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The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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Review of the Week.

LORD PALMERSTON perseveres, he does not yield anything of his position on the Danube, and the French Government gives in. This is ascribed to the influence of M. DE PERSIGNY, who has been over to Compiègne specially to see the Emperor; and who early in the week was talked of as Foreign Secretary, *vice* WALEWSKI, suppressed. The visit of M. DE PERSIGNY, it is said, has completely restored the Anglo-French alliance, and has thoroughly defeated the Franco-Russian alliance, which officially subsides with WALEWSKI.

It will, however, take some time entirely to dispose of WALEWSKI's policy, for a simple reason. When an American President goes out of office, it has been usual to dismiss a host of officials, and to replace them by another set of men for the four years' term. Now the Government of Europe, under diplomatists, has become scarcely less personal. The WALEWSKI policy having its subordinates throughout the globe, we may expect France to counteract us in every quarter, until the WALEWSKI men are replaced by PERSIGNY men—if they are to be so.

A Franco-Russian alliance has always been suspected in Persia, has indeed been known; but the details are given to the world by the *Morning Post*. M. BOURÉE, French Minister at Tehran, has, it appears, advised the Shah to obey the dictates of Russia in making war upon Herat, and French officers are guiding the operations against the city of DOST MOHAMMED, whom we have guaranteed. Here is the WALEWSKI of Tehran acting with Russia to conquer England in Asia; and it would seem to be necessary to put away the WALEWSKI of Persia and all his men, replacing them by a PERSIGNY and all his men, before we can expect to have France with us there.

We notice a rather remarkable coincidence. The paper exposing this misconduct of WALEWSKI's men in Persia, appears in the *Morning Post* of the 12th instant; in an able Belgian contemporary of the 12th instant appears a summary of that very paper in the *Morning Post*: the two come out simultaneously, in London and in Brussels; the *Morning Post*, as everybody observes, echoing the views ascribed to the French Embassy in London.

It is rather curious, too, that while M. DE PERSIGNY is representing the Emperor as completely

English, the Emperor is representing himself to the new Russian Ambassador in Paris as an intermediary, softening the conditions of the treaty to Russia, and so far separate from England or counter to her.

The Crédit Mobilier has, after all, received the concession of the Russian railway—at least such is the latest report, though we have it not yet on the authority of that company. Unquestionably, the concession is made to the principal persons in the society, ISAAC PEREIRE and THURNEYSSEN; they are associated with STRIEGLITZ, the Russian capitalist, and they are joined by HOPE, of Amsterdam, and BARING, of London, who were to have stood aloof. The BARINGS, indeed, are considerably mixed up with French enterprise; we find their names mingled with others of the Crédit Mobilier in the Great Northern of France Railway, an undertaking which has hitherto paid very well. The concessionaries of the new Russian enterprise boast of having better conditions—the principal of which appear to be the admission of iron into Russia duty free, and a longer time than the concessionaries expected for the issue of the first shares. These are to amount to 12,500,000*l.*; but a term of ten months is allowed for the first issue, which will give the moneyed men of Holland, France, and England plenty of time to operate upon the markets of the world. Unfortunately for them, however, railway shares are universally down, particularly in France, where the completion of every branch tends, not to feed the trunk lines, but to eat up the revenue of the trunk lines; so that the more their business extends the more they lose. The most formidable fact is, that we are to have these great capitalists in the market manœuvring to get their twelve millions and a half out of it, and they are to be engaged in that work for any time next year. The very fact must cause a general depression of railway property, and must create a constant mistrust in the operations of the market.

It comes, too, at a time when throughout all Europe there is a derangement of the currency; when our Bank of England is constricting its accommodations, in point of time and in point of interest; while financiers are discussing the necessity of changing the regulations of the Bank; while the French Government is talking of buying up the railways; and while, in short, the finance of Europe is under that formidable cloud which is officially called 'consideration.'

We need scarcely point out the manner in which

this constriction will meet us at every turn. The Board of Works, for example, will be calling up money for the execution of the improvements in Southwark and Covent-garden—agreed upon this week with Sir BENJAMIN HALL; even if the great drainage improvement should be delayed. The money, of course, will be forthcoming for the street connecting all the bridges, and the street connecting Covent-garden with the Piccadilly line; but even the small sum required for those purposes must be at the moment asked for in the market. We know how the rate-collector is regarded when he visits the poor ratepayer; every householder knows at the present day how the tradesmen are sending in their bills; the tradesmen know too well how slowly come in the answers to those bills; and they know how, if they want accommodation in the City, the Bank will give it only to the aristocracy of commerce at 7 per cent., and they can scarcely hope to get it any longer at 8 per cent. Every man is solvent, is perhaps flourishing, *on his books*; but 'where the devil is the cash to come from?' And it is at this time that we have agents of the Napoleonic Crédit Mobilier threatening the market with a Russian invasion!

Let the reader glance at the two important truths established by the series of public events which we have already summed up, and he will perceive that they are, first, the complete appropriation of England's strength and resources by diplomatic gentlemen, who conduct affairs in association with gentlemen of their own class on the Continent; and, secondly, the placing of the finance of Europe in the hands of a diplomacy of money—a small party of men wielding millions, who can easily combine together on the principle of ISAAC PEREIRE's 'socialism of capitals.'

We turn, then, to the public guardians of this country—our Members of Parliament—and ask what they are doing to enforce the public interests. We have several of them making statements to their constituents; but not one which is enouncing any principle by which a control can be recovered for the Commons of this country over the Executive of this country. Mr. APSLEY PELLATT in Southwark, and Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD in Sheffield, are reporting to their constituents very praiseworthy diligence in promoting useful legislation on certain points, but everywhere there is a disposition to leave the management of national affairs, the disposal of national resources, the use of national influence, in the hands of the ablest

diplomatist of this country—the sometime Foreign Secretary, now Prime Minister. Sir CHARLES NAPIER is an ‘independent’ man—which in the present day means a crotchety man—whose chief business is to vindicate himself against the suspicions created by his fussy bravado in the Baltic, and his total failure as a British Admiral in the greatest duty ever entrusted to him. Mr. ROEBUCK is about the most really independent man of the country, but we may gravely ask him what he has effected? He is the denouncer of abuses, but we want at present a man who can make himself the leader of the people of this country, not to make amendments in the detail of particular courses, but to regain for the people the political influence they have lost. The House of Commons is not appointed by the people of this country; it is appointed by railway contractors and their trading connexions, by country gentlemen and their dependents; and the only key to a recovery of the national resources for the nation, to re-establishing a control for England over the influence of England, is by giving to the people at large the right of appointing its own House of Commons. But in the interviews which Members have been holding with their constituents about the country, we do not see a word on this subject.

The only powers who can vie with the diplomatist or the money magnates are the garotter and the swindler. These two interests decidedly have gained the ascendancy in the lower world. The garotter represents the military autocrat; the swindler communities are the Crédit Mobilier of the penal world. Just as we are sending the German legionaries to found a new Carthage between the British colonists and the Kafirs at the Cape of Good Hope, legionaries German and Italian are conducting their controversies with the stiletto against the British population, male and female. We have three or four cases this week. The stiletto, we say, is “not a British weapon”; the Englishman uses the ‘garotte,’ imitated from the instrument of execution in Spanish America, and the ‘life-preserver,’ invented by the peaceful citizen for his own defence. The life-preserver is in fact to John Gilpin exactly what the standing army is to the European people. Invented for defence, it is used for oppression. MARLEY may plead that in using his weapon on COPE—who has died this week—he was only copying the example of Austria, who murders the Italians to make them give up their money, or to punish them for refusing it.

The elevation of society has extended to the outlaw class; they have, in fact, recovered in our great towns the aristocratic position once occupied by gentlemen of the road. Mr. AGAR, who planned and executed the great robbery of 15,000*l.* of gold from the travelling safe of the South-Eastern Railway Company, occupied a good house, used good hotels, and could give to waiters or porters those eloquent shillings which stop inconvenient questions and purchase active assistance. The autobiography of AGAR in this adventure is as interesting as any tale in the *Causes Célèbres*.

Socially, perhaps, it is less interesting than the story of LEOPOLD REPRATH, that eminent gentleman who had a fashionable house in Chester-terrace, was a governor of Christ's Hospital and of St. Ann's Society, a director of several charitable societies, an ornament to charitable subscription lists, and an essential in many a West-end party; and who condescended for a paltry sum, under 300*l.* a year, to be chief register clerk to the Great Northern Railway Company. REPRATH made an interesting discovery, that by simply writing “0” after figures in the register, he could create stock. He did create it, and the directors found themselves paying fifteen or twenty thousand a year in dividends, more than the whole stock of the company would have paid! It had gradually increased to that figure, and had probably extended over some years, during which REPRATH adorned society and fed charity, before the directors were struck with the brilliant idea, that it would be as well to have a thorough overhauling of the company's books. The clerks began to read the books, and REPRATH bolted. Too late, however, to reach Copenhagen. How many REPRATHS would forthwith take their passage for Calais, Ostend, or New York, if the clerks of some companies were to begin to read the books!

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SOUTHWARK REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOUT five hundred of the inhabitants of Southwark assembled on Tuesday night in the theatre of the Literary Institution, Borough-road, to hear addresses from their representatives. Mr. Pellatt first spoke, and declared himself in favour of the voluntary principle in church matters and in education, and an advocate of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries.

Sir Charles Napier then came forward, and said he had fulfilled his promise of giving a general support to the Government of Lord Palmerston, but that, in some matters, he had been compelled to vote against it; as, for instance, in the case of the bill which was brought in to enable contractors to sit in the House. He opposed this because he thought all contractors would vote in favour of Government. “Let them give him a good contract, and he would vote for the Government himself.” (Laughter.) Having explained his various political views, which were for the most part similar to those enunciated by Mr. Pellatt, Sir Charles came to his old grievance about the Baltic expedition. He said, with reference to bringing the matter before Parliament, that “he was opposed by the Government, and by Sir James Graham, one of the most unscrupulous men that ever sat in the House (cries of ‘No, no!’), and, though he had the materials to make out his case (and it would come out some day), he had not the talent to do it against such opponents. (Hear, hear.) He went to Cronstadt (cheers and laughter) because he was extremely anxious to examine it with his own eyes, to see whether he was right or wrong, and he must confess that the fortifications were much stronger than he believed they were when he was off it. (Hear.) He considered it was entirely impregnable. The Grand Duke Constantine had favoured him with an interview, and showed him the plan of the defences of Cronstadt, and a more judicious and proper plan was never entered into. The Grand Duke Constantine was a man of talent and ability, and was perfectly honest and plain with him. He said that, if the British fleet had attempted to go into Cronstadt, it would have been destroyed. More than a thousand guns, he said, could be brought to bear upon the fleet; that there was not water for the large ships; that the channel was narrow and filled with infernal machines; and that even the Russian ships in passing were in danger of being blown up. He (Sir Charles Napier) then asked the Grand Duke why they did not meet them at Kiel when they were badly manned and disciplined; and the Grand Duke held out his hand to him in a most frank and sailor-like manner, and said he did not know it until it was too late: but perhaps it was very lucky he did not meet them.” Alluding to Sir Robert Peel's recent speech, Sir Charles said:—“I have laid the case before Lord Palmerston, and begged of him to lay it before the Cabinet. I have not received an answer to my letter, and I have written him a second letter; but I think it proper to preserve a discreet silence on the present occasion until I get Lord Palmerston's answer. I am not afraid of my conduct being investigated; and, if Government do not grant me an investigation, it is a strong proof they are afraid that things will come out that will be prejudicial to them.”

A vote of thanks to, and confidence in, Mr. Pellatt and Sir Charles Napier was proposed and seconded, and, after a long discussion, which in its progress occasionally assumed a stormy character, the motion was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

PLATITUDES FROM BLAYDON.

The first anniversary of the Blaydon News-room and Literary Institute was celebrated on Thursday week by a *soirée*, which took place in the schoolroom of St. Cuthbert's Church, Blaydon. About three hundred and fifty sat down to tea, after which a meeting was formed. Lord Ravensworth occupied the chair; and among others present were the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., Rev. Dr. Davies, Rev. R. G. Moncrieff, &c. After the report had been read, the Chairman delivered an address on the subject of “Revealed Religion.” The *Newcastle Daily Express* has thought fit to burden its columns with the heavy weight of platitudes which his lordship uttered on that subject; and, far more wonderful, the *Times* has actually carted the rubbish into its own pages. More hopeless imbecility—here and there illuminated by little spiteful gleams of feeble malignity, trying to wear an air of charitable allowance—a more garrulous, yet stammering utterance, as of some old lady whose rapid fury makes her forget the beginning of her sentences before she has reached the end, so that the one half is in preposterous warfare with the other—we have rarely experienced even in the region of nolsy talk. His lordship said he rose with no small anxiety, because he was expected—especially by the visitors of the female sex—to amuse and instruct, and he was afraid he should not be able to do either, for, although “accustomed to public speaking” in “another arena,” he had never spoken “*ex cathedra*” before—if he might “use a strange language.” Therefore, the sense of what he had to say “weighed very strongly on his mind;” but he thought he might do some good to religion by being “neither amusing nor instructive” on the subject, so he sailed straightway into his platitudes. First, he complimented the institute on excluding all “irreligious” books from the library, and forbidding all “irreligious” lectures; then he upbraided

other institutions for not doing likewise; next, he quoted Sir William Blackstone on the necessity of maintaining Christianity as part of the law of the land, adding, with an eye to comfortable ‘respectability’:—“And let me tell you this, that not only upon the higher principles of religion and morality have the promoters of this institute acted well and wisely in withdrawing from a former one and promoting a new one, but, as a matter of mere prudence, of mere worldly prudence, they have acted well and wisely, for there is not the slightest doubt that any open defiance of Christianity, or openly impugning the doctrines of revealed religion, becomes an offence in the eye of the law, and might, if necessary, and should, if necessary, be brought under the cognizance of the Secretary of State of this country; and let me tell you that those who may attempt it may probably find themselves under the prosecution of her Majesty's Attorney-General.” However (kind soul!), he recognizes the right of private judgment, and repudiates persecution—though not prosecution. He “would not willingly call into action the terrors of the law;” he only “pities” the condition of those who do not think “*ex cathedra*”—that is, in accordance with himself, the chairman. Finally, he declared that he did not wish to hurt any one's feelings, but that he desired “to show a bold front in the cause of religion and morality;” and, having exhibited the said front with a degree of boldness which will certainly not be denied, he sat down.

Then up rose the Hon. G. H. Liddell, M.P., and, making a preliminary flourish about the “eloquence, the powerful reasoning, and the carefully-weighed arguments,” by which “high moral truths had been driven home” (by the noble chairman), straightway opened his budget of platitudes. He repeated, in other language, some observations recently put forth by the *Times*, in favour of working men reading romances; but he warned his auditors against translations of French novels, as being immoral and irreligious. If they wanted light reading, let them go to “a Scott and a James.” Not a word of our older novelists; not a word of Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and other eminent writers of fiction of the present day. Mr. Liddell's speech, however, was far above Lord Ravensworth's. He exhorted labouring men to attend to the education of their children, and especially warned them to study the question of cholera, so that they might be the better enabled to guard against the disease.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON SCOTCH LEARNING.

Professor Blackie has delivered his introductory lecture to the Greek classes, his audience being both large and distinguished, and including Mr. Thackeray, Professors Donaldson, Macdougall, and Fraser, the Rev. Dr. Hannah, &c. The upshot of Professor Blackie's discourse was to the effect that the university of Edinburgh wants reforming, and that academical learning, and indeed learning in general, is at a very low ebb in Scotland. Enumerating the chief branches of study, he asserted that in none of these has Scotland distinguished herself as she should do. She had some few distinguished men, he admitted; but these were the exceptions, and they arose in spite of “the beggarly system,” and “the scurvy manner” in which the professors are treated. Dr. Chalmers he held to have been no theologian, though a noble man. (This was received with some hisses.) He complained of being obliged to teach boys, and claimed a higher status for the professors. He asked: “Why should a professor be thought inferior to a Sheriff-substitute? In fact, he looked upon himself as being as great a man as the Sheriff of Edinburgh. (A laugh.) But how did the country mark the two positions? Why, by giving Professor Blackie 30*l.* a year from the Queen's Exchequer, and by giving Sheriff Gordon 1600*l.* or 1800*l.* a year. He had his fees, no doubt, and he was comfortable enough; but was it not a very paltry thing to think of the Queen doling out to him 7*l.* 10*s.* a quarter? Indeed, if he was not forced to take it because he had not yet furnished his house properly—(laughter)—he would throw it away altogether.” Finally, the professor indicated the nature of the reforms which he considered necessary.

MR. HADFIELD AND MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield was held on Wednesday at noon in the Town-hall, to hear an address from Mr. Hadfield, M.P. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., was also present. The members were attended by many of their supporters, and were received with loud applause. The Mayor of Sheffield (Mr. J. W. Pye Smith) took the chair and introduced Mr. Hadfield, who requested that Mr. Roebuck, as the senior member, might be allowed to speak first. That gentleman, however, declined in favour of Mr. Hadfield. A rather long address was then delivered by the latter. He reviewed his Parliamentary career, and explained his opinions with respect to general politics, his support being always given to measures of a Liberal tendency. He opposed, however, the intervention in the internal affairs of other states, and disliked “that vagabond bill, the Foreign Enlistment Bill, which had compromised us on the Continent, and all but involved us in war with the United States.” Alluding to American slavery, he said “it was a vast question. Emancipation cost us 20,000,000*l.* for 800,000 slaves, and at the same rate it would cost America 87,500,000*l.* The slaveowners demanded much more. Their valuation was 350,000,000*l.* He should exult beyond measure if the wealthy people

of the United States would make it a money question, and buy the freedom of their slaves." Mr. Hadfield concluded by a warning against secret diplomacy and foreign meddling, leading to war, and by exhorting Englishmen to attend to their internal affairs, develop their trade, and maintain peace.—Several questions and answers followed, in the course of which both Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Roebuck said they had no idea what we were going to war with Persia about.

Mr. Roebuck then rose. He said he dissented from his friend Mr. Hadfield's view of non-intervention; yet, in one sense, he too was an advocate of that principle. He continued:—"I don't want England to be eternally meddling in the quarrels of Europe. I want her to consider her own interests, for those interests happen to be the interests of mankind. But she has a mighty power to wield and a great destiny to fulfil. She cannot move without the world feeling that she moves. If she moves in error, woe to mankind; if she moves in the right path, glory be to her, and happiness to the people who constitute her whole population. I believe we ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations; but while we abstain we must see that nobody else does so interfere. (Cheers.) I beg of you to remember that we are at the head of the great Liberal party of the world. Despotism banded together may oppress humanity, and therefore we have the duty to see that humanity is not oppressed. Therefore I say that England should, if she can, ally herself against the despots of Europe—against the despotisms which oppress humanity. I will illustrate this. You saw the Hungarians rise up against that monster despotism of Austria; you saw a gallant people making a gallant fight. You saw that people conquering the Austrians; but you saw that other fearful despotism of Europe and of the world—Russia—march in her hired hordes and put down that gallant people. Where was England then? (Loud cheers.) She stood by and saw the iron heel of despotism crushing out the heart of that people. I say, if we had stood by and had seen the iron heel of Russia put upon Turkey, that we should have reiterated the fault committed when we allowed Hungary to be put down. (Cheers.) I sided on that occasion with the wise and, as I believed, the benevolent object of putting our hand upon the mane of the great bear of Europe. No, I made a mistake. Zoologically, a bear has no mane; but we put our hand on its neck. (Cheers.) In siding with that object, I believed I was endeavouring to make England fulfil her great destiny. And, just as I mourned over the gallant Hungarians—and I must say, the gallant Austrians, too—and as I should have mourned over the Piedmontese if they had been oppressed by the Austrians—as I should mourn over the Belgians if they were oppressed by France—so I should have mourned if Turkey had been oppressed by Russia. It was, then, in furtherance of this great principle of non-interference, not the non-interference of England alone, but of everybody else, that I acted. (Cheers.) Austria, Russia, and Prussia can, if they please, unite; and shall England stand by and see them swallow up, bit by bit, every particle of freedom in Europe? Is that her duty? That is not my idea of what her duty is. (Cheers.) I know that there is a part of mankind who believe that the only religion upon earth is the worship of the almighty dollar. (Cheers.) I do not. I am not of that opinion. I believe that, for the good of mankind, good men ought to unite when bad men combine. (Cheers.) Therefore I say, I united with that party which proclaimed war with Russia. I was in the House of Commons upon that solemn occasion when the message of the Queen was brought down to us in the House which told us that we were at war with Russia. I felt great sorrow; for war, as my hon. friend has said, is a great calamity to mankind. I felt great sorrow that there was any man among the millions on the earth who could for some paltry, petty object, inflict that great calamity upon the rest of the world. But the blame was with the Russian despot—not with us." He proceeded to say, however, that, though he "lamented as much as anyone that there should be such an animal on the earth as King Bomba," he did not think we should be justified in interfering by arms between him and his subjects. If any other power interfered, we could then step in. "We have been the friends of freedom, of good government, of humanity; but if we had narrowed our minds to the consideration simply of making money, of spinning cotton, of hammering iron, and weaving cloth, I think we should have been a despicable people—not England filled by Englishmen. (Cheers.) Upon this point my hon. friend and myself differ. I don't know whether he will take the interpretation I have given you of non-interference; but sure I am that we shall be called upon to make this application very soon, for I believe that the world is now upon the eve of great events. We live in great times. Talk about the apathy of the English people! There is no apathy in the people of England. I saw them rise as one man in support of the war. (Cheers.) I saw them rise as one man in support of that gallant army we sent abroad. We welcomed them back—ay, with those heartfelt thanks which such men worthily deserved at our hands. We are in a position so send forth our sons on a glorious mission, for no man will interfere with us when we fulfil our destiny, and do not let any of our sons disgrace England so far as to make her an abettor of oppression in any part of the world." (Cheers.) Passing on to the question of our relations with America,

Mr. Roebuck said that no one could value more highly than he the existence of good feeling between ourselves and our trans-Atlantic kinsmen; but that even with the United States he would go to war if they did us an injustice, or if their 'Filibustering' spirit led them to attack foreign nations. A war between the two countries would be almost the greatest calamity that the world could suffer; "but," added Mr. Roebuck, "rather than see America oppress mankind, I would oppose her, and oppose her to the death." (Loud cheers.) He would not interfere one iota in her internal affairs, but he looked with great sorrow on them; however, he would not express in public his opinion on that matter. He agreed with Mr. Hadfield in denouncing secret diplomacy, and he thought we ought not "to plant hired and salaried spies in every Court in Europe, and call them Ambassadors;" he would rather we should adopt the plan pursued by Franklin, who said he deceived everybody by telling the truth. Adverting to domestic matters, Mr. Roebuck said he was opposed to all state endowments of religion; but, unlike Mr. Hadfield, he would oppose that "greatest ecclesiastical enormity in the world," as Mr. Grote had called it—viz., the Established Church in Ireland—rather than the petty Maynooth grant to the Roman Catholics. He should prefer to endow no religion; but, if he endowed any, he would endow all. Therefore, he should persist in voting for Maynooth till the Irish Established Church was put down; and then he would vote against Maynooth. With respect to education, he wished to see it encouraged by the State; for he would rather educate men to good than punish them for being bad. He was opposed to a Maine Liquor Law. Such a law would have no effect; but drunkenness would in time disappear before the extension of knowledge and good taste. It had already disappeared in the upper classes. A very different state of things existed in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. "Then the door was locked, so that everybody might be put under the table by intoxication. Then it was thought a very fine thing to wheel away those gentlemen who had made themselves—I was going to libel the poor brutes, who never get drunk (laughter)—who put an enemy into their mouths which stole away their brains—who by lying down upon the floor showed their total inability to stand upon their feet. They were wheeled away in wheelbarrows. Now, that was in the time of our good old grandfathers. We have improved upon that state of things. I can say that, in all society, since I have been a grown man, I never have seen a really drunken man in a well regulated house. (Hear, hear.) I have, indeed, in passing along the streets, seen men—ay, and a more degrading thing, too—I have seen women reeling from one side of the street to the other. But it is a mark now that a man is not a gentleman if he gets drunk. (Hear, hear.) I could wish to see some feeling of dignity pervade working men when they see one of their order—for an order I call it, and a very dignified order—when they see one of their order reeling home or in the streets, and perhaps his wretched wife reeling after him; they should turn aside with sorrow and degradation in their hearts to find one of themselves so thoroughly degraded. (Cheers.) Once inspire the working classes with that idea, and you will want no Maine Liquor Law."

