

Under the Hair of the Lion is hidden a Serpentine

# THE SATURDAY ANALYST AND LEADER,

A Review and Record of Political, Literary, Artistic, and Social Events.

New Series, No. 42.  
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OCTOBER 20, 1860.

{Price 3d.

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Producing an annual income of ..	16,781 5 4
Making a total annual income, after deducting £50,112, annual abatement in premium .. ..	283,546 5 3
Total number of policies issued, 22,586.	
Amount paid in claims by the decease of members from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835 .. ..	619,103 10 4
Amount of accumulated fund .. ..	1,755,085 6 11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time:—

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was .. ..	£32,074 11 5
" 5 .. .. 1847 .. ..	86,122 8 3
" 5 .. .. 1852 .. ..	232,061 18 4
" 5 .. .. 1857 .. ..	345,054 3 11

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

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Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of October, are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

September, 1860. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

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Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,  
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FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES,  
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Immediate Annuities, payable during the whole of Life, may be purchased on the following scale:—

Annuities granted at the undermentioned Ages for every £100 of Purchase Money.

Ages.	50	55	60	65	70
And payable yearly.	£7 17 6	3 16 8	10 3 4	12 1 3	11 16 2

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DEPOSITS received, bearing interest at from 5 to 10 per cent., withdrawable as per agreement.

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AUGUSTUS SMITH respectfully calls the attention of all parties desirous of expeditiously SELLING their SURPLUS STOCKS, Household Furniture, Steam Engines, Mills, Machinery, and Plant of every description, to his extensive Rooms, as above, where sales are faithful and energetically conducted. Advances made in the interim, if required. Convenient rooms for storage and packing. Notice of any goods to be included in his next sale should be forwarded to him at once, in order that the same may have publicity and be duly catalogued. Valuations and arbitrations on moderate terms.

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Public is most earnestly invited to the very destitute condition of the widow of a gentleman formerly a Captain in the Army, who since the decease of her husband (now five years ago) has suffered under very severe privations.

She has two surviving children to support, of the ages of 12 and 13 years. The eldest of them, a girl, has been for a long time afflicted with a disease of the spine.

The humble desire of this afflicted Lady is to raise by subscription, amongst the charitably disposed, a sum sufficient to enable her to send her son to an inexpensive School; and to furnish some small lodgings, either at Brighton, or at some other desirable place, which by letting, she trusts to be able to struggle through her difficulties.

At the death of her husband, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cardigan, Major Gen. Bouverie, and some few others very kindly contributed to relieve her urgent necessities.

References are kindly permitted to be made to Lieut.-Col. Addison, United Service Gazette Office, 6, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

F. G. Tomlins, Esq., 18, Catherine Street, Strand, London.

Major Buckley, Barrack Master, Chatham.

Robert Nairne, Esq., M.D., 19, Whitehall Place, London.

William Bircham, Esq., The Ollands, Reepham, Norfolk. By all of whom any subscription will be most thankfully acknowledged.

September, 1860.

Subscriptions already received.

	£	s.	d.
The Secretary of State for War .. ..	25	0	0
Robert Nairne, Esq., M.D. .. ..	5	0	0
Major Buckley .. ..	5	0	0
William Bircham, Esq. .. ..	5	0	0

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This Company, by its numerous Boards and Agencies throughout Europe, Asia, Australasia, South Africa, and America, affords peculiar advantages to all classes, but especially to those visiting or residing in Foreign Countries, with whom the most liberal and convenient arrangements are made as regards residence, the receipt of premiums, and payment of the sum assured.

For the security of third parties holding Policies on the lives of others, this office will not consider such Policies void, although the life assured should leave the prescribed limits, provided the holder informs the Office of the fact so soon as it comes to his knowledge, and pays the usual extra Premium for the risk.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

Fire Policies due at MICHAELMAS should be renewed by the 14th instant.

1st October, 1860.

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Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with complete security. Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

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Established 1850.

TO THE MILLION.



**Royal National Lifeboat Institution.**—The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for pecuniary assistance to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the Society. It has now 106 lifeboats, some of which have saved this year 120 persons from a watery grave.

THOMAS BARING, Chairman.  
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.  
No. 14, John-street, Adelphi, Oct. 1860.  
Bankers—Messrs. Willis and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Herries and Co.; and at the Institution.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL** from 3, Old Broad Street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, insures against all ACCIDENTS whether RAILWAY or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures £1,000 at death from Accident, or £6 weekly from Injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

For further information apply to the PROVINCIAL AGENTS, the RAILWAY STATIONS, or to the HEAD OFFICE.

This COMPANY without union with any other has paid for compensation

£65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company.

Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C. Aug. 25, 1860.

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39, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

A.D. 1834.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, Cash Account, Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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### MAPPIN BROTHERS'

Only London Show Rooms are at London Bridge;

Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Established in Sheffield, A.D., 1810.

Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks .....	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
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
2 Sauce Ladles .....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon .....	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt do. (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon .....	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs .....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers .....	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle .....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) .....	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service £10 13 10 15 13 6 17 16 6 21 4 6

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and other DEPOSITS, with Remarks on their Nature, Causes, and Cure, entitled, "DR. BRIGHT'S MANUAL." With description of cases, illustrated with drawings from life, &c., &c. Lectures of the College of Physicians, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Contents:—Modern Treatment of Stricture—Gonorrhoea—Unhealthy and Debilitated Offspring—Love of Solitude—Groundless Fears—Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; showing why these Diseases so often appear incurable, when they can be effectually removed by the most simple means.

Published by J. Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, and to be had of all Booksellers.

## Blair's Gout and Rheumatic PILLS.

Price, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by uncollected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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Baltimore .....	J. C. French and S.
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Brody .....	Mr. Kornfield.
Cathagena .....	Mr. Cauto.
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New York .....	Firth, Pond, and Co.
Odessa .....	Wm. Wagner, Esq.

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is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the manufacturer,

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Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

## Prize Medal Liquid Hair Dye.

Only one application. Instantaneous, Indelible, Harmless, and Scentless. In cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden, London, E. C.

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A long and interesting report on the products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission, from the Editor of the *Lancet*, will be found in that journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

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Three and Eight o'clock—The effects of various avocations upon Health, with pictorial illustrations shown by the Oxyhydrogen Light, and the Oxyhydrogen Microscope. Nine o'clock—Half an hour with the Mediums and Spirit Rappers, with numerous experiments.

Admission, One Shilling.

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Twenty Thousand Copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Bonn, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the New Medical Guide, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post-free, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, by Dr. Henry Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W. U.

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Gold Watches .. 4 to 100 Guineas.  
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Watches sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Post-office Orders.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

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Every Thursday—One Penny. An Independent Family Paper, having (with one exception only) the largest circulation in the county of Hereford. Within a radius of ten miles of Ross it exceeds that of all the other local papers put together. Orders, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be sent to the Publisher, J. W. F. COUNSELL, Market-place, Ross.

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## When you ask for Glenfield

PATENT STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all C andlers, Grocers, &c. &c. WOTHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

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Pickled Tongues, 5d. per lb.; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6d., 7d., and 8d., per lb.; fine Ham, 8d. per lb.; Osborne's peat-smoked Bread, fast Bacon is now in excellent cure; 9d. per lb. per half-side; Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this Establishment on all first-class Provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's E.C.

## Holloway's Pills.—Autumn

AILMENTS. There are diseases peculiar to each season; but Autumn usually much increases the sick-list. Fever, diarrhoea, cholera, and many chest complaints frequently prevail at this time. Purifying the blood is the most national and certain antidote to all of them. This can be accomplished most readily and effectually by a course of Holloway's estimable Pills, which act directly by expelling all impurities, and healthily stimulating every organ. They wonderfully assist digestion, and promote wholesome activity in the kidneys, liver, and lungs, and strengthen the nerves. These Pills may be taken with benefit and safety by all invalids, whatever be the malady, for their purifying and harmless nature admirably adapts them to all ages, constitutions and climates.

Just Published, the 150th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author. Sold by Mann, 30, Cornhill; Kent and Co., 29, Paternoster-row.

## On Nervous Debility: The

Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, with full Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour; being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, their Prevention and Cure; the result of Twenty-five Years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 27, 1850.

## Eruptions on the Face, Boils,

Itching, Bad Legs, and all Affections of the Skin, even if of long standing. Cured by a Registered Medical Practitioner of thirty years' successful practice in such cases. Consultation hours 1 to 4 daily, and 7 to 8 in the evening, at

No. 1, Harwood-place, Harwood-square, N.W. Consultation by letter to M.D., enclosing five shillings worth of stamps, attended to.

## VICTOR EMMANUEL TO SOUTH ITALY.

THE Sardinian sovereign has addressed to the Neapolitans and Sicilians a long proclamation, embodying his views, and setting forth the reasons for his conduct in entering their territory in accordance with the invitation sent to him by all classes of the community. He declares that he educated himself by the example of his father; but, let us hope he is animated by a juster conscience and a nobler impulse; for CARLO ALBERTO undoubtedly sacrificed Italy to his own personal interests, and permitted his fear of a republic to make him betray the Italian cause. Part of this story we have long since heard from MAZZINI, and we now have the remainder from LOUIS BLANC, who tells us that the Provisional Government, of which he was a member, despatched 30,000 troops to the Italian frontiers, and offered aid to the late Sardinian King, who replied that, if any French soldiers crossed his frontier he would fire upon them! Thus showing that the wretched interests of his dynasty were dearer to him than the welfare of the whole Italian race. VICTOR EMMANUEL has not had a similar trial, and we hope he may not be exposed to it; but we must remember these facts in order to understand the generous conduct of MAZZINI in supporting the son of a man who certainly proved himself a traitor, and also the foolish animosity which VICTOR EMMANUEL displays towards the Republican party, to whom he is deeply indebted, and who have shown their wisdom in giving him an honest and independent support. We do not approve of all the Republicans have said or done, but it would be unjust not to remember that their doubts of CAVOUR and his master are not entirely destitute of foundation; or to refuse to acknowledge the important services they have rendered in filling all Italy with the idea of unity, and in furnishing those progressive impulses which have enabled Sardinia to advance, and rendered possible the brilliant success of GARIBALDI, who well deserves Bunyard's motto, "Sans peur, et sans reproche."

In the present proclamation VICTOR EMMANUEL makes some sensible observations on the services rendered to Italy, by establishing freedom in his own dominions; and he then passes to his relations with the Church. He says, "I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected; but, also, that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own conscience; and, by strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming faction, which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of kings, and placing between the sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions." This is a very plain and sensible blow at political Popery, and those principles which the Jesuits support and all the Ultramontane clergy have espoused. With such a policy there can be nothing but war between Sardinia and Rome, until GARIBALDI is enabled to fulfil his desire to proclaim the unity of Italy from the Quirinal Hill. The part taken by Sardinia in the Crimean war is explained by the desire to "acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interest of Europe." In the Congress of Paris VICTOR EMMANUEL explains that his ambassadors were able for the first time to speak to Europe of the sufferings of the Italians, and show how injurious was the preponderance of Austria. LOUIS NAPOLEON is also deservedly complimented for his share in the Italian war, and VICTOR EMMANUEL says, "If he had been actuated by the personal ambition ascribed to his family, he should have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy."

This is very much like humbug, but so long as the ambition of the Sardinian King is consistent with the interests of Italy he needs no excuse for it, but may fairly speak of it openly as a matter of pride. He is quite right as a king in endeavouring to make monarchy satisfy the national desires, and all England—except, perhaps, its oligarchy—heartily wishes him success. He recounts the friendly offers he made to the young KING OF NAPLES, and the obstinacy with which that foolish individual resisted all the counsels of England and France; and very naturally asks, "when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to himself, sniled for Sicily, could he or ought he to have stopped him?" Then comes another piece of humbug. "It was feared throughout Italy that, under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-trying honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism." This smells too strong of the shop, and partakes of the vulgar jealousy which monarchs feel of republican institutions. The Mazzinians have, all along, helped VICTOR EMMANUEL, as he knows, and there was no attempt to gratify any ambitious fanaticism at his expense. It was simply a question of whether the King of SARDINIA would, loyally to the Italian people, try to be king of Italy, or whether they should be forced to

set up a new programme, and seek their unity through a federation of Republican States. The apparent hostility of CAVOUR to GARIBALDI's plans, and the hesitation of VICTOR EMMANUEL himself, may have had abundant justification on the ground of expediency, but the King and his minister should make proper allowances for other men's difficulties as well as for their own. He cannot justify the occupation of Neapolitan territory by the fear of Republican movements, and it is both folly and hypocrisy to attempt it. He has very properly crossed the boundaries, in spite of diplomatic protests; and it is abundant justification that his conduct has the support of the people among whom he goes, and tends to advance the national cause.

In his concluding paragraph, the King says he will respect the decision the people may arrive at by the electoral voice; and adds, "My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies." No rational Republican can fail to see that these are not times in which his theory can be carried into practical application, and as monarchy is plainly the prevailing power it is a great gain to find one specimen of it so usefully employed.

By distinctly promising to take up the cause of Venice, Count CAVOUR has reconciled his policy with that of GARIBALDI's, from which it was never in reality severed, and the union between the two great men is still further shown by his observations on Rome, and Europe now waits with anxiety to know two things,—first, whether FRANCIS JOSEPH will attack or wait to be attacked; and next, for what purpose the inscrutable man of the Tuileries adds to his forces in Rome. We fancy he wishes to entice Austria on, as he did before, and then to pounce upon her, when all Europe will declare she has committed another mistake. That he desires to obtain another piece of territory is also probable, and the wisest course for England would be to show such unmistakeable sympathy with Italy and desire for her complete emancipation, as to prevent her being entirely dependant upon France.

The attitude of Russia is also watched with anxiety, and it might save a war if she were distinctly told by England to leave Hungary alone. If LORD JOHN RUSSELL continues his half-witted policy Russia will make a demonstration against Hungary, and very likely assist the Germans into a war with France. To give up Austria to appropriate ruin, and to enforce the doctrine of non-intervention, appears the interest and duty of this country. All efforts to save Austria really tend to European war, as they will lead other Powers to blunder, and LOUIS NAPOLEON stands ready to take advantage of their faults.

## ORIENTAL POLITICS.

THE time is fast approaching when the part which Europe seems destined to play in settling the affairs of Asiatic nations, will have to be definitively taken. There are two opposite views which are taken on this question. According to one, Europe should exclusively confine itself to trading with the Hindoos and Chinese, and keep entirely clear from any interference with their international affairs under any circumstances whatever. According to the other view, Europe should undertake the responsibility of subjecting these untutored populations, and governing them for their own good, pretty much in the same way as a guardian treats his ward during the period of nonage. Practically, however, it has happened that the desire to be meddling has not permitted the first theory to be reduced to practice, and in the present fallen state of human nature, when "nothing for nothing" is the ruling principle, they who expect to find a degree of disinterestedness adequate to the realisation of the latter, are likely to be disappointed. They would find themselves at fault in expecting such a thing from individuals; but that States like Corporations, have, no conscience, had grown into a saying ages ago. Moreover, in dealing with such unstable and capricious elements as barbarous or even demi-civilized populations, the rigid adherence to any fixed principle is almost necessarily excluded, and no alternative left but a hand-to-mouth system of temporizing expediency, according to the exigencies of passing events. In dealing with agents of well-regulated conduct, you can adhere to a fixed plan; but what are you to do with the creature of impulse, who hates, loves, laughs, cries, rages, and swoons all at once, or in such rapid and confused succession, that it is impossible to foresee the next fit that may arise. You can rely upon a clock; but what dependance can you place upon the fickle climate of your dear native Eng-



land? You must be provided with an outfit for every season if you would meet the changes of a single day. And so with the vast semi-savage populations of the East, sunk in gross ignorance and still grosser superstition, and hating the European for his very civilization. You must be provided against such an uprising as that which has lately been put down in the East, even when the horizon appears without a speck. The causes of such an event are not very occult. The occasion of the outburst may have been a trifle; but the real causes resolve themselves into that antagonism which must ever subsist between dominant settlers and the people whom they hold in subjection, and whose country they have "annexed."

