulty than himself? How could they excuse the carelessness, on their part, which had been his temptation? Were these the men who could rightly show "no mercy?" All this is implied in PULLINGER's appeal; and Society at large, not the Union Bank alone, must submit to the impeachment. The requisite education, therefore, enlarges its sphere of operation. It comprises the whole, not merely an individual. Such education is not, in this country, we are happy to say, utterly impossible. In great part, it must be an affair of Development. But in the existence of a free press we possess an engine for the enlightenment of the public conscience, and we may reasonably hope that, through its agency, better principles may obtain, and the rising generation be brought up under more wholesome influences.

#### THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK.

RAT-TAT! What a welcome sound is that at all times! How it calls up a flutter of expectation in the human breast, that breast which is ever hoping for something—news from home, a love-letter, a post-office order, an invitation to dinner, tickets for the opera, tidings of the death of some superannuated distant relation, who is to leave us all his money, and what not besides. Who does not watch and listen for the postman? When his rat-tat wakes up the echoes of the hall, is it not a race between Miss LAURA from the drawing-room and JEMIMA from the kitchen who will get first to the door? And are papa in the counting-house and mamma in the parlour, revolving questions of money and bread and honey, less stirred by that welcome sound? Say, O Miss LAURA, how often in the days of THEODORE's satin waistcoats and impassioned four-sheet notes you were awake with the dawn, listening for the rat-tat of that red-coated MERCURY from the court of CUPID? And when JEMIMA stopped on the stairs to read her own letter from that young man in the Coldstreams, supposed to be her cousin, have you not rushed on the wings of impatience in your *deshabille*, all as you were, to listen for her coming on the mat and in the cold outside your bedroom door? And have you not from that prosaic first floor lattice watched that man in red as he came up the street, your heart beating faster and faster as the sound of his knocks became louder with his approach? What a thrill when he passes next door and advances towards yours! Do knock, dear postman, you must have a letter for me. He passes by. There must be some mistake, he has overlooked the letter. You are sure that you caught a glimpse of THEODORE's "bold Roman" on that outside one in the straw-coloured envelope; he will retrace his steps presently, when he discovers the omission. No! he has gone down and down, and now he is round the corner. Cruel, cruel postman! JEMIMA's young man in the Coldstreams does not write exactly a Roman hand, and he spells JEMIMA with a small j and a superfluity of m's, and comes hopping, and hopes JEMIMA is well, as this leaves him at present, and has no more to say at present, and JEMIMA is obliged to get the man at the rag and bottle shop to read those burning words for her; but, for all that, those two hearts, which will be pictorially transfixed with CUPID's dart on St. VALENTINE'S Day, are as throbbingly responsive to the postman's knock as thine. And when the postman comes to tell us of dear ones recalled from the jaws of death to life, does he not bring new life to us? The city merchant is a hard man, with very little room for sentiment in his heart; but even he will bestow a thankful thought upon the postman who brings him tidings of that despaired-of argosy. What functionary who ministers to our wants, or renders us service, is such a universal favourite as the postman? The butcher, the baker, the milkman, the cats'-meat man, and the purveyor of hearthstones, are all the declared enemies of our

domestic happiness. The postman alone is our friend and faithful ally. And how does a grateful country requite him? With NINETEEN shillings a week, and a new red coat once a year. Let us not understate his advantages; he is also the recipient of an annual hat.

It may be said that we cannot always measure out our rewards according to our love. But, at least, let the postman have a wage in some degree proportionate to his labour, his capacity, and his responsibility.

A meeting of London postmen was held the other day at St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of agitating for an increase of pay. One thousand two hundred members of the body were present, and their spokesman stated their grievances with temperance and moderation. Mr. CHARLES COOPER said that he was appointed a letter carrier in 1854. He began at the low scale of nineteen shillings a week. He was told that there should be a rise of a shilling a year until he reached twenty-three shillings. That, then, seems to be the maximum pay of a letter carrier—a man who works from five o'clock in the morning till ten at night; who must possess a fair education; who must trudge the streets in all weathers; and who is expected to be honest, with every temptation and every facility to be otherwise. A large proportion of the letter carriers, however, receive only nineteen shillings a week; and promotion does not seem to go by merit at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The veteran HAVELOCK complained of boys being constantly put over his head in India. Merit has the same struggle under the administration of Sir ROWLAND HILL. Mr. SHAW, a letter carrier, states that he knew a man who was made a first class sorter who could not spell words of three syllables. Before he could spell the word "honour," he had to buy a dictionary. He could not do the simplest sum in arithmetic, and yet he was passed over the heads of men to whom multiplication was no vexation whatever, and who could do fractions, and still preserve their sanity. We are not told whether this man's name was GREY or ELLIOT, but we will say GREY. Now for ELLIOT. He had been passed over the heads of older and better qualified men, and he was obliged to buy a dictionary before he knew the difference between "to" and "too." There was another case within the experience of Mr. SHAW. It was that of a picture-frame maker who did some private business for the authorities, and was promoted. If this statement is true—and the speaker openly challenges contradiction—it is quite clear that the motto upon which the authorities of the Post-office act is not that which country gentlemen are so fond of quoting at cattle show dinners—*Palmas qui meruit ferat*. But that is not the whole of the postman's grievance. He must actually give an account of the Christmas boxes he receives. And this adds hypocrisy to the other crimes of the Postmaster-General, or whoever the person is who does this nigger driving. An order was issued some two years ago forbidding the postmen to ask for Christmas boxes, and yet the authorities require each man, as a matter of course, to give in an account of what he gets in gratuities. What does this mean? Clearly that the authorities look upon these Christmas boxes as part of the postman's pay. We have evidence enough here to show that the Post-office authorities are neither very liberal nor very just to their men.

Now, as regards the post which the Duke of ARGYLL maintains in the metropolis, we cannot by any means say "God bless his grace." It is not a counter-irritant which at all tends to allay our itching for something like a perfect system. The business of the establishment has outgrown the establishment itself. Mr. GLADSTONE was never less logical than when he argued the other evening in the House, that the only remedy for this was to reduce our postal business. The right honourable gentleman was for excluding newspapers from the letter post, and placing them in the category of "other printed matter." Does a merchant or manufacturer decline orders when he finds his business increasing beyond the capability of his premises or machinery? Does he not rather build new warehouses, and set up new steam engines? But who is it that fails us here? Is it the letter carrier, who brings round our letters for nineteen shillings a week, and an annual coat and hat? Certainly not. He is here every hour of the day almost, with our letters and papers; and on the whole he is rarely late, and rarely disappoints us of the missive that has been duly posted. Considering the nineteen shillings a week, it is very rarely indeed that he feels called upon to appropriate our remittances, or, being wet through and wearied out with his day's labour, feels it convenient to go home an hour or two before his time, and boil his kettle, with our "important and immediate" advices. If a delay occurs, in nine cases out of ten it is not his fault, but the fault of the mail trains, or the defective organization at the offices.

The postman now appeals to us, the public. He has appealed to his masters in vain. They have offered to hear him, and they have heard him; but they vouchsafe no reply. He now knocks at our doors for justice. Let us be as ready to answer the summons as when he brings us that post-office order, that invitation to dinner,—those tickets for the opera,—that tinted, scented, warmly-expressed assurance that Matilda is ours till death, and that melancholy, but on the whole satisfactory, communication, to the effect that the cousin seven times removed has gone to another and better world, leaving us comfortably provided for in this.

#### SAVINGS BANKS.\*

RETIRED leisure is, after all, not so much to be envied by the workers as some of us fancy. Retirement is a sorry existence

\* A Practical Treatise on Savings Banks, &c. By ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A. London: Longmans. 1860.

without a round sum in the Three per Cents. But, although the "elegant simplicity" of our stocks is most desirable, the interest they bear is too low to afford anything like an adequate income, unless a large amount is invested. What we want for our saving poor are sound and liberal investments for them. Moreover, every facility and inducement should be allowed them to put by their hard-earned shillings and pounds. The pence should not be forgotten, and we hail the instituting of Penny Banks as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Savings will grow, however small may be the original "nest-egg." A thousand careful proverbs are ready on the lips of those who seek to ameliorate the condition of the poor by making them help themselves.

The most simple mode of putting by small sums for future use is afforded by the Savings Bank. No expense is incurred by depositors; and, viewed in their integrity, the security they afford is unquestionable. A depositor is, in fact, a creditor of the nation. He has a stake in the country. The defalcations which take place from time to time in these banks, though they affect the progress of savings among the poor—thus doing incalculable harm—are not to be taken as a radical defect in their organization, but as mishaps common to all human institutions.

Savings banks are, unquestionably, in a flourishing state at the present time. In 1828, the deposits amounted to fourteen millions; in 1860, they stand at forty millions. The increase is immense, and most encouraging. The more independent working men become, the better it will be, in the long run, for the "Upper Ten Thousand." The way to make the employers truly great is by raising the character of the employed. And there is only one way by which this can be done. It is an old saying, that your democrat softens wonderfully under the influence of an improved exchequer. Why should not the remark hold good in the lower ranks of life? Alarmists used to shudder at the idea of educating the masses. "What do operatives and ploughmen want with learning?" These gentlemen used to joke about the "great unwashed," but they had every desire to deny all helps to amendment. The filthy should remain filthy, was their argument fifty years ago. Now, though their language is less violent, it is nevertheless determined. "Investments for the million," they tell us, will never do. "Our workmen, &c., will be able to stand out for higher wages, whenever they choose, and where shall we be?"—We argue that by giving each man, let us say, a deposit of some thirty pounds in the savings bank, he will be far more disposed to work more steadily on, in order to keep it there, and even to increase it. There is an honest dignity in self-dependence which is far more likely to make men frugal and hard-working, to maintain their position, than a wretched hand-to-mouth way of living, when, in a moment of frenzy, men will combine and starve rather than give in to their masters.

Feeling this, we most strongly urge on Government to take the matter of savings banks into their earnest consideration. Individual Members of Parliament treat us to excellent speeches on the subject. Personally, they will do anything to improve their stability and working. They are persuaded that they cannot be made too secure, and that it is the best thing in the world for poor men to have a pass-book, if only in a penny bank. But, as for legislating for them, that is out of the question.

It is, we think, much to be regretted that the admirable work the appearance of which has caused these remarks was not published earlier. Mr. Scratchley has proved himself an authority on the matter, by his able treatise on *Industrial Investments*. His present book, on savings banks, is, in every respect, worthy of his experienced pen. From it we may glean many useful facts and much information respecting these banks. Their history is minutely sketched, and a thorough exposition of the working of them is given. Mr. Scratchley strongly urges our own view of the necessity of Government legislating in the matter, and he very justly observes that were Government inspectors employed and auditors changed every ten years, there would be a far less chance for misappropriation and swindling. It is no use urging people to pinch themselves, in order to put by against "a rainy day," if, when they present their bethumbed pass-books "no assets" meets their ears. When the Rochdale Savings Bank was found minus to the extent of upwards of £70,000 through the rascality of its late manager, the people declared that they would rather spend their money in future than save it for another George Hawarth.

It is, undoubtedly, the duty of Governments to encourage frugality in their people, and they are also bound to find secure investments for their savings. The allurements held out by hungry adventurers in the shape of mines, &c. should not be allowed to attract, for the artisan should be convinced of the extent to which interest and deposits can securely be granted; and he should also feel that, in putting his sovereigns into the savings bank, he was in all respects justified in doing so.

This book of Mr. Scratchley's should be attentively studied by all who (whether from reading "Mary Barton" or any other cause) take an interest in the condition of the poorer classes. To them we cordially recommend it.

#### MODERN CARICATURE.\*

[CONTINUED.]

CRUIKSHANK, when a young man, abandoned the path of a political caricaturist, and engaged in the safer and more profitable occupation of a book illustrator, but ere he abandoned it he threw great force into his pictures of social life. It does him honour, however, to

\* Punch. Vol. XXXIX. Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars.

say that before he gave to the world his Tom and Jerry plates, he had aided the great Romilly in his reform of the criminal law, and exposed with mingled pathos and humour the folly of taking human life for forgery, sheep stealing, shop lifting, and stealing even five shillings from the person. Man is an animal of so compound a character that it is difficult to say who gives the greatest impulse to the mob—the living eloquence of the great lawyer, which remains for ever, or the cartoon of the caricaturist, which arrests our attention, awakens our interest, and is forgotten.