Again thanking his constituents for their kindness, Mr. Roebuck sat down amidst much applause

KOSSUTH ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

M. KOSSUTH delivered the first of his three promised lectures in the Free Trade-hall, Manchester, on Tuesday evening. The audience numbered between 3000 and 4000 persons, including a large number of ladies.

M. Kossuth, who had been received with deafening cheers on his entrance, was again greeted with prolonged demonstrations of applause on rising to speak. When these had subsided, he commenced by remarking that "He had not expected to hear that evening the martial tunes of his own native land, and for such a noble delicacy he must express his most affectionate thanks. It was impossible for any one present to realize the full strength of the storm of soul-stirring emotions which those tunes could not fail to arouse in a Hungarian breast. He would not try to compass those emotions in words, for, though small emotions might chatter, deep feelings were best mute. Those tunes were the music and poetry of the national sentiment of the Hungarian people, and were fraught with such recollections of the struggle for Hungarian freedom as made the heart of the meekest Magyar swell with a holy determination to cast off the hated yoke of Austria. In those tunes he (M. Kossuth) heard his countrymen, past and present, calling on him to be faithful to the cause of Hungary, and, by God's help, so he would. (Cheers.) He trusted to the Almighty for the issue, and he accepted that music as at once a warning and a happy omen of the future. This day, just five years ago, he visited Manchester an exile, and he was an exile still. Five years! It was a long time to suffer. (Hear, hear.) But, heavy as was the burden of protracted adversity, it was a great consolation to be able to say, as he could with truth say at Manchester, that those who were kind to him five years ago had not turned their backs on the poor exile in his sufferings. (Cheers.) But it was not fitting that he should waste the time with matters per-

sonal, and he would now proceed to his text,—the affairs of the Italian peninsula—that country so great and glorious in its natural advantages, its beautiful features, and its historic associations, yet so degraded in its present condition, under those Machebths who had risen to power over 'murdered nations,' and by 'wholesale massacres.' But the Ghost of Banquo was rising again, and 'will not die, whatever they may do.' The present commotion in Italy was not one of those movements which, arising from mere misgovernment, from incidental sufferings, or other particular causes of excitement, might be put an end to by timely concession, by ameliorations, or possibly by temporizing. On the contrary, it arose distinctly from the sentiment of nationality. It was a struggle for very life, and its essence was a determined hatred of foreign dominion. Statesmen who did not comprehend the movement had acted the part of mere *misericordians*, friars, or political Mrs. Partingtons, and they had proposed concessions as a remedy, but concessions were insufficient to heal the wounds of Italy. Italy was a nation, and its annals were engraved on the granite of mankind's immortality. Civilization, Christianity, the arts and sciences, all must depart from the earth; the printing-press must be forgotten, and the alphabet perish; and the peoples of Europe and America must be overwhelmed by another deluge, before Italy could cease to remember her history. And the people who had such a history numbered 94,000,000, all speaking one language, and inhabiting a country which was fitted by the finger of the Eternal to be the home of that same nation. Yet the Italian nation stood degraded, as Prince Metternich said, a geographical denomination without any national organization. But until the question of Italian regeneration was settled there could be no chance for Poland or for Hungary, and, in the words of Mr. Roebuck, 'Italy, Hungary, and Poland,' must be the watchword and forerunner of real freedom and good government in Europe. Italy desired to be recognized as a nation, and would never be at rest till the domination of strangers was overthrown. Protocols would not drive out the stranger from Italy; diplomacy would not effect the independence of the Italians; nothing short of a successful popular rising could achieve their emancipation. (Loud cheers.) The British people were practical, and, if there was no probability of success for such a rising, they would not be justified, by word or deed, in encouraging what would, under those circumstances, be a wanton and useless effusion of blood. But those who argued that there was no such prospect were utterly mistaken, or they purposely misrepresented all the facts of the case, both past and present. It had been alleged, for instance, that the state of things in 1848 was more favourable to the Italian movement than were the circumstances of the present; that, such being the case, encouragement to the Italians was useless and cruel; that the Italians themselves were not sufficiently animated by the love of freedom; and that the foreign relations of Italy, as well as her internal condition, were less hopeful than at the former period. So far was all this from the actual truth, that it was an absolute falsification of history. The authentic facts of the late Italian struggle were enough of themselves to repel the imputations as to the character of that noble nation; and although, as was urged, Louis Napoleon might be opposed to an Italian rising now, so was Louis Philippe in 1848. Napoleon might have a good understanding with Austria, but Louis Philippe was actually plotting with Austria. It was not the French revolution of 1848 which gave the impulse for the movement in Italy, for the latter was already in full career when the former had not yet begun. At that period Austria, being preoccupied by the danger of losing her Italian possessions, made inquiry of the then French Minister of Foreign Affairs what value was intended to be given to the treaty of 1815. That Minister declared, as late as January, 1848, that France meant to aid in making that treaty respected by all the world. The British Blue-books proved also that the Government of Louis Philippe was plotting with Austria for a combined intervention against the Italian movement. The Government of Lamartine, moreover, pledged France to respect the treaties of the Holy Alliance, assuring despotic emperors that they had nothing to fear and the nations nothing to hope. The manifesto of Lamartine was a marvel of humbug and of blustering nonsense. Then, again, Lord Palmerston could be quoted to show that he also considered the integrity of the Austrian Empire a matter of importance. The British Government, too, approved the French intervention for the restoration of the Pope, the object of which intervention was to bring about an improved form of government. As if Popes could be improved! (Laughter.) The Papal Government was the worst of all Governments, and could never be improved, whatever reforms might be introduced in those systems of rule which were based on conquest, on hereditary right, or election. Considering all things, it was evident that the prospects of the Italian movement were less favourable in 1848 than they were at present, whether we regarded the foreign relations of Italy, her power of resistance, or her internal condition. When the former struggle commenced in Italy no man could have thought a French revolution imminent; but now no reasonable man could doubt that the French people would soon awaken from their torpor of national degradation. An effective Italian movement might prove a trumpet sound to awaken France; and as for England,

if there was no change for the better in the British Government, a great advance had been made by the British people. (*Cheers.*) Whenever the hour arrived for Hungarian or Italian freedom, their war cry of liberty would rouse such a burst of sympathy from the British people that no British Minister would dare to make Great Britain subservient to despotism, or to tamper with petty experiments for stifling the aspirations for national liberty. (*Great cheering.*) He wished British statesmen would mind that now! If the voice of the poor exile could raise such feeling, what would be the case when the principles of national liberty were the re-echo of cannon over the Continent? (*Cheers.*) Hungary was not in revolt at the time of the Italian movement in 1848, and Austria was able to use all her power against the Italians. At the present moment, Austria had in Italy, notwithstanding its palpitating state, from 40,000 to 50,000 men less than Radetzky mustered in 1848. In 1848, Austria had virtually no army in Hungary; now she needed 120,000 men to keep down Hungary and Transylvania. Croatia, too, required troops at present; and greatly more were now needed at every point out of Italy where Austria kept any forces in 1848. The spell of Austrian unity was broken now—her power had, in truth, departed; nothing could again restore the one or bring back the other. While all was smooth, discipline and force might keep the Austrian army together; but let a fitting day come for a cry of liberty to be raised, then we should see what that army would do with the boasted unity, and with the glory of the yellow-black flag. If the Italians would only fight now as they fought in 1848, they had double the chance of success they had then. (*Cheers.*) No compromises from rulers would now stand between the people and their destiny. It was not to the Italian people that the failure in 1848 was due; documentary evidence in abundance proved that. It was a great mistake to put the conduct of a revolutionary insurrection in any Royal hands. When a people had gained their ends, if they chose to have a King, it was for themselves to settle; but during the struggle only a popular head and revolutionary energy could secure success. When King Carlo Alberto got at the head of the Italian movement it was no longer a revolutionary struggle; it was simply a struggle of one army against another, and the smaller succumbed. Carlo Alberto had acted either to gain some provinces for himself or to prevent the establishment of a republic in or near his own dominions; and so the cause of Italy was lost."

In conclusion, M. Kossuth asked his audience, "when the day came for the tricolor to be hoisted once more on the walls of Milan, would there not be an encouraging cheer for the patriots from the free people of Great Britain? If one warm grasp of the hand in faith and sympathy could hasten that day, would they remain silent, would they withhold their hand, because some said, and did not shrink from falsification in saying so, that Italians had no reasonable chance of success?"

M. Kossuth resumed his seat amid protracted cheering, having spoken for nearly two hours.

In his second lecture, on Wednesday, M. Kossuth commented on our interference at Naples, saying that the object of the French Emperor was to keep down revolution, as an uprising in Italy would probably lead to the loss of his own throne.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE immemorial 9th of November being this year on a Sunday, the show, speech-making, and dining, took place on Monday, when Thomas Quesed Finniss, Esq., Alderman and Bowyer, was invested with all the awful splendours of mayoralty. The route taken by the procession was as follows:—From King-street, through Gresham-street, Princes-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, Minories, Postern-row, Tower-hill, Tower-street, Eastcheap, to London-bridge. The Sheriff, the ex Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor, were well received, and banners were plentifully exhibited from shops in Leadenhall-street, and the Minories.

"The feature of the procession," says the *Daily News*, "was the agricultural portion. Mr. Boydell's immense traction engine and endless railway looked an unwieldy affair, and its merits not being self-apparent at a hurried glance, the magnificent grey plough-horses harnessed to it engrossed the largest share of attention. The apparatus appeared to be in motion, and was worked by three or four attendants who, it must be confessed, bore more of the aspect of denizens of the City, than of sturdy field-labourers. The endless railway was succeeded by a gigantic car, drawn by four splendid horses, towering high over even the heads of the mounted police, and decorated with agricultural produce from the celebrated Tiptree Hall farm. This produce consisted of sheaves of rich-looking wheat, trusses of hay, huge turnips, carrots, potatoes, and mangold-wurzel. The approach of this remarkable combination of nature's products and man's ingenuity was hailed with shouts of applause and expressions of wonder. The car contained also one of Burgess and Key's patent reaping machines; but the ingenuity and utility displayed in this meritorious object were lost in the general admiration of the turnips and mangold-wurzel. The steam plough of Mr. Fowler, drawn by two horses, completed the part allotted to Agriculture in the proceedings of the day." The

rest of the land pageantry, together with the whole of the water procession, was of the usual kind. The new Lord Mayor and the retiring Mayor were presented to the Lord Chief Baron at Westminster Hall by the Recorder; and the Judge, in reply, observed:—"The corporation of London is of the remotest antiquity, and it possesses this recommendation, that it contains within itself the principle of self-government for which our ancestors struggled. The present Mayor entered on his office during a period of profound peace, and apparently of internal and external prosperity. His attention would chiefly be directed during his Mayoralty to reforms of that corporation of which he is the head; and no doubt, while he had every disposition to defer the rights of that body, he would lend his aid to promote improvements. There was, however, one matter relating to that court to which he would call attention. The office of Cursitor Baron of the court had been abolished, and the duty now devolved upon any officer of the court, and might be performed at any time, and in any manner suggested by the court or the Chief Baron. He would suggest that the ceremonial which now takes place in September should take place on the first day of term, or on the day before term, if that were convenient to the citizens of London." His Lordship also highly complimented the retiring Lord Mayor, whose election he looked on "as a proof that religious discord is abolished." The procession then returned to Guildhall, the Recorder, by the command of the Lord Mayor, having first invited the Barons to the banquet.

The streets, as usual, were filled with wandering 'niggers,' acrobats, and 'patterers,' the latter of whom chanted a song proper to the occasion, which contained these exquisite and masterly stanzas:—

"Away they go, the high and low,
Such glorious sights was never seen;
But still the London Lord Mayor's Show
Is not as it has former been.
When old Dick Whittington was Mayor,
And our forefathers used to go,
They had not got no peelers there,
To guard great London Lord Mayor's show."

The following is said—or sung—of the banquet:—

"They will talk of Russia, France, and that,
And mention how the money goes;
Each man will eat a peck of sprats—
That's the fashion at the Lord Mayor's shows."

Of the decorations at the Guildhall, we read in the *Daily News*:—"On entering the Guildhall, we found the lobbies at the south entrance lined with an imitation of the Bayeux tapestry, painted by Mr. Charles Fenton; next the walls, commencing at the entrance door, were arranged figures of men in armour, and trophies from the thirteenth century, continuing to the instruments of war used at the present day. Passing through this warlike demonstration, we entered the Banqueting Hall, which was entirely fitted up with peaceful decorations, the sides having the portraits of the sovereigns of Europe, and the eastern window a representation of Peace descending from above, encouraging Agriculture and Commerce. On the western window were delineated the Arts—Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Music, and Architecture—in the centre of which was placed a glass star, supplied by Mr. Osler. Over the gallery on the south side of the hall was placed a plume of feathers nine feet in height, composed of spun glass. On either side of the entrance to the lobbies leading to the council chamber stood a golden figure of Plenty, with baskets of flowers on her head." Various pieces of sculpture were distributed about the lobbies. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the hall, and performed several pieces of music during dinner.

After the banquet came the accustomed speeches. The Duke of Cambridge, in replying to the toast of his health, said he had rather expected that his name would have been coupled with the toast of "The Army;" but he took that opportunity of acknowledging the interest that had been shown for our soldiers by the great metropolis as well as by Dublin and Edinburgh, and he "thanked his excellent friend the late Lord Mayor" for presiding at the Crimean banquet.—Sir W. F. Williams acknowledged the toast of "The Army," and congratulated the auditors on the extension and improvement of our military system: Captain Milne returned thanks for "The Navy." The health of the retiring Lord Mayor followed, and was briefly acknowledged.—The Lord Chancellor, in returning thanks for the drinking of his health, adverted to the question of legal reform.

The health of Lord Palmerston, and the rest of the Ministers, came next, and the Premier, in his reply, said:—"The different classes in this country are all deeply occupied with their own avocations; it is not often that they have opportunities of meeting at one festive board; and it is, therefore, that we must peculiarly prize those opportunities which are thus afforded us, in this magnificent hall, of receiving the splendid hospitality of this great city, and of cementing here acquaintances—and I trust I am not going too far when I say friendships—which may not only conduce to our personal comfort and satisfaction, but must tend usefully to facilitate the intercourse of politicians and commercial men in the various transactions belonging to the business of the country." Adverting to the late war, and the present peace, he remarked:—"It remains that the conditions of peace shall be faithfully executed (*loud and*

continued applause)—that they be faithfully executed and honourably observed (*renewed applause*)—and then, I trust, the peace of Europe will be placed upon a secure and permanent foundation. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, my Lord Mayor has adverted to the visit which I have just made to the manufacturing districts of this country. It is most gratifying, indeed, to those who are charged with the conduct of affairs, to witness everywhere the industry, the enterprise, I will say the genius, of the people of this country, to see upon what secure foundations the prosperity of the country rests, and to augur from the glorious present the future increase and progress of the wealth, the power, and the prosperity, of our common country." (*Cheers.*)

The Duke of Cambridge proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, which his Lordship acknowledged. The Brazilian Minister acknowledged, in French, the toast of the Ambassadors; the Marquis of Salisbury spoke for the House of Lords, the Lord Chief Baron for the Judges, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the House of Commons (which he defended from the charge of doing too little, saying that at one time it was charged with doing too much), Mr. Mechi for the Sheriffs, Sir F. Thesiger for the Bar, and Sir James Duke for the City members of Parliament. Sir James, in the course of his observations, asked the Premier, now the war is over, to keep the peace between the East and the West—of Temple Bar. The health of the Lady Mayoress and of the other ladies was proposed by Lord Palmerston, with his usual reference to "the brilliant display of female beauty present." The Lord Mayor returned thanks. The health of the Recorder and magistrates of London, and several other toasts, were disposed of before the company separated.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE trade reports from the manufacturing towns continue to indicate a healthful state of activity and undiminished confidence in all departments of business. At Manchester, there has been a decline in prices, but only to an extent corresponding with that in the raw material at Liverpool. The Birmingham advices describe steadiness in the iron trade, and an improvement in the demand for some of the general manufactures of the town. At Nottingham, this is the quiet season, but prices are, nevertheless, still tending upward. In the woollen districts, although the transactions have been limited, there is increased firmness, owing to the favourable opening of the colonial wool sales in London on Thursday week. The Irish linen markets have been fairly supported.—*Times.*

The annual volume of the Board of Trade, containing detailed statements of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the past year, has just been issued. Under the head of Imports and Exports, the work exhibits an enlargement, and it appears that the total real value of the foreign grain and flour of all kinds consumed in the United Kingdom in 1855 was 17,508,700*l.*, on which a gross revenue was collected of 325,140*l.*—*Idem.*

In the general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday, there has been considerable activity, although the arrivals have not been very numerous. The number of ships reported inward was 176, being eight more than in the previous week. These included 38 with cargoes of corn, flour, and rice; and 15 with cargoes of fruit. The number of vessels cleared outward was 137, showing an increase of nine, including 13 in ballast.—*Idem.*

Brown's Export List for November gives the usual returns of the trade of the north-east district for the past month. They are highly satisfactory, and show a further development in the exports of the great staples of the district—viz., coals and coke, iron and chemicals.

From the accounts of the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., at Birmingham, it appears that the amount of claims upon the firm against which securities are held is 171,689*l.* With regard to the prospects of the other creditors, the impression seemed strong that the estimate of 121,700*l.* assets, to meet 114,178*l.* of liabilities, is likely to be ultimately borne out, especially if the administration of the estate should be conducted with friendly forbearance. Messrs. Glyn and Co. are among the creditors fully secured, but they have intimated that, instead of paying themselves at once by forced sales, they will wait for favourable opportunities. Baron Hambro, also a considerable creditor, is acting in a similar spirit. The inspectors appointed were Messrs. J. Robinson, J. T. Chance, C. L. Brown, S. H. Blackwell, and M. Laird.—*Times.*

FIRES.

ABOUT seven o'clock on Sunday morning, a very serious fire broke out in Swan-yard, St. Martin's-lane, on the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. Almond, army and navy accoutrement makers, which, together with the Parthenium Club rooms and another adjoining building, were entirely consumed. The fire commenced on the first floor of Messrs. Almond's factory, which was situated immediately over Mr. Goodwin's livery stables, and next door to the Parthenium Club and lecture rooms. The moment the discovery was made, an alarm was raised, when Mr. Palmer, of the Parthenium Club, got up, and, upon looking out of

one of his back windows, perceived that the first floor on the south side of Mr. Almond's factory gave forth a glow of light. He sent off in various directions for the fire-engines, and in the course of a very brief period the engines of St. Anne's parish attended, as well as a great many of those belonging to the London Brigade. In addition to these, several engines of the West of England Fire Brigade arrived on the spot; but by this time, the flames had made such progress as to gain entire possession not only of Messrs. Almond's factory, but also of two adjoining buildings, so that the surrounding houses in St. Martin's-lane and Long Acre were placed in great peril. By dint, however, of several hours' strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen, at great hazard to themselves, aided by two of the Royal Society's fire-escape men, and several of the police, the conflagration was subdued. Besides the total destruction of the three buildings already mentioned, not less than fifteen or twenty houses have been considerably damaged, either by fire, water, or hasty removal of furniture. The loss of property is estimated at 20,000*l*.

Between two and three o'clock the same morning, an extensive fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Hewitson, a boot and shoemaker, living in Upper-street, Islington. The whole house and its contents were burnt, and three of the neighbouring dwellings were much injured by the fire. The cause of the catastrophe, as well as of the preceding is not known. Two of the dwellings are insured in the Atlas office.

The chimney of one of the remaining workshops of Messrs. Broadwood's pianoforte manufactory of Holywell-street, Westminster, took fire about a week ago, and created considerable alarm; but, owing to the timely arrival of Messrs. Broadwood's engine, the flames were got under—not, however, before considerable harm had been inflicted on their stock by the water.

The chapel adjoining Smethell's Hall, near Bolton, the seat of Peter Ainsworth, Esq., has been destroyed by fire. The building was one of great historical interest, being associated with the religious troubles of 1555.

A large part of the South Metropolitan District Schools at Sutton has been destroyed by fire. Upwards of nine hundred children were in the building at the time, and in bed; but they escaped in their bed clothes.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A floor of the Savings Bank, at Bridgend, Perthshire, has fallen through beneath the weight of a large number of boys (the depositors), who were in the room at the time. They all fell into a lumber-room and coal-cellar beneath. Being in time rescued, it was found that a few bruises and scratches, and a considerable accumulation of dust on the clothes, were the only injuries received. The fall was about four feet.

In consequence of the two recent disastrous occurrences on the London and North-Western Railway, the Board of Trade have ordered two official inquiries; that into the disaster at Wolverton to be conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Tolland, R.E., and that concerning the collision at King's Langley, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynne, R.E. The proceedings, it is expected, will be conducted privately.