At the first blush it certainly would appear as if they ordered these things better, not indeed in France, but in Russia and America, inasmuch as those states have been far more successful than ourselves and the French. They may probably have profited by our example, whereas the French have been embarked in the same bottom with British policy in recent dealings, and that policy is no favourite with the natives; but the true reason why the Chinese, for example, look with such an evil eye upon our diplomacy, is simply because, as a commercial people, we have had so much dealing with them, and have in a true mercantile spirit striven by fair means or foul to drive a good bargain. Now, when a civilized and powerful nation deals with one that is all but barbarous, the chances of quarrel will be in proportion to the extent of the transactions; the untutored race is sure to be taken advantage of, and to have that advantage justified and enforced by dint of might over right. It will then attempt to resist by force the aggressions, which it can acutely feel, without being able to parry by commercial dexterity. The insurrection thus provoked will be chastised by conquest, by the acquisition of territory, by exacting the cost of the war; this, in a few words, is the invariable result of the intercourse between an uncivilized people whose country is worth possessing and a civilized one who thinks it worth while to settle there. In the struggle of existence, a civilized race is sure to overrun, subject, supplant, and finally obliterate, so far as distinctness of nationality is concerned, a barbarous one with which it happens to come into collision. It is the principle of competition which obtains in trade, of natural selection among the inferior animals—the weakest goes to the wall. We do not say that this is right or desirable; we only say it is, as things are constituted, inevitable. We do not believe that whatever is right; and we believe that the exact converse of the absurdity of this being the best of all possible worlds is nearer the truth than the platitude itself. But we must take things as they are. If England did not rule in India and China, other nations, whose yoke would be far less tolerable, would soon take our place. If JONES did not compete with his rival BROWN in the cheap tailoring line, ROBINSON would immediately step in to give the public "the benefits of competition." England is in for it now. In the present state of public opinion we are not likely to give up our Oriental possessions. All we can do is not to be too exacting; not to bully our uncivilized fellow-creatures too much; to strive to conciliate as much as possible by a judicious mixture of firmness and kindness; by the exhibition of resistless power and swift unerring retribution on really aggressive acts, united with an even-handed system of justice. Above all, let the Chinese war be brought to a close, with as little bloodshed and expense as possible, and upon as easy terms as may be compatible with respect for the British name; and let not the peace so made be lightly broken.

#### NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING.

A COUNTRY that can afford to pay upwards of 25,000,000*l.* sterling per annum in customs duties upon articles of general consumption, if not of primary necessity, exclusive of the excise it pays upon home produce, is, undoubtedly, a country of exhaustless wealth; but a country which does this at the same time that it vaunts itself as the apostle of free-trade among the nations, is not an over and above consistent country. Such a country, however, is England. The six millions of British workers, the great consumers and producers of articles subject to customs duties, are the paymasters of the bulk of this enormous sum, though the vast majority of them have no voice in making the laws by which it is imposed;—another fact, which, side by side with Lord CHATHAM's famous dictum, "taxation without representation is tyranny," does not tend, by any means, to rectify the notions of consistency created by the previous fact alluded to.

Let us, however, with the aid of the last Customs Report, examine the enormous annual wealth, a mere per-centage on which represents more than 25,000,000*l.* The exports of British produce for the year 1859, were, using round numbers, one hundred and thirty millions and a-half sterling, while our imports of the foreigner's produce amounted to one hundred and seventy-nine millions and a-half. But we do not merely export; we re-export; and of our imports not less than twenty-five millions sterling were subsequently exported. Deducting this amount from the original receipts, we have a hundred and fifty-four millions of net imports, which, set against the home produce exported, shows a nominal difference of twenty-five millions excess of the former over the latter; or, reduced to an average, about thirteen per cent.; the real difference, however, between the two amounts is said to be little, if any, because insurance, freightage, and general charges will, the Report informs us, when taken into account, make the balance pretty even. The chief point that presses itself upon our attention, is the curious circumstance that such an intangible, incorporeal thing as human happiness and national prosperity resolves itself entirely into a question of corn and grocery, metal and meat. But when we come to the inexorable test of statistics, to the rigorous logic of figures, we find that when a nation has consumed much beef and bread, and tea and sugar and coffee, and got plenty of iron, and other mineral productions—even including such yellow dross as gold—to deal in, that impalpable ethereal essence called "happiness," which poets and philosophers have rhapsodised upon so delightfully, does, in "the great average of human affairs," find its maximum. True, it may be, that a happy man may be found in the midst of penury and famine; but it is not true of *man*. Upon a cursory view, however, this test would seem to fail us in the present case, and to suggest the paradox, that there is nothing so fallacious as figures except facts. There has been an apparent falling off in tea and corn in the year 1859; but this is explainable by the fact that, for our own consumption, we did not take less, but more, tea in 1859 than in 1858, though not so much to export again; and that a more abundant home harvest made us less dependent upon foreign cereals. To take the best test of all, we find the revenue of 1859 increased by a million, as compared with that of the preceding year. One of the evils of indirect taxation appears upon the face of the report itself;—the creation of the factitious artificial crime of smuggling. The act of bringing foreign commodities into the country, and carrying home produce abroad, is, in itself, not merely an innocent act, but, upon every principle of free-trade, a highly beneficial one. Yet this unobjectionable mode of obtaining a livelihood, is, by an absurd and oppressive law, converted into a criminal offence, punishable by severe penalties, and often productive of sanguinary encounters, in which men are killed or maimed for life. We are not surprised to learn from the report that the inquisitorial nuisance of cross-examining travellers about their luggage, or ransacking the luggage itself, is regarded by them as peculiarly vexatious and offensive. Yet we abuse the passport system, as if there was the slightest difference in principle, except that the latter is more necessitated by circumstances than the former.

The "Great Gold Question" has been well discussed in Mr. CORDEN's valuable edition of M. CHEVALIER's work; and the report before us affords data for forming an approximative estimate of the influence which the new gold fields are likely to exercise in the long run. In 1859, Russia and South America sent us about a couple of millions each; but California supplied little short of eight, and Australia little short of nine millions; the total being in round numbers twenty-two millions; the whole world beside only contributed about a million. More than two-thirds of this gold (fifteen millions in round numbers) found its way into France. The amount of silver we received was seventeen and a-half millions; of which nearly six and a-half millions came from France; while we sent sixteen millions of it to India and China. It is curious to trace the silver current in its flow from the original source in the Western world, through Europe, into the extremities of Asia; while the golden stream runs in an opposite direction. If we balance the totals we find that out of thirty-seven millions of gold and silver received we parted with thirty-five and a-half millions. Such is our national stock-taking for the year 1859. It shows the boundless sources of our wealth, which even the incubus of indirect taxation, of taxes levied upon men's necessities and wants, not in proportion to their ability to pay;—of taxes that operate as an impediment alike to production and distribution;—is not able to crush, however it may weigh them down.



## VERDICT, "DIED OF STARVATION:" MAN OR DOG?

THE *Times* of Wednesday and Thursday contains striking illustrations of the sublime of the ridiculous, and the extreme of the horrible. From Wednesday's impression we extract the following paragraph:—

"DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Scarborough Arms Tavern, St. Mark-street, Whitechapel, on the body of Mary Lipschitz, aged forty, the wife of a labourer residing in Tenter-street, Goodman's-fields. It appeared that the deceased woman's husband could, at the best of times, only earn 10s. a week; but that he managed to keep his wife and family upon it. For some time, however, he had been out of work, and the consequence, as deposed to by the woman of the house in which they lodged, was, that the deceased never had enough to eat, and sometimes was without food altogether. The son left his mother one morning, and on his return found her dead. The surgeon, who was called in to examine the body, stated that the deceased had evidently not had any food for a long time, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Died from the want of the common necessities of life.'"

Now, when we consider that in material wealth England is the richest country in the world, and the one in which the means of satisfying human needs are the most abundant, it follows that death for want of the necessities of life is a more frightful anomaly here than elsewhere. *Relatively* speaking, the pariah class in England must be considered worse off than the corresponding class in less favoured countries. That among untutored savages, void of provident foresight, and without any of the means and appliances of civilization, numbers should lead the life of brutes, and perish by famine whenever there is a season of scarcity, is just what might be expected. But that, in Christian and civilized England, death should take place, on the average, every twenty-four hours from inanition, would be incredible if statistics did not prove it. Defining the pariah classes of the world's metropolis as comprehending those who in the morning find themselves without the means of obtaining a meal of food throughout the day, except by some chance job or illicit act, we shall find they number between one and two hundred thousand;—according to the authority of the *Times*, they were upwards of 100,000 twelve years ago. Then there is the class just hovering above the "dangerous" classes;—the class that is oscillating between the "pariahs" and the "respectables,"—now sinking into the one, now emerging into the other, as work is obtainable or not; the class that gets its having partly by legitimate means and partly by illicit courses, leaving to eke out by forbidden practices the existence it strives in vain to prolong by an honest calling. Multitudes of helpless workwomen, who, when in full employment, can only earn about six shillings a week by toiling sixteen hours a day, are in this position. Unfortunately, poor people require as much nutriment as rich, and, though they ought, we know, to lie down patiently to die of hunger and cold when they have no means, which society deems honest, of procuring food; yet, considering the infirmity of poor weak human nature, this can hardly be expected of them. There are illicit ways of obtaining the wherewithal to procure food, and lodging, and clothes, by which they can make more money in half-an-hour than they could by a month's labour. We are not in this place justifying or extenuating their conduct—we are simply accounting for it. Pity it is that morality is so much a financial question; and that, as PALER said, he could not afford to keep a conscience, so there are thousands, not to say millions, who absolutely cannot afford to be honest. While, on the other hand, how many millions are there who are only not law-breakers and violators of conventionalism, because their wealth saves them the trouble and the odium of committing unfashionable acts? It is not to be supposed that people with not merely abundance of necessities or even comforts, but luxuries, will take the trouble—to say nothing about incurring the risk—of picking a pocket, or doing acts derogatory alike to self-esteem and personal convenience. It is no pleasant thing to parade London streets in all weathers and all seasons, seeking what may be picked up there, whether in the shape of valuable stray dogs (which we shall come to presently), or other stray things that may be met with, living or dead, not forgetting purses, pocket-books, and pocket-handkerchiefs. Indeed, the wonder is that rich people, with everything that is supposed to make home happy and life comfortable—plenty of money, and doting wives, should compromise themselves as they do, and forfeit all these advantages. We need not here enumerate the "respectable" delinquents, who have of late years figured in our Criminal Courts, and some of whom are now expiating their misdeeds in penal servitude and penal settlements; nor allude more directly to acts that are considered equally immoral, though not within scope of our Police Courts or the Old Bailey. We may, however, be permitted to marvel that, without the slightest temptation, except that which is

involved in the very fact of illicitness, the rich should do those things, which in the poor, though the bitter fruits of necessity, are considered so heinous; and still more worthy of admiration is that elastic conventional morality which pardons the former for horse-stealing, while it punishes the latter with ruthless, inexorable severity, for looking over the hedge.

There is one point that strikes us in the case of "death from starvation" before us. We read, that the husband of this poor woman could "only earn ten shillings a week in the best of times," and that he had "a wife and family." Now, we do not intend here to discuss the question, "whether a poor man has not the same natural right as a rich one to have a wife and family;" we shall confine ourselves to a simple statement of the fact, that, if a man with ten shillings a week undertakes to maintain a wife and family, he undertakes a responsibility he cannot properly discharge—and some such result as that recorded above is pretty sure to be the consequence. Where is it supposed that the bulk of the predatory and prostitute classes come from? Clearly from the offspring of those who incur the heavy responsibility of a wife and family, without the means of properly providing for them. To increase and multiply this section of the population of a country, is certainly not the way to promote its prosperity. The progress of a country depends upon the increase of that section of its inhabitants having leisure to cultivate and improve their minds, and the pecuniary means to educate and bring up their children to be happy and useful members of society. To increase the multitude of miserable outcasts without education, without moral training, without the means of subsistence, except by some casual job or crime, or who, "in the best of times, can only earn 10s. a-week," is certainly not the way to advance the prosperity of a country, or to produce individual good.

We now come to the other point indicated in our title. The *Times* of Thursday, upon the principle of employing a steam-engine to crush a butterfly, devotes a leader to the ridicule of an Asylum for Decayed and Destitute Dogs. We know nothing of this novel institution except through the *Times*; but such an one appears to be actually in existence. The first thing that strikes us is the ingeniousness of the contrivance, and the peculiarity of the principle upon which this national charity is founded. Fools and their money are proverbially easy of separation; the greater the folly proposed the greater the fool likely to be caught by it, and the greater the fool the greater the haul of cash likely to be netted. When the physician proposed to the quack as a toast, "Here's all the fools, your patients," the latter retorted that he should be quite content to take all the fools and leave the rest to his competitor. This we take to be the secret of the canine charity in question. The *Times* alludes to the old bachelors and old maids who love their pet dogs with a love which, we may be permitted to remark in the terms with which Captain MARRYAT apostrophises his darling tobacco, surpasses the love of woman. We must confess ourselves curious to know the secret of the peculiar fascinations which these favoured animals possess over their doting masters and mistresses. Is it that those incapable of sympathy with their fellow human beings, are made wondrous kind by an abnormal fellow feeling with their four-footed favourites? Is there some remote mesmeric influence at work like that of the rattlesnake over the dove? We hope the thing will not be done by halves, but that the comforts of caninity will be duly attended to. Dogs, any more than man, do not live by food alone; they have sympathies and affections; they have an intellect, almost a *morale*, not exactly that of man, it is true, though sometimes man might take example from it with profit. BYRON says, he flatters men by comparing them to dogs; not complimentary to the former, certainly; nor, perhaps, in the sense he intended, any very great encomium on the latter. Sir WALTER SCOTT said, he could believe anything of the sagacity of a dog. Their love for their masters, at all events, surpasseth that of woman; it is perfectly disinterested, and in the case of the faithful spaniel, if we may believe the proverb, thrives most upon ill-usago. Well of course, there is to be provision for the moral and spiritual, as well as the physical wants of the dogs. They are to have a due proportion of old maids and old bachelors—we suppose to love and fondle, and we expect to see an advertisement shortly addressed to the elderly celibatarians of the community: "Wanted—Suitable companions for the inmates of the Asylum for unfortunate dogs." But dogs also have sympathies for one another. The society of the sexes is an essential element of modern manners. Without it social intercourse is a blank. Some gallant and royal personage intro-

ducing the presence of ladies at court parties, is said to have urged that an assembly without the feminine institution was like the night without stars. Doubtless, due provision will be made for the society of the sexes in the canine asylum—a provision which political economy, not to say a politic economy, has excluded from parochial almonries.