The old days of watchmen and dark streets, of dandies and dandizettes, of swallow-tailed coats, roll collars, and Hessian boots, of high waists, and the Grecian sloop come back to us as we turn over the pages of "Life in London." Yet these people there pictured must have lived. Tom and Jerry, and Mr. Green, the boozing Ken, the crib and the finish, the ogling women and effeminate men, were true copies of "life." They were as popular and as well recognised as Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller; they were more true to nature; they were for the time even more widely followed and admired than any of the characters of Mr. Dickens. Judged by our standard, what fops and fools they were. We cannot well reverence our fathers if we believe that in their young days they were half so silly. We shall be more lenient to crinoline, lace-up boots, and masculine hats if we look at the foolish figures which our mothers must have cut when dressed in umbrella bonnets and sleeves à la gigot.

The popularity of this work was in the wane when the predecessors of *Punch*, now a venerable publication of nearly twenty years old, rose on the horizon. Seymour, an artist of immense promise, full of fun and drollery, and an English humour which has seldom if ever been equalled, was engaged in illustrating a cheap weekly sheet with a title which would not now be scarcely permitted. It was nothing less than *The Devil in London*; and the cause of reform and the side of strong opposition to the Church and to King William's ministers were taken up very strongly by the little sheet, conducted by two or three wild and clever young men, who from one number to another scarcely knew how to pay their printer. The "Devil," we may suppose, was fairly successful. The old types of cartoons, old and yet ever new, in which John Bull is an over-laden ass, sinking under the weight of packages labelled with the names of taxes, or an old worn-out man, crippled and hopped with logs and chains; or is ground into money by ministers, who are ever ready to fill their pockets with the pieces, are to be found there. The name of the paper was soon changed into "Asmodeus;" then came Seymour's and Gilbert à'Becket's "Figaro," named after the ever-popular barber in Rossini's opera; and finally, other imitators, some of the lowest and most radical, under the names of the "Star" and "Penny Satirist," but all being more or less fiercely political and destitute of humour. When our Queen came to the throne, and *sub consule Planus* under the latter years of King William, these were vigorous, and perhaps thought funny or lively. H. B.—the father of Richard Doyle of *Punch*—filled the windows of the west-end printsellers with political sketches, stiffly and vilely drawn, but still preserving the likeness. Folios of these prints were lent out to vivify slow evening parties, and the publisher, we believe, made money by them, though sold at a very high price. An artist (?) of the name of Grant was amusing low life with vile wood cuts in the same way, but yet who ever laughed at either one or the other? Did any one ever see a joke in any of those drearily genteel H. B. sketches? Old swells from Boodle's and Arthur's waggled their old heads at them in Maclean's windows:

"There, where you stop to see the last H. B.,"

writes Sir Bulwer—to see it? yes; to smile or laugh at it? no. Yet at the same time, the very finest political and social caricaturist we have seen was wasting his talents in illustrating "Bell's Gallery of Comicalities," and in drawing costermongers, dustmen, prize-fighters, and low life generally; and Kenny Meadows, who never could draw with humour, was aiding him. Dreadful it must be for the ineffable swells and Belgravian ladies, who now dress after Mr. Leech's woodcuts in *Punch*, but who never succeed in looking half so well, to know that their artist practised his young pencil on the lowest of the low!

The history of the establishment of *Punch* is yet to be written. We have met men who were in the little back office of a printer when a halfpenny was tossed up to decide by head or tail whether the first number should appear or not. A wood cutter now living claims the first idea of it; and a gentleman who holds a most lucrative copyright amongst our serials has told us that he was hurrying to his printer's with the "copy" for a poster announcing his *Punch*—the very name was settled—when he was startled and disappointed by seeing the *affiche* of the existing paper. We presume the idea, therefore, was abroad. The age, as they say in regard to conquerors and great kings, demanded a *Punch*, and *Punch* sprang all armed from Mr. Bryant's shop in Wellington Street. The idea, at first unfortunate, proved successful. A capitalist bought the sinking journal, and by judicious working kept it afloat, and here it is. Mr. Henry Mayhew, we believe, has the first claim to its paternity, and Gilbert à'Becket, Jerrold, Albert Smith, Leech, and others were soon on the staff, and it was a hospital for all the founding wits and unfathered jokes of the day. It has done, and still does, much good. It ministered to the general cheerfulness of the nation. It was seldom low or coarse. It satirised kings, generals, ministers, and people; private parties and queenly reunions, clergymen and judges, costermongers and peers of the realm, shopmen and poets, all came in for their share of *Punch's* *bâton*, and the nation laughed and grew fat. Caricature, as we have said, held its weekly drills,

and instead of issuing at irregular periods, gave serial and semi-serious knocks and blows. Mr. Samuel Slick has declared that the true way of taking a portrait is to paint the leading feature of the face. *Punch* followed the same rule, and took the leading feature of the time, or of the salient subject or prominent man. He returned again and again to the charge, and it is not too much to say that many men owed their name and popularity to him, if he borrowed his also from them. At last reviews began to talk about him, and as usual made mistakes anent him. The "Quarterly," for instance, placed Cruikshank as his chief artist, whereas that gentleman never drew a stroke for the work. In the "Man in the Moon" an artist once pictured Mr. Leech's little bottle and leech (that artist's monogram) as *Punch's* life buoy, and not without great truth. That artist was, and is, the chief support of the paper; and the wonder is that while the writing has often been very tame, the cartoons have very seldom failed. The subjects are of course suggested not only by the staff of the journal, but also from every portion of the globe. Hence its universality. Sketches are sent and "put into drawing," as others are from Hong Kong, California, or the Arctic regions, to the *London Illustrated News*. A frivolous age, moreover, feeds upon pictures, and demands them more than deep or witty writing; popular fun—and fun to be popular, must not be too high nor too low, but of a gentle tea-table mediocrity, which can be safely retailed amidst the clatter of the dinner-party or in the pauses of a *soirée musicale*. Hence modern caricature has gained in finish, but has lost its grotesqueness. It is no longer overloaded, but is characteristic drawings; and ours are so honourably distinguished that the French always refer to *une caricature Anglaise*, whilst their own, in the *Journal pour rire*, or *Charivari*, are coarse, often without wit, and very grotesque. But success has taken away much of the point from the political caricaturist's pencil, and with one or two exceptions the Coryphæus of these artists seldom draws in aid of ignorance and want, and but too often satirises the poor fellow who tries to rise in life; the *parvenu* who would be thought a little "genteel," the untaught servant who tries to dress smartly, or the poor little shop gent who not unnaturally is desirous of imitating some of the ineffably serene, calm, and grand swells who walk about town like the well-dressed figures of a tailor's pattern books. This is, we think, the worst feature in modern caricature. It is new and strange to find this Sadducean cruelty in the minds of men sprung from the people; it is foreign also to genuine humour, which is never wanton nor harsh, which lashes vice but overlooks weakness; and which, above all other qualities, teaches us, as it taught Massinger,

"To look upon the poor with gentle eye,  
For in their figures often  
Angels desire an alms."

#### THE FRENCH PRESS.\*

M. HATIN could scarcely have selected a more interesting subject for discussion than the history of periodical literature. We, the men of the nineteenth century, are peculiarly concerned in it. It is long since we were told that the Fourth Estate has inherited the power formerly wielded by kings, Lords and Commons. The rule of the pen has begun. Let us study the origin to which we, journalists, can trace our being.

The erudite author of *L'Histoire Politique et Littéraire de la Presse* takes up newspaper writing at its very *principium et fons*. Not satisfied with the Roman *acta diurna*, he starts on a preliminary journey to the banks of the Euphrates, and shows how the ancient history of Babylon was compiled from leading articles *cuneiformed* by Oriental journalists. Only imagine Berosus consulting a file of the Chaldean Gazette, and correcting a chance mistake—thanks to the help of some contemporary Cobbett! Without, however, following M. Hatin so far back, we may say that modern newspaper literature arose almost simultaneously in France, England, and Germany, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. The famous etymology of the word *Gazette*, so ingenious, so plausible, so pretty, is unfortunately proved now to be entirely unsupported by the facts, and Venice has been obliged to renounce its pretensions as the birthplace of the daily press; the question of priority still remains, we believe, to be decided between the three countries we have just named; and, with the true spirit of patriotism, M. Hatin asserts that "en réalité, c'est à la France, comme nous le démontrons bientôt, qu'appartient l'honneur d'avoir donné naissance au premier journal." Well, it is perhaps not much worth while beginning a controversy on the subject; and as the system of *avertissements, communiqués*, and *finés*, seems likely to cut prematurely short the destinies of the French periodical press, let M. Hatin make the best of those veterans of the profession, Docteur Théophrastus Renaudot, and Loret, the prosy rhymers of *La Muse Historique*.

The first part of the *Histoire de la Presse* comprises the epoch preceding the Revolution of 1789; it is one of the most interesting divisions of the whole work, and must have cost the author no small amount of trouble, from the difficulty of collecting the various flying sheets, pamphlets, and squibs, which, under the oddest, and not unfrequently the most objectionable titles, gave periodical vent to the *esprit frondeur* of *ces bons habitants de Paris*. The *Mazarinades*, the *Courier*, the *Courier Burlesque*, Robinet's *Lettres en Vers*, and last, though not least, the *Morceau de France*, were all

\* *Histoire Politique et Littéraire de la Presse en France; avec une Introduction Historique sur les Origines du Journal et la Bibliographie Générale des Journaux depuis leur Origine.* Par EUGÈNE HATIN. Quatre volumes in-8o.

more or less imitations of Renaudot's newspaper. Renaudot originated the French press, and therefore M. Hatin has very justly devoted a great part of his first volume to an account of that worthy. What an amount of opposition, of ill will, and of spite he had to encounter, the poor Théophraste—"notre cher et bien-aimé, l'un de nos conseillers et médecins ordinaires," as his Majesty's letters-patent designate him. His printers quarrelled with him; competitors arose, Guy Patin, the sarcastic physician, did his very best to ruin him; law-suits, pamphlets, libellous accusations, were successively tried; and, had it not been for the protection of the Government, Renaudot must have given up his editorial duties in despair. All the particulars connected with this affair are related by M. Hatin in the fullest and most interesting manner, and the copious extracts subjoined from contemporary publications enable us to appreciate very correctly the difficulties which, in the seventeenth century, as well as in our own times, were thrust before those who had any new and useful idea to communicate to the public.

We shall not stop to examine the curious chapters relating to the *Mazarinades*, and other similar publications, which swarmed on all sides during the early part of the seventeenth century; but we must say a few words of the far-famed *Mercur de France*, an account of which terminates the first volume. There are still in this sublunary world some simple-minded souls who imagine that journalism is an Eldorado—a Paradise on earth. If the narrative of the tribulations undergone by Theophrastus Renaudot has not succeeded in undeceiving such enthusiasts, let them consider for a moment what was the fate of Donneau de Visé, the editor of the *Mercur Galant*. La Bruyère says in his *Caractères*, that the *Mercur* is "immediately below zero;" and on so serious an authority, Donneau de Visé has ever since passed off as a compound of knave and fool. This seems really too serious. Why, because a critic thinks that a poem is dull or a comedy badly put together, the entire *genus irritabile*, forsooth, must rise up against him, and do their best to defame him! Where are their notions of fair play? Donneau de Visé introduced into periodical literature a new feature, which alone would entitle him to a separate mention. His *Mercur* was both political and literary; whereas, before him, newspapers had been divided into two distinct classes, according as they dealt with intellectual questions, or with matters relating to state craft. The *Mercur* did not die with Visé. Under various titles it went on flourishing even as late as the year 1819, forming a goodly array of 1172 volumes.

The first appearance of journalism in France was a real explosion. Party spirit ran very high under Cardinal Mazarin, and both Frondeurs and Cardinalists used to its utmost limits the privilege of speaking out what they thought about politics. So great a freedom could not last long. The despotism of Louis XIV. put a stop to the extravagances of periodical literature; and writers who wished to call, as Boileau says, "un chat un chat, et Rolet un fripon," had to take refuge in foreign countries. Saint Evremont went over to England; Bayle and Jurieu settled in Holland. During the latter part of the seventeenth, and nearly the whole of the eighteenth centuries, the restrictions imposed upon newspaper writings were so inquisitorial, so severe, that nothing in the shape of a gazette could appear which was not exclusively devoted to the review of literary and scientific works. The *Journal des Savants*, the various publications of Basnage, Leclerc, Bayle, and Camusat, belong to this period, and M. Hatin gives their complete history in the second volume of his narrative.