A most fortunate escape from apparently certain death (says a Preston paper) has occurred on the railway from Preston and the Farington station. Green, a guard, made his way to the roof of a carriage to secure a sheet; but, in the hurry of the moment, having forgotten that the telegraphic wires are made to cross the line about that point, he was dashed against the impediment with so much force that one of the wires was broken, another stretched so thin that it was almost severed, and an insulator smashed. The shock upon Green, who received a severe blow in the face, caused him to throw a complete somersault off the carriage upon which he had been standing, and he fell between that and the adjoining carriage. But his progress to the ground was stopped by the apparatus connecting the two carriages, and technically known as the 'shackle,' and, by some means, which will remain a mystery even to the guard himself, he succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position and gaining a place of safety.

A farmer, named Ford, living near Midsomer Norton, has died from concussion of the brain consequent on a fall in the course of a drunken fight. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased came by his death by accident, and that such accident can only be attributed to his own irritability of temper and intemperance."

Colonel John Jennings, an old Peninsular officer, aged eighty, has been run over by a cab at the corner of Berkeley-street and Piccadilly. His ribs were severely fractured, and he died in the course of two days.

The body of Josiah Stanley, the 'King of the Gipsies' of the West, was found on the 29th ult. in the river Dart, near Totnes, South Devon, and was buried on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Highweek, being followed to the grave by crowds of spectators. Various rumours as to the appearance of deceased when found having got abroad, the coroner held an inquest, which was from time to time adjourned. The medical men asked for a post-mortem examination, giving it as their opinion that

the man had been strangled before being thrown into the water. The police are already possessed of some important information, and the inquest was again adjourned to yesterday (Friday). The tribe to which Stanley belonged has offered a reward of 50*l*. for the apprehension of the murderer, and it is believed by many that some of the tribe who are next in succession to the 'kingship' have had a hand in the old king's death.

An infant has been poisoned at Brighton by the incautious application by its mother of syrup of poppies, a mild form of opium. About a drachm (double the proper quantity) was administered, and the child died.

Another of the men, Bernard Farley, having died from the late accident by the fall of part of the front of the Art Treasures building at Manchester, on the 31st ult., an inquest was held before Mr. Herford, the borough coroner, to inquire into the circumstances. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Crowther, architect, and that of Mr. Foster, an extensive builder, the jury found a verdict of "Accidental death;" but expressed an opinion that the arch was too light in construction, and that the accident might not have happened if due care had been taken in staying the work while in progress.

An inquest has been held on the body of Sarah Weston, a widow, seventy years of age, one of whose daughters was crushed to death at the Surrey Gardens catastrophe. This calamity, coming upon the death by other causes of several of her near relations (including her husband and her son), all within a year, completely broke her heart, and she died in the streets. The immediate cause of her decease was apoplexy, no doubt accelerated by grief.

Some very serious accidents occurred at Gravesend on Monday, in consequence of the abuse of fireworks which is usually indulged in on the election of the Mayor for the year. A great many houses were ignited, and one was almost entirely destroyed. Several persons, male and female, were very much injured by rockets, which were thrown about in a reckless manner.

The boiler of a locomotive has exploded on the Seghill Colliery Railway, and killed the fireman, Joseph Percy. The engine is reported to be nearly blown to pieces.

The coroner's jury have returned the following verdict in connexion with the explosion of a Prussian ship at Cardiff:—"We find that the deceased came to their deaths in consequence of an explosion of coal gas on board the Prussian ship Frederick Retzlaff, which explosion took place, in our opinion, in consequence of the hatches being down." The total number of lives lost is six.

The tire of one of the wheels of an engine on the Eastern Counties Railway broke last Sunday evening about four miles from Thetford, and the engine, leaving the rails, fell over, carrying the tender with it. The carriages continued their course, and a fearful shock was experienced. Two horse-boxes were smashed to atoms. The passengers escaped without injury; but the engine-driver was jammed between the engine and tender, and killed. To make matters worse, a goods train ran into the *débris*, but this only created some additional confusion, without adding to the loss of life.

Two collisions occurred on Wednesday at the Hereford Railway. The first was between a passenger train and some trucks which had slipped from the Pontypool station, and which ran by their own weight down a steep incline. Great damage was done, and some of the passengers were severely cut and bruised. The train, though it slackened speed on sighting the trucks, was driven back by the concussion nearly a mile. The second collision was caused by an express engine jumping off the down line and running across the up line just as a goods train was coming by. A fearful scene ensued. A large part of the train was smashed, and two of the passengers were killed.

A mail train on the Caledonian Railway, on Tuesday, ran into some cattle which were on the line, and was upset. Fifteen of the cattle were killed, but none of the passengers or railway servants were at all hurt.

IRELAND.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—A banquet has been given by his constituents to Mr. Tristram Kennedy, one of the members for Louth. Among other letters pleading inability to attend, was one from Mr. Smith O'Brien, in which that gentleman thus discourses on the subject of Ministerial patronage:—"I am not insensible to the force which lies in the argument of those who say that the Irish are entitled, as long as Ireland shall be connected with England, to a fair share of the administrative patronage of the empire; but it seems to me that this legitimate object can be obtained without degrading the representatives of Ireland by rendering them factors or brokers for the acquisition of situations for their constituents. Let the Irish nation advocate and maintain the principle that all offices ought to be bestowed, not as rewards for political tergiversation, but as the honourable recompense of services rendered to the State, and charge their representatives with the task of enforcing this principle, rather than with that of trafficking for the benefit of influential individuals, and it will soon be seen that Ireland will obtain her fair share of all situations of emolument in the em-

pire. To a certain extent this principle has been admitted by those who, in and out of office, advocate administrative reform. Entrance into official life is now to be obtained in several departments of the State by merit and capacity, ascertained by public examination. The recent examinations have shown that in this competition Irishmen are successful far beyond the proportion which the population of the kingdom would indicate. Why should not this principle, which has already been found capable of useful application in lower grades of official stations, be applied to the higher ranks?"

THE IRISH BAR.—Mr. Edward Smith O'Brien, eldest son of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, of Cahermoyle, late M.P. for the county of Limerick, has been admitted by the benchers of the Queen's Inns as a law student during the present term.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.—Mr. A. Sharman Crawford, one of the assistant commissioners, paid an official visit to Clogher last week, for the purpose of investigating the affairs and working of the endowed school in that district.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND ENGLAND.—The half-yearly meeting of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company was held on Friday week, when a report, having reference to the pending negotiations for the improvement of the communication between London and Dublin, was agreed to. The most important passages run thus:—"In the last report, the directors stated that they were in expectation of receiving a communication from Government, defining the nature of the improvements required by the Post-office authorities for the mail service between London and Dublin. That communication has been since received. It is stated that there are to be two mail services daily each way (morning and evening), the entire journey from London to Dublin to be performed in eleven hours, guaranteed under penalties for any excess proportionate to the delay. The directors lost no time in arranging with the boards of the London and North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Railway companies the terms on which the improved service could be efficiently performed, and in submitting to the Lords of the Admiralty their joint proposal to undertake it. That this proposal has been considered reasonable, the proprietors are no doubt already aware from the statements made on the part of Government in both Houses of Parliament towards the end of the session. No official acceptance of the tender has, however, been received."

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE held its annual meeting in the Music Hall, Dublin, on Tuesday.

COLLISION WITH THE POLICE.—Constable Phillips and seven of the Ballymahon constabulary were on patrol at Moigh a few nights ago, when they discovered an armed party of men on the road. The constabulary crouched under the hedge, and crept along unobserved until within a few yards of the party, and then went forward and demanded their intentions. At this time, one of the gang, who appeared to be their leader, called out to his men to fall in and front, which was promptly obeyed, and they then rushed forward and endeavoured to disarm the police. A fearful collision took place, several of the mob were knocked down, and the constables succeeded in capturing a gun from one of the party after much difficulty. The police at last were successful in arresting seven of the party, all natives of the county Westmeath, some of whom had come upwards of fifteen miles. Information has been sworn against the parties, who are returned for trial to the next Assizes of Longford.—*Westmeath Guardian*.

AMERICA.

THERE is no political news of importance from the United States this week; and we can therefore only look forward to the intelligence which will now speedily arrive of the result of the Presidential elections.

From Canada, we hear that the railway from Montreal to Toronto was opened on the 27th of October. The distance was performed in fourteen hours.

A duel extraordinary has been fought at Memphis, U.S. Colonel Burghae and Major Reigler, of Boston, two old friends, who had been south on an electioneering tour, got into a warm discussion (aboard a steamer going from New Orleans to St. Louis) on the subject of Republicanism and Democracy; and at length the Major used some offensive language towards the Colonel in the presence of several of the passengers. A challenge was soon given and accepted. Pistols and fifteen paces were the terms first proposed; but the seconds (who were two Hungarian officers), the master of the boat, and several of the passengers, including many ladies, contended that the fight should be with swords. "The Hungarians," says the *St. Louis Democrat*, "offered their sabres, and the next day, on reaching Memphis, the parties landed, and, procuring the attendance of a Dr. Hill, also a passenger on the boat, proceeded to some ground adjoining the city, accompanied by many of the lady and gentlemen passengers. The duel was then fought with great fierceness, and resulted in the defeat of Major Reigler, who, by the superior skill of his adversary, received two terrible cuts, the one on his cheek and the other on the chin, causing him to drop on the field. Returning to the boat, the wounds of the Major were dressed, and a reconciliation of the parties was effected. Colonel Burghae shortly afterwards made a

speech to the passengers, justifying his course, and defending duelling on general principles, which was warmly received by those present. It is supposed that the wounded gentleman would have replied but for the disabled condition of his chin."

According to a Lawrence correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, a detestable outrage has been committed upon a Free-states man in Kansas by a captain in the United States army. Two men were encountered by some of the Federal Dragoons; and, being stopped by Captain Anderson, and questioned as to the movements and intentions of an expected party of emigrants, one of them became frightened, and told all he knew about them. The other man refused to reply; and Captain Anderson, being incensed, ordered him to be tied up to a wheel, and to receive fifty lashes on the back.

"The Navy Department," says the *New York Herald*, "finds great difficulty in procuring sailors to man the public vessels. The Government is violating its contract with everyone who enlists in the naval service by refusing to discharge them at the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment. Such is now the condition of most of the seamen on American vessels at foreign stations. The excuse given by the department for refusing to discharge them is that men cannot be procured for the relief ships. Such confusion as now exists in the navy is without precedent."

A plot among the negroes for an insurrection and massacre of the whites, men, women, and children, has been discovered in Arkansas. The organization was very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.

Ex-President Van Buren and his son, Smith Van Buren, have been thrown from their carriage by their horses taking fright. One of the arms of the former was broken, and the latter was slightly injured.

The Government of Peru has issued a protest against the recognition of Walker by the United States. The position of affairs in Montevideo is described as deplorable, owing to financial difficulties.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Paris at four o'clock on Sunday, and afterwards left for St. Cloud. They have just placed at the disposal of the Prefect of Police a sum of 100,000*fr.*, for the purpose of opening the economical kitchens which were of great assistance to the poorer classes last winter.

The reception at Compiègne of General Kisseleff, the new Russian Ambassador, is said to have been very flattering. The Emperor received the General alone, and the interview lasted an hour and a half. An autograph letter from the Czar was presented by the Russian, who, however, was not received in his official capacity, as he has not yet presented his credentials.

It has been denied in political circles that England desires to exclude Russia from the approaching Paris Conference. Prussia and Sardinia are the Powers she objects to—the former because she took no part in the war; the latter because she is understood to oppose the views of Austria and England on the questions of the Belgrad frontier and the occupation of the Principalities and the Black Sea.

A very uneasy feeling exists between Count Walewski and M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador at London, who is accused by the Count of holding one kind of language, with reference to the question of the occupation of the Principalities and the Black Sea, to the English Government, and another kind to the home Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. de Persigny has been to Compiègne, and, while there, he is said to have discussed with the Emperor the present state of the English alliance, and the damage which has been recently done to it.

The fortifications of Toulon are to be extended. The works are to be completed in three or six years, and will cost three or four millions of francs.

An inquest is proceeding in Paris on the body of a Mr. Brittle, an Englishman, whose death is alleged to have resulted from a fall from his own dog-cart, which was being driven by a friend of his, a gentleman named Burdett, as he was returning by the Avenue de l'Impératrice on Sunday week. Foul play is suspected, and a post mortem examination is being made. The deceased was attended for the last few days by a Mr. Jones, a family physician, who, unknown to Mr. Brittle's other medical man, also an Englishman, administered to the patient a powder which appears to have caused his death. Mr. Brittle, whose habits were intemperate, possessed large property.

The republican *Sicéle* is now almost the only French newspaper which supports the policy of England with regard to the Belgrad question. That journal argues that each of the Powers who were parties to the peace is bound jointly and separately to maintain the Ottoman Empire, and that, if any one of them considers that Empire to be threatened, she is at perfect liberty to go to war or to take any necessary measures of protection without reference to the other Powers. This, says the *Sicéle*, is set forth by the treaty of April 15th, which runs:—"Art. 1. The high contracting parties jointly and separately guarantee the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire laid down in the treaty concluded at

Paris the 30th March, 1856.—Art. 2. Any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty will be considered by the undersigned powers as a *casus belli*. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which may have become necessary, and will without delay arrange between themselves the employment to be made of their naval and military forces." The *Sicéle* is said to be 'inspired' by Lord Cowley.

It is rumoured that Prince Napoleon is about to marry one of the daughters of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia. The bride elect is the niece of the Emperor Alexander.

Count de Persigny left for London at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, furnished, it is said, with very conciliatory instructions from the Emperor.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held on Monday at St. Cloud, the Emperor presiding. One of the Ministers is said to have called the attention of Louis Napoleon to the grave state of domestic affairs, and to have added that, unless certain measures which he suggested were adopted, no one could say what would be the consequences.

Arrests are still made in Paris.

The Emperor made the following reply to the speech of the Russian Ambassador on the occasion of the latter presenting his credentials on Wednesday:—"Monsieur le Comte,—As soon as the Treaty of Peace was signed it became my constant care, without weakening my ancient alliances, to modify by kind acts (*adoucir par de bons procédés*) all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learnt with pleasure that my Ambassador at St. Petersburg, animated by these sentiments, had succeeded in winning the goodwill of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here, you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a Sovereign who so nobly knows how to impose silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, to think only of the advantages of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations."

AUSTRIA.

It is beyond doubt (says a correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*) that, since the publication of the Concordat, numerous persons in Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia have embraced the reformed religion. A paper published in the north of Germany says that M. de R—, one of the richest manufacturers in Hungary, has adopted the Evangelical faith, together with three hundred of his workmen.

Count Leo Thun, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, a day or two since tendered his resignation to the Emperor. His Majesty declared that he was well satisfied with the services of the Minister, and desired him to retain his portfolio.

SPAIN.

Some sensation has been caused in Madrid by an article in the *Epoca* advocating a close alliance between Spain and the Northern Powers.

A Commission of General Statistics has been established by decree.

A Spanish committee of free traders, in connexion with the International Free Trade League, has been formed. Sub-committees are being organized in the principal towns of Castille and Andalusia.

The maintenance of public order in Madrid is, by a Royal decree, published in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst., handed over to certain special public functionaries, one of whom is to have charge of each of the ten districts into which the city is to be divided. These officers are to be assisted by a force with a regular military organization.

DENMARK.

The private estates in Denmark of the Duke of Augustenburg, who was compromised in the revolution of Schleswig-Holstein, have been parcelled out, and are advertised to be sold by auction for the benefit of the King's privy purse. The Duke, however, has received an indemnity in the shape of a large sum of money from the public treasury, for the confiscation of his landed property; and with these funds he has purchased some domains in Silesia.

ITALY.

Some light has been thrown upon the victims of Neapolitan tyranny by the *Times* correspondent, who publishes a list of those who are detained in the *Bagni of the continental part only* of the kingdom of Naples. He writes:—"You will find that the total number is 7087, of whom 585 are political prisoners. The *Débats* put them down the other day at 100 for the whole kingdom. Now, it must be observed, that in the calculations which I now send you, applying to one class of prisons only, and one part of the kingdom only, are not set down those confined in the Ergastoli—those of Procida and San Stefano not being really Ergastoli; nor the *Presidiarii*, who are under the control of the Minister of War, and are for the most part in the castles—who are not confined for infamous crimes, but are, a great number of them, political prisoners—nor those who are confined in the ordinary prisons of the provinces. There are, says a well-informed person, 15 intendenti and 59 sottintendenti in the kingdom. They are so many almost independent sovereigns in their respective districts, and these men, to ingratiate themselves with the King, and to show their zeal for the royal cause, retain at least 1000 in

prison as suspected, as lying under some imputation, as *assoluti attendibili*, or witnesses who cannot be induced to give false evidence. My informant is a clever, well-informed, calm-judging man, and I am disposed to put faith in his statements."

One of the first acts of the King of Naples, after the French and English Ministers had left, was to send a private rescript to the Minister of Police, announcing that the subjects of England and France were under his protection, and enjoining every precaution to guard against their being insulted.

Two manifestoes have been circulated in Naples: one proceeding from the moderate party, and appealing to the King to grant them the Constitution; and the other coming from the more advanced party, demanding reform as their right, and making no allusion to the King. Both have been widely circulated.

The advocate Mignona, who was condemned in the recent political trials at Naples to perpetual exile, has arrived at Genoa.

Several persons have been arrested at Brescia for printing certain proclamations expressive of hatred to the Austrians and sympathy for the Piedmontese Government. At Lodi, Austrian agents have been engaged, as in most of the Lombard towns, to hunt up accommodation for the Emperor during his approaching progress.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is making great exertions to strengthen and increase the fortifications of Finland.

A great concentration of military force is observable in the southern parts of the Empire.

According to the treaty of peace, Russia is only to have a certain number of vessels of war in the Black Sea; but the new Steam Navigation Company will have twenty-six post steamers, six other steamers, ten tug steamers, and twenty 'barques.' The crews of these vessels are to have the same uniform and discipline as the sailors who are in the Imperial service.

The following details concerning the railways lately conceded in Russia are from *Galignani*:—"The concessionaires, at the head of whom is the *Crédit Mobilier* of Paris, undertake the construction of about 3,800 versts of railways (the verst is 1162 yards), the routes of which are as follow:—The first, and at this moment the chief one, is that from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The Government having already finished, at its own expense, a portion of the line, about 300 versts, and having prepared works for constructing the whole, the company engages to reimburse the outlay, which amounts to near 80,000,000*fr.* The second line is from Moscow to Theodosia. The distance between these two cities by the ordinary road is 1,356 versts, and many considerable towns are connected by this line. The surprise is that it should terminate at Theodosia instead of Odessa. However, it will not be long before a branch of the principal line will make it enter the general network. The third line is from Moscow to Nijnii Novgorod (300 versts). The fourth will commence at Koursk, the capital of a province, and centre of commercial activity in the interior of Russia, and will terminate at the port of Libau. This line will cross at Dunabourg the line between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The company undertakes to finish these lines before the expiration of ten years; the Warsaw route will naturally be first open for circulation, and that of Nijnii Novgorod will immediately follow. The concession is for 85 years; the capital of the company is about 270,000,000 silver roubles (or 1,080,000,000*fr.*)—that is to say, the shares to be issued are not to exceed that amount. A third of the shares are to be allotted in Russia. The Government guarantees a minimum of five per cent."

There is news from Circassia to the 23rd of October. Sefer Pacha was encamped at Sasdjok with 25,000 men. The forts and fortalices were still in the hands of the mountaineers.

PRUSSIA.

Two annexes to the London treaty of the 24th of May, 1852, relating to Neuchâtel, have been published at Berlin. In these documents, Prussia engages not to resort to coercive measures as long as negotiations are proceeding.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Central Agricultural Society held a sitting on the 3rd of November, when M. Jooris proposed the prohibition of the export of bones, as a compensation for the sacrifices which the Belgium tariff has imposed on agriculture. This was unanimously condemned, with the exception of three voices. The following proposition of M. Corr Vander Maeren was then adopted by an immense majority, after a long speech by that gentleman:—"The Central Society of Agriculture is requested to form, as early as possible, a commission for the examination of the existing Customs tariff, in order to discover how far this tariff affects the interests of agriculture."

The session of the Belgian Legislative Chambers was opened by the King in person on Tuesday. In the course of his speech, his Majesty said:—"The problem of public food must continue to occupy our warmest attention."

The municipality of Brussels, with M. de Broncker, the burgomaster, at their head, at a special meeting convened a few days ago to consider the question of the

iversity of Brussels, in connexion with the late interdict pronounced by the Bishop of Bruges against it, increased the vote in support of it by several thousand votes, with the avowed object of expressing their approval of the system of instruction adopted in that university. A warm discussion took place on the occasion, which resulted in the vote being agreed to by a very large majority.

GERMANY.

The statue of the Duke Charles de Mecklenburg, brother of the late Queen Louise, was stolen a few nights since from the garden at Potsdam. The metal was afterwards filched from the original thief, and both the flows were discovered through the sale of it at a very low price.

"King Maximilian of Bavaria," says a letter from Munich, "has had a narrow escape of his life. While his Majesty was on his way to Tolz, a part of the road suddenly sank, and one of his leaders and a postilion fell to the chasm. Fortunately, the wheel horses stopped, and his Majesty was able to alight."

Dr. Pauli, the historian of King Alfred, has left Bonn and repaired to Munich, in consequence of an invitation addressed to him by the King of Bavaria.

The Diet at Frankfort has come to a resolution in keeping with the London protocol relative to the Principality of Neuchâtel, and has decided that, as regards the liberation of the prisoners, it will energetically give support to the Prussian measures.

Several gentlemen, who, about four years ago, were arrested at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a charge of conspiracy, have only just now, after their long imprisonment, been sentenced. MM. Wiggers who presided in 1848 over the Constituent Assembly of the Grand Duchy, Hane, Uterhardt, Ehlers, Muller, Sen, and Dombluth—lawyers and doctors—have been condemned respectively to three and to two years' incarceration in a state prison; the merchants Schwartz and Lubme to eighteen months, and the Professors Willand, Turk, and Jules Wiggers respectively to one year's, six months', and three months' solitary confinement in the prison of Butzow.

TURKEY.