So great is the canine love of society, that numbers of that intelligent race are said to have been bereft of reason for want of it. Then what a numerous progeny of dogs we shall have! How the canine race will increase and multiply, for it is not to be supposed that litters upon litters are to be brought into existence, to be summarily put out again by an aqueous grave. To be serious: the best way of caring for decayed and destitute dogs, is at once to put them out of their misery by painless extinction, and thus preclude the imminent danger of the horrors of hydrophobia, with which we are constantly threatened through the swarms of ill-conditioned curs that prowl about our streets.

#### RIFLE POLITICS.

IT might be disrespectful to call the present a Pop-gun Recess, but the chief news after GARIBALDI'S victories and sanguinary murders, which the daily papers contain, relate to contests for prizes among the Rifle Volunteers. As far as this goes, it has our hearty approval, and we hope that in due time every parish will have its practising ground, and that we shall be remarkable as a nation of good shots. We cannot, however, commend the stoppage of all other public business, nor be satisfied if our only diversion from aiming at a target is to be the construction of iron war ships, at half a million apiece. If the nature of the property destroyed will add to the pleasures of war, a combat between this country and France would be a martial luxury of the most perfect kind. Using thousand pound bank-notes to make wadding for partridge shooting would be nothing to the cost of an international pounding match; every discharge would scatter a fortune to shivers; and when a ship went down, DAVY JONES'S locker would be turned into a CRÆSUS' treasure-house, with an inaccessible key. If this submergence of wealth bought the mermaids new combs, or even furnished the herring with a great coat for the winter, benevolence might find some consolation; but under the best of circumstances all we could expect would be to prevent one mischief at the cost of another nearly as big. Everybody knows we shall not fight to achieve any positive good. We shall have no Magenta and Solferino, liberate an Italy, nor will our saltpetre give freedom to Hungary, or recall Poland to life. Under these circumstances, if we should have a war, it will satisfy nobody, and its admirers would only be able to commend it upon the ground that we might have done worse.

Such being the case, we ought to watch narrowly the foreign policy of the Court and Cabinet with a view to prevent an entanglement in the quarrels of the German Princes, whose influence appears very powerful at the present moment, and who seem drifting towards dangers they have not the integrity to avoid. We ought also to perceive that by allowing foreign affairs to occupy exclusive attention, we are reducing our moral influence in Europe, and by standing still ourselves, we assist reactionary Governments abroad. In our home politics we make no advance whatever; and when all the nations around us are engaged in a struggle between old notions and new, we do not, in our collective capacity, help the party of progress in any land. If efforts were made to purify our Parliamentary Institutions, and make the House of Commons a representation of English intelligence, we should aid every good movement, from the effort in America to elect an anti-Slavery PRESIDENT to that in Russia or the emancipation of the serfs. We should, moreover, materially diminish the chances of our being compelled to go to war; for the moment it was known that the power of our oligarchy was broken, and that if England fought at all, it would be for liberal ideas, we should render it tolerably certain that no one would quarrel with us.

It is a disgrace to us that, at a moment when to prove the value of Parliamentary Institutions, would be to render a great service to Europe, we simply offer the spectacle of a corrupt, incompetent body, returned by corruption, and ludicrously unfit for every function it ought to perform. While the Session lasted it was a wearisome nuisance; and now it is over, our scattered M.P.'s are of no use in stimulating opinion, or instructing the people. Foreign diplomatists are puzzled to know what course England would take in given emergencies, because they have no means of ascertaining to

what extent the Court and the Cabinet could successfully oppose the wishes of the people. Every one sees the folly of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S constant advice to everybody to be quiet, and no one can tell at what point our active intervention would take place, or on what principles it would be directed.

Dr. CULLEN may think it enough to predict the downfall of NAPOLEON III. for not supporting the temporal power of the POPE; Mr. WALTER, representing the *Times*' wisdom, may find the fight between SAYERS and HEENAN the best of all possible things to establish British influence abroad; but their exhibition of mental imbecility, even aided by Dr. CUMMING'S rhodomontade on prophecy, and the amusing correspondence on Spirit Rapping in the *Morning Star*, are insufficient to fill the vacuum caused by the absence of the usual agitation and discussions to which we have been accustomed. It is gratifying to find from its announcements that the Ballot Society is still determined to keep its great question alive, and if the Constitutional Defence Committee fulfils its promises we shall have some efforts towards a winter political campaign. In the North, the Liberals who were snubbed by the Lords, cannot merely intend to pocket the insult involved in the rejection of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill; and the Coventry manufacturers, who find the Excise an hindrance to their business, have learnt from Mr. GLADSTONE what they ought to have known before, that they must seek their own benefit in this matter, not by asking for special exemptions in their favour, but by co-operating with others for the general good.

We have heard of rewards for the invention of a new pleasure—one might be now offered for the discovery of a national grievance the people would pay attention to. There are plenty of grievances important enough to do the work be of a stimulant, but public vitality is depressed, and the means of raising it must be found.

#### BUSYBODIES.

WHO does not know the effect upon a mind endowed with the slightest particle of sentiment of an old letter envelope in some Swiss solitude; a soda-water-bottle cork in a Highland glen; or a fragment of a play-bill among the ferns of a Devonshire dell, or any such shred and emblem of Cockneydom coming upon us when we least expect them? We have known a man disheartened and almost spoilt for the day by an odd oyster-shell, or a bit of crockery, willow pattern. We may be quite aware that others have, probably, been before us, in the out-of-the-way nook or the sublime solitude, but we do not want to have the fact obtruded upon our senses by the most vulgar and offensive evidence.

Thus it is with the physical, and it is pretty much the same in the case of the morally beautiful and magnificent. But how often are we doomed to find the well-known text reversed into "Where the eagle is there are the carcases gathered together." There is scarcely a glorious forest conflagration, occurring by calamity or for clearance, round which the apes and monkeys do not peer and gibber, even those who, residing in forests at a considerable distance, are not supposed to have any deep personal interest in the event.

JOHN GILPIN'S "May I be there to see" is the motto of our day. Thanks to railroads, and other facilities, there is nobody now who may not, if he has a few pounds in his pocket, not only see but mix himself up, whether wanted or not wanted, to nearly any extent with the morally sublime, not so much, probably, from sympathy as curiosity, and, if he uses moderate caution, without much risk of his personal safety. BILL SYKES may speculate on the Generalship of BIXIO. FAGIN may at once have shared in the enthusiasm of the *entourage* of the PRINCE OF WALES and Duke of NEWCASTLE, picked a pocket or two, listened to the roar of an American cataract, and retired to write letters to the Yankee newspapers. In fact, there is no end of the amusement to be got, and the capital to be made out of the great moral movements and patriotic struggles that are and have been going on, in various parts of the earth's surface. Formerly, the echoes of such doings boomed with dignity from the dim distance, and made a solemn impression; now relay after relay of the inquisitive come back from the scene of action, full of familiar chatter about particulars, and the question is who shall first empty his wallet of gossip. Should we have a great naval engagement some non-professional looker-on will be found to have got himself perched, by some inconceivable means, in the crow's nest of the flag-ship; and unauthorised inspectors—we do not here speak of men of the press—are ready to peer at the movements of our armies with more eager attention than that with which the civilian deputies of the French Convention embarrassed its generals, or the agents of our own Long Parliament worried their own roundhead officers.

The regular newspaper reporter's occupation is almost gone, because hundreds are ready to volunteer into his place, gratis, though often expecting payment in the way of notoriety, or some sort of self-advertisement. Not an event of importance occurs, depend upon it, of which there has been the least prior anticipation, at which the briefless barrister, the holiday-making parson, the novelist in search of a hint, and the parliamentary man in search of a subject are not duly represented, often sticking like burs to the coats of men who are doing the real business, and who would be glad enough



to get rid of them, if such a riddance were possible. Oh for some clever noter-down on the spot (the only addition to the mob which might be made with advantage) to give us a few sketches of the malentendus, the mistakes, and the impertinences, conscious and unconscious, of the volunteer attaché tribe, who are received civilly and graciously as "sympathisers," and who would be dismissed with little courtesy if they were known to be, what in nine cases out of ten they really are, mere inquisitive lookers on, who mean on their return to be lions of the drawing-room, and downwards. Poor ALBERT SMITH! he has often amused us, but we fear he was one of the first missionaries of the mingled creed of the sublime and the slangy, the gossippy and the grand, and that he took excessive delight in the amalgamation. He enjoyed joint effects, the glorious Rhine garnished with Cockneys; a *Times* reporter relieved by a real live lord, or the son of one—and an engineer set off by an ambassador. The illustrating on one of the best-known and oldest principles, of the ludicrous with novel skill, was the ground of his success; and his popularity showed the taste of the time—not a very high one. He has been the parent of a hundred semi-facetious details of events worthy to be treated with all seriousness, and the flippant vulgarisation of moral altitudes, more worthy of all reverence than the Aiguilles or the Grand Plateau.

All is mash and medley. Have we not EDWIN JAMES, Q.C., M.P., away from his proper business, at GARIBALDI's right hand, ready to lecture Lazzaroni in the cause of liberty and of Italy? That clever exaggerating old Paris Bohemian, ALEXANDER DUMAS, is installed at his well-known Naples, lording it, no longer merely in "corricolo," and showing at once the liberty of his views and of his morals, by throwing open to the public eye the "secret museum," all in keeping in one way, and grievously out of it in another. The presence of some men, and their participation, is calculated to give something of the air of farce and caricature to the most respectable revolution.

### THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

**P**ROFOUND Works on Mathematical Science—we select this example as best for illustration—begin with truisms so trite and so self-evident that the tyro is apt to laugh at them; yet these fundamental axioms are the basis on which is reared a magnificent structure of knowledge the most remote from intuitive cognition, and culminating in the perception of such relations as those which form the subject of the differential calculus. And so with social questions; in discussing which it is often desirable, in the present state of things, when it is the fashion to profess the true principles of political economy, while utterly ignoring them in practice—to set out with a statement of the ground-principle of that particular sort of legitimate human liberty known as free-trade. That principle is, that production in the widest sense should be left free to take place where and how it can take place cheapest, best, and most plentifully, without any artificial obstacles being interposed to prevent it. One of the most pernicious and vexatious interferences with free-trade is the licensing system.

It is an established maxim of English law, that a man is to be assumed innocent until proved guilty; but the licensing system, if considered on the footing that has been put forward as the only excuse for it, namely, the precluding of something held to be mischievous,—presumes, beforehand, that a man has determined to commit an offence. It is as if the law were to prohibit men from going at large, on the ground that if they didn't go at large, the injury that might accrue to themselves and others by so doing would be prevented. But the law in other matters deems it sufficient to annex a specific penalty to a specific offence clearly defined, to prevent the commission of that offence, and does not inflict the penalty unless the offence is committed. In the licensing system the penalty is, in great part, inflicted beforehand, in the shape of a pecuniary fine. And not only may this fine be the same in amount where the subsequent delinquency, when it occurs, is different in degree, but it may even be higher in a less degree of delinquency than a greater; and when the other part of the penalty occurs, the withdrawal of the license, there is the same punishment for every possible degree of delinquency; and this punishment may be nothing short of a deprivation of the means of earning a livelihood. In other things, if a man commit an offence he is subjected to a specific punishment, and that done, he is left free to get his livelihood in the calling he has learnt and understands, and in the place where he finds it most expedient. When the license of a publican or the lessee of a theatre is taken away, he is thus primarily and directly deprived of the means of earning his living at the business he understands, and in the place best suited for it. The direct tendency of this is, by depriving him of the means of getting a living by a recognised legitimate vocation, to drive him into illicit courses of gaining a livelihood. It is a premium upon crime; a sure way of manufacturing law-breakers. Moreover, as a preventive or a punishment for bad conduct, the system is nugatory, and misses the very end it aims at, while its penalties fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty. A disorderly house may, under this system, be carried on with impunity until the licensing term comes round, to the nuisance and annoyance of the neighbourhood; whereas the specific offence ought to be immediately abated and punished. Then not only the offending tenant, but the innocent owner of the premises may suffer; and not he only, but the whole neighbourhood, through the premises being shut up.

These are a few of the considerations that thicken round the subject the more it is considered; for we have yet to indicate the

flagrant and infamous collusion, bribery, favouritism, and undue influence and preference of every possible description that agglomerate round this nucleus of mischief. Once again, "production," in the widest sense, whether as exhibited in providing amusement and refreshment for the public in theatres and taverns, or in providing bread and meat, ought to be perfectly free; and offences committed by publicans and managers in the course of business ought to be punished by specific penalties, just like offences committed by other persons. We do not take away the means of gaining a livelihood by the legal trade he understands, from the butcher because he was cruel to a sheep; we punish him for that specific offence by a specific penalty. If a particular calling is detrimental to the wellbeing of society, it should be abolished and prohibited altogether, not suffered to be carried on to the injury and damage of the public by those who are rich enough to pay for the privileged nuisance. But it is not pretended in the present case that public amusements and refreshment houses (for inns and taverns are nothing else), come within this category. That public places where large numbers of persons resort are fit places for the special presence of the police, is exemplified by their attendance at large commercial establishments, such as Shoolbred's, in Tottenham-court-road; or at the British Museum, or in the Houses of Parliament, or at St. James's-hall on a concert night, &c. But this is simply for purposes of protection, and is a very harmless—indeed, beneficial necessity, in our present state of sanitarian development. The pretence that the "constituted authorities" are the best judges whether a place of amusement or refreshment is wanted in this or that neighbourhood, is too transparently ridiculous a fallacy to need any serious refutation; it is the old exploded sophism that formed the very root of that abominable system of "protection," *alias* "monopoly and prohibition," that every man of common sense has abandoned in theory, though a mouldering rag or two practically exists, and has yet to be consigned to the economical dusthole. This sophism, however, is quite consistently in keeping with the former. The system we are exposing inflicts anticipatory penalties beforehand on the rash presumption of an offence that may never be committed at all, and when it is committed, the penalties fail of their effect and defeat themselves, partly by falling on the innocent instead of the guilty; partly by driving the offender to illicit courses for a livelihood, when all punishments ought to be reformatory; partly by not operating to check the offence at the proper time. It is quite of a piece with this logical obliquity and invertedness of view, to hold that a man ought not to be left free to trade as he deems best, but that somebody else should dictate to him how and where he shall trade, and that this "somebody" shall be somebody least of all likely to be qualified for determining—namely the authorities. We vaunt our boasted freedom; BYRON has told us that whatever an Englishman may brook, he will not brook any interference with his breeches pocket; but the facts we allude to—our monstrous system of inequitable taxation and financial despotism—argue in a totally opposite direction.