New ideas, however, were springing up on all sides. Government, religion, philosophy, political economy—everything that relates to the condition of man had become a matter of doubt, and under the influence of the Encyclopædists, the press assumed a most important position in the crusade organised against the fundamental principles of society. It is a somewhat singular fact, that, nearly without exception, the journalists of the eighteenth century took the conservative side in the great struggle; Desfontaines, Fréron, Palissot, were the principal amongst them. Still more singular to relate, the very persons who had been loudest in asking for the liberty of the press and in claiming the right of denouncing abuses, were also the most vehement in calling forth all the rigour of the laws upon those who were bold enough to question the soundness of the philosophy preached by the "Wise man of Ferney." Voltaire's own behaviour towards Desfontaines and Fréron was so mean, so disgusting, that nothing can justify it. "Pendant dix ans," says M. Hatin, "le nom de Desfontaines mit Voltaire en fureur, comme fit plus tard celui de Fréron; pendant dix ans abusant du prodigieux avantage que lui donnait sur son adversaire la supériorité de son génie, il ne cessa de le poursuivre de sa verve envenimée; prose, vers, préfaces, brochures, romans, poésies, tout servit son ressentiment, et, pour deshonoré son ennemi il ne rougit pas de souiller ses écrits des plus sales et des plus grossières invectives." In reality, the spite of Voltaire against the *Année Littéraire* is the best proof of the true power wielded by a journalist when he keeps within the bounds of impartiality, and when his character is on a par with his literary talent. It was all very well to compare Desfontaines with the notorious highwayman Cartouche, and to call Fréron "fripon, crapaud, lézard, couleuvre, araignée, vipère, saquin, lâche, coquin, dogue," etc., etc., but we do not believe that Voltaire would have taken the trouble to crush two writers so utterly insignificant as he is pleased to represent them.

While encyclopædists and newsmongers were thus carrying on against each other a warfare as vehement in its character as it was important in its principle, another numerous community, living, thriving, and extending itself in defiance of the laws, the Jansenists, had also taken a bold stand in the field of periodical literature. On

the gates of the Cimetière Saint Médard some wag had placed the following epigraph:—

De par le Roi, défense à Dieu,  
De faire miracle en ce lieu.

But even his most christian majesty, the eldest son of the Church, who could stop the *convulsionnaires* and extinguish the deacon Pâris, was powerless against the *Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques*. The career of this extraordinary journal is very minutely related by M. Hatin, and furnishes one of the most suggestive chapters on the history of the eighteenth century.

With the fourth volume we are brought by our author to the revolutionary period, and called upon to witness a real literary fever. A journalist, who was himself an illustrious personage in that line, Mallet Dupan, thus laments over the scribbling mania which prevailed everywhere at the time of the convocation of the states-general:—"Paris est plein de jeunes gens qui prennent quelque facilité pour du talent; de clercs, commis, avocats, militaires, qui se font auteurs, meurent de faim, mendient même, et font des brochures." This, however, was only the beginning of tribulations; the pamphlets and brochures came first, but as soon as Mirabeau had started the first number of his *Etats-Généraux* pamphlets were transformed into newspapers and stitched octavos and duodecimos into periodical sheets. The statistical accounts of the revolutionary and royalist gazettes, as given by M. Hatin, is most singular, extending over ten pages of very small print indeed. What titles! What ambitious designations! What attempts to obtain popularity, and to secure a steady sale! If we were to believe the *Histoire de la Presse*, patriotism had suddenly become very plentiful in France, and all parties indiscriminately claimed the monopoly of true patriotism. There was a *Patriote Royaliste*, and a *Patriote Republicain*; the *Patriote Revolutionnaire* belonged, of course, to the go-ahead coterie. A host of individuals started up amidst the general dissolution ready to befriend the nation, or to act as its defenders. Without stopping to examine the *Ancien Ami du Peuple*, and the *Véritable Ami du Peuple*, we must mention, at least, the real Simon Pure, the *Ami du Peuple*, published by Marat, and its antagonist, Royou's *Ami du Roi*. Robespierre edited the *Defenseur de la Constitution*; Lebois put himself forward as the *defenseur de la patrie*. More ambitious in his pretensions, Phelippeaux aimed, rather unsuccessfully, at being the *defenseur de la Vérité* or *l'ami du genre humain*. These various newspapers, and a hundred besides, took elbow-room for a few years, and celebrated the saturnalia of periodical literature. But what Government could possibly go on under such circumstances? Certainly not that of the Directoire, already half-eaten up by corruption, immorality, and incapacity. The 18th Fructidor, year 6th of Liberty, was what M. Hatin properly calls the Saint Bartholomew's Day of journalism, and the freedom of the press died then, to revive again only twenty years after.

The above remarks will, we hope, have given our readers some idea of M. Hatin's excellent book, and suggested to them the wish of examining it for themselves. Two more volumes are announced to complete it, by bringing the narrative down to our own times. Matters have reached so extraordinary a condition in France, that our author might appropriately, as we have already hinted, wind up his work with the funeral oration of newspaper writing; but we still adopt the old motto, *Nil desperandum*, and we would look hopefully towards the future. Between the system of *avertissements*, and the unbridled licentiousness of 1792-6, there must be a happy medium.

A further great merit of M. Hatin's book should also be noticed before we conclude this article, viz., the accuracy of the bibliographical details, and the copiousness of the extracts supplied.

## EASTERN AFRICA.

[CONTINUED.]

HOW beautiful a country will thus be made available, we glean from outbursts like the following, which sparkle in the narratives of both Dr. Krapf and Mr. Rebmann:—"Our way lay westward of Pambiri," says the former, "with a slight inclination towards the south, up hill and down dale continually. Scarcely had we reached the top of a hill, when we had to descend on the other side, and to cross, at a depth equivalent to its height, some stream or glen. In this East-African alpine land, mountain succeeds to mountain, stream to stream, glen to glen. The marsh-land at the foot of the mountains is used as rice-plantations, and the hills are covered with excellent sugar-cane and banana trees, and the woods contain superior available timber. It will be a noble land when Christian culture shall hallow it! Crossing the Engambo, we soon found ourselves in a deep valley, from which our way lay up Mount Makuori, which is at least 3000 feet high; and the higher we went, the cooler and more pleasant was the air. The cool water trickling from granite rocks, the little hamlets rising above the mountain-ridges, the many patches of Indian corn, rice, bananas, and sugar-cane, the numerous cascades, the murmur of the river Engambo, the mountain-masses in the distance—all tend greatly to elevate the spirits of the wanderer."

Mr. Rebmann's description of his route to Jagga is no less graphic:—"On the 7th of May, we took our way westward through the most luxuriant grass and undergrowth, alternating with noble trees, first ascending and then descending the mountain, at the foot of which we had encamped, till after an hour's journey we descended into a narrow valley, through which a clear brook murmured on its way, and on whose banks sugar-cane sprang up indigenously. From

this valley we ascended again. How splendid the whole landscape, with its rich variety of mountain, hill, and dale, covered by the most luxuriant vegetation! I could have fancied myself on the Jura mountains, near Basel, or in the region of Cannstatt, in the dear fatherland, so beautiful was the country, so delightful the climate! Our way was across the bed of a mountain stream, over hill and dale, through plantations of Indian corn and beans, past small herds of cattle belonging to the Teita, then along fields of sugar-cane and banana, till we descended into the valley, with its rich pasture-lands. What a pity that this luxuriant growth of grass, year after year, must perish unused! An immeasurable tract of the richest land stands here open to the Church of Christ. 'The meek shall inherit the earth.' The destiny of these noble regions must be a great one. It was a lovely Sabbath morning which followed. It seemed to me as if Nature was celebrating with me the Sabbath. Mountains and all hills; fruitful trees; beasts and all cattle: creeping things, and flying fowl, with the varied melody of their song, praised their Creator with me."

It was upon this journey that Mr. Rebmann made the discovery of the snow-capped mountains of Equatorial Africa. On the day following the Sunday he has so graphically placed before us, he reached the village of a Teita chief, named Maina, whose guest he remained till the next morning, and when parting his host presented him with the loving-cup, as for want of a better expression we must term what, had he been travelling on horseback, might more properly have been called the stirrup-cup. It consisted of jofi, a beverage prepared from the sugar-cane, which is probably similar to the *tenera dulcis ab arundine succus*, which, according to Lucan, the Hametic troops of Pompey delighted in. The ceremony had a semi-religious character, the chief uttering a prayer for the welfare of his guest, which is given at page 265 in the original, with an interesting literal translation into English, and which expresses the following sentiment: "This stranger came from his people to me, and said, 'Maina, let us talk, let us be friends.' To him I replied, 'Let us converse cheerfully as friends, and let us pray to Heaven together to bless the land, that the sickness now raging amongst us may be removed. Let this stranger see nothing hurtful by the way; let him not be kept back by thorns nor by long grass; let him not meet with elephants and rhinoceroses; shield him from enemies! When he reaches the Jagga land may the people of Jagga give him pleasure! Spirits of my father and of my mother, guard him as he journeys! May this stranger again return to me, so that we may rejoice together.' There is so much natural piety and simplicity in the words, that it cannot fail to strike the reader as hopeful, that when Christianity shall have taken root amongst these benighted people it will be upheld and cherished by them. "On being first examined," says the author of "Cosmos," "all phenomena appear to be isolated; and it is only by the result of a multitude of observations, combined by reason, that we are able to trace the mutual relations existing between each." The first discovery of the snow-capped mountains of Jagga will, in the opinion of the Missionaries of Rabbai Mpia, solve the question of the great inland seas, one of which, the Victoria Nyanza, or Lake Victoria, recently discovered by Captain Speke, may in turn help to unravel the great geographical problem of the site of the sources of the Nile. Under the date of the 11th of May, 1848, Mr. Rebmann records in his journal his great discovery:—

"In the midst of a great wilderness, full of wild beasts, such as rhinoceroses, elephants, and buffaloes, we slept beneath thorn bushes, quietly and securely under God's gracious protection. In the early morning we discerned the mountains of Jagga more distinctly than ever; and about ten o'clock I fancied I saw the summit of one of them covered with a dazzlingly white cloud. My guide called the white which I saw merely Beredi, cold; but it was perfectly clear to me that it could be nothing else but snow. Resting for a while soon afterwards, under a tree, I read in the English Bible the sixth Psalm, to which I came in the order of my reading, 'He hath showed his people the power of his works, that he may give them the heritage of the heathen,' and the promise made a lasting impression upon me, in sight of the magnificent snow mountain.

"The whole country round between Teita and Jagga has a sublime character. To the west was the lofty Mount Kilimanjaro with its perennial snow; to the south-west was the massive and monotonous Ugano; to the north-west, the extended mountain-chain of Kikumbalia; and to the east, the chains of the Teita mountains with their highest summit, called Veruga, which with the exception of Kilimanjaro, rise four thousand to six thousand feet above the plain surrounding them. We crossed the river Lumi at seven in the morning, and the nearer we approached the mountains of Jagga the richer was the vegetation. Here and there we met with large and magnificent trees, such as I had not seen since I left the coast, till at last we entered a noble valley, thickly grown over with grass which reached up to our middle. Abundant pasture-land for thousands of cattle! Oh, what a noble country has God reserved for his people! Between four and five in the afternoon we reached the beautiful and sparkling river Gona, which has its source in the snowy summit of Kilimanjaro. A great tree served as a most unsatisfactory bridge over it, and upon reaching the opposite bank I enjoyed a refreshing bath, the extreme coldness of the water plainly showing that its source can only be in the snow-mountain."

Proceeding on his journey through a thick jungle, Mr. Rebmann reached the little kingdom of Kilima on the following day. "I gazed," he says, "on the lovely country which seemed bursting

with plenteousness, and presented, in a comparatively small extent, the most striking contrasts. In our immediate vicinity was the beautiful river Gona, and on its banks, as well as on the foot of the mountains around, the richest vegetation of a perfect dark green of perpetual summer; and when I raised my eyes I beheld, apparently only a few leagues distant, Kilimanjaro, covered with perpetual snow and ice."

Rungua, king of Majame, the father of Mamkinga, once sent a large expedition to investigate the nature of the glittering substance on the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro.

"He hoped it might prove to be silver, or something of the kind; but only one of the party survived, and with frozen hands and feet announced to the king the melancholy fate of his companions, who had been destroyed not only by the cold, but by fear and terror; for in their ignorance they ascribed the effects of the cold to evil spirits, and fled away only to meet with destruction in severer frost and cold. Bana Cheri, my intelligent guide, told me that he had seen the poor man, whose frost-bitten hands and feet were bent inwards by the cold, and that he had heard from his own lips the story of his adventures."