"The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and the representatives of England, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Rumania," says a letter from Constantinople, "proceeded on the 28th ult. to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to discuss the articles of which the Imperial firman of convocation for the Divans of the Principalties should be composed. The discussion was of a stormy character. As a minute of the firman had been confidentially communicated to Lord Stratford and to M. de Prokesch, who are completely agreed on the point, they were enabled to make whatever changes they pleased without any opposition. A minute had not been communicated to the French Embassy, and, as it is now under discussion, M. Thouvenot considered it proper to require that the firman of convocation should not be a mere formality, but that the Divan should be composed in a manner to manifest the wishes of the country. Nothing is yet known about the concessions that have been made to him; but it is certain that he supported with energy the rights of the Principalties, and M. Boutenief did the same. The Porte is decidedly accepted as accomplished facts the occupation of the Principalties by the Austrians and the presence of the English squadron in the Bosphorus. The English squadron will remain in the Bosphorus for the winter. It is reinforced each day by fresh arrivals." Sir Culling Eardley has published some documents, adding to show that not only is the Turkish Hattisheerif which promised liberty to the Christians a dead letter, but that, from the essential character of the Mohammedan religion, this must be the case. "The news," says Sir Culling, "from Turkey, is that persecution is more than ever, and that Mahomedans declare the Hattisheerif null." One of the instances of persecution, however, mentioned by the writer, was committed by the Greeks upon a man who had become a Protestant.

The Russians have made another attempt to land at Rhenen's Island. They sent a steamer there to land provisions, water, and clothing for the seven men, as well as different materials for the lighthouse. Captain Anstair, of her Majesty's ship Magicienne, the superior officer in command of the station, went on board, and formed the Russian commander that he could not allow him to land, but that he was ready to take off in his boat the provisions and clothing, though not the materials for the lighthouse, as the latter has been in a perfect state since the 15th of October, displaying a splendid revolving light after the best model, and with the latest improvements. He offered likewise to take the commanding officer with him on shore, and allow him to communicate with his countrymen. While the conversation was carried on, a boat pushed off from the Russian steamer towards the island, but was prevented from landing, and the Russian steamer departed *refecta*, after having given over the provisions and clothing.—*Times Constantinople Correspondent*.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has installed the Sultan Knight of the Garter.

The Sultan has given a sabre, ornamented with diamonds, to Admiral Lyons.

GREECE.

A. M. Manzovino writes to the *Times* to contradict the opinions prevalent in England to the discredit of Greece. After instancing several proofs of national strength and prosperity, such as the suppression of the brigands, and the increase of commerce, and after asserting that the King and his Government are popular, and that a great deal of liberty exists in the country, the writer proceeds to bring a charge of tyranny against the English authorities in the Ionian Islands. "Does the *Times* know," he asks, "that in the Ionian Islands the high secret police, the worst class of officials in any country, are still employed? Are you aware that often citizens are seized and imprisoned or banished to the rocks of a small island, without being convicted before any tribunal, and solely because their political opinions are not acceptable to the High Commissioner? Are you aware that more than six years have elapsed since M. Helias Zervos and Joseph Manferato were banished to a small island distant from their homes, and not allowed to be visited by their families, and all because, as independent members of the House of Representatives, they dared to express their liberal opinions, and because they do not condescend to beg for freedom, and thereby renounce their principles, liberty is withheld from them? This statement I read in a newspaper with the greatest amazement. I feel confident that, if these poor men could have communication with the land (but they are well guarded), they might possibly tell tales that would put the revelations of M. Louis Blanc into the shade, and would startle the English public. It does not belong to me to say in what estimation an Englishman is now held in the East—in fact, on the whole continent of Europe; but I can say that when I was young and capable of receiving moral impressions with enthusiasm, I was taught to look upon an Englishman with admiration, gratitude, and love, because the same feelings were nourished by all our fathers. What is it now? In Russia he is considered as an open enemy, in Germany as a meddling, among the Turks as impotent, among the Christians of Turkey as a friend of the barbarians and an enemy to their liberties, in Italy as a revolutionist who leads you to rebel and leaves you to the mercy of the tyrant, and in Greece as arrogant, and an oppressor of the weak. This is what the present policy of England has gained the last few years."

HANOVER.

The Legislative Chambers of Hanover have again been dissolved on account of their opposition to the views of the Ministry concerning the proposed changes in the fundamental constitutional law. New elections are to take place. The new Chambers are to meet on the 10th of February next.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *employés* of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Courts of Appeal in Great and Little Wallachia were recently dismissed *en bloc*, as were the "Secretaries-General of the Prefectures of the Districts" and the *employés* of the "General Guardianship of Orphans." A new Finance Minister was also appointed by Prince Alexander Ghika, the good-natured but feeble-minded Kaimakan, and that official has discovered that there is a deficit of 24,000,000, instead of a reserve fund of 24,000,000 piastres. In the Central Treasury, into which the revenues of the convents are paid, there is but 1,500,000 piastres, and the expenditure for the year will amount to about 8,500,000 piastres. The statement of the Minister of Finance made the ex-Hospodar, Prince Stirbey, very wrath.—*Times Vienna Correspondent*.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL W. J. BUTTERWORTH, C.B., who, from 1843 to 1855, held the post of Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, from which he was obliged to retire owing to ill-health, died on the 4th inst. at his residence, Millmead House, Guildford.

SIR JOHN HOLT.—We have to announce the death of Lieut.-General Sir John Holt, K.C.B., colonel of the 2nd (or Queen's) Royal Regiment, which appointment is rendered vacant by his demise. Sir John Holt's death, coupled with those of Lord Hardinge and the late General Jones, will create a vacancy in the list of general officers, by which Colonel Greaves, late on the staff in Ireland, becomes a Major-General; Lieut.-Colonel Alves, of the depot at Preston, colonel; and Major Hickey, of the 69th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel.

SIR E. S. GOOCH, M.P. for East Suffolk, died at his seat, Benacre Hall, last Sunday.

LORD MIDDLETON.—The local papers record the death of the Right Hon. Digby, Lord Middleton, Baron Middleton, of Middleton Hall, Warwickshire, and Wolaton Hall, Notts, at the latter place, on Wednesday week. He was born in 1769, and was in early life a captain in the Royal navy, and was first lieutenant on board the Culloden, in Lord Howe's celebrated action off Ushant on the 1st of June, 1794.

MISS VINCENT, the actress, for many years the much-admired representative of virtuous heroines and oppressed maidens in the melodramas of the Victoria Theatre, died on Monday morning in a fit of apoplexy. The theatre was closed in the evening.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

FRAUDS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

SOME frauds to an enormous amount have been committed on the Great Northern Railway Company by a Mr. Leopold Redpath, of 27, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, until a few days ago employed by the company as the registrar of shares and transferrer of stock. Although his salary only amounted to about 250*l.* or 300*l.* a year, he lived in luxurious style in a fashionable house, had a box at the Opera, was a governor of Christ's Hospital and of the Royal St. Anne's Society, and a subscriber and director of many charitable institutions.

Redpath has been in the habit for some time past of changing hundreds into thousands in issuing stock, by the simple addition of a '0.' The directors had not the least suspicion of their officer; but it has been to them a mystery for some years past that they were called upon to pay dividends upon 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* more than according to their audited accounts they were liable for. Two or three weeks since, however, the directors established a distinct department for the purpose of securing a strict investigation of the company's accounts. The officials of this new department met on Monday, and on Tuesday morning they re-assembled for the purpose of entering upon their duties. Soon after they met, Mr. Redpath entered their room, and said to the chief clerk, "What are you going to do?" The chief clerk replied, "To go through all the accounts from the commencement of the company." Mr. Redpath replied, "That is a perfectly useless proceeding. You will find all the accounts right in the gross, and it is of no use entering into details." The chief clerk said, "We are bound to go into the whole of the accounts, as the directors have given us explicit directions to do so, and we wish to begin with the numerical register." Mr. Redpath took up one of the books and then threw it down again, saying, "Well, if that is your intention, I shall have nothing to do with it." He then said to one of the officers, "I am going out for a few minutes." He went, but he never returned.

Previous, however, to his departure, he sent one of the ticket-porters belonging to the railway to the Union Bank, in Argyll-place, for the title deeds of his house in Chester-terrace, and for other securities which were lodged there in his name, directing him to meet him with the documents at Chester-terrace. The porter, misapprehending his instructions, took the parcel he received from the bank to the Great Northern Railway, where the officials of the company took possession of it, and gave notice at the bank to withhold his balance until further inquiry.

Redpath was apprehended yesterday (Friday) morning at Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park, and was examined the same day before the Clerkenwell magistrate. He is a gentlemanly-looking man, and behaved with great coolness, bowing to the magistrate as he entered the dock. A remand till next Friday was obtained.

The frauds are supposed to amount to between 150,000*l.* and 180,000*l.*

BURGLARY NEAR EDINBURGH.

Three men, named John Fitzclarence, Andrew May, and James McCabe, were tried at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, for breaking into the mansion of Lady Cunyngham, widow of the late Sir Robert Keith Cunyngham, at Prestonfield. Miss Harriet Cunyngham stated that she was awakened at three o'clock in the morning by a light in her room, which was reflected in a mirror opposite her bed, and seemed to come from the adjoining apartment. Directly afterwards, she perceived through the bed curtains the hand of a man take a gold watch and chain away from a dressing-table placed at her bedside. She could not see the person who stole them, but she presently heard the sound of footsteps pass from her chamber through the next room to the staircase outside. Miss Cunyngham then got up, and, after proceeding down a private staircase to the pantry, and alarming the butler, went to the offices behind the house, where the gardener and coachman slept, and alarmed them also. She next concealed herself behind a shrubbery in the garden, and saw Fitzclarence walking backwards and forwards in front of the house. By this time, the coachman had got up, and he and Miss Cunyngham proceeded to where the latter had seen the burglar; but, before they could reach the spot, he alarmed his comrades, and ran off. Another of the thieves shortly afterwards came out of the house, and was seized by the coachman; but the fellow struck him several times on the head with a life-preserver, which wounded and disabled him; in consequence of which he was compelled to relinquish his hold, and the ruffian got away. The third man (McCabe) escaped. The thieves left two of their coats behind them in their hurry. The premises had been broken into in several places, and a workbox and trunk, with some other articles, were stolen, besides the watch and chain already mentioned. Fitzclarence and May were both found guilty, and sentenced to transportation, the former for twenty-one years, and the latter for life. McCabe was acquitted.

STABBING AT CARDIFF.—Some Irishmen and some

Norwegian sailors were quarrelling about a girl in Bute-street, Cardiff, when one of the former fired a pistol at the latter, and a general fight ensued, in the course of which a Norwegian seaman, named Simon Hausen, was stabbed in the abdomen so seriously that the bowels protruded, and he has since died. Two of the Irishmen are in custody.

A FEROCIOUS WOMAN.—During the last two years, Emma Chatten, a woman between twenty and thirty years of age, the wife of a respectable man keeping a coffeehouse at Knightsbridge, has been three times tried at the Old Bailey, charged with violent assaults upon her husband. On the first occasion she was committed from the Hammersmith police-court for attacking him with a pair of tongs while he was in bed. On the next, she was sent for trial from the Westminster Court for stabbing him with a carving-knife, and beating him with her fists while the blood was streaming from the wounds she had inflicted; and on the last occasion she was sent before a jury for wounding him severely in the head with a poker. Through his intercession she escaped punishment altogether on the first occasion, and on the other two was only visited with short terms of imprisonment; the last sentence being for six months, and expiring last Tuesday. A few days ago, Mr. Chatten's sister received a letter from his wife, in which she threatened her husband with death if, on her coming out of prison, she was left to wander about the streets. Mr. Chatten, therefore, attended at the Westminster office last Saturday, to ask for advice. The magistrate directed him to bring his sister with him on the following Monday, when a warrant for the apprehension of his wife, on her coming out of prison, would be granted. On Tuesday, the wife was brought before the magistrate, when she was ordered to find bail to the amount of 40*l.* for her good behaviour for the next six months. This was produced in the course of the afternoon, and an arrangement with a view to a separation was entered into between the husband and wife.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Thomas Gilmour, an elderly man, upwards of sixty years of age, and described as a merchant residing at Ramsay, Isle of Man, was on Tuesday brought up on remand before Mr. Dayman, at Hammersmith, charged with obtaining a bill of exchange for 250*l.* by means of false and fraudulent representations. The evidence was not then gone into, and the accused was again remanded. Several of his victims were in court, and they manifested great satisfaction at the capture of Gilmour.

OMNIBUS THIEVES.—Two respectably-dressed women have been examined at the Mansion House before Mr. Alderman Salomons, and committed for trial, on a charge of picking pockets in an omnibus.

THE MURDER IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.—Cope died on the afternoon of Sunday. After death, it was found that the skull was even more fractured than was at first supposed; and the surgeons wonder how he could have lived so long. The inquest on the body was held on Wednesday, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Marley, and the jury expressed themselves strongly in eulogy of the courageous conduct of the boy Lerigo, who first discovered the assassin at his murderous work, and who pursued him, and of the waterman at the cab-stand who seized and helped to convey him to the station-house. Marley, who still persists in giving the name of Jenkins, was examined at Bow-street on Thursday, and committed for trial. He was loudly yelled at on being taken into and out of the police-office. To these demonstrations he replied by a fierce scowl, and once by an indecent gesture.

DISTRESSING CHARGE OF FELONY.—A few days ago, the barque *Calder*, Captain Henderson, arrived at Liverpool, having on board, among the saloon passengers, Thomas Cooper, a young man, son of Sir Thomas Cooper, Bart., Hertfordshire, and grandson of the distinguished physician of that name. During the voyage, he had formed a friendship with a youth named Richard Simcox, who was coming from Bolivia, on the west coast of America, to visit some friends in Cornwall. One morning, Mr. Cooper left a lodging-house where both had been staying, to go to the station for the purpose of booking for Hertfordshire, and after his departure his friend missed his purse and nine dollars and a half from his bedroom. The police were informed of the robbery, and soon afterwards Cooper was apprehended at the railway station with the missing property in his possession. He was taken before the local magistrates the same day. He acknowledged that he had appropriated the money, but with the intention of returning it to his friend when he got home. The magistrates having inflicted a fine of 5*l.* and costs, or one month's imprisonment, the money was paid by the captain. Mr. Cooper was a mate in the Royal Navy.

ROBBERY IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—John Holliday, a man about thirty years of age, has been tried at the Middlesex Sessions for an assault and robbery committed in St. James's Park on the 26th of October. A working man, named Simkins, was going home, when, being very tired, he sat down on one of the benches in the Mall. Immediately afterwards, Holliday rushed upon him from behind a tree, seized his watch-chain with one hand, and with the other struck him very violently on the nose, and wrenched the watch away. He fell, and the thief ran off; but Simkins speedily

rose, and ran after the scoundrel, crying "Stop thief!" The latter was soon in the hands of a policeman; but he had previously thrown the watch into a tree near St. James's Palace, where it was found by a corporal of the Guards, who was going by with the relief, and who got it down. It had been probably thrown there by the thief for the double purpose of temporary concealment and of a subsequent redemption, should the opportunity offer. A purse, containing ten shillings, was also taken from Simkins. No previous conviction was proved against the prisoner; but he was sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

GIUSEPPE SASELLA, a soldier of the British Italian Legion, who had been remanded on the charge of attempting to stab a prostitute with a knife, was on Saturday discharged, as the intent to inflict any personal injury appeared very doubtful, the man asserting that he had been robbed and was fearful of further depredation being committed upon him.

A DISREPUTABLE CAPTAIN.—Great annoyance has recently been caused to a Miss Hill, residing in the Lansdowne-road, Bath, by her letter-box being constantly filled with water, and the knocker and bell-pull being daubed over with offensive matter. A policeman was placed in the hall to watch; and on the evening of Friday week he arrested Captain Briscoe, who is between sixty and seventy years of age, just as he was moving off after committing the outrage. On the following day, he was required by the magistrates to find bail, himself in 200*l.*, and two sureties of 100*l.* each, to be of good behaviour for a year. The only provocation he appears to have received was that, having several times, when Miss Hill's house was under repair, walked about the grounds, the lady objected to his doing so.

MORE TICKET-OF-LEAVE RUFFIANISM.—Mr. William Turpie, a printer and an elderly man, was returning home on Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, to his house in Cobourg-street, Hampstead-road, when, on turning up a dark entry, at the end of which his dwelling is situated, a man, whom he had previously observed leaning against the wall of the reservoir in the Hampstead-road, and whose footsteps he had afterwards heard dogging him, struck him a fearful blow on the head, which felled him. The man then pressed heavily on him, and unbuttoned his coat, to feel whether there was any watch in the waistcoat pocket. Mr. Turpie called out "Murder!" and "Police!" on which the man exclaimed, "Don't halloo!" A constable, however, speedily arrived, and the ruffian was secured. He proved to be a ticket-of-leave man, named George White, and he has been committed for trial.

SAMUEL LOWRY, the man charged with firing a gun at a labourer named Poulson, with whom he had had a quarrel respecting the occupancy of a piece of land, has been discharged, the evidence not being sufficiently strong against him. The facts of this case were related in our last issue.

MORE ITALIAN 'KNIFING.'—Carlo Coletti, lately a private in the Anglo-German Legion, but himself an Italian, has been charged at Worship-street with making attempts to stab several persons in the streets of Hoxton at ten o'clock at night. He had been drinking, and, having been angered by a woman who had taken his purse away from him, began foaming at the mouth like a madman, and 'running a muck' at any one he met. He was at length captured and pinioned by some of the passers-by, who handed him over to a policeman; but the weapon had apparently been passed to another foreigner, who had been seen in his company. He was committed for trial.—François Bossei, an Italian, was charged at the Mansion-house, on Monday, with having stabbed John Flynn with a dagger. There had been a fight in the hall passage of a tavern in Aldgate, and in the course of it Bossei stabbed Flynn in the back near the shoulders. The latter was conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that the wound was not dangerous, and Bossei was captured. He is now under remand.—Minette Luigi has been examined at Worship-street, and committed for trial, on a similar charge. He went into a public-house for some beer, and dropped a sixpence from his mouth. A man standing by picked it up and returned it to him, when Luigi pulled out a knife and made a stab at him. The man ran out, frightened; and the Italian then turned upon another of the customers, and tried to stab him. This man grappled with his enemy, threw him down after a violent struggle, and knelt on his right arm, so that he could not use the knife, though he made several attempts. At this moment, a policeman, who had been alarmed by the cries of the first man, entered; on which the Italian dropped the weapon and was taken into custody. The knife appears to have been an American bowie-knife. Luigi belonged to the Anglo-Italian Legion.—Josepho Manosi has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to stab a policeman in Stepney, on the officer interfering between him and a prostitute with whom he was quarrelling. This man also belongs to the late Italian Legion; and it is said there are several of them idling about Stepney, ready to pull out their knives on the smallest provocation.

GERMAN 'KNIFING.'—Frederick Voight, a discharged private of the Anglo-German Legion, has been charged at Guildhall with attempting to stab a Mrs. Garrett. He stopped her and her sister on Holborn-hill on Tues-

day evening, and behaved rudely to them. Mrs. Garrett slapped his face, and moved on; but he pursued her with an open knife. She took refuge in the shop of another German, who, though he saw his countryman follow Mrs. Garrett into his shop with the drawn weapon in his hand, did not interfere. The police, however, opportunely arrived, and secured Voight. He has been discharged on paying a fine of forty shillings.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Mawdsley Draper, a merchant's clerk, who had been found guilty of embezzlement from his employer, was on Monday condemned to penal servitude for four years.—George Cook, Robert Penrose, and William Stachall, privates in the Coldstream Guards, were indicted, with Joseph Harris, who surrendered, for having assaulted a police-constable in the execution of his duty. There were no less than eight other charges against them for assaults upon respectable women and their husbands. Harris was found guilty of a common assault only, and the soldiers were found guilty generally. Sentence was deferred.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AND REVOLVERS.—So many highway robberies, accompanied by murderous violence, have been recently committed in the township of Oveden, near Halifax, that a number of gentlemen living in the neighbourhood have armed themselves with revolvers, and are resolved to shoot any one on the highway who shall molest them. This fact was publicly announced in court by Colonel Pollard, the chairman of the bench of magistrates, and "he hoped the caution would be sufficient."

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PRISON-BREAKER.—A man bearing the singular name of Omar Shaugar, *alias* George Woodcock, has been apprehended at York on a charge of being an escaped convict. He broke out of Dartmoor prison on the 25th of August, 1855, and got clear off through a drain nearly a mile long; then, stealing a suit of clothes, he freed himself from his gaol costume. He has spent his whole life in crime; and, besides the feat just alluded to, he has twice escaped out of Preston, has nearly succeeded in getting away from the York House of Correction, and has broken out of more than one prison in France, for he has travelled over nearly all the continent. He told the governor of Dartmoor Prison that, if he had not been taken into custody, he had arranged with some more men to commit a burglary on the banks of the Ouse, near York, which would have brought them in at least 2000*l.* He is a native of Shetfield. It is said that he professes a great knowledge of Scripture, and of three or four different languages.

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN.—William Sabine, a hawker, has been sentenced by the Westminster magistrate to three months' hard labour for an assault on his wife, whom he ill-used till she was insensible, and then thrust out of doors, finally jumping on her body, and returning into the house, from which he was taken by a policeman, who forced his way in, in spite of the man's threats.

A GENTLEMAN FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—A Mr. Bisley, a builder, was found early on Monday morning by a policeman in Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, with his throat cut. The constable's attention was attracted by the gurgling noise of the blood issuing through the gash. The wounded man was still alive, but insensible.

GAROTTING IN THE CITY.—Shortly before seven o'clock on Monday night, while a respectable woman, residing in the Walworth-road, was returning home down Queen-street, near Southwark-bridge, she was violently attacked by a man, who grasped her throat, rendered her insensible, kicked her in the stomach, and robbed her of her gold watch and chain, besides some gold and silver. He afterwards escaped.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Early last Saturday morning, at a village near Bradford, in Yorkshire, a burglar was in the act of breaking into the shop of a provision dealer. While he was thus occupied, however, a man of the name of Denby, residing in an adjacent hamlet, happened to pass through the village on his way to a neighbouring surgeon, his wife having been taken ill in the night. The housebreaker being disturbed at his work, immediately ran away and secreted himself in the corner of a building that stood in the shade of the moonlight. Remembering that the shop which he had seen the man attempting to break into had been recently plundered of a great deal of its stock, Denby followed the thief into his place of concealment, and collared him. The latter then struck Denby a violent blow on the head with a heavy crowbar, and felled him to the ground. Notwithstanding this rough usage, however, he rose to his feet again, and recaptured the burglar. A fierce struggle then ensued, and, although Denby was at a great disadvantage, being repeatedly struck and kicked by his opponent, besides bleeding profusely from the first blow, he nevertheless managed to keep a firm hold of his prisoner, and the fellow was at last compelled to yield. Denby then took him to his house, where a constable was sent for and the thief was given into custody. Several skeleton keys were found on his person, and another was afterwards discovered in the door of the house which he had been attempting to plunder. A bag containing various housebreaking implements and a box of lucifers were likewise found close to the spot where the burglar was captured. The prisoner, who was well known as an old poacher in the neighbourhood, and who had more recently

an associate of a gang of thieves at Bradford, was ought before the county magistrates and remanded. **HOW THE PEOPLE OF ST. BEES VINDICATE PROTESTANTISM.**—Some outrages were committed near St. es on the 5th by a number of idle ruffians who were rying about a figure of Guy, and who, being re-ested by a Mr. Rigg not to trample over some of his wer-gardens at a place called Vale View, set upon n, knocked him down with a stick, ill-treated a police- n who came to his assistance, and violently struck ss Rigg on her imploring them not to ill-use her her. Several other persons were attacked by them, 1 at night Mr. Rigg's stables were set on fire; but the nes were soon put out. The property of some other tlemen was also destroyed or damaged in the same y. Clearly, these St. Bees people are the very persons Mr. Clerk, of Mansion House celebrity, to go and among.