As to the question of "practical expediency,"—how far it may be expedient to reduce the true theory enounced above into actual practice, we would briefly observe that, in general, "what is right must be expedient; what is wrong can never be expedient." Suppose it urged, for instance, that the emancipation of the American slaves would be attended with prejudicial consequences even to the slaves themselves; would these consequences, as a choice of evils, be worse than the consequences of the present system—that unsettled, feverish state of things, even on the brink of a civil war and a severance of the Union? And this, even as regards the immediate results; but if we take the permanent view, can any one doubt, that, in the long run, the evils arising from instant abolition would be infinitely less than those which must inevitably be consequent upon keeping things just as they are? (We are merely taking these extremes as an illustrative example; the solution of the slave difficulty resolves itself into the dominant race following the dictates of enlightened self-love, and initiating a beneficent gradual preparation of their slaves for freedom.) We say then, as a question of practical expediency, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to maintain that oppressive nuisance, the licensing system. It emasculates our drama, and tends to cripple our commerce. The idea of going to such an office as the Lord Chamberlain's—an *offete sinecure*, the duties of which were, even in the luxuriance of their palmy days, only those of an upper menial, the censorship of the productions of men like BEAVER and SHERIDAN KNOWLES—is the sublime of the ridiculous, and the acme of inconsistency. Why not a general censorship of the press? And we talk of the censorship in France, as if our special one, held in check as it partially is by public opinion, were not in principle just as indefensible, and a thousand times more inconsistent. The anomaly is heightened by the fact that the stage is the least likely place where a libel would be published, and if it were so published, there is not merely the author, printer, and publisher to come upon, but the manager and proprietor of the theatre into the bargain. The whole system is one huge sham, and its existence is a scandal to our age and nation. We have discussed the general principle as one of great public importance. We might add, by way of illustration, that an efficient and long-tried caterer for the public, like Mr. E. T. Smith for example, cannot open the Alhambra, in Leicester-square, as a place where the musical taste of the public may be cultivated by the best entertainments at the cheapest rate, without the vexatious and costly process of obtaining a license, at the risk of refusal and great pecuniary loss.



## A RECORD OF DISASTERS.

THE "Wreck Register" for 1859 has a sad account to give of disasters at sea. The wreck chart which accompanies the Board of Trade report shows the whole of our coast, north, east, west and south, thickly dotted with marks indicating the locality of wrecks. The stars are scarcely more thickly strewn over the vault of heaven, than are these wreck-dots upon this chart. We search in vain for any other quarter of the world where wrecks are of such common occurrence. Looking at this map of disasters, we might almost imagine that the shores of England were beset by whirlpools, which attracted ships from all parts of the world, to swallow them up. And yet we admit that we are the best sailors in the world. Are we, or are we not? The French will not venture to deny it; nor will the Spaniard, nor the Greek, nor even the Dane. Perhaps the Fin may dispute our title; but we suspect the case, if tried by a jury of all nations, would be against him. As a maritime people, our position is, at any rate, in the very first rank. And yet no nation loses more ships than we do. Well, we must grant that our coasts are dangerous—the most dangerous in the world. On every side our island is beset by shoals, by rocks, by stormy headlands, by dangerous quicksands and deceptive shallows. The winds too in this northern latitude are more fickle and boisterous than in any other quarter of the globe. Still our Wreck Register shows a catalogue of disasters which we cannot calmly accept as the natural result of accidents over which we have no control. The chapter of accidents is too long, and it is very evident that it might be shorter if our ships were better built, better provided, and better manned and commanded. The statistics in reference to this matter should possess a very wide interest in these days, when all classes of the people are in the habit of travelling by sea. It must engage the sympathies even of those who never make a longer sea voyage than that from London to Margate, or from Portsmouth across to the Isle of Wight. Steamers have been wrecked, and lives lost, even on these journeys, and exactly from the same causes which lead to disasters on longer and more dangerous voyages. Let us turn to the figures of the report of the Board of Trade for the past year. The number of ships wrecked, on the British shores alone during the twelve months, was no less than 1,416. The number of lives lost was 1,645; and the value of property lost or damaged, two millions sterling. It should be mentioned, however, that the loss both of life and property is greatly swelled by the disasters which befel the Royal Charter, the Blervie Castle, and the Pomona. But excluding these, the account is altogether unprecedented. What then are the causes of this terrible increase of wreck and disaster at sea? Is it because we have taken, like the Americans, to build vessels of green timber, and run them up in a hurry?—or is it because we are getting more venturesome? Is the inspection of the Board of Trade a mere matter of form, or a strict and rigid examination, as it ought to be? The state of our recently constructed gun-boats may suggest an answer to the first inquiry. Admiral BERKELEY has told us that he pushed his umbrella through the bottom of one of those boats shortly after it returned from the Baltic. Are our merchant vessels built in the same way, with rotten timber, held together with sham bolts? The report of the Board of Trade gives no information on this head, and we are therefore left to our own suspicions on one or two very important points. However, the report does furnish us with information. First of all, we learn that ships of seventy, eighty, ninety, and even a hundred years old, are allowed to go on the longest voyages, through the most dangerous seas. And next we have the astounding admission that many vessels are commanded by captains who have no certificate of qualification, and who have never been examined as to their competency. This is surely enough in itself to account for a large proportion of the disasters to which our attention is called. The report attests the fact. There are, it seems, three classes of masters: masters who hold certificates of competency; masters who hold certificates of service only; and masters who hold neither the one nor the other. And we find, as might be expected, that the proportion of accidents is in a ratio to the skill of the masters. The masters of the first class met with 217 accidents; those of the second, with 344; while the masters who held no certificates whatever, were in trouble no less than 597 times. There is plain evidence that a very considerable number of ships is lost every year, in consequence of the law permitting incompetent persons to occupy the position of commanders. The public will scarcely credit that such a state of things has been allowed to continue so long. We confess that our own belief was, that none but certificated masters were allowed to take the command of any kind of vessels whatever; and we believed that a law to this effect had been passed long ago. But here is the Board of Trade's own report bearing evidence to the contrary. If such a gross abuse as this is permitted to continue, the public may well begin to suspect that there are screws loose elsewhere. It becomes imperative that we should have an answer to that question about the green timber, and equally so that we should know what sort of test is applied both to ships and men by the officers of the Board of Trade. There is very good ground for suspecting that our coasting vessels, and especially our colliers, are allowed to run their career without any inquiry being made as to their condition. "Our ill-built colliers," we read, "continue to maintain their fatal pre-eminence for their frequency of wrecks on the east coast. When overtaken by a storm off Flamborough Head, no shelter is afforded until they reach Yarmouth Roads—where, alas! too frequently the bodies of their unhappy crews are found floating on the outlying sand banks." We quite agree that no facts could speak louder for the absolute necessity which exists that measures should be taken, as early as possible, to improve our national har-

bours of refuge, and to construct new ones. Still we believe that a heavier responsibility lies in another quarter. Our colliers are notoriously ill-built, ill-formed, and scantily manned; and, as a general rule, they are made to carry heavier burdens than they can well bear. The rough sailors engaged in that trade know no fear; they will go to sea in anything that is at all like a ship. The owners, on their part, are equally indifferent; for the ship is insured, and if she goes down, the underwriters will pay the damage. Thus we have only the Board of Trade to look to for that supervision which is absolutely necessary to ensure the most ordinary precaution. And the question which calls aloud for an answer is—Does the Board of Trade do its duty?

## THE METROPOLITAN, OR UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

THIS Line is in a forward state for speedy completion. Between the Bagnigge-wells-road and King's-cross there is a large gap caused by the pulling down of houses, and a large proportion of the material carted away. At King's-cross a vast deal has been done—this is where the junction will take place with the Great Northern, and the works in progress are necessarily very heavy and complicated. A large block of houses, in the neighbourhood of the Edgware-road and Lisson-grove, at the end of the Marylebone-road, are down, and leave an open space, which attracts attention; between King's-cross and this point several shafts have been sunk, and much work done in removing obstructions and diverting sewers, &c. At the Western-end, near Paddington Station, all is confusion of temporary timber bridges for various roads and side streets diverted from their usual route; every one, from the Engineer to the Navy, seems intent on the one great object, and all equally zealous in the performance of their duties. There is, now, very little doubt we shall, during the next summer, have the satisfaction of travelling by Rail from Farringdon-street to Paddington; and what is now an hour's annoyance, will then be only a question of—shall we be seven, or will it be eight minutes, before we are there?

## TASMANIA.\*

THE above is the name which is now given to Van Diemen's Land. The progress of the colony has been surprising; it exceeds, in fact, all precedent. The advantages presented by Port Philip were not fully appreciated until 1835, or the following year. Van Diemen's Land was the younger of its colonies, and had been, to a slight extent, colonized in 1803. In the following year, it ran an imminent risk of being made a convict settlement. Governor Collins, on the 19th February, landed in Sullivan's cove. In a garrison order he states his regrets at the men labouring on the Sabbath in loading the ship *Ocean*, but circumstances compelled the desecration, "since," he added, "the sooner we are enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot." And so the governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from those shores.

How erroneous were the Governor's impressions, experience has since amply demonstrated. Tasmania in 1836 contained 43,895 inhabitants. In 1857, these were increased to 81,492. New South Wales is older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years; and in 1836, possessed 77,096 inhabitants; in 1857, 295,000. Victoria, to which the report from which we extract these data relates, during the same interval has far distanced them both. In 1836, it possessed 224 souls; in 1857, 410,760.

It is highly important, says the Registrar, for general and statistical purposes, that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian Group of colonies should be polled on that day, too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours.

The colonists have lately endeavoured to equalise the number of males and females, the previous disproportion having been great. There has also been a large influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom; but it has been concurrent with a still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to corroborate their less favoured fellow-immigrants, so as to raise Victoria to her present position. At first, there was a great influx of squatters; and the pastoral was the principal interest of the colony. Millions of acres of highly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurer, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. Live stock increased, with which the produce of the wool staple was, of course, commensurate. With their growing success, squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country with their flocks and their herds.

The purchasers of land are of a later date. The first and second Port Philip land sale took place in 1837. By December, 1840, there had been alienated, by purchase, upwards of 160,000 acres

\* Statistical Notes of the "Progress of Victoria, from the Foundation of the Colony (1835—1860)." By William Henry Archer, Registrar-General of Victoria. By Authority. John Ferros, Government Printer, Melbourne.

over the whole colony. Since 1841, the professional and trading classes in the country districts declined; but mechanics, artisans, and labourers increased more than five-fold; the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled; domestic servants had similarly increased, and the residue had nearly trebled.

The period of the census of 1851 is one of the most important. A great change was then impending in the social condition of the people. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licenses to dig for the precious ore. Within two years of the discovery a great rise had taken place in the estimated commercial value of landed property. In some portions of the city of Melbourne, almost fabulous prices were paid per foot. In little more than three years the population of Victoria increased by about 160,000 souls. The pastoral class, which had, prior to the gold discovery, been the most prominent feature of the occupation tables of the country districts, assumed an inferior position. The new class of gold miners embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants. In the next triennial period the sale of land became still more extensive, and nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population; the manufacturing and labouring classes, together with the gold-mining one had also wonderfully increased. The miners had augmented to 62,428. There were also 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits—generally, however, confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans. Domestic servants and others had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065. The number of persons ministering to science and literature had risen from 865 to 1,706. A similar development had taken place in the country districts.

In the infancy of the colony it was not possible for the inhabitants of Victoria to grow the bread they consumed. Grain, flour, and biscuit were imported for the new-comers. It was not until 1841 the inhabitants produced even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845, they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements; and by 1850, they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since; the gold fields drained the country of agricultural labourers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the colony. In the year 1856, strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interests, and a third of the necessary bread-stuffs was once more the result. In 1858, the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown, to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread available, was a little over 44 per cent.

These details are full of the highest interest, and rich in hope. The inheritors of the golden past may fairly expect a still more golden future; and the report of the present Registrar-General is not only satisfactory in itself, but lays readers of every class under obligation for the information that it imparts.

#### AMERICAN VERSE AND PROSE.\*

WESTERN Canada has long been able to boast of a new American poet, who has delighted to sing of the "St. Lawrence and the Saguenay," and who, in the spirit of Wordsworth, has communed with the genius of the lofty hills and mighty waters in the presence of which he has lived, and derived from them an intelligence that has blended with his own, reconciling his heart and mind, or rather identifying them with the character of the scene. Canada justly claims him as her own poet, who paints "her mountains, maidens, manners, morals, lakes, rivers, valleys, seasons, woods, forests, and aborigines, her faith and hope," and whatsoever in her is amiable and good. She speaks approvingly, not only of his never-failing charity and poetical talent, but of his reverence of the Godlike, his love of the beautiful, and his adoration of the true. And now this same poet, with his credentials accumulated and ratified, comes forth again, attired in his singing robes, and calls on the world admiringly to listen. And it will so listen—though Mr. Sangster is far from being a faultless poet. Like the sun, he has numerous specks in his orb, but he shines brightly nevertheless.

His new volume is one of exceeding beauty. It is almost entirely lyrical. In the earlier poems, he seeks (to adopt his own words) to "touch the firmament of starry thought," but sometimes he does more, he would transcend it. In his "Hesperus," a legend of the stars, he soars bravely; but he is not always intelligible. Nor does he appear to conceive it possible to be:—

"Thoughts too refined for utterance,  
Ethereal as the air,  
Crowd through the brain's dim labyrinths,  
And leave their impress there."

Perhaps there is too much of this subtle word-weaving in these initial poems; their spirit, however, cannot be too highly commended. The rhapsodist thus describes himself:—

"Dreamer in the realms aerial,  
Searcher for the true and good,  
Hoper for the high, ethereal  
Limit of Beatitude,  
Lift thy heart to heaven, for there  
Is embalmed thy spirit-prayer:  
Not in words is shrouded thy prayer,  
But thy thought awaits thee there."

\*Hesperus, and other Poems and Lyrics. By Charles Sangster. London: Tinsbury and Co. Whatever Is, is Right. By A. B. Child, M.D. Boston, United States: Berry, Colby, and Co.

God loves the silent worshipper.  
The grandest hymn  
That nature chants, the litany  
Of the rejoicing stars, is silent praise.  
Their mighty anthems stir  
The souls of lofty Seraphim  
In the remotest heaven. The melody  
Descends in throbbings of celestial light  
Into the heart of man, whose upward gaze,  
And meditative aspect, tell  
Of the heart's incense passing up the night.  
Above the crystalline height  
The theme of thoughtful praise ascends.  
Not from the wildest swell  
Of the vexed ocean soars the fullest psalm;  
But in the evening calm,  
And in the solemn midnight, silence blends  
With silence, and to the ear  
Attuned to harmony divine  
Begets a strain  
Whose trance-like stillness wakes delicious pain."

We might multiply extracts of equal merit. We can, however, only indicate the contents of the volume. There is, for instance, a charming Tennysonian lyric, entitled "Mariline," whose bridal is celebrated with appropriate sweetness. A cantata of "Happy Harvesters" supplies some capital rustic songs and ballads. We have then a true Canadian chant on "the Falls of the Chaudière, Ottawa," in which "the Torrent Prophet" is made to speak like "an inspired Demosthenes." By the bye, this is not a new figure with Mr. Sangster. He is fond of picturing his native streams and rivers as orators. There are some poems, also, welcoming the Prince of Wales; and these, too, are right hearty compositions. Moreover, the volume contains some good sonnets, though not always correct in form. The poems, however, to which the poet would attract most attention, are those forming a series under the title of "Into the Silent Land." These appear to have been suggested by the death of his wife. They are, indeed, tenderly pathetic; and exquisitely realize the sentiment implied in the following fine lines:—

"We carve our sorrows on the face of joy,  
Reversing the true image."