Humboldt has well observed that narratives of distant travels, however occupied with the recital of hazardous adventures, "can only be made a source of instruction where the traveller is acquainted with the condition of the science he would enlarge, and is guided by reason in his researches." This discovery of snow-capped Kilimanjaro required other confirmation than the distant view of a white summit of the mountain, and the tale of native exploration. Dr. Livingstone has described a mountain in 12 deg. to 13 deg. S. lat. covered with white stones, yet as there are snow-capped mountains in Equatorial America, why not in Equatorial Africa also, whatever mere theorists may say to the contrary, and why should not the white summit of Kilimanjaro be snow, though a mountain some twelve leagues distant has a crown of white stones?

On a subsequent journey, Mr. Rebmann slept at the base of the mountain, and "even by moonlight could make out the snow," says Dr. Krapf. "He conversed with the natives in reference to the white matter upon the dome-like summit of the mountain, and he was told that when brought down in bottles it proved to be nothing but water." Of the second snow-capped mountain, Mount Kegnia, discovered by Dr. Krapf on the 3rd of December, 1849, Rundu wa Kikandi, a native of Uembu, stated that his tribe lived near the white mountain, and "that he had often been at the foot of it, but had not ascended it to any great altitude, on account of the intense cold, and the white matter which rolled down the mountain with a great noise, which last would seem to indicate the existence of glaciers. The people from Kikuyu confirmed these reports, and a Mnika from Rabbai also, who had been at Kikuyu, mentioned to me a mountain," adds Dr. Krapf, "the summit of which was covered with a substance resembling white flour."

A discovery no less important is also due to the missionaries at Rabbai Mpia, but our limits are already exceeded, so that we must give it as condensed by Captain Speke, in his recent account of his discovery of the Victoria Nyanza, the great lake of Central Africa, illustrating, as it does, Humboldt's favourite hypothesis, "that in the observation of a phenomenon, which at first sight appears wholly isolated, may be concealed the germ of a great discovery."

"I must call attention," says Captain Speke, "to the marked fact that the Church missionaries residing for many years at Zanzibar, are the prime and first promoters of this discovery. They have been for years past doing their utmost, with simple sincerity, to Christianize this negro land, and promote a civilized and happy state of existence for these benighted beings. During their sojourn among these blackamoors, they heard from Arabs and others of many of the facts I have now stated, but only in a confused way, such as might be expected in information derived from an uneducated people. Amongst the more important disclosures made by the Arabs was the constant reference to a large lake or inland sea, which their caravans were in the habit of visiting. It was a singular thing that at whatever part of the coast the missionaries arrived, on inquiring from the travelling merchants where they went to, they one and all stated to an inland sea, the dimensions of which were such, that nobody could give any estimate of its length or width. The directions they travelled in pointed north-west, west, and south-west, and their accounts seemed to indicate a single sheet of water extending from the Line down to 14 deg. S. lat., a sea of about 840 miles in length, with an assumed breadth of 200 to 300 miles. In fact, from this great combination of testimony that water lay generally in a continuous line from the Equator up to 14 deg. S. lat., and from not being able to gain information of there being any territorial separations to the said water, they naturally, and, I may add, fortunately, created that monster slug of an inland sea which so much attracted the attention of the geographical world in 1855-56, and caused our being sent out to Africa. The good that may result from this little but happy accident, will, I trust, prove proportionately as large and fruitful as the produce from the symbolical grain of mustard seed; and nobody knows or believes in this more fully than one of the chief promoters of this exciting investigation, Mr. Rebmann."

The volume from which we have extracted so largely is beautifully got up, and contains much curious information upon the races, religion, languages, and resources of the eastern portion of the great continent of Africa, thus forming a companion to Dr. Livingstone's narrative, without touching upon the same countries which he visited.

## MISSIONARY AND OTHER TALES.\*

WE are always glad to welcome the talented authoress of "Mary Powell;" there is, through all her productions, a simple truthfulness, an earnest endeavour to inculcate true moral and religious principles, and afford, for even the most depraved, an outlet from the paths of vice and degradation, into the sacred walks of virtue and social happiness, that cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of her readers. This popular writer's new work, upon which we are now called to give an opinion, is a tale of missionary labours, entitled "Town and Forest." The hero, Mr. Bolter, a man of an enthusiastic temperament, who is ready to sacrifice his pleasures, his prospects, and even his life itself, in the furtherance of the great work, is appointed by the heads of the "society" to undertake the spiritual regeneration of one of the most squalid, vicious, and infectious neighbourhoods of London. In the accomplishment of this task, he encounters obstacles which might well have damped the ardour of the most stoical and resolute of men; he, however, does not flinch even at the prospect of personal danger, which only too surely presents itself before him. He is, in fact, made of that impenetrable stuff which, in days gone by, urged onwards our greatest and noblest of martyrs to seek the promulgation of their divinely-conceived doctrines even at the faggot's blaze. The different phases of this poor missionary preacher's character are well portrayed. The true Christian philanthropy with which he enters, heart and soul, into the sufferings of others, offering consolation but receiving none, ever ready to relieve his neighbour's burden, but, worthy disciple of his Divine Master, requiring no assistance in the sustenance of his own; his conscientious fulfilment of his mission, in spite of the reiterated threats of ruffians, degraded to the very dregs of infamy and crime, his willingness upon all occasions to put his shoulder to the wheel when almost superhuman effort is necessary for the attainment of a special good, his expedition to the Hainault and Epping forests, having for its object the conversion of the gipsies, his return to his old haunts, and subsequent death from typhus fever, brought on by over-exertion in a crowded and contaminated atmosphere, all this is powerfully wrought up, and brought vividly to the imagination of the reader, and is well calculated to leave an impression favourable to the utility of those extensive missionary societies for which England is so deservedly celebrated. The other characters are purposely made subservient to the principal, but they are all drawn with the utmost delicacy and skill, as was indeed to be expected, from the known reputation of the authoress. There is not, moreover, the slightest tediousness in the progress of the story,—no dragging out of speeches to unjustifiable lengths merely to display the author's rhetorical powers; neither is there the slightest deviation from rule in the construction of the language; not a sentence or syllable is to be found out of its appropriate place, the whole being arranged in the neatest possible manner. We have no doubt that this work will receive as much attention as any of the authoress's former productions.

A series of tales by the author of "Mary Barton," originally published in "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," but now reproduced in a more expensive and imposing form, next claim our attention. These tales consist of "Right at Last," "Lois the Witch," and several others. We particularly give the names of the two above-mentioned stories, because they are decidedly the most interesting in the volume. The first, "Right at Last," is the history of a professional man of some eminence, but whose parentage is involved in considerable mystery, even his wife being no more enlightened on the subject than society in general. Circumstances, however, compel the publicity of family matters, which our hero has for so many years kept carefully concealed, and the riddle is solved—his father is a felon. Many vexations and annoyances necessarily follow upon this discovery; but, in the end, everything assumes its proper footing, and, in this instance, at least, the world does not prove itself so hard upon other people's misfortunes as is generally supposed.

"Lois the Witch" is a more ambitious and elaborate production. The scene is laid in New England, two hundred years ago, and the plot is founded upon the mania against supposed witchcraft and diabolical agency, which at that time paralyzed the infant colony. Lois, the heroine, ultimately falls a victim to the popular frenzy, and the story winds up with a most affecting and unusual tragic denouement.

The popularity of these stories has already been tested, and we have no doubt that they will command an extensive circulation.

"Stories of Rainbow and Lucky" are, judging from the present and two preceding numbers, likely to prove a lucky speculation for the publishers. They are not, as might be inferred from the title, a series of tales told by two individuals eccentrically named—or rather nicknamed—"Rainbow and Lucky," but a continued narrative of the life and adventures of one man, known by the name of Handie; Rainbow, a negro, occupying a prominent position in the story. Lucky is the somewhat inappropriate appellation given to a little unruly colt, of whose particular doings and disasters we shall know more in a future volume. This tale is simply but elegantly written, and if the forthcoming number is only equal to those already in circulation, the author need entertain no doubt of its success.

\* *Town and Forest.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." Richard Bentley.

*Right at Last, and other Tales.* By the Author of "Mary Barton," &c. Samson Low, Son, & Co.

*Stories of Rainbow and Lucky (The Three Rides).* By JACOB ABOTTS. Samson Low, Son, & Co.

## ROBERT OWEN AND HIS SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY\*

THE name of Owen is associated, in most minds, simply with the crotchets and errors of his least practical times. Many remember the tall figure and the singular yellow countenance that every now and then came up at public meetings, and in accents extremely positive, but equally benevolent, declared the world to be entirely wrong, without any truth or health in its religion, morals, politics, or social life, and then offered the means by which, at once, the whole scene was to be changed and an entirely new set of principles and practices introduced. The audience generally grew impatient, the chairman anxious to preserve his authority, and the old man all the more obstinate from opposition, until at last with a bland and sunny smile he gave up the contest, attributing the unpleasantness of his reception to the circumstances under which those who would not listen to him had been brought up, and nothing doubting that in a very short time his principles would triumph, and all mankind dwell in peace in the co-operative parallelograms he loved to devise. These futile efforts to gain attention for schemes unsuited to the wants of humanity and the character of the age, together with idle stories of spirit-rapping and messages pretending to come from the inhabitants of the unseen world, constitute all that is usually known or remembered of one of the most remarkable characters of modern times, and of a man who played a conspicuous part in social regeneration, and had kings, ministers, church dignitaries, and philosophers for his friends, admirers, and supporters. The man who for the last twenty years could scarcely get any sane person to listen to him except from feelings of benevolence, once had all the civilized world for his audience, loaded the mails with his writings, so that their starting was delayed for twenty minutes, was the foremost spirit of committees on national distress, and set every newspaper working to report the oracular messages he was pleased to pour forth. Without knowing something of the times in which these things occurred, the history of them appears inconceivable, for Owen never had any philosophy to unfold that would stand a moment's criticism from any one who was acquainted with the elements of political economy, or who entertained rational notions of the character of man. But the statesmen of George the Third's days illustrated the maxim that little wisdom is required to govern the world, and public opinion was in the rudest and crudest state. Law was brutal and barbarous; punishments sanguinary and vindictive; manners coarse, drunken, and licentious; politics corrupt and despotic; religion without vitality, philanthropy ignorant, and the people in distress.

This was a fine time for a reformer. There was a conviction latent or patent, that everything was wrong, and very few had mastered the elements of any social science likely to assist in putting it right. The judges clung to the gallows as if it was the only way of civilization, and Eldon's conscientious love of wickedness harmonized with the propensities of an obstinate and narrow-minded King. Still humanity had some friends. The Divine in man was not without a witness, and many names will occur to the reader more prominently than that of Owen, as shining brightly through the social and political fogs and miasma of the reigns of the two last of the Georges, and heralding the advent of purer and more hopeful days.

Owen was born in the year 1771—the twelfth of George III., when our House of Commons attempted by violence to prevent the publication of its debates; when Louis XV. was busy preparing the French Revolution by suppressing the Parliament of Paris, and by similar acts of tyranny, and Poland was in those difficulties and intestine dissensions that rendered her partition possible. The active part of Owen's life comprised the period of two French Revolutions, the wars of the first Empire, the terrorism of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, the Reform Bill, Catholic Emancipation, the Anti-slavery movement, and Corn-law Repeal. From all these agitations and changes Owen stood aloof, wrapped and absorbed in his own mission. We suppose he knew that such things were going on, but his biography is almost silent concerning them, and in the intensity of his egotistical benevolence he never realized the importance of any event, however prodigious, that did not directly affect his own plans.

When four or five years old Owen went to the village school in Newtown, rushing backwards and forwards, so as not to lose a crumb of learning; for the determination to do something was thus early developed in his mind. Swallowing hot flummery too quickly, in order to be back to his lessons, he burnt his stomach, and was thus, as he fancied, obliged for the remainder of his life to be prudent in eating and drinking, according to a theory of dietetics which he formed in his childhood's days, when he tells us he reflected seriously on the nature of food. By seven he became an usher in the school, read all manner of books, and entertained doubts as to the truth of all the religions in the world. He was not, however, an ordinary studious boy, but fond of games and distinguished for physical activity. At ten he went out to seek his fortune in the world, and under a Mr. McGuffog, a draper, of Stamford, learnt to be a proficient in various business affairs, still, however, keeping up his habits of reading and pondering over the miseries and errors of the world. From Stamford he came to London as shopman to Flint and Palmer, sharp-dealing folks in the Borough, and began the day by getting himself curled, powdered, and pig-tailed before he served out the bobbins and tapes. From London he went to Manchester, rising in the world of wealth up to £10 a year, and gradually becoming acquainted with the most intelligent people in the place.