ROBBERY BY A REFORMATORY MAN.—William H. otton, Joseph Young, Charles Cullen, Charles mer, and Mary Ann Clark, who have been in cus-ly for several days on a charge of being concerned burglariously breaking into the dwelling-house of : Swires, a chemist, on Brixton-hill, and stealing ash-box containing about 50*l.* in cash and various er property, have been examined at Lambeth police rt. Wootton had been taken from the Brixton formatory into the service of Mr. Swires, who now de a complaint against Mr. Metcalf, the governor of e Reformatory. Some time before the burglary, plate d been stolen from Mr. Swires's house, and, suspecting otton, he spoke to Mr. Metcalf, who agreed with his picions, and said he would look into the matter. terwards, however, he declared his belief in the inno-ice of the accused, and said that, if he was taken into tody, he would be his friend. Wootton, therefore, s allowed by the police to go free, and in little more n another month he committed the burglary. He d since declared to Mr. Swires that he would pay him hird visit as soon as he gained his liberty, no matter at precautions were taken against it. All the pri-ers were committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Frederick Moody, for some ars a confidential clerk and traveller in the service Sir Robert Burnett and Co., the distillers, at Vaux-ll, and who has been in custody for the last week on a charge of embezzling upwards of 700*l.* from that firm, s been committed for trial.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT ERITH.—The body of a ung man named Carter, who lived at Wandsworth, s been found near Erith covered with wounds. He s known to have had upwards of 60*l.* upon him; but money was found in the pockets. An inquest has en opened, but is adjourned.

ASSAULT ON A WARDER.—John Williams, a youth of eteen, has committed a violent assault on one of the rders of Coldbath Fields prison, where he was con- ed. He struck him on the head till he was insensible. e Clerkenwell magistrate has committed him for trial. **ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—A rs. White, a fishwoman and a widow, has brought be- e the notice of the Guildhall Alderman her loss of 40*l.* osited in the Royal British Bank. She was told to ply to one of the assignees in bankruptcy.

THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

LIGHT has at length been thrown on the great gold bbery which was committed on the South-Eastern ilway in the course of May, 1855. Three men are w in custody on the charge—one of them (Edward ar) being at present a convict at Portland under tence of penal servitude for another offence. Two ers are William Pierce and James Burgess, formerly ards in the service of the railway; and the fourth is person named Tester, who, at the time of the robbery, s a clerk in the employment of the company, and o is still at large. Agar, when arrested for the crime hich he is now suffering, was living with a woman; d he then placed her and her child under the care of erce, together with 7000*l.* of the stolen gold. Pierce, wever, kept the gold, and turned the woman adrift; d this led to the disclosures which have caused the prehension of him and Burgess.

The men last named were brought up at the Mansion ouse on Thursday, and Agar was placed in the witness- x against them. The story he related was very sin- lar. He was tempted by Pierce, he said, to commit e robbery. To the proposals made by that person he pled that he had no objection to undertake the matter, d he and Pierce took a lodging at Folkestone, in order at they might hang about the train and obtain the ys of the box containing the gold, that they might ke an impression. Their efforts, however, failed, and erce returned to London, followed, after an interval, y Agar. Pierce then told him that one of the keys d been lost, that the chest had been sent up to be re- ired, and that the ticket-clerk Tester would have pos- sion of the keys. Agar then obtained an interview ith Tester at a beer-shop at the corner of Tooley- rect. Tester produced the keys; and Agar, pretending at he wanted to wash his hands, got the chamber- aid to show him into a room up-stairs, and here o took an impression of the keys, which he afterwards turned to Tester. While the preparations were going , several interviews were had with Burgess, who

was rather against the robbery; but Pierce overcame his scruples. Agar passed for a commercial man, and he appears to have managed the whole matter. "After getting one key," continued Agar, "Pierce and I con- sulted how to get an impression of the other; and it was arranged that I should go to Folkestone, and stop at the Pavilion Hotel, when Pierce would write a letter to say he would send me a box containing money, to the amount of 600*l.* or 700*l.* I went to the Pavilion by the name of Archer, and received a letter, stating that such a box had been forwarded to me by rail. I think the box was to be addressed 'Mr. Archer, care of Mr. Ledger,' or 'Mr. Chapman,' I don't know which. After receiving the letter, I took it to Chapman's office, on a Saturday, and found that no such box had arrived. I told him to take care of it if it should arrive, and went again on Sunday, when I saw the train arrive at the upper station. I then went down to the lower station, where I saw Chapman, and showed him the letter. I saw the iron safe opened by Chapman, who used a key which he took from a cupboard in his office. He delivered the box to me, and presented a form for me to fill up. I told him to excuse me, as I had a bad finger, and asked him to fill it up himself. He did so, and I then signed it in the name of Archer. The box con- tained about 200*l.* in gold, which was my money, with something to fill it up. I had given the money to Pierce before I left London. I don't know where I got it from, but I believe from the Bank of England in ex- change for notes, a day or two before I left Folkestone." The three conspirators having again met at Folkestone, they watched the clerks out of their office on the quay, being compelled to attend to some duties in the baggage- room. Pierce then got the key out of the cupboard where it was left. Agar took an impression of it, and it was returned. The three then returned to London.

This was probably about four or five months before the robbery. In the meanwhile, the keys were made from the impressions, and Agar travelled up and down with Burgess seven or eight times to try if they fitted. At length they did so. The other details of the plan were then elaborated. Two hundredweight of shot was bought at the Lambeth shot-tower to make up the weight of 12,000*l.* in gold. The shot was taken in carpet-bags to Agar's residence at Shepherd's-bush; but all questions put by Fanny Kay, Agar's mistress, as to the contents of the bags, were evaded. Some small bags, in which to place the shot in separate parcels, were afterwards made by Agar and Pierce, and some others (called courier-bags) were ordered at a shop. These were tried; and, when some of them cracked, Agar mended them. Fanny Kay was excluded from all knowledge of these transactions.

The preparations being completed, the conspirators watched for a day when the bullion would be sent. "I met Burgess at the station," said Agar, "and, if he had no opportunity of speaking, he was to raise his cap, take out his pocket-handkerchief and wipe his face, to let me know if the gold was there. On the night when the robbery took place, Pierce and I went to the coffee-shop in Camden-road, as before; and Pierce brought a cab, which he said he had hired from the rank near the Red Cap. I should know the cabman. We went to St. Thomas's-street, as before. I got out, and before I got to the station I met Tester, who said, 'It's all right.' I then went back to the cab, where I had left Pierce. Tester was with me, and said it was all right. He was to go down. I told the cabman to drive to the Dover train. He did so, and I got two tickets for myself and Pierce. We had the courier-bags on us, and the porter gave the other bags to Burgess, who put them into a luggage-van communicating with his own. Pierce got into a first-class carriage; Tester went down with the train, but I do not know what became of him. Watching an opportunity when Mr. Wether- head's back was turned, I jumped into the guard's van, where the bags were, and Burgess shut the door after me. Burgess was in the same train. I saw two iron boxes in the van, and as soon as the train moved I got up and went to Burgess, who told me there was upwards of 12,000*l.* in bullion and coin there. I un- locked one of the chests, in which I found a wooden box, nailed round with iron hoops; and, after draw- ing the nails out, I forced it open with some box wedges and a wooden mallet, which I had with me. It con- tained gold bars, but I do not know how many. I took them out, put them into the bags, put the shot into the box, and fastened it up again with the same nails. When we got to Redhill, Pierce got into the van, having left his first-class carriage. I did not see Tester there, but put out for him a bag with one of the gold bars, which had been put in it for him by arrangement, to lighten our load." (Laughter.) The other boxes were 'lightened' in similar fashion, and, by the time they had swept up the dust, and put it in the bags, the train had got to Folkestone. They then went on to Dover, and thence, in the middle of the night, started for London.

"When at the Dover station," continued Agar, "a porter wanted us to let him carry our bags, but we told him we would rather carry them ourselves. He asked if we had got any tickets, and we showed him two re- turn Ostend tickets, which Pierce had got, I think, from a man named Gower, in the employ of the company. He said no one had passed through the Customs from Ostend that day, and that the bags were very heavy.

We told him we had come on the previous day, and at the same time we gave him a few shillings. We had a first-class carriage all to ourselves, and on our way up we threw the hay from our carpet bags out of the window, and put the gold bars from the courier bags into two small carpet bags, which were inside the large one. When we got to a station on the road, I do not know which, Pierce got out of the carriage, and put the large carpet bag behind the door of the waiting room. A porter saw him, and asked what he was doing. He said, 'Look- ing for a friend,' and jumped into the carriage again. The train arrived at London-bridge about five o'clock, when we took a cab to the Great Western station with the small carpet bags; but, when we got there, Pierce told the man he had made a mistake, we wanted to go to the Euston Station. We now drove back, but we got out at a coffee-shop and remained there a little while before we went to Pierce's house. We then hired a horse and cart to remove the gold, and afterwards took a cab and met Tester at the Borough-market, where he gave us back the bar of gold which we had given him out the night before. Pierce went and changed part of the American coins at a shop in St. Mary-axe, and I waited in the cab while he was gone. We then drove up to the Haymarket, where Pierce sold the rest of the American coins to a person named Spillman, who gave a cheque on the Union Bank. I think it was about 200*l.* We then went back to Pierce's house, taking the gold bars with us."

At this point, the inquiry was adjourned till Monday.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR ITALY.

We publish the additional lists sent in up to yesterday. Others have been filled up, which are not yet collected. We await from Italy complete returns of the national subscriptions in progress, which we shall publish as they arrive. It will be seen that the result has exceeded the original expectations of those who inaugurated the movement.

Received by J. Meriton White, 8, Percy-street, Bed- ford-square, for the 10,000 muskets:—Previously ac- knowledged, 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Collected by Mr. T. Ivory, from Collard and Collard's pianoforte manufactory:—P. Sharland, 6*d.*; G. Chamberlane, 6*d.*; J. Dobinson, 1*s.*; Harbert, 6*d.*; Scotten, 6*d.*; J. A. Wendlingen, 6*d.*; J. Dean, 1*s.*; J. Shepherd, 6*d.*; W. T. Pollard, 1*s.*; Cox, 1*s.*; Kirkwood, 6*d.*; J. Holtells, 1*s.*; George Row, 1*s.*; James Pollard, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ivory, 1*s.* Collected by Mr. Murphy, at Albert-street, Camden-town:—Samuel Hor- man, 2*s.* 6*d.*; T. R., 2*s.* 6*d.*; H. R., 2*s.*; T. Bradley, 1*s.*; Keighley, 6*d.*; C. Kenney, 6*d.*; Alex. Smith, 6*d.*; E. Harrington, 6*d.*; S. Crossley, 6*d.*; S. Gilchrist, 6*d.*; W. Salfred, 6*d.*; Thomas Metcalfe, 1*s.*; Domenica Lama, 6*d.*; William Lowe, 6*d.*; John Plummer, 6*d.*; Wight- man, 6*d.*; S. Cue, 1*s.*; Looney, 6*d.*; W. H. Barker, 6*d.*; Turnbull, 6*d.*; Patten, 1*s.*; W. Wales, 6*d.*; J. H. Craft, 6*d.*; Scarfi, 6*d.*; R. Brown, 6*d.*; Binnis, 6*d.*; Sowallow, 6*d.*; proceeds of concert at Blaydon Burn, 2*l.*; William Ransom, 6*s.*; J. Bannister, 5*s.*; A Friend, 2*s.*; A Friend, 5*s.*; G. C., 2*s.* 6*d.*; J. R., 2*s.* 6*d.*; G., 2*s.*; A Lady, 5*s.*; James Jones, 6*d.*; John Sidwell, 6*d.*; Adam Clark, 6*d.*; John Sives, 2*s.* 6*d.*; James P. Yates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; John Peters, 2*s.* 6*d.*; John Vice, 2*s.*; E. King, 6*d.*; Charles Freeman, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Charles Fluir, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Charles Shufflebottom, 1*s.*; E. Roe, 2*s.*; H. Band, 1*s.*; W. May, 1*s.*; B. B., 2*s.*; C. Rogers, 10*s.*; Rev. W. Hutchinson, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2nd List from Collard and Collard, 1*l.* 14*s.*; G. Tuckwood, 2*s.*: total, 21*l.* 3*s.*

Received by James Stansfield, Esq., Secretary, at the office, 22, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge:—Dr. Lonsdale, Carlisle, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Messrs. R. E. Ridley, Henham, 5*l.*; R. H. Haggie, Newcastle, 5*s.*; George Harford, New- castle, 10*s.*; "Liberty of Conscience," 1*s.*; J. Ponzini, 1*s.*; J. A. C. 1*s.*; C. Baylie, 1*s.*; E. Otton, 1*s.*; R. Woodye, 1*s.*; Malacredi, 1*s.*; Rushly, 1*s.*; R. La- dell, 1*s.*; F. Ayres, 1*s.*; Sullivan, 1*s.*; E. Peak, 1*s.*; Frederick Knoll, 1*s.*; A. Vacani, 1*s.*; L., Regent- street, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Jeffery Etches, Derby, 5*l.*; Ro- bert F. Turner, Derby, 10*s.*; W. Allen, Derby, 5*s.*; James Butler, jun., Derby, 5*s.*; Henry Ec- cleston, 5*s.*; W. Stevenson, 5*s.*; W. H. Ade, 2*s.*; R. Rowell, 5*s.*; E. C. Ionides, 1, Threadneedle- street, 1*l.* 1*s.*; "Unknown," 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Babing- ton, George-street, Hunover-square, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Messrs. John Collett, Upper Belgrave-street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Wm. Shaen, Bedford-row, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Francis W. Newman, Park Village East, Regent's-park, 10*l.*; W. Phillips, Coal Exchange, 5*l.* W. Rawlings, Liverpool, 10*l.*; Alfred Mitcham, 2*s.*; John Asten, 3*d.*; Two Clerks, Sloane- street, 1*l.* 1*s.* Collected by T. H. Holliday:—Messrs. T. W. Holliday, 6*d.*; W. Homefield, 6*d.*; J. Watkins, 1*s.*; N. Brittan, 1*s.*; W. Turner, 1*s.*; R. Woodward, 1*s.*; M. Fryer, 1*s.*; M. Hamburg, 1*s.*; B. Smith, 2*s.* 6*d.*; J. H. Holliday, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Atkins and Two Friends, Reading, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Colonel Clinton, Rayston, 1*l.*; Dr. Bennett, Finsbury-square, 1*l.* 1*s.*; M. E. Marsden, Budge-row, City, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. S. Burton, 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; N. W. Hale, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. Templeton, 10*s.*; Bronzini, 1*s.*; J. S. B., 3*l.* 3*s.*: total, 107*l.* 6*s.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

EMBARKATION OF THE GERMAN LEGION.—The first division of the German Legion, numbering twenty offi- cers and one thousand men, accompanied by five hundred

women and children, embarked on Friday week at Portsmouth, on board the *Sultana*, *Culloden*, and *Stamboul*, for the Cape of Good Hope. There have been several very serious riots of late between the men and the English soldiers stationed at Portsmouth and Gosport, and it was found necessary to place a guard of great strength in the yard. One of the men of the Legion was stabbed so severely by another German, that death resulted. The culprit is in custody.

DISMISSAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF A DOCK-YARD.—The Court appointed to make inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. Triscott, the storekeeper of the Royal William Yard at Plymouth, against Captain Nias, the superintendent of the yard, having made their report to the Lords of the Admiralty, their lordships have decided that Captain Nias is to be superseded; and Mr. Triscott himself has not escaped without an admonition. Several of the charges were declared to be frivolous.

THEATRICALS AT ALDERSHOTT.—The Queen, on the evening of Thursday week, attended a theatrical performance at Aldershot, the actors being officers of the army. The farce of *The Mummy* was the only thing performed, with the exception of "God Save the Queen," sung by "the entire strength of the company."

MILITARY CLERKS.—A circular, permitting the employment of soldiers as military clerks, was issued from the Horse Guards last Saturday, by order of Lord Panmure, and addressed to the general and other officers commanding in the United Kingdom.

MARRIED AND SINGLE SOLDIERS.—The Secretary of State for War having decided that the married non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the regiments stationed at Chatham garrison shall be provided with separate rooms apart from the single soldiers, the sum of 6,000*l.* is to be expended there in the erection of suitable buildings for the married troops, and an order has been given for the buildings to be at once commenced.

A MILITARY QUARREL.—It is confidently stated, in military circles, that a Court of Inquiry is about to be assembled, for the purpose of advising his Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General Commanding-in-Chief, whether the charges which Colonel Beatson (of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and for some time in command of the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry with the rank of General in the Turkish Army) sent in some time ago to the Horse Guards against General Shirley ought to be submitted to a court-martial.—*Daily News*.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER TAY.—An inquiry into the loss of this vessel has been conducted before Mr. Traill, the Greenwich magistrate, and Captain Robertson, R.N. The official decision has not yet been published.

A FRENCH STEAMER BURNED.—The French screw-steamer *La France* (which arrived from Marseilles at Bahia on the 25th of September) burst into flames in that harbour on the 27th. The fire was got under, but again broke out, and finally the vessel was destroyed. The fire was caused by the escape of some ether, which was accidentally kindled by a lantern. *La France* was quite a new ship, and was employed as a transport in the late war.

THE SHIP HOWARD.—The Russian Government has refused to compensate the owners of the *Howard* for the destruction of their vessel at Sinope.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE ON THE THAMES.—A serious loss by fire took place on the river off Northfleet on Wednesday, by the complete destruction of the ship *Forrester*, belonging to Sunderland, commanded by Captain Amies, and laden with tallow, hemp, and staves from St. Petersburg.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE COURT.—Prince Frederick William of Prussia has reached Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen and Royal Family.—The Prince of Wales completed his fifteenth year last Sunday.—Prince Alfred arrived at Brussels on Wednesday week.

A NEW PEER.—The Queen has created Lord Talbot de Malahide a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the same style and title which he bears in the peerage of Ireland.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN, M.P., AT TEWKESBURY.—The members of the Corporation of Tewkesbury and their friends dined together, according to annual custom, on Monday, when Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., was Vice-Chairman. In the course of his speech, he observed that "He was now on the verge of explanations which would enable him to place his conduct in its true light before the world—(hear, hear)—and he could assure his friends that he should be able then to show, on the most indisputable evidence, that he had been 'more sinned against than sinning.'" (Hear, hear.) Referring to some local attacks, he said:—"He had instructed his solicitor, by the advice of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, to apply for a criminal information against the proprietor of the one-sided penny publication which had indulged in these gross slanders against him."

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.—There are rumours of the resignation of this Bishop.

EDINBURGH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—By an act passed last session, the municipal boundary has been extended outwards to the limits of the Parliamentary burgh, thus enlarging the area of the city by nearly three times, and giving the town-council a population of nearly 200,000, instead of 60,000, to represent. The same act unites the duties of the police-board with the

town-council, and provides for the dissolution of the former board and the enlargement of the town-council from 38 to 41 members.

TWO HISTORICAL SWORDS.—Mr. George Wallis of the Society of Arts, Birmingham, writing to the *Times*, in connexion with a dispute as to who commanded the Americans at Bunker's Hill, says:—"When at Boston, in 1853, I had the pleasure to visit Mr. Prescott, who, in showing me his library, jocularly called my attention to the sword of his 'rebellious' grandfather, General Prescott, whom he spoke of as 'the commander of the Americans at Bunker's Hill.' This relic hangs over the folding-doors which separate the two apartments in which the historian's books are arranged, and is crossed by another sword, which Mr. Prescott informed me was that worn by his wife's grandfather, a naval officer, who was in command of a British sloop-of-war lying in the river on the above-named memorable occasion, and who fired upon the Americans on their march from Charlestown, as I understood."

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN SADLER.—Mr. Norris, the father of the late John Sadler, made application, by his counsel in the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, for the administration of the estate of his deceased son. In consequence of the verdict of *felo de se* brought in by the coroner's jury, the estate was forfeited to the Crown; but, as there was no opposition to the present application, the Master of the Rolls made the decree as prayed.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK CHARGES.—The Southampton magistrates have just decided that the Southampton Dock Company have no right to charge merchandise rates on passengers' baggage, and have declared by that decision that about ninety per cent. of the dock charges on baggage is illegal. The Dock Company are going to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench against this decision, and, if defeated, to apply for another act of Parliament.

THE RETIRING LORD MAYOR.—Alderman Salomons, the retiring Lord Mayor, was presented last Saturday with a very complimentary address from the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City, and one which is peculiarly gratifying on account of the religious opinions of Mr. Salomons. The first Jewish Lord Mayor of London has certainly acquitted himself in a way that commands the respect of the City, and his conduct ought to be an additional evidence that members of the Hebrew community should be acceptable to the House of Commons. The late Lord Mayor, however, in our opinion, went too far with his liberality in one respect. He appears to have made it part of his duty to attend service in a Christian temple, without any pretence to be regarded as a Christian convert. Such acts are altogether disrespectful to conscientious convictions if merely undertaken for the sake of City form and etiquette. Baron A. de Rothschild, the Jewish High-Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, did not so commit himself.—*Morning Star*.

LORD PALMERSTON AT LIVERPOOL.—The Premier paid his promised visit to Liverpool, on Friday week, and received an address from the Corporation, to which he replied in terms similar to those which he had employed at Salford and Manchester. He then presented himself at a balcony overlooking the Exchange area, and was enthusiastically greeted by the crowds of merchants there assembled. Having thanked them for their reception, and taken lunch with the Mayor in the Town-hall, his lordship proceeded to the Exchange newsroom, and there delivered a few words of thanks for the cordial greeting that had been accorded to him. He then sailed on the river in a steamer, which afforded him an opportunity of seeing the extent of the docks, and the nature of some of the improvements on the Cheshire shore. Lord and Lady Palmerston and Sir Benjamin Heywood were subsequently conveyed to the railway station, and returned to Manchester.