Dr. Child's book on Pope's doctrine, "Whatever Is, is Right," is poetry of another kind. Minds to whom the gift of verse has not been imparted, extract from the actual existence around them a sort of realised poetry which, however short it may fall of real excellence, satisfies them. Dr. Child belongs to the sect of Spiritualists, and frequently corroborates his arguments by the utterances of ecstatic clairvoyants. For the transcendental argument itself which he would enforce, he has sought to state it in the form that would most excite opposition. He states it boldly, broadly, bravely;—but with too much of the Walt Whitman swagger. Nor will he condescend on the metaphysics of the subject, but leaves the doctrine of fatalism in its naked and unmitigated severity of outline. He does not seem to make any difference between moral suasion and physical force,—that working in a sphere of liberty, this in one of necessity, but both with equal certainty—and therefore shuts out the action of human free will from his demonstration. He is probably unequal to the task of making nice distinctions, and can only go ahead with his transcendentalisms, as he would with any other speculations, commercial ones included. There is, in this respect, a characteristic singularity in the American mind. They certainly impart to these high doctrines an appearance of originality, and all parties, advocates and adversaries alike, treat the topics as if on the *tapis* for the first time. This course of speculation was undoubtedly stimulated at first by writers who had matriculated in the German schools of thought; but authors like Child and Whitman never refer to philosophical systems, but adopt their results as discoveries of their own, and deal with them in the crudest manner. They manifestly despise method, and only need that their impulse should be awakened, and then dash along the rugged places of thought without a guide, and with manifest danger both to themselves and others. In this tendency the freedom of the spirit of the New World is declared;—but its lawlessness is also exemplified. Accordingly, we could have desiderated less license than this strange little book evinces; and should have liked it better had its arguments been worked within the limits, and on the level occupied by the careful student, and recognised by the judicious logician.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, October 16, 1860.

THE chief event of last week in this quarter was the settlement of the *Stade Dues* affair. The commission appointed by the king to consider this question, has decided upon accepting the proposal made by the English Government. The Minister of Finance thought the sum offered too low, and expressed it as his opinion that a more advantageous arrangement for Hanover might have been obtained. On the other hand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Hanoverian Ambassador at London were, from political reasons, in favour of the English solution of this long disputed question, and as it proves, their arguments prevailed with the commission and the king. The proposal made by the English Government is that the *Stade Toll*, the annual nettings of which amount to the average sum of 80,000*l.*, shall be abolished by the payment of the proceeds of fifteen years and six months. Of this



purchase-money—460,000*l*.—England will pay one-third, Hamburg another one-third, and the remaining one-third will be paid by the other states concerned, according to a plan to be drawn up by Hanover. It is reported that the Senate of Hamburg has declared its readiness to accede to the proposal, and to undertake at once the payment of the one-third. The toll will be abolished as soon as Hanover shall be in possession of six-sevenths of the last one-third, which is to be contributed by the other States interested. This is the only condition that Hanover has reserved to itself, and no doubt is entertained that it will be admitted by the English Government.

When a venerable, experienced, and learned politician like Lord BROUGHAM expresses an opinion upon home or foreign affairs, though that opinion may be contrary to the ideas of all the rest of the world, it is to be regarded with some degree of respect. But a couple of passages in the noble Lord's opening address at the Glasgow Social Science Conference have set some people on this side of the water thinking that it is time for his lordship to retire from public life, and to cheer his fireside with the reminiscences of the past. Lord BROUGHAM is reported to have said, speaking of Austria, that there existed "a fixed determination on the part of the Government to give each province of the empire a discretion in the management of its affairs." This is rich in sound, but very poor in sense. Having a *discretion* in the management of one's affairs is no liberty to boast of; but the Austrian has not advanced so far yet as to grant such "a *discretion*," there is only the fixed determination to *give* it. If, however, the determination does exist—and Lord BROUGHAM has doubtless good reason for his assertion—not only the Austrian provinces but all Germany would be highly delighted to perceive some evidence of it. Even more ridiculous does the following appear to every non-German, one who has limped along with the political history of Austria—to Germans generally it must sound perfectly incomprehensible:—"It may safely be predicted," Lord BROUGHAM is reported to have said, "that no improvements will be made so valuable as those introduced by Prince METTERNICH, one of the greatest practical reformers of his time, and by which he both controlled the power of the nobles and raised the inferior classes to independence and comfort." This is so totally opposed to all we have been taught to believe, to all we have seen and experienced of METTERNICH's Government, that the Germans must really be excused if they doubt whether his lordship should be held responsible for his words. The name of METTERNICH is held in utter abhorrence by the liberals of all countries, and more especially by those of Austria and Germany. Here he is regarded as having been the abettor and main support of every illiberal and tyrannical prince in Germany. The observations of the celebrated and liberal Lord BROUGHAM have, in short, caused the wildest astonishment among all parties in this country.

The labours of the lately-prorogued Austrian Imperial Council have brought to light many of the most crushing evils of the system hitherto pursued, but have left untouched the real and self-evident sources of the ruin of the nation. The members of the Reichsrath have separated without taking a hope of future improvement home with them, or leaving a hope behind. The proposals made by the majority for a Constitution could not possibly be taken into consideration, because they were totally opposed to the integrity of the empire; and the counter-proposals of the minority sounded fine, but signified nothing. No sweeping reform can, or is expected, to take place. All that can be done with safety, is to modify the present system by some slight changes, which may relieve individuals and some communities, without affecting the whole—as, for instance, a reform of the communal laws, provincial assemblies, toleration in religion, a relaxation in the censorship of the press, and a few other concessions, to conciliate the population. How far the Austrian Government intends to go with its concessions we shall soon know, if, as is anticipated, the Reichsrath be again summoned in December next, to consider some means of raising the finances. It is presumed that the Government, in demanding countenance and support for a new loan, or extraordinary levy of taxes, will not venture to come empty-handed. Meanwhile, the Government is forced to adopt the severest measures for the maintenance of order, in several of the most important provinces. Day by day, as private letters as well as the public press inform us, in Venetia and in Hungary, men suspected of political machinations or merely opposition tendencies, are seized, and without trial of any sort, carried off to distant fortresses. Such are the means to which the Government is forced to have recourse, to uphold the empire which was so practically reformed by the Prince METTERNICH of Lord BROUGHAM.

It is somewhat singular that while LOUIS NAPOLEON insists upon a name to every newspaper article, he makes no one responsible for the telegrams that are issued daily from Paris, and which now nobody believes till they have been repeated at least half-a-dozen times without a single contradiction. But although nobody is disposed to put faith in them, they do help to confuse and blind the world for twelve or twenty-four hours, till the contradiction comes. It can hardly be expected that the other Governments, to prevent many mischievous and injurious consequences attendant upon this system of misleading the public, will make known at once their secret correspondence, though for their own sakes it were much to be desired. The telegrams and their contradictions follow so fast upon one another, that a correspondent who is anxious only to convey truthful notices of passing events, is completely paralysed by the daring assertions of the telegraphs and the no less positive contradictions. At this moment we

are inundated with telegrams respecting the approaching Conference at Warsaw, which, like that of Toplitz, is being gradually worked up by the telegrams into a sort of Druidical mystery. Stray telegrams keep up the fears which were endeavoured to be excited by the rumour of a meeting and close alliance between Austria and Bavaria, and of the occupation of Tyrol by the troops of the latter. These inventions were calculated for casual readers and the mercantile public, as nobody who has followed the past history of Austria and Bavaria would think it likely that Austria would allow Tyrol to be occupied by the troops of Bavaria; nor was it likely that this latter country would join Austria in a war against Italy without ascertaining the sentiments of the rest of the Federal States. The newspaper press will have to keep a wary eye upon the telegraphic correspondence offices during the Warsaw Conference, if it would not be made the instrument for the propagation of falsehood, and the deception and confusion of the public. By all appearances at present, the princes who are to meet at Warsaw have no particular programme to discuss, and the importance of the meeting will depend entirely upon the turn of events. By the apparent acquiescence of GARIBALDI in the views of CAVOUR, the immediate danger of an invasion of the Austrian coastlands is removed, and in consequence the lighthouses and beacons in the Gulf of Istria are again kindled. The Sardinian Government seems to be hastening to annex Naples before the meeting takes place, while the Austrians are doing their utmost, in a rather rough way, if accounts may be credited, to pacify Hungary. The Emperor would gladly have his house in order before the meeting, for he will stand alone and unfriended, and cannot refuse the advice which may be proffered him by his two powerful fellow-sovereigns, upon whose countenance and support he relies to save himself from complete isolation. Hungary, as exposing him to the Czar, claims his chief care at this moment, and his Government seems resolved to maintain peace with a strong hand or stir up a revolt. A letter from Temesvar states Mr. Frederick Pesty, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and editor of the *Delejt*—the printer, William Hazy; the engineer, Hirsch; the lawyer, Samuel Tury; Moriz Stockinger; and the landed proprietor, Ignatius von Muranji, have been arrested—why is not known—and transported to the fortress of Josephstadt. In Baja, the landed proprietor, Latinovits, and the lawyer, Koczik, arrested and carried off.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

*The Novelties of Romanism.* By Charles Hastings Collette. London: William Penny. 1860.

The novelties of Romanism can hardly be considered as constituting a novel subject themselves. But then we know there is nothing new under the sun. The first part of the work is devoted to furnishing a few salient and (the author tells us he believes) unanswerable proofs of the novelties of the doctrines treated of. It is not (he adds) within the scope of the present work to attempt a refutation of them. It seems that a little work, entitled "A History of Ancient Ceremonies" (1669) has suggested, and formed the groundwork, of the second part; but the author believes that now, for the first time, these dates and facts are brought together in such a manner as will enable the reader to trace the rise, progress, and final development of each successive novelty of the Romish Church, in chronological succession, divested of all controversial question or bias.

*The Volunteer's Manual of Health and Vigour; or, the Laws of Life applied to the Natural, Healthful, and Beautiful in Humanity.* By Henry Smith, M.D. London: Ward and Lock. 1860.

What is the "natural?" Is it or not identical with the habitual? Pascal says it is. According to his celebrated dictum, which as believers in that universal law of which variability of species and natural selection are but illustrative cases we subscribe to, nature is but a first habit, as habit is second nature. Again, what is the beautiful? There is more of a perception and consciousness of utility in our ideas of the beautiful than is generally supposed; or more properly speaking, our recognition of the adaptation of means to ends forms an essential element in ideal beauty. When will some psychologist, of the really philosophical cast, explore all the mysteries of unperceived consciousness and unconscious perception? The most perfect of animal forms is the "human form divine;" the conformation of organism best adapted to render the external world subservient to its purposes, is that of man; the most perfect human figure is that in which this condition is most completely fulfilled, taking into account the mental direction as well as the bodily structure—the brain and nerves, as well as the muscular system. According to Bichat, the nerves are the man, as according to Buffon the style is the man; while Messrs. Sayers, Heenan, and Co., would tell us that muscle makes the man, as my Lord Chesterfield would tell us that manners make the man. But our knowledge that the human form is the best adapted to render the external world subservient to its purposes, is precisely one of the causes that we have come to regard it as most beautiful. The human shape is associated in our minds with all that man has accomplished in science and in art. Those wonderful embodiments of the sublime and beautiful in stone, the master-pieces of the Greek sculptors and their most successful modern emulators, the ever-living inspirations of poetry, the rapture of sound, that fleeting essence, fixed in the productions of Beethoven, and Haydn, Rossini, and Mozart, all the miracles of modern science in all its infinite applications,—all these are, unconsciously it may be, but not the less really and effectively, associated in our minds with man—with the human form. And however the superficial, unaccustomed to introspection, may be unaware of it, this fact constitutes an important element in our estimate of human beauty. The present work is one of the best practical manuals of the kind we have seen, and should be read by everybody;—the young that they may profit by it, the old that they may instruct the young. The



following passages are of the highest significance:—"Man can, if he will, adapt himself to the laws of life and beauty, and every departure from health, comeliness, and happiness, is but a thermometer of the violation of these laws. The first law to be obeyed, to render an organised being perfect, is, that the germ from which it springs shall be complete in all its parts, and sound in its constitution. If we sow an acorn defective in some vital parts the seedling that springs up will be defective. If we sow an acorn sound in all its parts, only half ripened, or damaged by damp, drouth, or other causes, the seedling will be feeble and die early. The same law applies to man. A second cause of beauty in man is obedience, not only to the former law, but also to this, that after birth, the food, light, air, and physical aliment must be supplied in due quantity, and the best suited to the constitution. A third cause is, obedience to the organic law, which ordains that all the organs of the body shall be duly exercised."

*Why Should We Pray for Fine Weather? A Sermon.* By Charles Kingsley, M.A., Rector of Cokerley. J. J. Parker and Son.

It is a comfort to find a sermon that can be read without afflicting the spirit and mortifying the flesh, and this is decidedly the case with the excellent discourse before us. Mr. Kingsley had entertained religious and scientific doubts concerning the propriety of praying for fine weather, and he accordingly furnished his parishioners with an excellent epitome of the religious and philosophical aspects of the weather, in lieu of praying for a miraculous change. He told them he did not believe the rain to be a Divine judgment or manifestation of anger; but, on the contrary, an exhibition of Divine forethought and benevolence. That they were intended to compensate for the small rain-fall of previous years, and although likely to occasion temporary and partial mischief to the farmer, would, in the end, prove serviceable to agriculture and the public health. He said, he could not expect that the weather would be changed because ignorant men called for alteration—that would upset the whole course of nature, and prove in the highest degree mischievous; and impressed upon his hearers the duty of believing that God had ordered all things well, and caused meteorological phenomena to succeed each other according to laws that were wisely and beneficently contrived.

#### SERIALS.

*All round the World. An Illustrated Record of Voyages, Travels, and Adventures, in all Parts of the Globe.* Edited by W. F. Ainsworth, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., &c., Part I. London: Marsh, 122, Fleet Street, E.C.

This is the first instalment of a publication which promises to be one of the best of the kind ever brought out. The editorship is of itself a "material guarantee" of excellence in all that pertains to the literary department. The pictorial arrangements are also evidently in good hands. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. The first portion of 57 large double column pages, is devoted to "Five Days at Jerusalem." The principal illustrations of this portion are a "View of Jerusalem from the pool of Hezekiah," "The Wailing Place: Jews praying at the wall of the Temple of Solomon," "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre," "The Gate of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John at Jerusalem," "The Field of Blood in the Valley of Hinnom," "The Mosque of Omar, on the site of the Temple of Jerusalem," "Nazareth," "Bethlehem," &c. The remainder of the 64 pages is occupied with a portion of the next subject of the work, namely, "Sicily as it is," the illustrations being "The Chapel of St. Rosalie, near Palermo," "The Marina, or sea view at Messina," "Costumes and inhabitants of Sicily," "Ruins of Agriguntum (Girgenti)," "View of Syracuse," "Mount Etna, viewed from Taurominium," "Stromboli, one of the Lipari Isles," &c. The type is large, clear, and legible, and the whole getting up of the work, in all its details, highly creditable to the projectors.