\* *Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy.* By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT. SMITH, ELDER, and Co.

His business brought him into contact with a man who had seen and thought he could imitate a spinning-machine, and as he found the money for the effort, it was made, and by nineteen he was in possession of a small establishment bringing in a profit of £6 a week. At this time an opening occurred in the mill of a Mr. Drinkwater, who required a manager, and after some demur, occasioned by Owen's juvenile appearance, engaged him at £300 a-year, and left the whole concern, with five hundred operatives, entirely under his control. We must refer to Mr. Sargant's book or to Mr. Owen's autobiography—which is, in many respects, more interesting—for the details of his career as a spinner, merely observing that it led to his purchase on behalf of certain partners and himself of the New Lanark Mills, where his benevolent plans were first put in force. This was a time of brilliant and honourable success; large profits were made under his administration, his goods stood high in the market, and he could exhibit to admiring visitors the spectacle of a happy, well-ordered community, ruled by a truly benevolent will. He found New Lanark with a wretched population, addicted to drunkenness and thieving, and he soon made it as remarkable for good morals and prosperity. No force was used, no law invoked to punish the guilty, but they were reformed by example and the introduction of new conditions, which stimulated them to desire a better mode of life. Infant schools and schools for older children, all with new apparatus and the best modes of teaching, means of mental cultivation for adults, and constant encouragement to act well, certainly produced a wonderful and beneficial change, and filled Owen with the conviction that his notion was right, that people's characters were formed for them by circumstances, and not by them at all.

When the sufferings of the poor children who were being worked to death in cotton mills became known, Owen was their champion; and it was no small gain for the side of humanity that he could point to a factory which poured wealth into the pockets of its proprietors unstained by tyranny, and not tarnished by a single tear. We cannot wonder that Owen was looked up to by all classes, and stimulated to offer nostrums for the general reformation of the world at large. The long struggles of the war against France left a terrible harvest of distress and demoralization for the peace to deal with. The ruling classes were alarmed, and almost as ignorant as the starving mobs they endeavoured to coerce. Owen then, with the help of church dignitaries, members of the Royal family, and the leading public men, came forward as the Prophet of the New Moral World, and for a little while wielded an extraordinary power. But his schemes were imperfect and unsound, and when he denounced all the religions in the world, although he was not torn to pieces as he expected, his chief followers began to stand aloof. He was, however, convinced that by one speech he had for ever destroyed all superstition, and set the world free from its most serious evils. So full was he of his "mission" that he gave up New Lanark, and all hopes of personal advancement, and set himself exclusively to work to reform mankind. From this time, whether in America or in England, his schemes had little success; but he did undoubtedly scatter far and wide among the working-classes a thirst for knowledge, a taste for civilized amusements, and a desire for that well-ordered home life which is essential to human progress.

Had Owen been a more complete man, he would have been the greatest benefactor of his age. But he was a very one-sided man, without capacity to enter into the views or feelings of others, and his ideal of society and humanity was wanting in some of the highest and most important attributes. He wanted to make men according to his pattern, and sundry potentates were delighted at the idea of growing a population according to their taste, and on this account gave a ready audience to his plans. He was a model of perseverance, a noble instance of unselfish benevolence, but never a sound thinker nor a full sympathizer with the wants and tendencies of his race. His life is worth preserving in a popular form, and Mr. Sargant's labours have been well spent. Such a man ought not to be allowed to pass out of remembrance, and now that his philosophy is no longer a matter of controversy, and will trouble the world no more, his good deeds may live in remembrance and form the best monument of a worthy, but eccentric and imperfect man.

#### MR. READE'S POEMS.\*

IT is not every author who can do such justice to himself as Mr. John Edmund Reade has done by the magnificent octavo edition of his works, just issued from the press; and he is perfectly right in thus asserting his claim to a place in the poet's corner of every Englishman's library. Mr. Reade has been before the public for thirty years as one of the most aspiring of her poets, aiming, indeed, at "the highest heaven of invention," and boasting a strength of wing permitted but to few. Mr. Reade may take rank with such of our poets as Gray in regard to his lyrical and dramatic ambition, and the care and polish that he bestows on his productions; while he has surpassed him in point of multiplicity and completeness. He has the same Virgilian taste, the same emulation to excel in elegance and correctness, the same classical colouring of style, and sometimes the same obscurity, both touching the subject and the treatment. He merits much respect for the conscientious exercise of his faculties from the considerate and reflective reader.

There was a considerable interval when the poetic powers of Mr. Reade were regarded with critical suspicion. He seemed from time

to time the double of other poets, particularly of Byron. A Spenserian poem on "Italy," a dramatic poem on the First Murderer, and a semi-lyrical drama on "The Deluge," looked like so many imitations of "Childe Harold," "Cain," and "Heaven and Earth." They were the same in topics and in the mode of treatment. A closer investigation led to the suspicion that the author had undertaken to rewrite those contemporary poems, and to deal with their matter and form in a more correct spirit. There seemed in this presumption as well as imitation, and for a while Mr. Reade suffered from the impression thus created. As time wore on, and Mr. Reade still continued to appeal to public opinion, a revision of the current critical judgment supervened, and a more intimate acquaintance still was made with these poems. It was then discovered that they were, however apparently, not really imitations or rewritings at all, but thoroughly original productions. The author had been in Italy, had seen what he described with his own eyes, had remarked perfectly novel traits, and had indulged in his own reflections. His enthusiasm, too, was specific—had its origin in his own predisposition, and his intellect, though reflective, was spontaneously operative. Thus, too, in his religious poems the vein of thought was distinctive, and the spirit of a very different spirit from the Byronic: it was rather inclined to adore than to question, and to acquiesce in the mystery than to rebel against it. We then began to understand what had so puzzled us in the genius of Mr. Reade. We saw in him a man, who had grown up among poetic influences, of an eminently sympathetic mind, who breathed the same atmosphere with others, was acted upon by and re-acted on them, and showed in all respects as a true brother of the Poetic Guild, whose soul was social, and little disposed, like a star, to dwell apart, but rather desirous of shining in company, giving and receiving light. Truly, he was not an independent prophet in his own right, but he was a pupil in the School of the Prophets, and bore about with him the marks of his special training.

The present is by far the best edition of Mr. Reade's poems yet extant. The first merit it presents is that of an excellent arrangement. The poet first introduces himself and his early life, in that series of beautiful poems which he had entitled "Youth, and How it passed." Then there follows a number of lyrics, more or less egoistic and descriptive, precluding his great poem on "Italy." "The Deluge," with "Hebrew poems," and the "Vision of Ancient Kings," and "Memnon," all grand poems both in conception and execution, then continue and conclude the first volume. The second apparently aims at a like chronological disposition; and presents "Man in Paradise," "Cain the Wanderer," "Catiline," "Life's Episode," and "Revelations of Life," interspersed with lyrical poems, all of great excellence, and some of unquestionable originality in thought, in feeling, in their framework, their metrical peculiarities, and in rhythm and rhyme. All have been polished to the highest point of perfection attainable by the author; and some of them have been re-written to an extent that has excited our astonishment. We have compared this edition with a former, and therefore can speak with confidence on the point. Some poems have been omitted—among them that on "Sebastopol," for which, in a patriotic point of view, we are thankful. Its place has been substituted by an "Ode to the Patriot Volunteers," in which a feeling is present in regard to Napoleon III. which we suspect Mr. Reade will live to outgrow—at least, we hope so, for the sake both of the French Emperor and of the author. Mr. Reade should recollect that the former has at least liberated Italy, and that there is some truth in Mrs. Browning's estimate of that great transaction.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.\*

THE second series of "Discourses" by Dr. Anderson is, as to the quality and tendency of views and sentiments contained in them remarkably pure and elevating. In the discourses on "The Perpetuity of the Church," "Christ, the Saint's Life," "The Oracle Near," there is a holiness of feeling and a Christian beauty of sentiment that make this edition particularly attractive and valuable. Indeed, the great charm of these discourses consists in the spirit of love which they breathe, combined with the strong desire which the author evinces in every page that the pure doctrines of the Gospel should be more and more the subject of our earnest meditation, and the practice of our lives. We heartily recommend the volume to the attention of all Christian denominations.

The work entitled "Theology in Science" is, as an educational work, the best we have seen upon the subject. The importance of the subject upon which it treats, the remarkable clearness of its style, and the sound and valuable information which it contains, will, we are sure, render it a most popular schoolbook. Dr. Brewer is an eminent writer of educational works, and he thoroughly understands what properly and truly constitutes right education, for he deals in a masterly style with subjects that are essentially calculated to instruct, enlighten, and enlarge the mind of the learner. The present work is divided into the following interesting parts: "The

\* *Discourses.* By WILLIAM ANDERSON, LL.D. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

*Theology in Science.* For the use of Schools and of Private Readers. By the Rev. Dr. BREWER, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. London: Jarrold and Sons.

*View of the Salmon Fishery of Scotland.* By the late MURDO MAC-KENZIE. William Blackwood and Sons.

*Glycerine and Cod Liver Oil; their History, Introduction, Therapeutic Value, and claims upon professional and public attention.* By W. BURNHAM WILLMOTT, author of "A Few Words about Poisons," &c. London: H. Baillière.

\* *The Poetical Works of JOHN EDMUND READE.* New Edition. Two vols. 8vo. Longman, Green, Longman & Roberts.

World before Man," "The World as it now Is," "Man in the World," "Man Dispersed over the World," and "The Plurality of Worlds." Under these various heads the important questions arising out of them are discussed and elucidated in a manner that may be easily comprehended by the youthful student, and at the same time refreshing to the mature and thoughtful reader.

The work entitled a "View of the Salmon Fishery of Scotland" is evidently the production of a writer who has had many years' experience in the business of salmon fishing, and who has made the nature and habits of salmon a subject of close observation and study. The causes of decline of the salmon fishery, and the means of its improvement are clearly pointed out, and "all the knowledge relative to the habits of the salmon that is useful, or which seems necessary for the benefit of the fishery," Mr. Mackenzie has carefully recorded in this volume. The sections on Stake-nets, Rights of Parties, Scottish Rivers, Friths, &c., and Close-time, are each interesting and important, and will be found to contain as much interest for the general reader as useful counsel and advice to those who are more immediately concerned in the matter. "Do grilse grow to be salmon?" is a question fully and intelligently discussed in the valuable appendix to this work.

The little work on "Glycerine and Cod Liver Oil," to which is added a chapter on Physic taking; or, Counsels for the Sick, is a useful and valuable treatise, and as such we recommend it to the attention of the public.

In a pamphlet written by Richard Bayldon, and published at Leeds, the advantages of reducing the hours of the miners' labour, and the necessity of educating the collier boys, &c., are well and clearly pointed out. The regulation and inspection of mines will, we have no doubt, be henceforth rigorously enforced, the lives of the miners protected, and their welfare studied. We trust that such will be the result of legislative enactment.

#### SERIALS.

The *New Quarterly Magazine and Literary Chronicle* for May contains much that is interesting and attractive. "A Summer Dream," a romance, begins its first chapter in this number. "Henry Graham," a tale, is continued. "Leaves from the Diary of a Gentleman of independent Means," Leaf I., promises to be highly entertaining. "Prague," a sketch; "Notes of a Trip from Newcastle to London," and "Would-be Poets," are articles that enable this new Quarterly Magazine to put forward claims to public patronage.

We have received *The Leisure Hour* for the past month, the contents of which are too numerous to specify; but the reader will not find them too numerous to read, as the tales, articles, and poems are exceedingly interesting. *The Leisure Hour* is, moreover, well illustrated.

"Routledge's Illustrated Natural History" for May contains the history of the Cape Buffalo, Banteng, or Javan Ox, Gaur, Aurochs, the Yak, and South African Antelopes, etc. These curious, though not generally well known animals, are excellently illustrated.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(SPECIAL.)

TURIN, May 10th, 1860.

##### VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROGRESS.

THE programme traced out by the Piedmontese Cabinet, and laboured at so indefatigably during the past twelve months, may be said to have been realized and completed by the visit of the king to his newly-acquired provinces. The occasion has been in every way remarkable, and has offered points both of contrast and of resemblance to former times which may well invite to thought and reflection. The reception given by the dwellers in some of the most ancient cities of Italy to their modern liberator has been such as to prove that his ardent efforts to secure their freedom, and the genial warmth of his fraternal and philanthropic aspirations have succeeded in melting the snows and glaciers of tyranny and priestcraft under which they have lain buried since the Middle Ages. In spite of ban and interdict, and in spite of clerical example in at least two of the cities visited, loyalty has far outweighed both fear and respect for Papal authority.

Bologna holds a foremost place in Italian history for learning and civilization. POLIBIUS, PLINY, LIVY, STRABO, and TACITUS, bear witness to its distinguished rank in intelligence and intellectual culture. It was one of the most ancient of the Italian Republics, and may be said to have been the first to uphold popular rights, and the last to yield to the logic of force. Etruscans, Gauls, Romans, Greeks, and Longobards occupied it successively. When left to itself, it suffered terribly from the factions of the LAMBERTAZZI and the GERMEI, and was subsequently subjected to the same party feuds which devastated the other countries of Italy. The PEROLI, VISCONTI, and BRIVIOGLI successively usurped dominion over it. In the times of JULIUS II., it placed itself under pontifical protection; and subsequent Popes held it in absolute subjection, although it retained the name of a republic. By the treaty of 1815, it was completely merged in the possessions of the Church, in spite of the protests it had long made against theocratic tyranny.

Bologna has always taken an active part in every Italian movement, and its sons have ever been ready to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country's liberty. Notwithstanding all their efforts, the Pontiffs have never succeeded in reconciling to their

rule that city which, according to MACCHIAVELLI, contains within itself the ark of human intelligence. Although it has furnished to the Church eight popes and thirty cardinals, it has never taken kindly to priestly dominion. Even in 1848, when Bologna seemed disinclined to accept a popular régime, it energetically protested against the Sacerdotal Government, and swore never again to submit voluntarily to clerical slavery.

Situated at the foot of the Apennines, and crowned with beautiful hills, the fertility of its territory is such as to have won for it the name of *Bologna la Grassa*, while its university is known by the appellation of *Bologna la Dotta*. The latter began to flourish in the fifth century, has always had a large number of students, and has produced some of the most talented scholars in the world. The inhabitants of Bologna, in number about 60,000, are reputed for the versatility of their talent, quickness of perception, and kindness of heart. The Bolognese are remarkably expansive and demonstrative. Easily led by the counsels of those whom they consider their friends, they are equally cold and incredulous towards those whom they hold in light esteem. They are proud of their past greatness, and ever ready to point out to strangers the monuments of their ancestors, and converse upon their deeds of prowess or literary attainments. The men are tall, dark, robust, and graceful; their countenances expressive of the various sentiments which animate their minds. In general, faithful, and attached to their wives, they are more commonly seen together at church, and places of amusement, than in most other towns of Italy. The women are no less frank and courageous than the men, and many of them have fought by the side of their husbands and brothers, in the modern wars of Italy, with a valour not inferior to that of the rougher sex.

A striking trait of Bolognese character is the enthusiasm aroused by a noble action, for the performance of which they are ready to make any sacrifice. The priests have done their best to brutify this people and destroy their admiration of honourable deeds. And they have unfortunately succeeded but too well in their designs. A fraction of the lowest class of the populace, encouraged in every crime by the open indulgence or tacit consent of the iniquitous policy which found its interest in supporting the violence of the rabble forms a compact phalanx of robbery and violence which will long defy the best efforts of civilized and enlightened rule. But even this depraved class is animated by patriotic love of country; and if the most incorrigible can be got rid of by banishment or imprisonment, the rest will, in time and with judicious efforts, be restored to the right path. Everything is to be hoped for and nothing despaired of in the case of men who, like by far the larger proportion of the Bolognese, are ready to sacrifice themselves and their sons for the sake of their country.

In ancient times Pisa was only second to Rome, and maintained the greatest splendour throughout several centuries. As a proof of its antiquity and importance, the following lines of VIRGIL may be cited:—

"Alphæne ab origine Pisæ  
Urbs Etrusca."

From this it appears that the poet attributed to Pisa an origin still more remote than that of Rome. The Pisans are believed to have come to Italy shortly after the siege of Troy, when Etruria was flourishing as the mother of a numerous people, and instructing its Roman conquerors in religion, agriculture, the fine arts, and general magnificence. According to STRABO, Pisa was at this period a maritime power, and constructed ships. And this is confirmed by VIRGIL, who numbers Pisa among those cities and countries who furnished ÆNEAS with naval supplies. The city was, doubtless, built upon the Arno, at the point where it flowed into the Tyrian Sea. At the present day it stands some miles further inland, but this arises from the daily backward flow of the sea, as demonstrated by the nature of the soil which separates it from the shore, and is entirely composed of marine débris. This extension of the Italian coast is common to the whole peninsula, but especially at the points where the rivers flow into the two seas by which Italy is surrounded. It has been demonstrated that the Apennines are continually diminishing in height, and the earth borne from them by the rivers to the seas insensibly increases the size of Italy. After the Romans had reduced Etruria to a province, Pisa became a Roman city, and next in importance to the Capitol. The two famous marble tablets, known as the Pisan Cenotaphs, contain a decree by which Pisa is ordered to wear mourning on the deaths of CAIUS and LUCIUS, the great-grandsons of AUGUSTUS. From the same source it is known that Pisa had magistrates of equal standing with those of Rome, a pontifical college, theatres, Circensian games, and that, like the metropolis, it sent Legates directly to the Emperor. That it was very large, and adorned with magnificent edifices, is proved by the ruins and remains still preserved.

After the invasion of the Goths and Longobards, almost all the cities of Italy fell into a languishing condition; but Pisa suffered less than the rest, as is indicated by the fact that in the seventh century it despatched a fleet against the subjects of PHOCAS, who had usurped the empire of MAURICE. At the end of the tenth century, Pisa besieged the Saracens in Reggio di Calabria, and never desisted from harassing until it had completely exterminated them. A few years later, the Pisans united with the Genoese to attack the Saracens in Sardinia, and entirely banished them from the island. About this period, the Moors, who held possession of Sicily, dared to offer insult to the Pisan flag. In return, the Pisans entered the port of Palermo in great force, and to the alarm and consternation of their enemies burned, under their very eyes, several Moorish ships, freighted with the most valuable

merchandise. They contented themselves with conveying a single prize to Pisa, laden with rich spoils. With the produce of this booty they began, in the middle of the eleventh century, to raise their beautiful cathedral, which still attracts so much admiration. It is declared that GALILEO'S discoveries with regard to the oscillations of the pendulum were due to the lamps suspended from the dome of this cathedral. The famous Leaning Tower also afforded him the opportunity of making many of his observations and calculations. From about the sixteenth century Pisa has gradually sunk in importance and activity, and has been as lifeless and apathetic in appearance as almost any of the minor cities of Italy. It was, therefore, emphatically a bright day for this town when its new King entered its gates. Recently led to indulge in the hope of seeing itself restored to something of its former importance as a place of learning by the educational and professorial arrangements made by Baron RICASOLI, it was well disposed to greet VICTOR EMMANUEL with affectionate enthusiasm. The slight check given to its display of loyalty by the timorous deference of the ARCHBISHOP to Roman orders, only served as a foil to the almost universal respect manifested by the clergy towards the King throughout his memorable journey.

HANOVER, May 14th, 1860.

IN the Hanoverian Lower House, on the 8th inst., M. VON BENNIGSEN said he had a declaration to present in that Chamber, where a German Minister had been so bold as to utter the words quoted. This declaration had been drawn up by a number of German men assembled at Heidelberg, and was as follows:—"M. VON BORRIES, Minister of the Interior, of Hanover, has lately declared, in the Parliament of his country, 'that any attempt to establish a Central Government, having the sole management of the military and diplomatic affairs of all Germany, would lead to a league among the petty princes, and might even force them to form alliances with foreign powers, who would be but too glad to have a voice in the internal affairs of Germany.' To this avowal of a German Minister, an avowal which has excited universal indignation, we oppose this declaration:—"The people of Germany are determined never to permit an inch of German ground to fall under foreign domination. The dangerous net which a foreign power is weaving around us, grows day by day closer and more menacing to our existence; the conviction that a Central Government, united military and diplomatic forces, are the only means to resist successfully this imminent peril—this conviction is becoming more general and profound. The German people will hail the transmission of the supreme direction of affairs to that German Government which, in the presence of these dangers, shall enter the lists with manly resolution to defend the honour, the liberty, and the interests of the country abroad. But the German Government which shall so ignominiously forget its duty as to seek the aid of foreign powers in questions of internal development, or shall demand assistance from inimical powers to escape the sacrifices which may be demanded of it to withstand the common enemy, will succumb to the judgment of the entire nation, and meet with the fate which traitors deserve." The declaration was signed by BENNIGSEN himself, VON GAGERN, WELCKER, VANGEROW, BRATER STREIT, GERVINUS, and other leading politicians.

To this declaration M. VON BORRIES replied:—"I regret that my words have been misunderstood intentionally, or unintentionally perhaps. People have gone so far as to attribute to the Hanoverian Government a design of seeking foreign alliances. It will suffice to recall the past history of Hanover to convince them that this Government could never for one moment entertain such a project. My words bore reference to no Government in particular; I wished merely to point out in a general manner that the tendencies of the so-called National Association, if they could come to any result, would produce precisely the contrary of what the Association desired to effect,—that they would bring misery upon Germany, would lead to civil wars and foreign intervention. I should have thought myself secure against a false interpretation of my words on the part of M. VON BENNIGSEN, who on a former occasion blamed the Hanoverian Government for attaching itself too closely to the principles of the Germanic Confederation. This Government has never dreamt of any alliance with foreign powers, and least of all with that foreign power to which it would seem allusion has been made (France). No one can doubt that when all shall be undermined, the Diet overthrown, violence opposed to violence, civil war and foreign intervention will be the inevitable consequence. But I should like to know by what authority the gentlemen assembled at Heidelberg pretend to speak in the name of the whole German people. Their declaration contains, however, one good thought, which is that not an inch of German territory shall ever be ceded to a foreign power. With this I cordially agree, and firmly believe that all German Governments are of one accord upon that point."

On the following day VON BORRIES and his supporters formally protested against the presentation of the Heidelberg addresses, when VON BENNIGSEN declared that he took the entire responsibility upon himself.

The Hanoverian minister has not improved his position in public estimation by his reply. To the exasperation is now added utter contempt; for it appears he has not even the courage to maintain his own words against the sound of the public voice. What would become of him and his like in another 1848? It has been asserted by the supporters of the present Government that the reigning Sovereign of England would not tolerate the annexation of Hanover, and the *de facto* ruin of its dynasty, with which Her MAJESTY is so

closely connected; and some persons imagine that the timid and inexplicable policy of Prussia as regards this country is owing to a fear of displeasing the English court. These opinions may be very erroneous, and perhaps absurd, but there is hardly any other way of accounting for the resolute opposition to Prussia, and disregard of the desires of the great mass of the people of Hanover. The King and his ministers are so detested, that it is surprising how an outbreak is prevented.

The Second Chamber, like the First, has refused the credit demanded by the Government for the purpose of fortifying the Hanoverian coast, but, at the same time, proclaims its readiness to accede to any measures that may be taken in conjunction with the other maritime States. The settlement of the Elbe toll has again been postponed for three months.

I have just remarked that some parties here entertain the idea that England would interfere to prevent any change in the present constitution of the German States, and the following extract from an article in the Hanoverian *Landes Zeitung* bears me out. "We need not," says this journal, with reference to M. VON BORRIES' speech, "look solely to France if the lesser and middle States should require the assistance of foreign powers against the attempt to dissolve the Confederation, and encroach upon the rights of their dynasties. England and Russia are also guarantees of the Germanic Confederation. Their dynasties are connected with the princely houses of Germany, and have claims upon the hereditary succession: it will not be indifferent to them if these Sovereign rights are destroyed or curtailed. They will be entitled to have a voice, not only from their position as European Powers, but also in consideration of their family claims."

The "*Staatsanzeiger*" declaims against the National Association and the desired union under a Prussian "*Hegemony*," and gives the assurance that, although a new Rhine bund is not thought of, yet, should Prussia persevere in her present aggressive policy, an alliance which is now being negotiated will undoubtedly be formed between the three kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Baden and Nassau. These States together can bring from two to three hundred thousand men into the field, and will be found powerful enough to defend themselves against any serious attempt adverse to their sovereignty. If Prussia would have peace in Germany, she must cease to demand a price for it which the middle States neither can nor will pay."