ROYAL PARDON.—The Queen has granted a full and free pardon to all persons suffering under the consequences of conviction for political offences. The effect of this will be to remove the various disqualifications attached to the sentences of Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, Frost, Williams, Jones, &c., who have already been set at personal liberty. They can now possess and inherit lands, and enjoy all the privileges and dignities of the State. Those who broke their parole, or who evaded the sentence of the law by flight, are of course excluded from this act of clemency.

OPPRESSIVE IMPOSITION OF INCOME TAX.—Great indignation has been excited in Gloucester in consequence of a large number of tradesmen, merchants, and professional men having been surcharged to an excessive amount in income-tax this year by the surveyor of taxes of the district. A large meeting on the subject has been held, under the presidency of the mayor; and a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, embodying the resolutions (condemnatory of the system) which had been passed, was adopted. One of the speakers stated that he had had a '0' added to his income, which had been charged at thousands instead of hundreds.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The debts connected with this bank were proved last Saturday, at Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Chambers, to amount to upwards of half a million sterling. It is stated that the directors of the bank, after full deliberation, have resolved not to appeal against the decision of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy confirming their adjudication. It is stated that a petition to annul the bankruptcy has

been filed in the Court of Bankruptcy by an independent body of shareholders.

THE HULL ELECTION.—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has put himself forward as a candidate for Hull, on Liberal principles. In addressing the electors, he condemned the recent interference, on the part of the French Government, with the English press, and said he wished he could see more liberty in France, but that, if the French chose to sanction the present state of things, that was their affair, and theirs only.

AMATEUR LECTURERS.—Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood has been lecturing at Exeter-hall to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Truth and its Counterfeits."—Lord Robert Cecil has addressed a large audience at the Mechanics' Institution, on "Public Education." He was opposed to the compromises of Lord John Russell and Sir John Pakington, supported Church of England views, and was of opinion that the present system should continue, and that it has a good chance of triumphing over all others.—The Bishop of Oxford, on Tuesday evening, inaugurated the winter session of the Reading Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute by an address on the subject of "National Life," the chief element in which he found to be a community of religious faith.

EARTHQUAKES.—Accounts are still received of serious earthquakes, causing great damage in the locality of the Mediterranean. Several villages have been swallowed up, and a great many buildings destroyed or damaged; at Thyra, during the disturbance, a fire manifested itself in an oil manufactory. Notwithstanding every effort was made to extinguish the flames, this was not accomplished until two hundred and seventy-six shops, two grand mosques, three storehouses, one khan, two coffee-houses, and a grain store were destroyed.

THE SOUTHWARK IMPROVEMENTS.—Three deputations in connexion with these improvements waited on Sir Benjamin Hall on Monday. The first was from the Board of Works, headed by Mr. Thwaites, who presented the plan, Sir Benjamin replying that he would, if possible, give his answer on Thursday. The other two were from inhabitants, presenting separate plans, to the latter of which the Chief Commissioner of Works objected, while on the former he simply made a few vague and general remarks.

HOW MUCH FOR YOUR BODY?—The following strange advertisement appears in the daily papers:—"Skeleton.—'Immortel' finds it impossible to answer the numerous persons wishing to negotiate for the sale of his body, but takes this means of stating that he has received letters from persons sympathizing with his views, who are also desirous of disposing of their temporary habitations, and of avoiding the horrors and indignities of burial. No immediate payment is required, but a contract with *bona fide* security for its fulfilment must be entered into for the payment of the purchase money, not less than 10*l.*, to the representatives or heirs of the deceased; the purchaser to bind himself to prepare the skeleton by cold water maceration, being, however, at liberty to make preparations of any of the soft parts without the bony attachments. Offers from public museums will have the preference. As this proposed negotiation is made in good faith, 'Immortel' requires his correspondents to give their real names and addresses.—32, Northumberland-place, Bayswater."

MR. HORRY, THE BARRISTER.—This gentleman applied on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a criminal information against Mr. Rose, lately one of the under-sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on account of a libel on Mr. Horry, published in the form of a letter to the *Times*. In this letter (which was quoted in the *Leader* of September 27th), Mr. Rose imputed to Mr. Horry an act of great dishonesty—the taking of a guinea from a poor woman under pretence of defending her nephew who was charged with some offence at the Old Bailey, and afterwards neglecting to conduct the defence, so that the youth was found guilty, and refusing to return the money. Sir Frederick Theisger, who made the application, stated that Mr. Horry's failure to attend at the trial was a mere accident, the result of his being engaged all the morning in another court, and that he was desirous to return the fee, but that the woman never came for it. The application was refused by Lord Campbell, on the ground that Mr. Horry had written a letter to the *Times* exculpating himself, and that, as this letter had been published, there was no occasion for the interference of the law. His Lordship thought Mr. Rose had taken a hasty view of the subject. The other judges concurred in the refusal. Mr. Horry, however, intends to bring an action.

THE WEATHER.—Some fearful gales, accompanied by sleet and snow, have visited the Northumberland coast; and on Monday night the hills in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, were covered with snow.

MR. SPURGEON will again preach at the Surrey Gardens on the 29th; but in the morning instead of the evening.

THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE SCHEME.—A communication from Sir Benjamin Hall to the Board of Works was read to the Board at its meeting on Wednesday. Sir Benjamin refuses his sanction to the scheme B, inasmuch as it is contrary to the intention of the Legislature, the proposed outfall being too near the metropolis; but he states that he shall be happy to receive a deputation from the Board, in order that the matters in dispute may be arranged amicably.

THE ORIENT.—The preparations for the expedition to the Persian Gulf are continued on a large scale. A detachment from the army before Herat has seized the Afghan city of Furrath, and sent the Governor a prisoner to Teheran. Advices have been received from Cabul to the 1st of October. They represent Herat as still holding out. Other accounts state that it has fallen. The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway have issued an advertisement for tenders for a line from Wassma to Nagpore, a distance of four hundred and eighty-seven miles. The native troops at Peshawur are suffering much from fever. Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 1d. 11-16ths, with an easy money market. The new Government loan is making very little progress. Prices in the import market are steady. The Calcutta market has been subject to very little change. Exchange, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d.

FREEDOM OF THE BRIDGES.—A report has been presented to the Board of Works from the Committee of Finance to the effect that, in their opinion, the only practicable way of throwing open Southwark and Waterloo bridges is by purchasing the interest of the proprietors. The report was adopted.

THE BOARD OF WORKS is about to negotiate with the City of London for the purchase of part of the site of the late Fleet Prison, in Farringdon-street, in order to build thereon a set of offices for the Board.

DR. LIVINGSTON.—The arrival of Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, in this country, is expected, according to the *Leeds Mercury*, in about a fortnight.

THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.—At the weekly meeting on Tuesday of the Board of Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, a communication from the Poor-Law Board, directing attention to the overcrowding of the workhouse, and threatening legal proceedings in case the Board's orders were longer disobeyed, was read. This elicited some expressions of indignation; but finally the subjoined resolution was carried on the motion of Mr. Cooper:—"That the numbers in the workhouse be reduced, as soon as practicable, to 1380, and that there be no orders given for admission, except by magistrates and to the infirmary. That out-door relief be given to any other applicants entitled to receive it; that Little Bedlam be no longer used for female lunatics, and that those there be removed to some asylum."

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total deaths in London, which in the previous week were 969, rose to 1006 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number in the ten weeks corresponding to last week, of the years 1846-55, was 1032; and, if this number is to be compared with the deaths now returned, it must be raised in proportion to increase of population, when it will become 1135. The comparison shows a difference of 129 in favour of the return of last week. The births registered last week exceeded the deaths registered in the same time by 605.—Last week, the births of 820 boys and 791 girls, in all 1611 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55, the average number was 1514.—From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A singular escape from a lingering and horrible death happened about a week ago to a maltster and his horse, near Farningham Wood, in Kent. The maltster, whose name was Squib, had been present at a ploughing-match, which was held at Swanley, but he left about three o'clock in the afternoon. He rode across the fields, as being the nearest way home, and was passing through a hedgerow, when his horse suddenly halted. The rider, not seeing any reason for this, struck the animal with his whip. The horse then plunged into what seemed to be a bush of briars, but which afterwards turned out to be a deep well. Both horse and man fell a depth of fifty feet. Mr. Squib was thrown on to some sand that had been previously flung down the well, and his horse was afterwards precipitated eight or nine feet lower. Neither of them was seriously hurt; and when Mr. Squib had recovered from the first shock of his fall, he sat down on a few sticks that he had collected, and was obliged to pass the night with his horse in this subterranean prison. On the following morning, hearing several people pass above, he tried repeatedly to make his situation known to them; but nobody heard him until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a man shouted down into the pit, and Mr. Squib was then extricated from his perilous position, quite unharmed, but in a very exhausted state. His horse was got out, also unhurt, the next morning, in the presence of a great many persons.

A MISERABLE TALE.—A very distressing narrative has appeared in the daily papers. Amongst the recent applicants for pecuniary relief from the poor-box of the Worship-street police-office, was a native of Wallachia, named Constantine Cantacuzene, a young man of gentlemanly address and deportment, but evidently in impoverished circumstances, and a wretched state of health. His deplorable condition excited an unusual degree of consideration and sympathy. It appeared from his statement, which was authenticated by documents in his possession, that, about five years ago, he held the situation of private secretary to the Russian Prince Demidoff, at his palace, in Florence, in whose service he remained until his patron suddenly broke up his establishment and repaired to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of placing his vast resources at the disposal of his Imperial master for the prosecution of the late war. Cantacuzene shortly afterwards

returned to Bucharest his native capital, which was then in the occupation of the Russians, and, finding that his mother, a lady of fortune, had died during his absence, he entered the Landwehr of the province, in the ranks of which he served as a volunteer until an arbitrary order was issued for their incorporation with the invading army, in consequence of which he abandoned his military duties in common with a number of his countrymen, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in escaping from the Principality. He proceeded, in the first instance, to Vienna, whence he passed over into Italy, where he endeavoured to obtain a temporary subsistence as a teacher and translator of languages, as he was an accomplished linguist, and had received a classical education; but, having failed in all his efforts, he made his way to Paris, on reaching which his health had become so greatly impaired from the trying vicissitudes and privations he had undergone, that his energies were completely prostrated. On partially recovering from his illness, he was advised to come over to this country, where he was given to understand that he would be able to turn his abilities to profitable account; but, on his arrival in town about a fortnight since, after repeated unsuccessful attempts to procure employment at Liverpool and some adjacent towns, he was again seized with a severe attack of the pulmonary affection under which he had long suffered, and, having sold everything he possessed, he was reluctantly compelled to submit his case to the notice of the magistrate at Worship-street. The result of the application was that he was supplied with temporary funds, and ultimately he was admitted into the Victoria Park Pulmonary Hospital.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was on Thursday further prorogued by Commission until Tuesday, the 16th of December next.

THE LITTLE, SHABBY, LEAN, OLD WIZARD OF QUEEN ANNE STREET.—In that region of dull and decorous streets which radiates to the north and west from Cavendish-square, Queen Anne-street is one of the dullest and dingiest; and of that dreary Queen Anne-street the dreariest house, any of the thirty years before 1851, was No. 48. Judging from its weather-stained and soot-grimed walls, its patched windows, dark with dust and foul with cobwebs, its woodwork unfreshened by paint, its chimneys from which curled no smoke, its unscoured threshold, it might have been in Chancery, it might have been haunted, it might have been the scene of a murder. Yet it was not uninhabited. Not unfrequently a visitor might be seen to knock, and, after long waiting, the door would be half-opened by a withered and sluttish old woman, or, before 1830, by a little shabby, lean, old man. Nay, repulsive as the house might be, and grim as might be its guardians, carriages would sometimes be seen drawn up before its door for hours, while their gay and elegant freight found occupation inside. Could they be prying into the laboratory of an adept, or consulting a wizard, or driving a hard bargain with some sordid old hunk of a money lender? Truly, neither deep alchemy, nor potent witchcraft, nor hard-fisted nearness was wanting inside that dreary door. But it was the alchemy that coins sunlight from pigments—the witchcraft that evokes beauty out of the brain—the nearness that is capable of life-long self-sacrifice to consummate an intention of noblest patriotism. In that desolate house—48, Queen Anne-street West,—from 1812 to 1851, lived Joseph Mallord William Turner, the greatest landscape painter of the English school. Hanging along a bare and chilly gallery on the first-floor of that gloomy house, stacked against the walls, rolled up in dark closets, slung aside into damp cellars, the rain streaming down the canvasses from the warped sashes and paper-patched panes of the ill-fitting skylights, were collected some hundred of the noblest landscapes ever painted, while piles of drawings even more masterly, and reams of sketches, the rudiments and first thoughts of finished works, were piled away in portfolios, and presses, and boxes, in every nook and corner of the dark and dusty dwelling.—*Times*.

MR. THACKERAY'S PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.—The great satiric novelist has been delivering at Edinburgh his lectures "On the Four Georges." He introduced Sir Robert Walpole, on his way to Richmond-lodge, to announce to the Prince of Wales the death of his royal father, and his accession to the throne. "Dat is von big lie," roared out his sacred Majesty when the statesman, after having pushed his way to the bed-chamber of the polite prince, communicated the important tidings. George the Second hated Walpole; and it was thus that he received the great minister who, for fifteen subsequent years, served him with admirable prudence, fidelity, and success. But for Sir Robert Walpole we should have had the Stuarts back again; but for his love of peace we should have been involved in a war which the nation was not strong enough to have endured. In religion he was little better than a heathen; he cracked ribald jokes at all the big-wigs and bishops, and spent his Sundays tippling with courtiers at St. James's, or boozing with bores at Houghton. He cared for letters no more than his master did; he judged human nature so meanly that we are ashamed to own he was right. But with his hireling House of Commons he defended the liberty of the country; with his incredulity he kept down priestcraft. He gave Britain peace and freedom, the Three per Cents. nearly at par,

and wheat at five-and-twenty shillings a quarter. The troubles of England after the Hanoverian succession began with a king who had been born in the country aspired to rule it. The love of the two first Georges for Hanover was of great benefit to the country. Under them the dangerous spirit of loyalty nearly passed away, while the state churches, deprived of the support furnished by that spirit, almost emptied themselves.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, November 15.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

The influence of the Roman Catholic Church has been victorious with the Tuscan Government. The ascendancy of secular institutions, which that State had adopted in imitation of the Leopoldine reforms in Austria in the last century, is to be sacrificed, and a concordat entered into with the Holy See.

From Vienna we hear that Sir Hamilton Seymour is to accompany the Emperor of Austria on his journey to Italy. The Austrian journals look upon this as one symptom more of the satisfactory relations between the English and Austrian Governments.

"The French Government," says the *Times* Paris correspondent this day, "is in complete accord with England relative to the Neapolitan question, and is prepared, if necessary, to assume a more energetic attitude. The Marquis Antonini, King Ferdinand's representative here, was yesterday informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there was no chance of his staying in Paris, and that he and the whole of the Legation will have to retire."

A letter from Vienna states that Sir Hamilton Seymour, our ambassador, is to accompany the Emperor of Austria to Italy, and that he is the only member of the diplomatic corps who is to accompany his Majesty.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Cherbourg, and is expected to remain there a fortnight.

THE EAST.

Reschid Pacha has already presided as Vizier at a State Council. Mehemet Pacha will retain his post of Minister of Marine in the new Ministry. Fuad Pacha remains Minister of the Interior.

News from Bombay has arrived by the Vectis, to the 17th ult. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 13th, confirms the fall of Herat by famine. The Governor and his family have been put to death. [An account from another source says that the Persians were afterwards expelled by the Afghans.] The Persian army has been reinforced to the number of 100,000 men. Dost Mahommed is without supplies. His troops in Kandahar are in a state of mutiny. The East India Company will send him funds. The Calcutta journals criticize freely the projected Euphrates Railway. They maintain that its rates of transport will be too high.

THE BRYN MALLY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The coroner's jury have returned their verdict. They deliberated for an hour and a half, and then found that the deceased came to their deaths accidentally, in consequence of a body of water having burst into and inundated the mine. They expressed an opinion that the mine ought to be surveyed, and that the drivings should be more frequently marked on the plans than had been the case hitherto.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Alexander Cockburn has, we believe, accepted the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas. There will consequently be a vacancy in the representation of this town. A preliminary meeting of the liberal party was called for yesterday evening at the Royal Hotel, to consider what steps should be taken in the emergency.

Sir Alexander Cockburn's successor in the office of Attorney-General is Sir Richard Bethell. No gentleman has yet been selected to succeed Sir Richard. The names of Mr. Collier, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. Keating, who are in Parliament, and of Mr. Edwin James, are mentioned.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days, ending Friday, November 14, 1856, including season ticket-holders, 6635.

FLOGGING AT ETON.

All Eton, and other public school men, will entirely concur with the *Times* on the recent flogging case at Eton. It was monstrously absurd and improper on the part of a father to send his son to a public school with the paternal injunction to resist the well-known discipline of that school; and it is evident that, according to the existing discipline, there was no alternative for the head-master but to expel the boy who would not be flogged. The case of a boy of eighteen incurring the penalty of the birch for the offence of smoking, suggests the unadvisableness of any boy of eighteen remaining at school; flogging is a Draconic penalty for smoking, but smoking among boys at a public school has all the character of an epidemic disease. Doctors differ about the injurious-

ness of the 'weed' to grown persons, but about its effects upon the constitution of growing boys there can be no manner of doubt. Boys are apt to learn to smoke as they would learn to shave, because it is 'manly'; and we have heard of a smoking club at a certain Eton Dame's some years ago, the members of which were wont to assemble nightly in the back-yard for the express purpose of acquiring that virile accomplishment. But to permit the habit, or even to connive at it, would clearly be the grossest dereliction of duty on the part of the masters, and fatal to the boys and to the school.

Mr. Morgan Thomas and sons may be pronounced entirely in the wrong; and Dr. Goodford has clearly acted as he was bound to act. But, for the future, we would venture to suggest, with all deference to the Eton authorities, would it not be possible to abolish flogging for all boys above fifteen years of age? We were going to say above the 'Remove,' but an occasional genius of sixteen will be found among the 'Lower Boys.' Flogging boys of sixteen and upwards is certainly not an agreeable practice, and we have no doubt the head-master would be glad to be exempted from the office of executioner. When a boy of such an age is 'complained of,' under present regulations he must be flogged: but why not cut up his 'after twelves' and his 'after fours' for a fortnight or a month, and give him a swinging translation, not a mere writing out of lines, to bring to the head-master every day at one, and at five on half and whole holidays?

Many other punishments equally severe to a young man of eighteen will readily suggest themselves, but we repeat our opinion, that a young man of eighteen is doing no good at school.

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write?—MILTON.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THE HOSPITALS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Would not the efficiency of those excellent institutions the London hospitals be greatly extended, and at the same time a great benefit conferred on the working classes, by the establishment of a benefit society in connexion with each hospital, the members of which, in return for their weekly or monthly subscriptions, should be entitled (in case of sickness) to admission to the hospital, and to the advantages of that superior skill and attention which at present the working man can only obtain by becoming a recipient of charity? If this suggestion were carried out, I believe that the great majority of the working classes would, by these means, pay for their own hospital accommodation, and the bequests and subscriptions of the benevolent might be reserved for their legitimate objects—the very poorest.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Bloomsbury. W. G.

THE MOON'S ROTATION.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In your last impression, Mr. William Kenward, of Edinburgh, in his answer to Mr. Thomas Best, on the Moon's rotation, has recommended an experiment which he considers conclusive. I have tested it, and consider that, so far as the water and the straw are concerned, it is very unsatisfactory. If Mr. Kenward will calmly and lucidly reconsider that part of the experiment, I think he will perceive his error. The empty bason, I opine, is sufficient for the purpose of elucidation. The experimenter represents the Earth, the bason represents the Moon. Mr. William Kenward says: "The bason not only moves round the experimenter, it also turns on its own centre, and has a rotatory motion." This is literally correct; but what does it prove? Not axial motion of the Moon, but simply a relative or subordinate motion, depending on the primary motion of the Earth. Though to an observer of the experiment the bason in being carried once round makes one revolution, will Mr. Kenward assert that the bason in being carried round did not continually present the same side to him, the experimenter? The ship in circumnavigating the Earth, to an observer on another planet, favoured, be it noticed, with a side view, makes one relative revolution. But, does she not continually present her bottom to the centre of the Earth? Everything large or small on the Earth, considered in the mind separately, with a polar or side view, makes similar revolutions, but these revolutions cannot be considered axial.

Portsmouth.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
JOHN TAYLOR.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

Public Affairs.

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

FRENCH MACHINATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND DETECTED.

A NEW series of operations in which France is acting with Russia to undermine the influence, even the territorial dominion of England, has been exposed. This useful work has been performed,—not by the *Morning Herald*, which is continually detecting Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues abroad; not by the *Morning Advertiser*, the champion of the nationalities in England; not by the *Daily News*, the radical critic of PALMERSTON—but by the *Morning Post*, which has so often fulfilled the behests of the Minister, and has been so faithful to the Government of France. The story is simple. Russia bestows an amount of money and pains in recruiting, training, instructing, and directing a host of diplomatic agents, some in recognized offices, others without any ostensible commission; but not the less effectually employed for that. By means of this agency she has succeeded in rendering Persia her obedient vassal for a long series of years. Persia threatened England when Russia had no European wars upon her hand. She feebly granted the request of England to be neutral, when any quarrel with Persia might have drawn an Anglo-Indian army into Central Asia, and have threatened the Georgian frontier of Russia during the war. She consented to renew her intrigues against England, when OMAR PACHA's advance towards Georgia rendered further forbearance useless. And by petty insults, she drove the English Ambassador from her Court, when the object was to make a display of Russian influence, and to commence a series of practical aggressions upon an outpost of British India. We have already stated the interest which this country has in maintaining Herat under the suzerainty of DOST MAHOMMED. Persia left Herat alone when Russia was too busy to support her; now that Russia is disengaged in Europe, Persia endeavours to recover Herat, by blending local intrigue with a military expedition. She invested the city; the siege was conducted by a distinguished officer of engineers—a Frenchman, whose name is reported to us by the *Morning Post*—M. BUNLEN. Who has advised the Government of Persia throughout a course so subservient to Russia? It is M. BOURÉE, the French Ambassador—the THOUVENEL of those parts; who is as completely carrying out the policy of the Franco-Russian alliance as M. THOUVENEL in Constantinople, WALEWSKI in Paris, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER in Berlin, or the Count DE MORNAY at St. Petersburg. There are, of course, many purposes in such proceedings; they enable Russia to preserve in the East that appearance of paramount influence which she has lost in Europe. But this is a strange detection to come immediately after we are assured of the

continued fidelity of Imperial France to the British alliance.