*The Edinburgh Review.* No. 228. October, 1860. London: Longman and Co.—The present number opens with an interesting article on "Recent Geographical Researches;" then we have a long paper on the "Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair," which treats of the Scottish Insurrection of 1715. "Max Muller's Ancient Sanskrit Literature," forms the subject of a paper which will possess interest for the oriental archaeologist. "International Law" is gone into as deeply as the authorities in existence will admit, but the law of nations, like the internal municipal law of particular states, consists, at present of the more arbitrary conventionalisms entered into rather in the interest of the strongest than upon considerations of justice and right. "The Churches of the Holy Land," "The Grand Remonstrance of 1641, and the Arrest of the Five Members," "Scottish County Historians," and "The United States, under the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan," are topics that are discussed in important articles. There is a very interesting paper on Dr. Forbes Winslow's work "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind." Some of the Reviewer's observations are striking. The physician, he says, but too often seeks in vain in the lunatic's brain for any trace of disorganization. He knows, nevertheless, that alterations of some kind must exist, and attributes his failure to the coarseness of the methods of examination at present employed. The scalpel alone will never find it out, and even the microscope as yet fails to detect departures from normal structure of so delicate a kind as those which are sufficient to overturn noble minds; and we entirely agree with Dr. Winslow in believing that, in order to detect the more subtle lesions of the brain, we must call in the labours of the Chémico-Cerebral pathologist. Sir B. Brodie has shown that the nervous substance of the brain is distinguished from all other tissues (the bones excepted) by the very large proportion of phosphorus which it contains, amounting to no less than 1.5 per cent, in 100, and if we speak of the solid matter alone, the important position held by this chemical agent in the brain is still more apparent, no less than one-tenth of the whole being composed of phosphorus. It is a well-known fact that any laborious mental exercise, indeed any protracted exertion of the nervous system, results in a discharge of large quantities of the phosphatic salts by means of the kidneys; this circumstance taken together with the remarkable fact that in the brain of the adult idiot there is a very small amount of phosphorus—not more than in that of a child—points to the conclusion that it plays a very important part in the

substance of the mental powers. The curious and mysterious subject of "unconscious cerebration," or to drop the physiological form, unconscious thought, referred to by Sir Benjamin Brodie, in his "Psychological Enquiry," is also adverted to. Altogether the present No. is rich in the number of important subjects contained in it.

*Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1861.* London and New York. Cassell and Co. The issue of another year's almanack (in the excellent style of compilation and getting-up, both in letterpress and illustration, by which the works brought out by this firm are distinguished), reminds us we are a twelvemonth nearer the final journey to that bourne whence, as we fancy we have heard remarked somewhere before, no traveller returns. No memento of this more appropriate than an almanack, which we would particularly recommend as a gift book for young ladies, who have been in the last year of their teens ever since 1850.

*Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper.* Part 34. Vol. 6. New Series. October, 1860. London and New York: Cassell and Co.—This excellent *mélange* of light literature and instructive writing, combining every description of information as well as amusing matter, is too well known to require much more than that we should simply record the fact that the present part is now to be had in its compact and convenient form. Among the excellent illustrations with which it teems is a portrait of the great Pierre Jean de Béranger, accompanied by a concise biographical sketch of that favourite poet.

*The London Review.* Oct., 1860. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—The present number of this quarterly contains a varied list of papers, to wit:—Articles on "English, Literary and Vernacular," "Recent Discoveries in South Africa," "Ruskin on Modern Painters," "Henry Drummond," "Italy in Transition," "Lebanon, the Druses and Maronites," "Sicily," and several other topics of interest.

NEW WORK ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Henry James Slack, F.G.S., Barrister at Law, has in the Press a work, entitled "The Philosophy of Progress in Social Affairs." The book will present an epitome of the principal facts and arguments of Social Science, and will touch upon all the prominent topics of the day, such as Political Rights; the Position of Women; the Prospects of Democracy; National Education; International Relations, and so forth. As Mr. Slack is well known to a large number of our readers, his work which will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, will be looked for with interest.

LITERATURE.—The literary man who has made the pen a profession longest now alive, is Cyrus Redding, who has been just fifty-five years in activity, and has probably written more than any living contemporary. He was personally acquainted with Lewis, Wolcott, Topham, Sheridan, Canning, Scott, Wilson, Hogg, Moore, Campbell, &c., &c., with numerous distinguished foreigners, and characters, not literary, but eminent in the arts and natural philosophy. He may be called a link between the men of the past and present in the same profession. His first printed essay bore date 1804, and he is yet in health. Besides contributing to most of the best known periodicals of the past, and editing above a hundred volumes, besides from thirty to forty of which he was the author, he established six newspapers, which he edited, in England, one his own. He also edited one in France, and was connected with five others in this country. He wrote in nearly all the principal periodicals up to 1852. What is more singular, he set out in support of liberal principles when all was against them, and he lived to see them triumphant when in his grey hairs. If any person is deserving of the pensions appropriated by Government to literature, surely a veteran like this should long since have been noticed. Mr. Redding has a double claim, as one who has ever ably supported liberal politics while he promoted elegant literature. It is to be regretted that the public voice has not more power in the allotment of public pensions.

## RECORD OF THE WEEK.

### HOME AND COLONIAL.

The out-flow of bullion from the Bank cellars continued through last week, the total in hand being £15,425,613, as against £15,800,088, or £413,475 less. A similar drain appears to have been going on in France, where last month's stock was £18,395,000, against £21,535,000 in the preceding month. Foreign complications depressed the funds as the week closed, they having fallen as low as 93. The gloomy prospect, politically and atmospherically, the continued wet threatening what yet remains ungathered of the harvest, and the thickening complications abroad, continued to depress the funds as the week opened. On Monday they had fallen to 92½. £151,000 had been brought from Melbourne by the Orwell.

The report that Mr. Sheridan Knowles had perished in the Arctic, which was wrecked off the coast of Jutland, was, we rejoice to say, totally without foundation.

The Ballot Society has issued a report setting forth what has been done during the past season, and what is still doing, and to be done, with the view of bringing its "mission" to a successful issue.

At the adjourned inquest on the Stepney tragedy, a verdict of Wilful Murder has been returned against Mullins.

It has been proposed by the friends of General Lamoriciere, to present that hero with a sword, as a memento of his recent achievements.

A meeting was held at Radley's Hotel during the week for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Dr. Choquer in his labours for the Slavery cause.

The close of last week was also characterized by the opening of a miniature electioneering campaign, Mr. Moffat preparing, it was thought, to walk over the course with comfortable ease at Honiton;

while Mr. G. P. Tuxford, with a decidedly liberal "platform," had come forward to fill the place left vacant by the late Mr. Ingram at Boston. At Reading the contest is between Mr. Walter and Mr. Sergeant Piggott.

The Queen arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday last.

In the case of the appeal to the Norwich Petty Sessions from the decision of the magistrates on behalf of the persons who, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Neale, had been fined for singing a hymn over a grave, the conviction has been quashed by consent of the prosecutors, who did not venture to press the point.

In the obituary of distinguished public men for the past week we have to record the death of Sir Harry Smith, whose severe illness terminated fatally on the 12th instant.

Milner Lockey, on being committed for trial on the charge of murdering Thomas Harrison, made a confession of his guilt, urging that he did it in a fit of insanity, that is, of jealousy.

The Proprietors of the Alhambra, Leicester-square, and Cremorne-gardens, respectively, have obtained a renewal of their licenses for those places of public amusement.

The office left vacant by the death of Sir James Wilson finds an occupant in Mr. S. Laing, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wilson's plan of finance was to be carried into effect. The arrangement between France and England, that the former should obtain coolies from Calcutta, had been much criticised and found fault with.

At the Wilts Quarter Sessions, during the current week, the Road Murder formed a subject of discussion; but no further light has been thrown on the subject.

The most prominent item connected with the criminal record as this week opened, was a suggestion that the deed might have been perpetrated by a stranger concealed in the house, and that Mr. Kent had made enemies in his official character. What, if some one owing him a grudge thought to accomplish the double revenge of murdering his child, and causing him or some of his household to be fixed with and punished for the crime?

From Australia we learn that the "difficulty" between the Legislative Assembly and the Ministry, on the land question, had eventuated in the resignation of the Cabinet.

Taranaki, in New Zealand, being considered in danger of an attack from the natives when the last advices left, the Europeans were withdrawing to places of safety. With this exception, there is scarcely any news from the colony in question to record.

From the United States we learn that the President was busily engaged on the construction of his message, a very different sort of exposition from our royal speeches, which, from the time when Cobbett so mercilessly demolished the productions of Pitt, to the present day, when the *Times* is equally severe on those of Palmerston, have been proverbial for emptiness of information and repletion of bad grammar.

The republican party, through the agency of its active exponent, Mr. Seward, was busy in the north-western portion of the Union, where demonstrations were being made in favour of Mr. Lincoln, as candidate for the presidency. According to Mr. Seward, Minnesota is one day to be the seat of empire in the Western world; Kansas he has extolled to the skies for its championship of the anti-slavery cause. From divisions in the other camp, Mr. Lincoln's success had been confidently augured by his friends.

The Prince of Wales had been well received at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and St. Louis. At Washington the Prince visited the tomb of that great man who has given its name to the city.

We see by the *Engineer*, that the Oriental Inland Steam Company have introduced a Marine Locomotive Train, for traversing shallow rivers and inlets. The train consists of a steamer and five barges, of the collective length of 900 feet. But these barges, instead of being towed asunder, like common barges, are joined to one another by circular joints like a hinge, so that they constitute one long flexible vessel, with only one bow and one stern. The purpose of this arrangement is to obtain the necessary displacement with small resistance, and without the risk of damage, should the vessel run aground. The train is 30 feet broad and about 7 feet deep. At a draught of water of 3 feet it will carry about 3,000 tons of cargo. Such a vessel is greatly needed at the present moment to carry up railway materials in India, and to bring down cotton, flax, and other articles of agricultural produce.

As an illustration of that novel species of light or rather heavy literature, which we may call telegraphic fiction, we beg to cite the announcement that M. Louis Blanc had been forbidden to open national workshops in Naples! M. Blanc writes to the press as follows:—"I have been in Italy, and I have just returned from Scotland. I am, therefore, perfectly amazed at reading in a telegram, published by yesterday's newspapers, that the Pro-Dictator Pallavicini has 'forbidden me to open national workshops.' This fable is, I am afraid, worse than ridiculous. It has probably been set afloat for the purpose of working credulous people into a belief that Naples is at present a nest for cosmopolitan schemers. At all events it is calculated to 'revive the systematical calumny which has festered upon me those 'national workshops' of 1848, which, far from being established by me, were established against me, that is, in utter opposition to my principles, with a view to counterbalance my influence, and were, according to M. Lamartine's public confession, 'the devices of my adversaries.' The Italian Pro-Dictator must be well enough acquainted with contemporary history to know this. Consequently, even in the event of my having repaired to Naples—which is not the case—he would have been under no necessity of forbidding M. Louis Blanc to open national workshops."

The long-expected sculler's match between John Mackinnay, of Richmond, and Joseph Wise, of Kew, was rowed this week (Tuesday), and terminated in favour of the former, who, after a severe contest, won by several lengths.

The Earl of Derby is gradually recovering from his severe attack of

gout. His recovery has been retarded by the state of the weather, but there are not the slightest grounds for the sinister rumours which have been in circulation, his family and friends looking forward confidently to the speedy re-establishment of his health.

Viscount Palmerston leaves Broadlands this (Saturday) morning, for town, in order to be present at the Cabinet Council appointed to be held this afternoon.

Home news is so scarce, and at such a premium, that what little there is, is warmed up, and subdivided, and presented in a multitude of different versions, so that we are obliged to exercise a decided eclecticism, that we may not foist upon our readers, *ad nauseam*, the tediousness of a thrice-told tale.

SEASONING FOOD FOR CATTLE.—With regard to the growing necessity of progress in cattle cookery, including the use of Thorley's Condiment, that is attested by all practical men. What would any company of ladies or gentlemen think of the cook who would serve them with unseasoned food, and naught to season it with? And why should it be otherwise among our domesticated animals?

#### FOREIGN.

In this historical narrative it is impossible to disunite comment with fact. The great principle of non-intervention is gradually forcing itself upon the acceptance and recognition of diplomatists in quarters where it was least to be expected. We find Mr. Boniface, in that sort of official intimation which in diplomatic slang is called "semi-official," through the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, calls this principle the "consecration" of the "autonomical independence of nations." Will it be believed that the principle, that nations have the right to choose, and to cashier their chief public servants as they see fit, the principle that Dr. Price was so bullied and abused by that brilliant if somewhat verbose turncoat Edmund Burke for maintaining from the pulpit,—is actually plagiarised and formally announced with great ostentation, and under a new-coined term, by a French Government scribe in an exposition of French governmental views under the Second Empire? The principle of the autonomical independence of nations, he tells us, admits any dynastic changes which are brought about by interior revolutions. The principle of non-intervention, he adds, "is a consecration of this right." This is all right enough, and so it is hardly worth inquiring how far the title of the present ruler of France requires to be indirectly justified by a "side wind" sort of argument. It was however for the express purpose of extinguishing this sacred principle that England went to war with France, and added 600,000,000*l.* to our national debt. It was for this sacred principle that the first revolution was made. And now, strange vicissitude! this principle is asserted as the foundation of Louis Napoleon's throne. There is no doubt that the French Emperor is a great practical protest against the principle of divine right, and its spurious counterfeit offspring, legitimacy. But let us understand things properly. This "autonomical independence of nations" is nothing else than Dr. Price's "right of the people to choose and cashier their chief public servants." But the French Government scribe will not allow that a people may call in another people to help them in making their revolution. As diplomatists, like lawyers, rely a great deal upon precedents, it may be as well to recall here the invitation of the Dutch army, not by the people of this country, it is true, but by the aristocracy, or at least a section of them, to help in carrying out our "glorious" revolution of 1688. But precedent apart, if a people, as is admitted by Mr. Boniface, have a right, as no reasonable man denies, to arrange their own affairs as they please, they have the inclusive right of inviting another people to co-operate with them in carrying out the arrangement they have determined upon. If therefore Sardinia is acting in accordance with the wishes of the people upon whose territory it has entered, the French protests through M. Boniface or any other "medium" are good for nothing. Having cleared that part of the question we now come to the acts of Sardinia, who has put the point to be submitted to the people for settlement by universal suffrage into the question, whether they will have Italy indivisibly united under Victor Emmanuel as Constitutional King and his *legitimate* descendants? Now, putting out of consideration that this way of stating it excludes any but one alternative, we are bound to ask, how, in the name of logic and common sense, can the question be put in this form consistently with the great principle above enforced, that the essence of liberty resolves itself into a people, like an individual, being left free to dispose of itself as it pleases, not as somebody else pleases? By what possible right can the present generation of Italians dispose of all future generations of Italians to the end of time? Why, here is divine right (and under the very term of *legitimacy*, which is employed in the question put), most ridiculously and unblushingly asserted. It was necessary to enter into this discussion to place the state of affairs at the close of last week in their true light before the reader. With regard to the other agencies concerned, it appeared, as far as the facts had transpired, that Lord John Russell, simultaneously with the much-talked of despatch sent in August to Sir J. Hudson, had transmitted another to the British Minister at Vienna, in which the latter Government was admonished to be on its good behaviour, and abstain from aggressive proceedings, in language as significant as that which was intended for the edification of the Italians. To come now to the proceedings at the scene of action. The week closed with intelligence that the bombardment of Capua, which had been suspended a day for burying the dead, and renewed on Wednesday, had been prosecuted with vigour. The King of Sardinia had established his headquarters at Grotto Mare, on the Adriatic coast, and just within the Pope's dominions, with the intention of immediately crossing into the Neapolitan territories, the confines of which were close at hand. Austria being in a state of financial collapse, was expected to be perfectly quiescent; and as to Prussia, the ministry had insisted that the Prince Regent should not enter into any engagement at the Warsaw conference binding upon Prussia, and committing her to a policy it might be inexpedient to maintain. With regard to Russia, a variety of considerations were existent that would keep her from active interference. The hack writers on foreign politics and mere