It would appear that the late debates in the Prussian Parliament have roused the Princes of the middle States to action. They have reason to trust to their little capital towns and the peasantry, who, although mostly able to read, are without political knowledge or the means of obtaining it, and political traditions they have none. The liberals are now being met at every point, and it is doubtful whether the National Association, whose task professedly is the political education of the people, will be able to maintain itself against the violent measures adopted with regard to it by the Princes, more particularly by the Government of Hanover.

In the Second Chamber of Hesse Darmstadt on the 11th inst., the Member for Mayence, Mr. STRIEGLER, moved this declaration or resolution: "That the Hessian Chamber considers any attempt on the part of individual German States to form alliances as a shameful act of treachery towards the country of Germany, and that any German Ministry that should lend themselves to any such attempt would deserve the contempt of the nation." This motion was, however, after a long debate, rejected. This serves as a proof that M. VON BORRIES is not without his supporters and admirers in other parts of the country. In Mecklenburg, too—but this might be expected, for Mecklenburg is the hotbed of feudalism in Germany—the Hanoverian Minister is loudly applauded. The *Nord-deutsche* correspondent put the question to the Prussian or liberal party, "If Prussia pursues a policy which must apparently lead to the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, can the Princes, who think their interests thereby endangered, be blamed if they form separate alliances and retaliate upon that power (Prussia), which for her own aggrandisement has sought to destroy them? Or even can it be justly regarded as treason on their parts, if, when the confederation is broken up, they should seek to strengthen themselves by foreign alliances?" These and other examples testify that the feudalists would rather sacrifice their country to France, than tolerate a united Germany under the leadership of Prussia.

In consequence of the opposition in and out of Parliament to the ministerial proposals with regard to the remodelling of the Prussian military forces, the measure has been withdrawn, and the Government has meanwhile accepted a grant of nine millions of thalers towards necessary improvements. The Government would attribute the failure to the refusal of the Upper Chamber to adopt the reform of the land-tax, but the fact is, the measure was universally condemned. Had it really been a popular measure, the Upper Chamber would hardly have dared to oppose it: indeed, by their resistance to the land-tax, the Feudalists have made themselves so detested, that it was seriously debated by the press and people whether it would not be better to abolish the Upper Chamber altogether. The session of the Prussian Parliament closes with a seeming victory of the Feudalists, by the postponement of the army reform, the rejection of the Civil Marriages Bill, and the Land-tax Bill; but none of these were decidedly national questions, and as far as progress is concerned, the session has proved a very barren one.

The King of Denmark has signed the concession for a railway direct from Hamburg to Lubeck, through the Duchy of Holstein. Negotiations are also going on between an English company and

the Governments concerned, for a line between Oldenburg, Bremen, and Brake on the Weser, and for another line between Oldenburg and Amsterdam. I lately travelled from Oldenburg to Amsterdam, *via* Cloppenburg and Lingen, per carriage, and it struck me that the road presented a capital opportunity for trying a line of steam omnibuses; for along the whole line of road there is not the least risk of accident. With the exception of a few straggling, thinly-populated villages, very far apart, there is not a dwelling to be seen. The road is perfectly level, macadamised, and straight as the crow flies, while, in consequence of the thinness of the population, and the little traffic formerly going on between these parts and Holland being diverted by the railway from Bremen and Hanover to Lingen, not a vehicle of any kind is to be met with. During the journey from Oldenburg to Lingen, which lasted from six A.M. till eight P.M., I saw not one farmer's cart or vehicle of any kind. I believe there are several steam omnibuses now rotting in London, useless there, because of the crowded roads. Their owners might, I think, easily obtain a concession of the roads between Bremen, Oldenburg, Lingen, and Amsterdam. A glance at the map will show the advantages which might be derived from such a speculation.

## RECORD OF THE WEEK.

### HOME AND COLONIAL.

HER MAJESTY the Queen held a court on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

Senor Gutierrez had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Honduras.

Count Ludolf had his first audience of Her Majesty, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Finding the Saviour in the Temple," was submitted to the inspection of the Prince Consort on Friday.

On Friday afternoon, May 11th, a very heavy thunderstorm broke over the north-east coast, at Ryhope, near Sunderland; two stacks of wheat were destroyed by the lightning.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which was established in 1810, for the relief of the widows and orphans of artists, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday. Its income for the past year amounted to £1,120, of which £630 was derived from property invested. The sum granted in relief was £880. The progress of the Artists' Benevolent Fund since its first establishment has been steady and uninterrupted. It has accumulated £20,000 of invested property, showing an average saving of £400 per annum.

The brig *George*, of Plymouth, Captain McKellar, with sugar from Pernambuco, went ashore on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, in Whitsand Bay, during a thick fog. The crew consisted of ten persons, and all but one took to the long boat, which struck against a rock and capsized immediately. Seven were unfortunately drowned; one able seaman and the master were hauled up the cliff by the coast guard. Two hours afterwards, a rocket line was passed across the *George*, and the remaining man was pulled ashore through the sea.

On Monday morning, May the 14th, an influential deputation waited upon Lord Palmerston, at his residence in Piccadilly, to lay before him plans of the route of the intended line of telegraph to America *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to solicit the Government to despatch two or more vessels to make soundings, and otherwise survey the facilities offered by the proposed line.

On Monday evening, a public meeting of the letter-carriers employed in the London district was held in St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of explaining the nature of the grievances under which they at present labour. A resolution to the effect that a parliamentary inquiry is necessary, in order to obtain redress of their grievances, was put and carried.

An explosion, attended with loss of life, took place on Saturday morning, May 12th, in one of the pits of Messrs. Aston and Grazebrook, at Gospel Oak, near Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

The annual meeting of the Servants' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover Square Rooms, Lord Ebury presiding. The object of the Institution is to relieve honest and industrious domestic servants, of both sexes, by granting them annual pensions, when rendered incapable of active duty by unavoidable misfortunes and the advance of age. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £1,553 6s. 9d., and after providing for the payment of pensions and other expenses, a balance of £112 4s. 5d. was kept in hand.

The members of the Licensed Victuallers Society assembled on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of promoting the charitable designs of the institution. Upwards of 1,400 persons sat down to dinner. Contributions were announced in the course of the evening amounting in the whole to not less than £2,000. There were about 170 inmates of the Asylum, partaking of its advantages, but it was the wish of the society to extend them to a greater number.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued purporting to be a return of "the total cost of the general elections in 1857 and 1859." This return states the cost of the Gloucester election in 1859 to have been £1,930; the Commissioners of Inquiry reported that the candidates spent upwards of £4,900. The return states the cost at Wake-

field in 1859 to have been £1,030; the Commissioners of Inquiry reported that the candidates spent above £8,000.

Mary Eugenia Plummer was convicted of perjury on Monday evening, and on Tuesday she was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Holloway for three weeks, and that she then be sent to a reformatory school for two years, which was the lowest period allowed by the statute, and any alteration that would take place in this sentence must be made by the Secretary of State. The prisoner, who did not evince any emotion, was then removed; and in the course of the day she was taken to Holloway Gaol by Mr. Weatherhead, the governor of that establishment. A sentence had been proposed by her friends for her being placed in a position where she would receive a proper education.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, William George Pullinger, the late cashier to the Union Bank, was placed at the bar to receive the judgment of the Court. He pleaded guilty to two indictments, one of which charged him with stealing £350, and the other with stealing £3,000, the moneys of his employers, the Union Bank. He was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for fourteen years, upon the first indictment, and to undergo a further period of six years' penal servitude upon the second, in all twenty years. The prisoner, who appeared quite overwhelmed at the sentence, was then removed.

The body of a woman named Hart was discovered on Tuesday morning, at No. 40, Philip Street, Kingsland Road, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that she was murdered by a man named Raddon. The deceased was found lying upon the bed, upon the left side, in a pool of coagulated blood. She must have been murdered while fast asleep. The wound nearly severed the head from the trunk. A razor was placed in the deceased's left hand. The body of Raddon has been since found in the Regent's Canal.

The return for the week that ended last Saturday exhibits a considerable reduction in the deaths of London. In the previous five weeks they ranged from about 1,200 to 1,400; they have now declined to 1,111. Last week the births of 786 boys and 819 girls, in all 1,605 children, were registered in London.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.639 in.

The funeral of the late Sir Charles Barry will take place on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, at one o'clock P.M., in Westminster Abbey.

On Sunday last, the Rev. James Bonwell was served, in the vestry of the church, with a prohibition from the Bishop of London, ordering him not to continue to minister to the congregation of St. Philip's, Stepney, during the proceedings now pending against him concerning the birth of a child in the school-room of the schools belonging to that church. The articles delivered to him called upon the rev. delinquent to appear and answer certain charges contained in articles before Dr. Lushington in the Ecclesiastical Court, at the instance of the Bishop of London.

Her Majesty the Queen gave on Wednesday evening a State Ball, to which a party of 1,811 were invited.

The seventy-first anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening. The subscriptions to the fund announced in the course of the evening amounted to between £700 and £800.

A special festival in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was held on Wednesday evening, in the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, with the intention of forming a special fund for extinguishing a mortgage debt of upwards of £8,000, which had tended to impede the usefulness of the charity. The sum raised on the occasion was £1,722.

### FOREIGN.

Turin, Sunday, May 13. The journals publish a proclamation of Garibaldi to the Italians, in which he calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, and Sabina, and the Neapolitans to revolt. The French Government has forwarded to the Sardinian Government a quantity of muskets and ammunition, and about 400 cannon, the greater part of which are for marine service. The *Patrie*, Paris, May 12, states that the Neapolitan Government is in a position to resist all attacks.

The rumours of Russian military movements in the southern provinces of the empire are entirely false. The number of troops in those provinces does not exceed 50,000. They have made no forward movement, neither is there any sign of unusual activity.

From Naples, May 13, we learn that the firing of the two Neapolitan frigates off Marsala killed several of the filibusters. As regards the two vessels in which they had arrived, the *Lombardo* was sunk, and the *Piemonte* has been captured. The royal troops marched on to meet those who had disembarked.

At Palermo, May 12, in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "The Immaculate Virgin for ever!" "Italy for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of about 10,000, assembled on the promenades. The troops were summoned, and fired on the people, killing three, and seriously wounding ten.

Piedmont intends to remain apart from the disputes between France and Switzerland resulting from the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny. On this declaration Austria now founds her refusal to admit Piedmont to the proposed conferences. France consents that the said districts shall remain without the line of the French customs, and that they shall form a separate commercial zone under special regulations. France will not consent to any cession whatever of the territory of Savoy in favour of Switzerland.

Turin, May 14. The Provincial Council of Chambery has addressed a note to the Sardinian Government, demanding that the treaty of cession of Savoy shall be promptly carried into effect.

From St. Petersburg, Monday the 14th, we learn that the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps, excepting the minister for Turkey, were a few days ago convoked by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared to them that the position of the Christians in Turkey has become so intolerable, that Russia is on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in favour of them, and hopes to obtain the support of the other Powers. It is asserted that the journey of M. de Budberg to Paris, where he will replace Count Kisseleff as Ambassador of Russia, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia in reference to Asia Minor, where the agitation is continually increasing.

Paris, Tuesday, May 15th. The *Presse* has been warned for representing France as an accomplice of the foreign coalition which overthrew the first empire. The Grand Duke Nicholas was received by the Emperor on Tuesday.

From Turin the intelligence is that the members of the Chamber of Deputies, in their committees, have commenced the examination of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice to France.

Berlin, May 15. The Government project for a credit of 9,500,000 thalers, with the amendment to add the words, "for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing," has been agreed to by 315 against two votes.

Florence, May 12. A reaction has taken place in Central Italy. It is rumoured that the ex-Grand Duke intends attempting the recovery of his power, taking advantage of the agitation created by the expedition of Garibaldi.

Great military movements and preparations are being made in Naples. The King and the Royal family have gone to Portici, where a great number of troops are assembled.

A party of Irish volunteers have arrived at Ancona. 1,500,000f., the produce of the Peter's pence collected in England and America, were on May 11th transmitted to the treasury of the Pope.

A Pontifical corvette has brought eight cannon, the gift of the Duchess of Parma.

Odessa, May 15th. The Russian Government has collected, near Nicolaieff, a great number of transport ships, among which are many merchant steamers.