The same assurances are given, although the Count DE MORNAY remains to conclude in Russia the same kind of commercial alliance which M. BOURÉE has succeeded in concluding in Persia, after the *Constitutionnel* has flung insult and accusation in the face of England; after the Emperor NAPOLEON has withheld active co-operation against Royal NAPLES, and has in fact assumed a totally separate position in Italy.

We do not forget the explanation which has been put forth; we do not overlook the excuse presented this week by the *Times*, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been imposed upon by imperfect statements,—that he has been unwell, absent from the post of duty, and deceived by his servants. Some probability is thrown upon this account by the visit of the Count DE PERSIGNY to Compiègne, and the immediate effect which that visit had in altering the tone of the French Press. We have already stated our adherence to the principle "Quifacit per alium facit per se"—that the Emperor cannot disclaim the acts of his accredited agents. But let us suppose the excuse to be true—let us believe that the representatives of France, in all parts of Europe, with the one exception of DE PERSIGNY, are misrepresenting their master. What is the avowal implied in that fact? The Emperor, it is said, has been indisposed. We know it well; and we know the warning given by the able medical adviser who was summoned over from this country. It is said that his agents are acting upon their own interests and their own views, without reference to the policy of his State or the safety of himself as the ruler of France. Granted; the powers of the man have been underrated; his inventive faculties at all events were too narrowly estimated; he conceived or compiled with others a plan of snatching power from the republican representatives of France, and concentrating it in himself. After the monarchy, after the republic, he substituted a purely personal government of a great country. He drew upon himself all the responsibilities of the State; he undertook to guide it by his own opinion; he acquired that power by deceiving the national Government, by surprising the capital, and coercing the entire nation. He could not command the resources of the country, save through the help of an agency which he purchased by the favours that he could dispense. He depended as much upon his agency as his agency upon himself. The pledges of their fidelity are the advantages he can dispose of. If they can obtain other advantages by a shorter cut, by a means independent of his continuance on the throne, the value of their investment in the NAPOLEON dynasty is superseded. If, for example, they can store up money, wealth, and the prospect of social promotion in other places, why should they lend a sentimental preference to the upholding of NAPOLEON? A large operation in shares would be a shorter cut to their personal objects than the slow growth of an empire.

With agents turning their back upon him, the autocrat is alone; he has all the responsibilities of the power which he has proclaimed himself to wield—the power itself is embezzled by his servants, and carried off to St. Petersburg. And thus it is that in Tehran, in Constantinople, in Naples, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, St. Petersburg, the policy carried out is not the policy of NAPOLEON, but the policy of the clique who were his accomplices in the Imperial burglary. Sick, abandoned, frustrated, he knows better, but does worse "per alium;" he endures execration that he does not deserve, foresees a dis-

grace that was not included in his programme. Like AGAR, in the South-Eastern Railway robbery, he invented it, he conducted it; but others bear off the booty. The sequel of AGAR's story is prophetic: he is undergoing penal servitude; but he comes forth from the St. Helena of Portland to avenge upon his accomplices the wrongs of FANNY KAY and that little child of whom he is as fond as if it were a Prince Imperial.

THE TOURISTS' VIEW OF POLITICS.

THE English public receives its impressions of continental affairs through a threefold medium—the continental journal, the newspaper correspondent, and the tourist. The journalist, in most parts of Europe, is under compulsion not to be a faithful witness; the newspaper correspondent must say anything, rather than that there is nothing to say; of the tourist the official classes hope to make a dupe, while by malcontents he is considered a 'suspect,' and by people in general as anything but a politician. The axiom assumed is, in most cases, that a man, an Englishman especially, goes abroad for pleasure, or for private business; or, if his object be political, that he is employed by his Government. The consequence is, that he obtains little real information as to the progress of state affairs, or as to the movements of the disaffected. He has no interest in seeing activity where none is visible; he has no correspondence to keep up, no columnar reports to fill with authentic intelligence; in fact, it is not his occupation to justify the acceptance of a salary, by proving how important it is that the British public should be kept constantly informed, by a special pen, of all that passes at Crema or Castiglione. A gentleman compelled to write a periodical letter covering several pages, from any one of the Italian capitals, could scarcely expect to form one of a highly-paid staff if he had only to report, with variations of language, 'Nothing is happening here, or likely to happen.' If a king's demeanour be in question, he must not treat his majesty's drive through the streets as though it meant no more than an airing, or an act of locomotion; it must have 'the significancies' attached to it, and thus become a piece of political news. Of course we are treating the body of correspondents as high-bred and honourable men, whose belief in the importance of their communications 'home' is altogether unaffected; but it is impossible not to observe the influences that beset them, and the effect of constant listening in filling the ear with unreal noises and rumours. Moreover, Europe swarms with expectants, the antipodes of the official class. To hear these men converse for half an hour, in Paris, or Genoa, or Rome, and to accept their statements, would be to believe that, in less than a month, the great military powers would be engulfed by a universal revolution. They discern the clouds that blacken over Europe, and they imagine daily that the Apocalypse has come.

On the other hand, the ordinary tourist—we except those men accustomed to politics, whose sight pierces through the veil of appearance—is liable to misconceptions of another kind. In a capital in which he has no personal friends, it is probable that he will meet not a single person able and willing to explain the real condition of affairs. He will hear nothing at the embassy, nothing at his hotel, the aspect of the public places will tell him nothing; he may tread a territory mined by sedition; yet all may seem listless, hopeless, stagnant. The storm begins to mutter only a short time before it bursts. What, for example, could the best-informed Englishman learn from a fortnight's stay in

Paris, unless he had friends amongst the permanent residents, who would act as his *media* of communication with the unseen world of intrigue, and action, and conspiracy? He might know one warm-blooded liberal sympathizer, who would tell him that a vast combination had been organized to overthrow the Emperor, and was certain of success. He might be told, elsewhere, that France had been petrified by the *coup d'état*, that the revolutionary class had been destroyed, that the army was devoted to the Emperor, that no street fight in Paris could last more than an hour, that public confidence was in a fair way of being restored, and that the probabilities of change had no more existence than they had in 1855. Between these accounts the imagination might well be bewildered. We do not intend to imply that the means of arriving at the truth do not exist: but they are not within the reach of the casual visitor. As the regular correspondent in the exercise of his *métier* is apt to exaggerate the rapidity and the importance of local events, so the occasional visitor is apt to mistake a serene surface for the torpor of content, or the lassitude of despair. When we note the diversities of opinion among professional correspondents, engaged in the selection and arrangement of 'continental news'—how one corroborates what another denies, how one flatters the hopes of commercial circles and another excites the expectations of sympathetic politicians—it is obvious that even a statesman suddenly arriving in a capital in which his acquaintances are few, will run much risk of being misled by fictitious appearances. Suppose him to arrive even in Genoa, where the discussion of public affairs is carried on with tolerable freedom, he has no chance of knowing, unless furnished with party pass-words, what the republicans are doing. Who, for instance, can tell us which province of Italy it is that, as the first to revolt against Austria, is likely to receive the ten thousand muskets?

Something, then, must be deducted on both sides. If Italy and France are not so ripe for change as some persons believe them to be, they are not altogether sunk in despond. It is enough to contemplate the actual system of government in Europe, to know that sedition must be generated far and wide, and it would be irrational to suppose that, with diplomacy in its present attitude, and with serious questions hastening to solution in all quarters of the continent, Government alone is incessantly active, and the people universally resigned.

WIZARD HARRISON AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

ONE of the most respectable streets in Leeds is South-market. At one end of the street is a Methodist chapel, at which the congregation is much given to 'revivals'; at the other end is an Evangelical Dissenters' meeting-house, where 'the Word' is preached in its integrity, with great zeal. Both these institutions are active; their prayer meetings, class meetings, missionary meetings, day schools, and Sunday schools are numerous; tracts are lent, and the missionaries are not idle. The dwellers in the street are respectable. There are houses and shops, and life goes on as we are accustomed to view it in English towns. Who would expect that in the midst of that very street, we should discover an abode consecrated to ignorance and vice of the grossest kind?

In one of the houses of that street lives a Mrs. BROWN. She has a share in a green-grocer's shop, not far off; and in her dwelling there is a Mr. HARRISON. To others, he calls her his "housekeeper"; to strangers, she calls

him her "lodger;" and yet there is a statement that they are actually husband and wife. This man, HARRISON, lives well with his neighbours, some of whom appear to be respectable persons. They meet him, and are hail fellow well met; they treat him at the public-house, and are treated by him. They have suspicions with respect to Mrs. BROWN; but there is nothing on the surface, and 'his money is as good in its colour as another man's.' What, then, is his business? HARRISON was a native of Leeds; originally he was a common labourer at a dye-house, and we understand he was formerly sent to prison for stealing stuff pieces from his employers. Subsequently, he was convicted again, and imprisoned, for pilfering garden vegetables. The vegetables were discovered by the owner, who had marked them, and who saw them in HARRISON's house, when he went there for a purpose curious enough: he went to consult HARRISON how he should discover the loss. For, tired of dyeing, HARRISON had set up as 'a wise man.' He had become a ruler of the planets, a decipherer of the phenomena of the creation; easier trades far, as he carried them on, than daily labour. The man who could not keep his vegetables to himself, could hit upon no better method of finding out how to recover the loss, than by going to the thief: a direct process enough, only the despoiled cabbage owner went to HARRISON, not as thief, but as philosopher. The single act is, in itself, a sufficient commentary upon the confusion of ideas in certain classes. It would seem that after his return from the penance for these aberrations into the cabbage-bed, HARRISON set up a new department. With his wisdom, he became "astrological doctor and water caster,"—so said his sign; and, according to all outward appearances, he grew fat upon the business.

His stock in trade was not very extensive. He had a few astrological books, which he had learning enough to spell through. He had a couple of globes made of glass. On one was engraved the word "Nature;" the other was plain, but it was his best instrument. The client who came to consult him as to persons in distant places, or in the future, was instructed to look into the globe; and there he, or more usually she, saw a vision. For instance, a figure painted upon plain glass, seen through that medium, assumed the dim shape of 'a fascinating man.' Cards, horoscopes, and verses were amongst the wise man's stock. With this apparatus he managed to pay his rent to Mrs. BROWN and to subsist.

But, like all great men, HARRISON had his weaknesses, and we all know, too, what is the principal weakness of great men. HARRISON was married, and his wife is said to have died; but two others were soon found for him. Indeed, there is some doubt whether the first wife is actually dead, and whether they will not be all three produced at a future trial. He married JANE BRAYSHAW in 1833, ELIZABETH BROWN in 1846, and JANE STEELE in 1850. But even this three-piled hyperbole of marriage was too slow for him, and his calling opened opportunities for extending his relations without the tardy process of matrimony. Not long since, ELIZA CROFT, a young girl, servant at a small inn, found her lover, to whom she was engaged to be married, inattentive; she desired to recover him. She was ignorant, unsuspicious, perfectly simple. Some neighbour probably told her to consult the Wise Man, and she went to him. He undertook the labour of bringing back JOHN STEVENSON; but there was a condition which, he said, was essentially necessary to success. It is rather curious. In Mussulman countries there is

great facility of divorce; a man may put away his wife for any caprice, but he cannot marry her again until she has been married to another. In order to reduce that disagreeable necessity to a minimum, a certain class of people undertake the office of being the intermediate husband. There is a man called a "Hullah," who simply goes through the marriage ceremony, and instantly afterwards, in the most formal manner, repudiates the woman, thus qualifying her for remarriage with the original husband. It has been said that sometimes the Hullah has been so stricken with the charms of his intermediate wife, that he has declined to repudiate her; but we doubt whether the official mind could ever have been capable of so strikingly violating the fidelity of the routine. HARRISON, however, constituted himself a kind of Hullah; but he took a more practical view of the subject than his Eastern prototype: he told the simple girl that she would never recover her lover until she had become the wizard's mistress. It seems that ELIZA was not the first woman to whom he had propounded that strange method of recovering a lost affection. A married woman stated to the Leeds police that her wish to regain a wandering husband had subjected her to the same suggestions from HARRISON. The married woman took the cunning course of consulting Mrs. BROWN, who at once exposed to her the little trust which could be placed in HARRISON. In the case of CROFT, however, the wizard employed a combination of cajolery and compulsion, and succeeded. In those two cases there is actual detection; but since many simple women and girls went to him upon the same mission, there is reason to suppose that he had recruited his unknown harem by the same means of juggling, cajolery, and, perhaps, force.

Now, to look at, HARRISON's house is not more disreputable than many others. It is quite well known that very respectable persons went to see him. He kept a record of his business, like a proper business man; and the memoranda of his dealings with ladies are said to be astounding. Amongst other persons who went to him was Mr. DOVE, a gentleman of independent means, whose case we all remember. Mrs. BROWN was a discreet woman. We have no reason to suppose that she neglected to pay her rent to her own landlord—the test of 'respectability'; but her discretion showed itself conspicuously in the fact that she was professedly ignorant of all HARRISON's proceedings—she did not "know what young people came to consult him for." The neighbourhood is a quiet neighbourhood; the inns and public-houses close by are well conducted, and there is nothing to call attention specially to that particular den.

Now we notice this case of HARRISON because it is by no means singular. For the present, probably, HARRISON's career is stopped—it is at least suspended. But there are still no fewer than three professors of his art and science of medicine, magic, and futurity within half a mile of his residence, and there still exists, all round, the same mass of ignorance which sends clients to the wise man, and exposes those clients to every kind of imposition and extortion, from five shillings to the penalty which poor ELIZA CROFT was compelled to pay. Girls go to other professors for the purposes of having their fortunes told, their lovers charmed; wives go to have their husbands brought back, their children cured; and the wizards live upon the miserable ignorance of the mass. There is scarcely a town in the country where the wise man is not to be found. In Manchester there are ten or twelve. Indeed the professors of the art bear some

relation to the number of the population; some say that in old cathedral towns they are one per cent. Now, let us for a moment reflect that for HARRISON to live, there must come to him daily or weekly a certain number of ignorant, foolish, and simple women and girls; the mothers of the present generation, the mothers of the next generation, into whose homes he introduces a tainted conscience—perhaps a tainted blood—a frightened memory, a low credulity, succeeded by a still lower scepticism. How many a skeleton in a family has been provided in the laboratory of a HARRISON! and who can count the families that are thus infected? There is, we have said, a meeting-house at each end of the South-market, but what is the influence which those meeting-houses exercise compared with HARRISON's? For although he is one against many—preachers, class-teachers, and missionaries—it is to be observed that the influence of the missionary is principally in an arithmetical ratio; the influence of HARRISON, who makes the mother of the family his slave, is in a geometrical ratio.

Two single remarks we make upon this case.

Religious men are placing their veto upon popular education, unless it be accompanied by religious teaching; and they are thus leaving the mass of the people in a state to be proselytized by HARRISONS.

This subject, like almost every other branch of morals which touch the vital state of the people, is handled ineffectually, because of a false delicacy. A totally spurious deference to virtue makes men believe that they must not talk openly about such things, wherefore they so abate their language and veil their meaning, that the very discussion becomes useless. It is thus that religious ministers of all sects—preachers, class-teachers, and missionaries—who would rather let the offences be, than be talked about, and who arrest education, become the accomplices of felons like HARRISON.

THE EVASIONS.

THE Russian Government is manifestly bent upon breaking through the conditions of the Treaty of Paris. The points at issue relate to the cession of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, and the settlement of the new Bessarabian frontier. Such, at least, is the statement put forward in behalf of our Ministers to explain the continued naval occupation of the Black Sea, and the semi-hostile position of the several Powers that lately covenanted at Paris the terms of 'perpetual amity.' The question, however, is, as usual, mystified. There has been no official announcement of policy. If we did not understand an occasional newspaper oracle to be uttered with a certain indefinite degree of authority, we should know simply this: that Russia complains of the diplomatic exactions of England, that Lord LYONS has been stationed as sentinel of the Black Sea, and that the Western Cabinets, after serious differences, had been reconciled. We have, indeed, the help of the newspaper articles alluded to, but their Ministerial inspiration is not avowed, so that the Government may, at any time, adopt, unchallenged, different grounds of action. It is, then, as we are led to believe, on account of the retention by Russia of the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad that the Allied armaments have not been withdrawn from the Turkish waters. That is, Russia is charged with another practical aggression upon the Ottoman territory, and the Western fleets are performing the same functions as they performed before the battle of Sinope. Six months of peace—Turkey under the guns of the combined

powers—Lord LYONS manœuvring while Russia negotiates—Austria governing the Principalities by martial law—the Porte wavering between rival influences—France giving a temporary support to Russia, Austria to England—the *Moniteur* questioning the alliance, the *Times* defying the *Moniteur*, and Lord PALMERSTON, at Manchester and at the Mansion House, doubting the durability of the Paris pacification! It is to be wished we could assure ourselves that Russia is not the only Power inclined to falsify the Treaty of March. It does not appear that, under the terms of this Treaty, Russia was bound to fulfil her part to the utmost without seeing Austria fulfil hers, or the Allies theirs. There is no doubt that her concessions were framed with a view to her old artifices of evasion, but Russian trickery is no excuse for Austrian want of faith. While we are holding high language with respect to Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, have we covenanted with Austria to obtain the release of the Danubian Principalities from her 'protecting' violence, or have we secured guarantees that, when the Russian Government agrees to a just settlement of the points in dispute, the Austrian Government will withdraw its forces within the Austrian frontier? Little sympathy as we have with the political interests of Russia, we should entertain a low opinion of the Emperor ALEXANDER's policy if he vacated the field altogether and left Austria in possession of the great Danubian valley. It may be convenient, for a time, to ignore the feeling most deeply seated in the English mind—distrust of Austria—and to act in concert with that Power in order to enforce the fulfilment by Russia of the Paris Treaty; but to represent her as the champion of Ottoman integrity, and to play off Austrian duplicity against French hesitation, would indeed be to misunderstand the public opinion of England, and the cardinal interests of Turkey.

The moral that seems deducible from these Protean postures of diplomacy is, that the Governments which made peace did not believe in it. From the first there was an aspect of insincerity in the professions of the five Powers. The Turks, affecting liberality, had no intention of dealing in a liberal spirit with the inhabitants of the Principalities. The Austrians, pretending to be the restorers of European tranquillity, took not a single step towards relieving Moldavia and Wallachia from the weight of a military occupation. The Russians conceded territories which they were resolved to hold, if possible. The French plotted the abasement of England, and the English conceived jealousies of France. The Treaty was a falsehood, and the settlement it established may prove an illusion. So successful are the great guardians of order when they propose to ordain peace and goodwill among Governments.

THE GOLDEN FAMILY.

Most persons desire to be respectable, but it is becoming a serious question whether you can be respectable without being rich. There are so many trifles in these days, which are very costly, and are yet 'only right and proper,' that if you love simplicity, or if you are unable to 'do the thing well,' you must consent to be black-balled for it. No one can pretend to say how many forgeries and larcenies are committed in order that the thing may be done well; but the wisdom of the age is hardening into a sort of cant, and we are threatened with a return of that philosophy which reckoned the poor as 'the vile.' Antiquarians might be perplexed to know at what date this purple tributary of pride flowed into the great stream of Christian

sympathy and charity; some say it rolls along, exalting and abounding, exactly as it rolled in Pagan eras, and that certain classes of people never loved the poor the more for having heard them called "the blessed." There have been vicissitudes, however, in the sentiments of the modern human race, and it may be true that our own generation is, as social critics say, particularly fond of money. We have no theory concerning this matter; but it seems to us that we hear a little oftener than of yore language which convinces us that there are very few respectable persons in England.

In fact, respectability is too dear. It means mansions and men-servants. Half the genteel criminals in our penitentiaries and convict settlements have been sent there for trying to keep up their respectability by a process which society does not recognize. The criminal calendar of next year will supply more cases (the fruit is falling while we write), and men will stand in the dock who were looking very respectable when JOHN DEAN PAUL was sent to make chairs at Milbank. If you desire to act upon principles of this kind, you must retain a legal adviser, in which case you may be a Member of Parliament. But the fashion has its more innocent forms. A family is, or seems, opulent, having received in the course of trade much of the money that is expended by gentlemen in search of respectability—furniture, pictures, prints, jewellery, or the materials of respectable dinners. It is necessary, therefore, that the family itself should become respectable. It is by no means ostentatious, despises no humble friends, is deeply imbued with devotion, and holding peculiar Protestant views as to ecclesiastical matters, fasts and feasts in season. Three fair-faced and well-educated girls interest themselves in the Christmas decoration of the parish church, and go to midnight services with the most enraptured sincerity. But they must be attired in white, like saints in glory; they must have lily-of-the-valley wreaths in winter; they must form beautiful tableaux as they move up the aisles, and stand by the flowery altar. Their fasts must be strictly observed. But, when it is allowable to eat, the table must bear its weight of gold and silver, its lustrous salvers, its wines that would have pleased the Lord of Monte Christo, and the lily-crowned ladies must be served by footmen in embroidered liveries, and not one of them must marry under a thousand a year. It would be uncharitable to call this a display of worldly pride. The people are conscientious enough. They only do these things because they think them right and proper. It is very unfair to impute motives. Why should you be called ostentatious when you are only trying to be respectable?

Meanwhile, there are some poor persons who *cannot*, and some who *will*, live in the same way. Those who *cannot* are black-balled; those who *will* embezzle, and are sometimes transported. We know how difficult it is to obtain definitions. The Frenchman who failed to define a crab was no singular example of incapacity in this respect. Our morality is so confused just now, that the law fails to tell us what is fraud; and society, unable to define what is respectability, gets up an expensive farce, and says, "There!"

RAVENSWORTH ON REVELATION.

The grand missionary of the day on moral grounds is Lord RAVENSWORTH, who has deigned to be chairman of a 'Mechanics' Institution in Blydon, and has become the patron of a special working-man's association to counteract the progress of the Secularists

in that quarter. In his Exeter Hall sermon on "Truth: its Counterfeits, and Tests," Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD tells us that the grand test of truth is its conformity with the Scriptures. Precisely the doctrine of Rome and of Archbishop CULLEN, who denounced the Newtonian system of the planets, because it is inconsistent with the Old Testament. Lord RAVENSWORTH goes further; he tells us that to question the authority of the same volume is an offence at English law, and he suggests proceedings at law as a means of carrying on the controversy against free-thinking. He does this with the kindest motives, with the 'deepest commiseration' for erring men, and so forth, after the fashion of the old inquisitors, who sat witnessing the twisting and writhing of shrieking men upon the rack, and assured the tortured wretches that their bodies were subjected to that severe surgical treatment for the benefit of their souls. Lord RAVENSWORTH would convince men of the truth of writings which they questioned by fining them five pounds, or subjecting them to a course of treadmill, forgetting the fact that oppression always encourages rebellion. We venture to say that the *Leader* has done much to open the road for religious teachers of every kind, by disarming the RAVENSWORTHS, permitting reason to have its fullest scope, and thus enabling reason to convince itself that it cannot settle everything. The rack always left reason—safe in its own estimation, untested by the difficulties of freedom—a clear stage.