mechanical diplomatists are often most at fault in their estimate of the present and their predictions of the future; the reason is that their attention is solely engrossed by the puppets on the scene, and their superficial and so-called "practical" mind, are incapable of penetrating below the surface. Thus it happens that the real causes and springs of action by which the motions of the puppets the actions of ministers and kings are prompted, entirely escape their observation. For them the petty intrigues of courts and cabinets are all in all; of the great social evolution, of which these comparatively insignificant doings are but the accidents and symptoms, they seem utterly unconscious. It is as if a man should attempt to discover the atmospheric laws by watching the proceedings of a ship's crew in a storm. What is now being worked out in the present "transition" state of society, is the principle that a people and individuals shall dispose of themselves as they choose, not as somebody else chooses. A dynasty has not a whit more right to dictate to a nation how it shall be governed, than Jones has to dictate to Brown how he shall occupy himself for the rest of his life. This is the practical controversy now being worked out between people and despots, and there can be but one issue. Its satisfactory settlement is only a question of time. Dynasties and diplomatists may complicate and embarrass it for a period, but that period is short, and the mere by-play of such agents quite a secondary consideration. With the opening of this week news arrived that the four Great European Powers had refused to recognise the blockade of Gaeta; England remaining silent on the subject. We also learned that Pallavicini had, in official language, "resigned," and in plain English been dismissed, with his secretary Carante. This is significant. In the present position of affairs the interests of the Sardinian dynasty and the interests of the Italian people are in some measure identified; but the substantial and permanent interests of a people can never be in the long run identical with "legitimacy," in however mild and diluted a form. In Italy the great principle that peoples, like individuals, are at liberty to dispose of themselves as they please, not as somebody else pleases, seems typified and embodied in Garibaldi and the more advanced Liberals; while the opposite principle is incarnate in the dynasties and diplomatists upon the scene. A foretaste of Italian freedom, of a rather strange quality was given, it must be confessed, in Pallavicini's order to Mazzini to quit the country—for that is what it virtually was. The most arbitrary measures of the French and Austrian Governments were in principle not a shade different from this. These two principles are impersonated in Pallavicini, and the intended victim of proscription came into collision with a result that augured well for the success of justice and right—the dismissal of the former from office. As we are going to press with this portion of the paper, news reaches us from Turin that the resignation of Pallavicini is announced but not confirmed. Despatches from Naples announce that a fresh attack of the Royal troops had been repulsed. Count Amari, representative of Sicily at Turin, had resigned. King Victor Emmanuel was to be at Chieti on the 18th inst.

As the week progressed we learned that his dismissal notwithstanding, the pro-Dictator of Naples continued in office, while the departure of Mazzini had not been enforced, so that a sort of compromise would appear to have been proceeding. As regards this latter personage, who has played so prominent a part in the Italian scene of the great European drama in the last act that has opened, we may state frankly that we regard him merely as a political reformer; and mere political reforms, mere changes in the names and mechanism of the social organisation, are of mere secondary importance; still they are of importance, and Mazzini's politics are the most uncompromising and advanced that can well be conceived. The commencement of the present week saw the entry of Victor Emmanuel into the town Giulia Nuova, in the Neapolitan territories, amidst (to employ the terms of the address from Turin) "the enthusiasm of the people." The salient points in the King's address to the Italian "people" were—not my will but thine be done—for so we may translate the original, and the significant hint to his own "order" that it is desirable (however impracticable) to reconcile the progress of the people with the interest of dynasties. The *vox populi vox Dei* principle has been formally and practically adopted by Louis Napoleon, and with apparent safety to himself individually, with the immense prestige of his name; but what next? And next? At mid-week news arrives tending to modify considerably the statements that had previously reached us; it is put forth that Garibaldi was withheld from dismissing his ministers "by public opinion"—public opinion, in a diplomatic sense, not unfrequently meaning the will of the dominant party. The Dictator (so it is also put forth) ordered the National Guard to fire upon any one expressing an opinion in favour of a Republic; "shouting" for one, as the telegram translates it; but it seems that those desirous of shouting, "Down with Mazzini! down with Crispi!" (which means shouting against a Republic of which Mazzini and Crispi are but the symbols) were perfectly free to exercise their lungs and liberty of speech as much as they pleased. Meanwhile Garibaldi issues a proclamation in which he says, "Let us be ready to receive the man whom Providence has sent us. There will be no more discord. Italy one, and Victor Emmanuel King, will be the perpetual symbols of our regeneration." That Garibaldi had, as early as the 7th, taken proceedings for the suppression of political clubs at Naples, seems proved by the date of a decree issued with that object. The Dictator's arrangements for the future extend at least as far in advance of the present date as March next, when a general settlement of accounts between Italy and her foes, with anticipated success for the former, seems to form part of his programme. When the "annexation" is an accomplished fact, the Dictator will take the command in chief of the land and sea armaments of Southern Italy. We hear, as we write, that Prince Petrucci, the Neapolitan Minister at Vienna, has received orders to proceed to the Warsaw conference, from which it appears the King still hopes for restoration to his throne; and the report that the Russian and Sardinian Ministers, at Turin and St. Petersburg respectively, have been withdrawn from those capitals, tends to show that two of the Great Powers may be disposed to move in his favour, as far at least as diplomacy can help him, for we know what Austria's views on the subject are. The representative of Naples at Turin, Chevalier

Winspeare, has signified his resolution to withdraw, leaving his secretary as a channel for any communications that may be necessary; it also appears that the King of Naples has determined to trust his cause once more to the fortune of war in a decisive battle. The conflicting rumours afloat on the events in Italy have formed a subject of newspaper ridicule and criticism.

We learn from Naples that the decree of the Pro-Dictator of Sicily, convoking the Provincially Assembly, had been cancelled. The decree convoking the popular assembly of Naples for the 21st inst., in order to vote upon the question of annexation, had been extended to Sicily. Pallavicini and the Ministers remain in office. The reasons being popular demonstrations, and the proximate arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

The "difficulty" between France and Switzerland seems about ending in smoke, less formidable than that of fire-arms. The last intelligence was, that Switzerland was going to inquire into the case of alleged maltreatment of a French subject at Sion, in the Valais.

Walker, the American adventurer, has, it appears, been shot in reality, after a temporary respite.

We hear from Madrid that judicial proceedings had been commenced against the author of the attempt on the life of the Queen. The man, whose name is Rodrigue Servia, had confessed his crime, and declared that he was employed by Nunez Pradeo, a deputy of the Cortes.

From China intelligence reached us early in the week, that the allied troops reached the Peiho on the 1st of August, attacked the Tartar camp on the 12th, with easy and immediate success, and had presented themselves before the Taku forts, which they intended to attack on the 15th; and where the Chinese seemed prepared to stand their ground. From Chusan and Peltang reports have reached us by no means creditable to the discipline and humanity of the European forces. It is stated that the practice of *looting* has been prevalent to a disgraceful extent. Some trading junks, moreover, had been destroyed by a gun-boat, as pirates. On taking possession of the Peiho forts the troops narrowly escaped being blown into the air by some mines that had been laid for them.

A Miss Josephine Clinton Lyon, having been, as she alleges, driven from her parents' house because she would not adopt a calling which we cannot do more than say, propriety does not permit us to name, inflicted mortal injuries on herself, at No. 221, West Thirty-sixth street, New York. Dr. Carnochan, who attended, pronounced the case hopeless.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—In our preliminary notices of the forthcoming "campaign" of the celebrated "Pyne and Harrison" management, we announced the accession to its "company" of several new artists of both sexes and of great promise. We have now to record another first appearance, at the Covent Garden, in the person of Mr. Chaple, a new baritone, who represented Hoel in *Dinorah*, on Wednesday evening, the first time of its performance this season. As regards the essential elements of natural vocal powers, assiduous cultivation and study, histrionic accomplishments, and acquaintance with the technicalities and mechanics of stage business; Mr. Chaple has justified the discrimination and the choice of the "Pyne and Harrison" management in enlisting his valuable services as a member of their company. Miss Lessler appeared for the first time as the "Second Goatherd;" and the "Reaper" and the "Huntsman" were respectively personated by Mr. St. Albyn and Mr. Corri. Miss Louisa Pyne was of course the heroine, (*Dinorah*), and Mr. Harrison the Corantin of the evening. Miss Lessler has well maintained, in her new part, the favourable impression she made on her first appearance at this house as *Ghiva* in *Zurline*. The qualifications of Mr. Corri and Mr. St. Albyn are well known, and the music of the parts allotted to them was efficiently delivered. With regard to Miss Louisa Pyne, her performance, considered as a whole, has long ago received the stamp, not merely of popular, but of critical approbation, as, in many respects, the most perfect conception and evolution ever witnessed of the difficult character she has to sustain; and the individuality of which, both musical and dramatic, demands for its adequate presentment a degree of invention and a power of realizing in dramatic action the most original creations of a poetic fancy, so rarely found united in the same artiste. Mr. Harrison's Corantin is also well known as a characterization in all its points, vocal and otherwise, deserving of unqualified praise. Altogether the opera was admirably performed, and elicited the cordial applause of a crowded and discriminative audience. Friday was fixed in the arrangements of the week for the first appearance of two more of the "Pyne and Harrison" Company's new acquisitions, in the first representation this season of *Trovatore*: a new soprano, Middle Palmieri, of whom the highest expectations are entertained; and a new baritone, Mr. Lawrence, who has profited by careful Italian training, and is already favourably known through the medium of the concert-room. We must, however, from our space having been previously filled, postpone a detailed notice of this performance until our next number.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Having announced *Robin Hood* in our preliminary article before the house opened, and noticed the first performance in our last number, we have but few remarks to make now on this the last but not the least of the works of really sterling merit which of late years have been added to the repertory of the native lyric drama. The story is too well known in all its material facts to need repetition, besides which, Mr. W. T. Smith has inserted the whole libretto in the *Times* as an advertisement, which is only saying in other words, that everybody has seen it. A subject which in the busiest period of the London season, with Parliament sitting, and the paucity of the theatre, would occupy a prominent place, and a considerable amount of room, in the public press, and be a principal subject of public conversation as Rossini's masterpieces did in their time, even with the thousands of Napoleon's artillery rumbling in the distance,—might be expected to be made the most of at a period when newspaper topics are at a premium. The *Times* has devoted three



columns, and two critiques to it. The *Post* has copied out into its notice the whole argument from the excellent book of words issued by the publishers of the music, Messrs. Cramer and Beale, and other papers have followed suit. We simply advert to these facts as demonstrative of the unexampled success achieved by an English opera, by an English composer, with an English subject; and to make manifest the non-necessity there is for us to repeat not a twice but twenty times told tale. Nor is it necessary to discuss the merits of the artistes to whom the leading parts are allotted. Their well-known names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of any performance in which they constitute the cast. The only circumstance demanding special notice is that Madame Lemmens Sherrington in her new character of an actress has shown that her histrionic powers are equal to her well-known qualifications as a singer, the very highest praise that any artiste could aspire to. Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Patey—respectively known, the former as primo tenore of the Eastern Opera House; the latter through the medium of the concert-room and the oratorios—have justified the expectations formed of their abilities. On Wednesday the greatest of operas, *Don Giovanni*, was performed with a powerful cast. This is a work in which there are none but leading parts. For instance, the part of Il Commendatore, estimated in mere time and quantity of music, is very small; but upon the efficiency of the representative of this character depends some of the finest effects in the opera. So with regard to Don Ottavio, his one song, "Il mio Tesoro," is worth a whole ordinary opera. Again, the apportionment of the part of Donna Elvira to a leading artiste is a *sine qua non* in the completeness of the ensemble. On the present occasion the parts were distributed as follows:—perhaps the two greatest artistes on the lyric stage—judged by the actualities of the present, not the traditional fame of the past—Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini represented Donna Anna and Don Ottavio; Sig. Gassier, Don Giovanni; Sig. Vialletti, Leporello; Mdlle. Parepa, Zerlina; Mdlle. Vaneri, Donna Elvira; Herr Hermanns, Il Commendatore; Sig. Castelli, Masetto. The merits and characteristics of the other artistes who appeared are thoroughly known and appreciated by the public. There were two first appearances, Mdlle. Parepa and Herr Hermanns. The former has long been celebrated as one of the greatest English singers of the day, and she is now about to add the triumphs of the lyric stage to her other achievements. Herr Hermanns was first introduced to London audiences at the Popular Concerts last spring; and his extraordinary organ was well suited to the vocal thunders which Il Commendatore has to utter. The minuet was admirably given by Mdlle. Morlacchi and M. Massot. The "gems" were redemanded, but, with the exception of "Il mio tesoro," not repeated; the artistes merely returning to bow acknowledgments. In the ballet of Orfa, Mdlle. Morlacchi has appeared to great advantage during the present week.