Naples, May 15th. Garibaldi is in Sicily, at the head of the Filibusters. The Royal troops are marching to meet them. A steamer with 200 fugitives has arrived from Palermo; ten of the police having killed and wounded six persons on the occasion of the late manifestation at Palermo, four police agents were poniarded on the following day.

Paris, Wednesday 16th. The expedition of Garibaldi is said to have succeeded in raising Sicily, and the Royal troops occupy the fortresses of Messina and Palermo only. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Calabria.

Russia has remitted to Turin a decided protest against any attack on the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese.

The probabilities of the assembling of a Conference have lately diminished, the German Powers being of opinion that it would not in any way influence French policy, nor arrange any real guarantee in favour of Switzerland.

The news that another civil war had broken out in Morocco is confirmed from several quarters. The Spanish Plenipotentiaries have returned from Tetuan.

On the occasion of the communications made by Prince Gortschakoff to the Diplomatic Corps respecting the affairs of Turkey, the English Ambassador, Sir John F. Crampton, immediately protested against the intentions declared by Russia.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given last night for the first time this season. Madame Borghi-Mamo's *Rosina* was the principal point of attraction. Her impersonation throughout was faultless in a dramatic sense, and her fine voice and brilliant execution elicited the utmost admiration. The *Figaro* of Signor Everardi, and the *Almaviva* of Signor Belart, were worthy of all praise. The new Ballet, in which Mademoiselle Pocchini is the centre of attraction, was highly enjoyed. The pantomime and the dancing of this lady have rarely been equalled.

Madame Alboni is to make her first appearance on Saturday, as *Maffeo Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia."

At the OLYMPIC on Monday, a new version of "La Belle Mère," familiar years ago as "My Wife's Mother," with Mr. W. Farren and the late Mrs. Glover as the principal characters, was brought out with decided success, as *Dearest Mama*, the parts formerly assigned to the departed artists being effectively sustained by Mr. Addison and Mrs. Leigh Murray. The version is cleverly adapted to modern usages, and a well-appointed scene, painted by Mr. Telbin, is in accordance with the known elegance of the OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"John the Baptist" was performed last evening at St. MARTIN'S HALL for the first time in this country. This oratorio is the production of a musician at Vienna named Johannes Hager. Mr. Hullah, recognising its merits, ventured upon the labour of introducing it to the public. The mission and character of the *Baptist* as the forerunner of the *Messiah*, affords ample scope for the loftiest inspirations of the musical art, and, although nothing so high has been achieved by the composer, we cannot wholly denounce it. The principal solo singers were Miss Banks and Miss Palmer, Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. Santley. Miss Banks's two airs "Fear not,

Zacharias," and "I am Gabriel," in the first part, were well given. "Elizabeth brought forth a son," and "The child grew," were finely rendered by Miss Palmer. The quartett "Repent ye," was deservedly encored. Mr. Wilbye Cooper rendered admirably the plaintive air "Who art thou?" The choruses throughout were worked with energy, particularly the "Hallelujah Chorus," and "Shout ye, O daughters of Israel," which concludes the second part. As much as possible was done by the talented company to render the new oratorio successful.

On Wednesday evening a CONCERT was given by Miss Eleanor Armstrong, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. The programme was of a varied and interesting character. Madame Laura Baxter, who is a most pleasing concert singer, gave the aid of her valuable services to Miss Armstrong. She gave Meyerbeer's charming aria from *Dinorah*, "Fanciulle che il core," admirably; and she was equally successful in Mr. Vincent Wallace's beautiful new ballad, "The Last Good-bye;" and in the duet, "Dolce conforto," from Mercadante's *Il Giuramento*, which she sang with Miss Armstrong, she gave a fine proof of her skill and taste as a vocalist. Miss Armstrong's beautiful soprano was heard to great advantage in Mozart's aria, "Non temer," while her rendering of the ballad, "Flow on, O Silver Rhine," from Mr. Wallace's *Lurline*, in which she was finely accompanied by Mr. Ellis Roberts on the harp, was marked by a tasteful appreciation of the character of the composition. In the duet already noticed, in which Miss Armstrong sang with Madame Laura Baxter, and in other pieces, she displayed qualities as a vocalist that will, we feel sure, enable her, by-and-by, to take a high position in her profession. The instrumentation was entrusted to Mr. Charles Salaman, Herr Adolph Ries (pianoforte), Herr Louis Ries (violin), Herr J. Lidel (violoncello), and Mr. Ellis Roberts (harp). These gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably in all that they did, and the audience expressed their pleasure in a manner that stamped the concert as a most pleasing and successful one. Mr. F. Mori, the talented ballad-writer, under whom Miss Armstrong has studied, conducted with his well-known ability.

On Monday night, the fourth of the NEW PHILHARMONIC concerts attracted a dense crowd of amateurs to St. James's Hall. The symphony was Mozart's unrivalled "Jupiter." The overtures were Cherubini's "Medea;" Beethoven's to the "Egmont" of Goethe, and the same composer's overture to the ballet of "Prometheus," which was exceedingly welcome. The solo player was Herr Lubeck, whose performances were unanimously applauded. Mdle. Borghi-Mamo and Signor Belletti, in a variety of beautiful pieces, thoroughly gratified the audience—the lady in a national Neapolitan air, and the gentleman in Donizetti's *bravura*, "Bravo, bravo, il mio bel core." Considerable enthusiasm was created by these singers.

"MADAME TUSSAUD'S."—The additions which have been recently made to the historical gallery in Baker Street are of a very attractive description. They consist of the effigies of the earlier monarchs of England, and will be followed by a series of figures, many of which are almost completed, and are intended to fill up the hiatus between Henry the First and Richard the Third. There are the Conqueror and his queen, William Rufus, Stephen, and Henry the First. These effigies are not mere imaginary representations of those personages, but authentic copies from genuine original miniatures. The artists have also made good use of the Bayeux tapestry—an invaluable remnant of the middle ages. The figures, altogether, form an artistic, historical, and antiquarian study. The figure of Garibaldi is at this moment of peculiar interest, and should be seen by every one.

#### PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords, on Thursday night, May 10, Lord REDESDALE moved the first reading of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill. Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Bill he should move that it be read a second time that day six months. Lord WICKLOW said that, as a rule, he objected to reject bills which had been agreed to by the other House; he thought, however, that the Paper Duties Repeal Bill was one of that character which would justify them in making it an exception to that rule. He hoped, if the Government persisted in reading it a second time, that it would be rejected. The Bill was then read a first time. Lord GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. Lord DERBY would not oppose the Bill, but he gave her Majesty's Government warning that on the motion for the second reading of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill he should use every effort to secure its rejection. The Bill was then read a second time.

On Thursday night, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved resolutions charging rates and duties upon licenses for refreshment houses and wine-shops. Upon a division the first rate of 10s. 6d. if the rent of the house was under £20 a year was affirmed by 173 to 103. Mr. AYRTON's motion to reduce the second rate of 21s. to 10s. 6d. if £20 a year and upwards, was negatived upon a division by 159 to 88. On the order for going into committee upon the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill, Mr. PALK moved to defer the committee for six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. PACKE. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied; the amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, and some of the clauses were gone through. The Sheriff Court-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. The Herring Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was committed *pro forma*. The Highland Roads and Bridges

Bill was read a third time and passed. The Fisheries (Scotland) Bill received further amendments, and was ordered for the third reading.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, Lord MALMESBURY asked Her Majesty's Government what was the state of the negotiations in reference to Central America. Lord WODEHOUSE stated that a treaty had been ratified between the Government of Honduras and Her Majesty's Government, which ceded the Bay of Islands to Honduras. A treaty had been also signed with Nicaragua. The Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons, Mr. W. EWART and Sir J. PAKINGTON made inquiries regarding the state of the gunboats and other vessels built on contract by the Government. Lord C. PAGET gave a detailed statement of the number of the contract gunboats and mortar-boats decayed. The Admiralty, he said, were taking legal advice as to whether they had the power to prosecute any parties guilty of fraud. Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR inquired whether it was true that Sir C. TREVELYAN had been recalled from the Governorship of Madras. Sir C. WOOD said, the ground for the recall of Sir C. TREVELYAN was simply his most improper act in publishing his "minute." The Home Government would be wanting in their duty if they passed over such an act of insubordination. Mr. BRIGHT said, though Sir C. TREVELYAN was not a judicious subordinate, he had proved himself a wise governor, and he (Mr. BRIGHT) hoped Sir C. WOOD would study his "minute" with care, as it would enable him to modify and greatly improve the project of legislation proposed at Calcutta. The Select Committee upon the Thames Embankment was nominated, after a good deal of discussion. In the House of Lords on Monday night Lord HARDWICKE moved for a return of all the vessels or gunboats below 1,000 tons burthen built by contract since the year 1852. The Duke of SOMERSET said, there was no objection to grant the returns, but it would be exceedingly difficult to afford accurate information as to the unseaworthiness of the whole of the vessels, as they were scattered over every quarter of the globe. After some further business the House adjourned. In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. BAINES, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the reasons why he thought it best to drop the Newspaper Conveyance Bill. The order for the second reading of the Bill was upon his motion discharged. The House went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill, the discussion of which occupied the greater part of the evening. The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to. The House went into Committee upon the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, when Mr. LOWE explained the object of the measure, which was to carry out the intention of the law, that there should be in every place a local authority responsible for its health. Upon the first clause the Chairman was ordered to report progress. The Marriage (extraparochial Places) Bill, and the Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment Bill were read a third time and passed.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, Lord CLANRICARDE, in moving for a despatch relating to the treatment of natives by European planters in India, and for the Report of Mr. REID to the Lieutenant-Governor, presented two petitions from certain natives in India, praying for legal reforms, and for admission into higher offices of Government than are now open to them. Lord ELLENBOROUGH described the alterations which had taken place in the Legislative Council since the year 1853, and protested against its exclusive arrangements. The Duke of ARGYLL said there would be no objection to produce the papers moved for as soon as they arrived in this country. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.—In the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries by Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that no intimation had been given to Lord COWLEY that, in case of contingencies affecting the distribution of power in Southern Italy, France would claim further territorial compensation. They had, however, received official intelligence of a meditated action of Russia on the subject of the condition of the Christians in the Ottoman dominions. Lord EVELYN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better management and control of the highways in South Wales. Sir G. LEWIS approved the objects of the Bill, and leave was given. Leave was given to introduce a Bill to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858), and for other purposes in relation thereto; and a Bill to provide for the formation of tramways on turnpike and statute labour roads in Scotland. Lord LOVAINE moved for copy of correspondence between the Home Office and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company relating to the conveyance of persons intending to commit a breach of the law. The motion, he said, had reference to the facilities given by the railway to the late prize fight. The subject of prize fighting, and the difficulty experienced by magistrates in dealing with it, were discussed, and the motion was ultimately agreed to. On the order for the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. WALSH moved to defer the second reading for six months. Mr. MAGUIRE supported the second reading of the Bill. Mr. GEORGE complained of the abuse cast upon the landlords of Ireland. Mr. P. URQUHART supported the Bill, which he believed would be of great benefit to landlords and tenants. Mr. WHITESIDE was of opinion that the Bill would never become law. Mr. CARDWELL made a few remarks in reply to Mr. WHITESIDE, and the debate was adjourned. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Annuity-tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill, Mr. HADFIELD objected to the arrangement offered by the Bill, and moved to defer the

second reading for six months. Mr. CAIRD stated the reasons why he had withdrawn his notice of opposition to the second reading of the Bill, which he hoped would be amended in the committee. Sir J. FERGUSSON approved the compromise proposed by the Bill for a settlement of this question, and supported the second reading, suggesting, at the same time, objections and amendments. The LORD ADVOCATE confined himself to an explanation of the amendments he intended to propose in the committee. The amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time. The House adjourned at half past two o'clock.

**FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.**—Under the patronage of the Queen, a Conversazione will be held at the South Kensington Museum, for the purpose of raising a fund for erecting the building for the Female School of Art, on Thursday, 21st June, 1860. By the gracious permission of the Queen, the Kohinoor diamond, which has been recut since the Exhibition of 1851, will be exhibited, together with a collection of ancient and modern jewellery, which the Council of the Fine Arts Club has kindly consented to provide for this occasion. The Marquis of Salisbury will liberally contribute the services of the band of the Hertfordshire militia for the night. The admission will be by tickets only, which may be obtained of any member of the Committee of the Female School of Art, 37, Gower Street.

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