**DRURY LANE.**—As Byron was the "great Napoleon of the realms of rhyme," Mr. E. T. Smith is unquestionably and unequivocally the great Napoleon of managerial and histrionic achievement, and we should hardly be surprised to see him, at a not very distant period, commander-in-chief of the entire metropolitan stage. The rout of veteran troops by raw levies, the annihilation of long-matured combinations of scientific strategy, by an abnormal and extemporised *coup de main*, was not more unprecedented and astonishing than the conversion of what was pecuniarily speaking, a bankrupt stage into a profitable mercantile enterprise, and the restoration of the time-honoured seats of the Italian and British drama, in the Haymarket and Drury Lane, to their pristine flourishing condition. Having at these establishments not merely catered for the Upper Ten Thousand with ten thousand a year, but consulted the financial exigencies even of those whose happiness it is to be exempt from the payment of income tax, by presenting to the public the best of high class performances at emphatically "popular prices," he is now about to show his regard for the million by opening the magnificent Alhambra as a monster music hall for their especial delectation. But, as in the former case, the "million" (how Shakspeare's phrases have become "familiar in our mouths as household words!") were enabled by the low prices of admission to avail themselves of an entertainment which they proved themselves to possess the taste for appreciating, so we have no doubt the performances at the Alhambra will, in point of excellence, be worthy of the patronage of the Upper Ten Thousand. But to the matter in hand. "Old Drury" opened on Monday with a series of performances in which the most distinguished performers of the age appeared in some of their most favourite characterizations. We have so fully detailed the—not merely double—but multiple company which Mr. E. T. Smith has assembled at this theatre into one brilliant galaxy, in our preliminary announcement, in our impression of the 6th inst., that any further descent to particulars here would be a work of supererogation. Suffice it to say that there is a whole company of bright particular stars, each of which alone is sufficient, and has before now proved sufficient, to establish the fortunes of a theatre. The pieces selected for Monday were *The Tragedy Queen*, in which Mrs. Stirling appeared in her original character of Mrs. Braccogirdle; and was well supported by Miss Arden as Bridget. *Married for Money*, in which Mr. Charles Mathews sustained the part of Mr. Mopus; and Mr. Roxby, Mrs. Frank Mathews, Miss Helen Howard, Miss Minnie Davis, &c., efficiently represented the rest of the *dramatis personæ*; and *His Excellency*, in which Mr. Charles Mathews appeared again as La Rosa, and Mrs. Charles Mathews as Teresa, and were efficiently seconded by Mr. Tilbury, Mrs. Farrel, and Miss Clyde. Mr. Lambert, who has returned from Australia, has resumed his place on the London boards at this theatre, appearing on Monday in the first two pieces, respectively as Ebenezer Standfast and Sir Robert Mellowboy. Such were the "legitimate" portion of the entertainments, which concluded with a terpsichorean after-piece, which on Tuesday was changed for Mr. John Oxenford's favourite farce of *My Fellow Clerk*, in which Mr. Robert Roxby, Miss Arden, &c., appeared. In accordance with ancient custom the proceedings were opened on the opening night with the National Anthem, sung by the whole strength of the company. The weather, though bad enough to keep everybody at home, did not prevent this vast theatre from filling; nor did it succeed in casting a damper on the spirits of the audience, which manifested a condition of buoyant and delighted satisfaction throughout.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**—We extract the following notice of Mr. John Brougham from the *New York Times*.—Mr. John Brougham, the universal favourite of the public, is now in London, playing, we understand, in a successful engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. We will send him, across the water, a few hearty words of congratulation. His new comedy called "Playing with Fire," produced last night at Wallack's, was not merely a success, but a triumph so unequivocal as to deserve to be marked with a "white stone," according to the recommendation of Plautus, in the history of the drama. We are aware that this is high praise, but it is merited. Do not the roars of laughter echo in our ears yet? Was ever audience dismissed, at the fall of the curtain, more thoroughly satisfied with their night's enjoyment? To describe the plot would be almost to write the play. It cannot be wisely attempted, and we prefer to let the patrons of Wallack's, who in this instance will be nearly all the theatre-going population of the city, evolve it and resolve it for themselves. It may be sufficient to say that supposed matrimonial difficulties, which have no real existence, entangling a pair of husbands and a pair of wives, lie at the base of its construction; and that the "Playing with Fire" typifies the dangerous mode of resort whereby they endeavour to test each other's fidelity and sincerity of affection. But beyond this, and yet artfully interwoven with it, are a series of the most amusing stratagems, *equivoque* and *contretemps* that have been witnessed in a new comedy for many years past. A crowded house testified their approbation of these effects and situations with such manifestations of delight as are seldom heard within the walls of a theatre.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—As there are plays, the excellence of which consists in the completeness of detail and a symmetrical ensemble, and others which depend on striking situations, variety of incident, complication of intrigue; others, again, in which everything is subordinate to the presentment of some grand conception of individual character; so there are actors whose merit consists in entirely sinking their personality out of sight, and putting on the ideal type with which, for the time being, they have to invest themselves, while the distinguishing idiosyncrasy of another class of artists consists in impressing themselves, so to speak, upon the portrayals they embody. Mr. Robson's genius is essentially that of individual characterization. He does not so much identify himself with this or that character; he identifies the character with himself, and makes it his own. His happiest efforts are those where most other actors would despair of finding anything to do. His greatest successes are those in which the piece is a vehicle for his extraordinary invention, bodied forth in the most wondrous and original delineations. It must not, however, be supposed that to construct a suitable piece for the display of his extraordinary powers, nothing more is requisite than to string together a conglomerate of incident, with a vacuum in it sufficiently large to afford scope for him to disport himself in those histrionic ebullitions of humour that rise with the spontaneous raciness of improvised conceptions. On the contrary, just as true art conceals itself, and those productions that have really been the most laboured appear the simplest and most natural, to create one of those apparent nothings—nothing that is without Mr. Robson in it—in which this great actor by himself will rivet the attention of the audience for an hour together,—is by no means an easy task, as those who like may convince themselves by attempting it. One of the most successful achievements of this description is Mr. J. M. Morton's new piece, "A Regular Fix," and those who have not seen it with Mr. Robson as Hugh de Brass, are, as the Spanish proverb says of those who have not seen the best thing worth seeing, much to be pitied. Mr. Surplus, a lawyer, has, we regret to say, a pre-marital daughter whom he passes off as an adopted child, whose father had mysteriously disappeared. He is also blessed with a wife who labours under the singular delusion that everybody who sees her, of the masculine gender, falls in love with her. Mr. Hugh de Brass, a man who bears the curse of Adam by being in debt to his tailor, with executions out against him, having dined at his club and helped to consume seven bottles of wine, is taken by a friend to a ball, where a few more bottles of champagne send him into that sleep that is not easily broken, and remaining helpless in his arm-chair till next morning, he is awakened by the servants dusting him and the chair together. On opening his eyes the first thing he sees is a bailiff keeping guard at his post (i.e. a lamp-post), opposite the door. Given this state of facts, out of which to extract an extra double dose of fun, and this is a feat which only Mr. Robson could accomplish. The drollery, which is of the most convulsive and homicidal character, consists in the attempts made by Mr. Hugh de Brass, first to recollect how he came where he is; and, secondly, being there, how to remain, that he may escape the fangs of the sheriff's officer. He persuades the lawyer's managing clerk, as well as another of Miss Surplus's suitors (for the young lady has two strings to her bow), that he is the friend of their youth: he persuades Surplus that he has come to consult him upon important family business. Mrs. Surplus fancies he is a stranger, who has fallen in love with her, and resorted to a ruse for gaining admission, and so makes desperate love to him; which, when Surplus discovers, he "makes believe" to be the long-lost father of the real Miss Surplus, but the imposition is unmasked by the father's confession of paternity. When poor De Brass is at his wits' end, in comes the officer to seize his prey, and drive the unfortunate victim mad outright—as he supposes, but in reality to announce his accession to the baronetcy of Great Britain, with a fortune of £7,000 a-year. And so the piece ends. Those who know what Mr. Robson's powers are, may, in some measure, realize the extraordinary piece of acting he constructs upon this foundation. The line of characterization is somewhat different from his old parts, but in excellence and success it is not inferior to any of them.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—There is no change of performance to record at this house, nor need there be, with pieces that "draw" so effectively. *The Colleen Bawn* is achieving a success hardly ever surpassed. A part of the attractions of Mr. Webster's theatre is, we believe, resolvable into his admirable arrangements for promoting the accommodation of the public. The convenience of the audience is consulted in every point. The civility and attention of the female attendants, the abolition of legitimate robbery under the pretence of

perquisites, the business-like distribution of programmes without charge, upon the principle adopted in all respectable concerts; these are no inconsiderable elements in the sum total of playgoers' comfort. There are theatres in the world, that we could name, at which the visitor is actually fined sixpence for the privilege of knowing the names of the performers and the *dramatis personæ*—that being the charge of a "bill of the play." We verily believe that the harpies and Barabbas himself were but antitypes of those sleek impersonations of predatoriness and imposition, who can never find a seat for the visitor who has paid once already, until he finds out that an additional payment is the only means of quickening their power of discovery, and that when that is forthcoming their eyes are suddenly and miraculously opened, and can perceive whole rows of vacancies that were invisible to them before. Thus the payment at the door only admits to the theatre, that is to the passage and the lobby; another payment is a condition precedent, and a *sine qua non* to the acquisition of a seat. "Oh! reform it altogether," as Mr. Webster has done. We merely look at the question here from the business point of view—in a commercial light. Payment for anything twice over upon any pretence, directly or indirectly, is bad upon principle. We do not wish to go into the evils arising from favouritism, and undue preference incident to the perquisite system; but a poor man, who can just afford to pay for his seat once, is, by this system, placed at a disadvantage in favour of the rich man, who, besides, can bribe the attendants in addition to the legitimate charge. Then there is the impertinent civility, the courtous insolence, whenever the expected largess is not forthcoming. Again we say, "reform it altogether," as Mr. Webster has done. Let the attendants be paid once for all by the management, and let part of the duties they are paid for be attention and civility to the visitor, without fee or reward; and let a proper programme of the performances go with a seat, as a matter of course.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—At this house novelties being the order of the day, a week without some novelty would be no inconsiderable novelty in itself. The first novelty of the week was, *The Middy Ashore*, with the fascinating *danseuse*, Miss Lydia Thompson, in the character of Harry Halcyon. There was no diminution in the popularity and attraction of the other pieces and the artistes appearing in them, so fully noticed in our last, during that part of the week apportioned to their continuance. But variety is charming, and on Thursday we had the *Love Chase*, in which Miss Gougenheim, as the heroine, has added fresh laurels to the wreath she has won so well and wears so gracefully. She was admirably seconded by some of the leading members of the numerous and powerful company of first-class artistes whom Madame Celeste has assembled at her admirably managed theatre; not forgetting Mrs. Keely, Mr. George Vining, Mr. Lyon, and the new actor, Mr. Neville. There was also an additional and a two-fold novelty on Thursday, in the first appearance of Miss Rose Howard (an artiste who, in the double capacity of singer and actress, had attained a high reputation in America) as Francine in *Grist to the Mill*, revived under the personal superintendence of its talented author, Mr. Planché. At this late period of the week, however, our space being occupied compels us to defer a detailed critique until our next impression. There is no end of novelties at this theatre. On Monday a new piece, entitled *The Pioneers*, is to be brought out for the purpose of introducing to the London public another of the new importations from America announced in the preliminary notice—in the person of Mr. Watkins. In addition to this, two new pieces are in preparation, the advanced stage of rehearsal having been already arrived at, and one of which will afford a vehicle for the incomparable talent of Miss Lydia Thompson.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—Mr. Phelps has shown his zeal in fostering genuine histrionic talent by bringing out young actors of sterling merit in prominent characters. Mr. Marston has recently been introduced to the public in one of those famous characterizations which Mr. Phelps had made his own; and now we have to record the appearance of Mr. Hermann Vezin, as Posthumus in *Cymbeline*. With the impression of Mr. Phelps fresh in our memory, any other actor might well be expected to have great difficulties to contend with. Mr. Vezin, however, has succeeded in winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. This perfect absence of anything like jealousy is in the highest degree worthy of commendation. The height of Mr. Phelps's laudable ambition seems to be centered in promoting the best interests of the drama, by finding a school which may give really great actors to the British stage. We heartily wish him that success which should attend the possession of the highest merit himself, combined with the praiseworthy disposition to recognise merit in others, and cause it to be known and appreciated by the public under the most favourable auspices.

**LEITZAT AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—This masterpiece of the Mendelssohn school is to be performed at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday next, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Wylde, whose name in the direction of the new Philharmonic Concerts is associated with some of the most complete and perfectly organised orchestral and miscellaneous musical performances ever given in the metropolis.

**THE PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.**—An excellent series of concerts, under this title, has been commenced at Exeter Hall, and the two opening performances of Monday and Wednesday were highly creditable to the management. On the second of these nights, the "Messiah" was performed with a degree of completeness and excellence, implied in the fact that the band and chorus numbered 500 performers, that the names of such artistes as Mr. Willy, and M. Buziau the violinists, and Mr. Benjamin Wells the flutist, appeared as members of the orchestra; and that the solo parts in this grand oratorio were sustained by Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Gilbert, and Laura Baxter, and Messrs. Wilby Cooper, and Weiss. Mr. Jolly presided at the organ. The programme for the first night was miscellaneous. It comprised the grand finale to Mendelssohn's "Loreley," in which Madame Catherine Hayes sang the solos; this incomparable singer also gave "Quand je quitte la Nor-

mandie," and "Robert, toi que j'aime," with a felicitous grace of delivery, and a degree of feeling and expression never surpassed. Some favourite part songs, including Mendelssohn's "Oh, hills! oh, Vales!" were sung by the chorus. Mr. B. Wells' flute solo "Malbrook" was encored, when he substituted "the Three Jolly Fellows" an old English air. Mendelssohn's violin concert in E minor was excellently performed by M. Buziau. The great orchestral works given were Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, and overture to Ruy Blas, and Rossini's overture to La Gazza Ladra. Mr. Alfred Gilbert was the pianist. It will be seen from the initiative already given that the people's philharmonic concerts bid fair to be ranked as the best series of the kind, both for the colossal proportions of the scale on which they have been undertaken, and the excellence of details, that we have yet seen established in London. Dr. James Pech, who, we understand, originated the idea of these concerts previously to their establishment, is the conductor and musical director. For Thursday was fixed the production of Beethoven's symphony in A major, and his overture to "Coriolanus," with a miscellaneous selection of the most attractive character.

**THE BUCKLEYS IN LONDON.**—Who and what are "the Buckleys?" who, with Miss Julia Gould, constitute a noun of multitude, or a plural unit, or a multiple duality, which seems to be universal, ubiquitous, and protean; here, there, and everywhere at once, and in all sorts of characters. The Buckleys, as far as we can learn by the information of our eyes and ears, are a troupe of melodious "niggers," with the style and voices, and cultivation of Italian artists—they are a brass band; they are an opera company; they are comic and sentimental balladists; they are capital solo instrumentalists; in their hands, the "bones" are almost made to sing and produce effects of crescendo and diminuendo, as we can fancy the necromantic chin-player of a former generation used to do, to the astonishment of our ancestors. To employ a geographical solecism, the *cremona* of China, in the hands of the Buckleys, gives forth the "Carnival de Venise" from its one string with extra-Paganinian power of effect. They have a repertory of burlesques of standard operas, and a whole book full of songs, containing some pieces as remarkable for their exquisite pathos, as others are for their literally harrowing drollery; they compose their own music; they adapt their own arrangements, and arrange their own adaptations; they have a miniature but highly effective orchestra (including a piano) which goes with the regularity of clockwork without the farce of a conductor; they make jokes, which are a treat to hear, from their aptness, simplicity, and smartness, to say nothing of novelty and originality; they are singers and actors of no ordinary talent! in short, they do everything, taking the public by storm wherever they go, included. Miss Julia Gould has a fine voice, well cultivated, and combined with considerable histrionic power. We should be disposed to say that the musical and dramatic abilities displayed by the company, were above the roles in which they are exhibited, did they not possess the power of elevating a subject to their own level instead of descending to that of their subject. St. James's (minor) Hall, Piccadilly, is nightly filled with an overflowing audience to witness their attractive performances.

**THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**—The improvements being effected at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, for the more effective display of the collection of paintings purchased by the nation at such an enormous cost, have already made considerable progress, and it is now expected that the gallery will be re-opened to the public during November, or early in December, being much sooner than was originally expected. The division in the central hall, separating the national collection from that part of the building devoted to the Royal Academy, has been entirely removed, as also the circular erection in the rear, next St. George's Barracks, and the space thus obtained is now being prepared for hanging the pictures, a floor being thrown across the hall level with that of the old gallery. Considerable alteration is also to be made in the staircase leading to the Royal Academy, which will now be made to run up into the miniature room. These arrangements are only temporary, as, on the completion of the building about to be erected for the Royal Academy, the whole of the gallery in Trafalgar-square will be appropriated to the public collection, and those paintings removed from Marlborough House to Kensington be brought here.

**THE TEMPLE GARDENS.**—The show of chrysanthemums in the two Temple Gardens are now open to the public (free) every day from nine till dusk. Visitors are respectfully invited to an inspection of the extraordinary collection of pompones, a dwarf collection of this autumn flower, in the garden of the Middle Temple; the entrance to this garden is from the broad flight of steps in front of the fountain, within a few minutes' walk of the large garden, and near Essex-street, adjoining the library, now nearly finished.

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