"Exactly so!" exclaims Lord RAVENSWORTH; "wherefore I forbid you to reason on Scriptural subjects." But here RAVENSWORTH assumes that his interpretation of divine law is better than the rival interpretation. He sets his unreason above reason; and telling us that reason cannot settle everything, he makes the policeman the final arbiter on the point of controversy.

THE AUSTRIAN TAX-GATHERER.

THE delegation of Brescia is one of the most important of the Austrian possessions in Lombardy. Not to speak of its historical memorials—of the Broletto, the palace of ancient liberty, the cathedral that TINTORRETTO adorned, the churches and colleges of middle-agerenown—it has for several centuries enjoyed a high reputation for its iron-works, its manufactories of fire-arms, cutlery, silk, woollen and linen goods, leather, and paper. In the Gazetteers its invariable 'affix' is the word 'flourishing;' but who shall learn from a Gazetteer one point of historical, political, or social importance? Ever since the inglorious acquisition of the province by Austria, it has gradually decayed, industrially and commercially, and the secret of its decline has been—excessive taxation. The policy that ruins Egypt ruins Lombardy. The policy that forces the Arab to affect beggary, and to hide the profit of a harvest in an earthen pot, persuades the poor Lombard to abandon his shuttle or plough, and to forsake that industry, the entire fruit of which goes to the tax-gatherer of an alien Government. Styria and Carniola have been devastated by this paternal authority, and Cavalier PORCELLI told our readers last week how the work of civil devastation proceeds in Brescia. The facts are worth repeating.

When the Provincial Colleges were summoned in Lombardy there was much talk of Austrian wisdom; but the Austrians, since that event, have governed as if they were not responsible, even to the creditors of the State, for their financial extravagance. The tradesman who robs his customers, the

farmer who plants corn in the same field for ten successive years, or the greedy simpleton who kills the goose for the golden egg, scarcely supplies a parallel to this policy of blind and abandoned avarice. The entire income of the province of Brescia, derived from all sources, amounts, in round numbers, to 12,000,000 Austrian livres. The taxes amount to the same. That is to say, the territory of Brescia produces enough to pay the tax-gatherer, and no more. The consequence is that, as man cannot live upon tax-gatherers' receipts alone, the taxes are not paid, and the inhabitants are deep in arrears. Every month large masses of debt are accumulated; every month numerous plots of land go out of cultivation; every month ruined families forsake their old pursuits of trade and agriculture; every month the numbers increase of the destitute and the unemployed.

The province contains a population of three hundred and thirty-four thousand individuals. Of these, upwards of fifty thousand persons, of an age to obtain their own livelihood, are without any industrial occupation whatever. Nothing has been done by the Austrian Government, which allows no Italian subject to do anything for himself, to develop the natural resources of the soil, or the activity that in old times fermented around the Brescian borders. Instead of this, without mines, and without railroads, heavily taxed, and poorly encouraged, fettered by monopolies and restrictions, the manufacturers discontinue their occupations, and every now and then an iron, gun, paper, leather, wool, or thread factory is closed. The Municipal Councils are forced to contract loans which they have no prospect of repaying. In the course of the present year almost the entire Indian corn crop, and part of the wheat crop, has been destroyed by a tremendous hail-storm—and the vines have been blighted. The Austrian tax-gatherer, it may be said, has nothing to do with this calamity; but he has dried up the channels of public economy and private benevolence, so that such a disaster, which would be injurious to any population, is ruinous to the population of Brescia.

The silk manufacture has dwindled to one-sixth of its former proportions. The landowners are dismissing their labourers, selling their live stock, leaving their farm-houses and agricultural implements to decay. The public lands are sold to pay the public debt; loans are raised by the Municipal Councils to pay the current taxes; the capital of the province is threatened with annihilation.

This is the picture of Austrian government in Italy which the Provincial College of Brescia has ventured to lay before the Austrian officials themselves. Of course, no Lombard press has circulated it among the Lombard people; indeed, the statement has appeared nowhere but in our columns; but is it not a testimony to the value of paternal government, and to the reality of those reforms which Austria pretended in 1850 were about to be introduced? The sincerest and the least excitable of politicians—the politicians of the *Morning Star*—would not deny that the Brescian people have a right to deliver themselves from such oppression when they can.

A RIGHT OF WAY DISPUTE.—Considerable dissension exists at present in the neighbourhood of Walworth, owing to the stoppage of an ancient right of way from that neighbourhood to Kennington Park. One of the landowners thought proper to build a wall across the road, which goes across some of his private property. The wall was thrown down in the night, and a wooden barrier subsequently shared the same fate. The police have had to mount guard on the spot. A meeting of the inhabitants has been held, and the law will be resorted to for a decision.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

We have many examples of Italians writing English with remarkable purity and elegance—some of them, Ugo Foscolo and Rufini for instance, writing like the most accomplished Englishmen. How well PANIZZI, PRANDI, GALLENGA, ARRIVABENE have written, and how rare it is to find an Englishman who could compete with them in Italian! The rarity gives all the greater value to the success of the Countess PERONI—by birth an Englishwoman—who, as our Italian letters inform us, has just published at Florence a translation of Mrs. SOMERVILLE'S *Physical Geography*, a task requiring not only great mastery over Italian, but also some scientific culture. "We have carefully read the countess's translation," writes our correspondent, an Italian, "and feel the greatest admiration for the talent with which she has surmounted the difficulty of rendering into a foreign language the scientific terminology of the original. Her style is simple, clear, and faithful; and while her version shows thorough mastery of the language, she has not imitated that pompous exaggeration of expression, and swelling pride of phrase, to which Italians themselves are too often ready to sacrifice the simplicity of their sweet tongue."

Few subjects would more amply reward the conscientious labour of a philosophic writer than a really true picture of the condition of the working classes in Europe. The treatise by M. LE PLAY, which the present French Government has taken under its protection, and by that very act stamped the work with an indelible mark of suspicion in all but imperial minds, is ably analyzed and exposed in the *North British Review* to which we refer all our readers, not simply for the object of ascertaining M. LE PLAY'S errors, but also to read there some curious facts. Here is a sample on the Russian *artèle* :—

A number of men, chiefly from the valley of the Oka, emigrate yearly to St. Petersburg as boatmen, porters, wheelwrights, and handy day-labourers generally. The term of their emigration is from April to November. About sixty or seventy join together in this association; they form the *artèle*—placing themselves under the control of an *artelchick*, a cloutchnik, and two starchi. The *artelchick* is the business man of the troupe; he finds the work, and regulates the price of payment, &c.: the cloutchnik is the treasurer; he keeps the accounts and the cash, pays the bills, markets for the *artèle*, and does all that the housekeeper would do in large families; while the starchi, men of weight and experience, are the magistrates of the association, controlling the *artelchick* and the cloutchnik, settling disputes, calming passions, and doing the work of citizen priests. These emigrant workmen do all the rough handy jobs in St. Petersburg. They are the porters and ironworkers; they load and unload boats, saw and deliver firewood, shape and drive in the stakes for the foundations of buildings, and rough-dig gardens in the city and the suburbs. But their favourite employment is iron work—this being the best paid. They take their food in brigades of from thirty to thirty-five; the expenses are paid out of the common fund, and generally cost about fourteen francs a month each. Sometimes a woman is hired by the *artèle* to do the cooking; sometimes, and most generally, a *traiteur* supplies them with certain meals at so much a head. Tea, brandy, clothes, and private luxuries are paid by each out of his own private purse; but not much is generally spent in that way; all else is paid by the association. Sixteen days are given to each member during the campaign for extra work, to be paid by extra wages, and at the end all the money is divided. It generally comes to about one franc sixty centimes a day, or thirty-six francs eighty centimes a month. Fifteen generally start together from the same village, making their own commencement. They borrow, says M. Le Play, 240 francs from a peasant in good circumstances, for which they pay no interest. But the peasant indemnifies himself by selling them a horse, worth ninety francs, at the sum of 115 francs. Each takes with him a certain amount of coarse meal or bread, and they go from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. They keep the horse for a week at St. Petersburg, at the common expense, and then sell him for thirty-five francs. All this time the wife stays at home with the father, or the eldest brother, if the father be dead. When the husband goes home again, rich, for him, he buries his money in the woods. Untold heaps of wealth lie at this moment buried, no man knows where, in the forests of the Oremburg Steppes; for as each man must be secret as the grave, for fear of pilferers and robbers, it often happens that the grave closes over his secret, and that his hard-earned gold lies to this hour mouldering in the ground.

The man best fitted for such a work as the one we have suggested is RIEHL, whose admirable monographs, *Land und Leute* and *Die Bürgerliche Gesellschaft*, were recently noticed in the *Westminster Review*. He has the requisite breadth and acuteness, without the passion of system-making, which perverts his countrymen, and without the inaccuracy and love of paradox which destroy confidence in French writers.

In the same number of the *North British* there is a heavy, but instructive article, on "The Sight and how to See," from which we may borrow this fact to astound the reader, namely, that in the crystalline lens of the eye of a codfish (which is composed of a series of fibrous layers, one over the other like the coats of an onion, each fibre having teeth like those of a saw, and these teeth dovetailing into each other) there are estimated to be no less than five millions of fibres, and sixty-two thousand five hundred million of teeth! Did you ever?

There is also a good article, grave and not satirical, on "Religious Novels," the ineptitude and unchristian tendency of which the writer properly rebukes. He also justly estimates the low worth—intellectual and moral—of *Perversion*. If the writer of *Perversion* is capable of learning a lesson, he will have learned from the unanimity of the graver and more authoritative critics, that the better part of the public regards with unfeigned disgust his coarseness and dishonesty redeemed by no remarkable ability.

It is the tone of his novel which has been most offensive. While doing his utmost to make every form of religious opinion ridiculous except his own, and while endeavouring to pander to the bitterness already existing against free thought, the effect he produces on religious minds is well expressed by the reviewer in the *North British* :—

The infidels in the book are, we think, not so bad as many of the professedly religious people. An infidel might have written a considerable part of the book, and called it "Hypocrisy, or the causes and consequences of religious belief." We know of no work, written by an enemy of Christianity, that presents us with such unfavourable pictures of religious preachers and teachers.

The "Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities" which Messrs. MAULL and POLYBANK are issuing, give us this month the portrait of SAMUEL WARREN—one of the best photographs of the series. The author of *Ten Thousand a Year* is the son of the Rev. Dr. WARREN, Incumbent of All Souls, Manchester, and was born in Denbighshire, May 23, 1807. He was originally destined for the medical profession, but did not complete his studies. He learned enough of Medicine to write the *Diary of a Late Physician*, which was commenced in 1830, when he was only three-and-twenty. In 1839, appeared *Ten Thousand a Year*; in 1847, *Now and Then*; and in 1851, *The Lily and the Bee*.

COLERIDGE ON SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.

Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton. By the late S. T. Coleridge. !A List of all the MS. Emendations in Mr. Collier's Folio, 1632; and an Introductory Preface, by J. Payne Collier, Esq. Chapman and Hall.

To a certain class of readers the announcement of seven new Lectures, or notes of Lectures, by Coleridge, on the topic on which he was strongest, namely, poetical criticism, will be full of expectant interest; and we do not think that expectation will be disappointed by this publication. But the public at large has by this time pretty well made up its mind not to expect much from Coleridge, and certainly this volume will in no wise alter that disposition. It contains very little not previously published—often with scarcely verbal differences, as in the following example, which might easily be multiplied by reference to the "Literary Remains." In the *Biographia Literaria*, Coleridge writes:—"In times of old, books were as religious oracles; as literature advanced, they next became venerable preceptors; they then descended to the rank of instructive friends; and as their numbers increased, they sank still lower to that of entertaining companions; and at present they seem degraded into culprits to hold up their hands at the bar of every self-elected yet not less peremptory judge, who chooses to write from humour or interest, from enmity or arrogance, and to abide the decision of him that reads in malice or him that reads after dinner." This—which, by the way, is eminently untrue, as any calm consideration will detect—is thus repeated in the Lectures now published :—

In older times writers were looked up to almost as intermediate beings, between angels and men; afterwards they were regarded as venerable and, perhaps, inspired teachers; subsequently they descended to the level of learned and instructive friends; but in modern days they are deemed culprits more than benefactors: as culprits they are brought to the bar of self-erected and self-satisfied tribunals. If a person be now seen reading a new book, the most usual question is—"What trash have you there?"

These Lectures have the Coleridgean tone, half-querulous, half-apologetic, and the Coleridgean impossibility of restricting what is said to the matter in hand: it is a mass of digressions on Shakspeare and Milton, sometimes good, often poor, always apologetic. Of the good let us borrow. Here, for example, is a passage well worth repeating from week to week in every critical journal :—

As a third permanent cause of false criticism we may notice the vague use of terms. And here I may take the liberty of impressing upon my hearers the fitness, if not the necessity, of employing the most appropriate words and expressions, even in common conversation, and in the ordinary transactions of life. If you want a substantive do not take the first that comes into your head, but that which most distinctly and peculiarly conveys your meaning: if an adjective, remember the grammatical use of that part of speech, and be careful that it expresses some quality in the substantive that you wish to impress upon your hearer. Reflect for a moment on the vague and uncertain manner in which the word 'taste' has been often employed; and how such epithets as 'sublime,' 'majestic,' 'grand,' 'striking,' 'picturesque,' &c., have been misapplied, and how they have been used on the most unworthy and inappropriate occasions.

This again is noticeable :—

A second permanent cause of false criticism is connected with the habit of not taking the trouble to think: it is the custom which some people have established of judging of books by books.—Hence to such the use and value of reviews. Why has nature given limbs, if they are not to be applied to motion and action; why abilities, if they are to lie asleep, while we avail ourselves of the eyes, ears, and understandings of others? As men often employ servants, to spare them the nuisance of rising from their seats and walking across a room, so men employ reviews in order to save themselves the trouble of exercising their own powers of judging: it is only mental slothfulness and sluggishness that induce so many to adopt, and take for granted the opinions of others.

I may illustrate this moral imbecility by a case which came within my own knowledge. A friend of mine had seen it stated somewhere, or had heard it said, that Shakspeare had not made *Constance*, in *King John*, speak the language of nature, when she exclaims on the loss of Arthur,

"Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me;
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form:
Then have I reason to be fond of grief."

King John, Act iii., Scene 4.

Within three months after he had repeated the opinion (not thinking for himself) that these lines were out of nature, my friend died. I called upon his mother, an affectionate, but ignorant woman, who had scarcely heard the name of Shakspeare, much less read any of his plays. Like Philip, I endeavoured to console her, and

among other things I told her, in the anguish of her sorrow, that she seemed to be as fond of grief as she had been of her son. What was her reply? Almost a prose parody on the very language of Shakespeare—the same thoughts in nearly the same words, but with a different arrangement. An attestation like this is worth a thousand criticisms.

There is a long passage explaining the definition of Poetry, but as it is the same which is given in the second volume of the *Biographia Literaria*, we need not quote it. The following contrast between the ages of Elizabeth and Charles I. is different from any other we remember:—

The difference between the state of mind in the reign of Elizabeth, and in that of Charles I. is astonishing. In the former period there was an amazing development of power, but all connected with prudential purposes—an attempt to reconcile the moral feeling with the full exercise of the powers of the mind, and the accomplishment of certain practical ends. Then lived Bacon, Burghley, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, and a galaxy of great men, statesmen, lawyers, politicians, philosophers, and poets; and it is lamentable that they should have degraded their mighty powers to such base designs and purposes, dissolving the rich pearls of their great faculties in a worthless acid, to be drunken by a harlot. What was seeking the favour of the Queen, to a man like Bacon, but the mere courtship of harlotry?

Compare this age with that of the republicans: that indeed was an awful age, as compared with our own. England may be said to have then overflowed from the fulness of grand principle—from the greatness which men felt in themselves, abstracted from the prudence with which they ought to have considered whether their principles were, or were not, adapted to the condition of mankind at large. Compare the revolution then effected with that of a day not long past, when the bubbling-up and overflowing was occasioned by the elevation of the dregs—when there was a total absence of all principle, when the dregs had risen from the bottom to the top, and thus converted into scum, founded a monarchy to be the poisonous bane and misery of the rest of mankind.

It is absolutely necessary to recollect that the age in which Shakespeare lived was one of great abilities applied to individual and prudential purposes, and not an age of high moral feeling and lofty principle, which gives a man of genius the power of thinking of all things in reference to all. If, then, we should find that Shakespeare took these materials as they were presented to him, and yet to all effectual purposes produced the same grand result as others attempted to produce in an age so much more favourable, shall we not feel and acknowledge the purity and holiness of genius—a light, which, however it might shine on a dunghill, was as pure as the divine effluence which created all the beauty of nature?

This is a fine explanation of those obscure yet grand passages, such as Milton's description of Death, which are the furthest removed from pure prose:—

The grandest efforts of poetry are where the imagination is called forth, not to produce a distinct form, but a strong working of the mind, still offering what is still repelled, and again creating what is again rejected; the result being what the poet wishes to impress, namely, the substitution of a sublime feeling of the unimaginable for a mere image.

We repeat: the admirers of Coleridge will welcome this volume, because it gives them more of their favourite; but we cannot recommend it to readers not already anxious to possess whatever Coleridge said.

There is another element in this volume, however, which will interest a totally different class of readers, namely, a complete list of all the Emendations made on the copy of Shakespeare, which Mr. Collier discovered not long since, and which in England, America, and Germany has excited so much critical and antiquarian contention. These emendations are printed in one column, and in the other is printed the text as it stood in the old editions or stands now in modern editions; thus the reader can, without trouble, appreciate the value of the emendations.

KATHIE BRANDE.

Kathie Brande: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By Holme Lee. Author of "Thorney Hall."

HOLME LEE would have done better, we think, had she continued her one-volume stories, instead of employing two. *Kathie Brande*, after all, is not a larger picture, but only a number of pictures on the same canvas; it is a book of minute episodes, not a continuously developed story; and, we are sorry to say, these episodes are somewhat dreary and disappointing. With qualities which distinguish her books from the feeble circulating library novels, and especially with the merit of being without affectation, Holme Lee wants, we fear, the keen sense of reality, or the power of vivid representation of reality, which alone can make quiet every-day life interesting; and while we miss in *Kathie Brande* the artistic power capable of engaging our sympathies, we are thrown into antagonism by the forced and unnatural conception of Duty which it presents as the moral of the tale.

Self-renunciation is doubtless a virtue, the root of all virtue, indeed, being the very triumph over egoism, which self-renunciation implies. But precisely because it is a grand effort of heroic strength, and one incessantly combated by egoistic impulses, it should never be overstrained, never so far removed from probability, as to loosen its hold on our sympathies. There are tragic moments in life when we are called upon to make these efforts of self-renunciation, but to make them when uncalled for is ridiculous; instead of exciting sympathy, such obtrusive martyrdom excites unbelief, or worse.

Kathie is the strength and consolation of her family. On her exertions mother, sisters, and brother are made to depend. Seeing this, she refuses to marry Felix Mayne, the curate to whom her heart is given, and keeps him for seven years in irritating expectation, to give him up at last on most irrational pretexts. In the original conception there is nothing improbable. We have little doubt that similar sacrifices are frequently made; but that they should excite our sympathy it is necessary for all the circumstances to warrant and enforce the sacrifice, and it is here that Holme Lee fails; she has treated the question so as to make it appear mere wilfulness, of which the reader may judge by the following scene. After having signified to her lover that she can no longer fulfil her engagement with him, she comes home one evening and finds him standing by the fire:—

"Kathie, I have been ill, miserably ill," he began: "I wanted to send for you when that wretched letter came and stopped me. Now I am here, I want to know from your own lips what you mean." "Oh, Felix, spare me!" "No, Kathie, I will spare you nothing. You have played with me seven years, and I have the right to

ask you why you drop the game so suddenly. If you hold to what that letter conveys, then, Kathie, you never *did* love me, and never *can* love me, as I have done you." I said nothing: I sat crushed, broken under the weight of his resentment. I saw his face: it was dark, worn, hollow; the hair on his temples was gray and thin; the lines of his features sharpened; his eyes vivid, restless, and passionate. I shrank from them as a criminal might shrink before his judge. "Kathie, you say nothing? Why have you led me on all this time, to throw me off at last? Could any man have loved you more faithfully than I have done? You know it is treacherous and cruel, this deed of yours." "Yes, Felix." "Kathie, while you sit there with that white, stony, passive, listless face, do you not know that I am almost mad! Have you said your last words to me, when you acquiesce in my saying you have acted treacherously by me?" "Felix, I have nothing to plead but this—my mother is ill, and we have no money; I must work for her and for Jean. I dare not let my mother's life be the limit of my probation and yours. I asked you for my freedom, because between us there is but this, and my happiness must not depend on the release from a duty such as mine." "You mean that you never could marry me until your mother's death?" "Yes." "I have enough for all, and more than enough; what I have worked for was *you*, Kathie: I am richer and poorer than ever I was. Richer, because money is plenty with me; poorer, because you shamefully take away all the value and reward of what I have done. How dare you do it?" "Felix, if I had done this three years since, it had been right; but I was selfish and could not: the necessity remained, and at last forced itself on me." "Kathie, I say again, I have enough for all!" "My mother would never bear dependence even on her children." "That is a contradiction! you are giving your heart's blood to her now." "Felix, leave me, do leave me!" "Is that your last word, Kathie: is all my patience to go for nothing?" "Felix, go away and hate me: I have done you grievous wrong, and am not worthy that you should love me," I supplicated. "No, Kathie; you are just as weak and obstinate as other women. You are not the creature you once were: for years you have gone on hardening into a set form of self-negation and duty until you are a mere statue, and no longer flesh and blood. You are bartering away my life and your own for a chimera. Do you not see it?" I kept silence; I felt, indeed, like an unworthy outcast—too low even for contempt. The idea of doing right upheld me no more: I was undergoing the punishment of a duty once neglected, and now to be done doubly, and with twice the first difficulty. He waited a little while, and his features took a hard, iron set, as if they never would relax again. "Kathie, will your lips never open for me more?" he asked, in a deep, chilling, reserved tone. "Am I to go and never inflict my presence upon you again?" I uttered no word, made no movement to arrest his departure. He walked to the door, paused, and came back: "Kathie, it is a grand mistake; you love me all the time. Why will you make yourself ice to me?" I looked up in his face; it seemed to waver and change, and then to fade from my vision altogether. For a moment it seemed as if death were coming to end it all; but with a desperate effort I clutched back expiring consciousness and said, "Felix, you are killing me! Spare me your reproaches!" "Well, Kathie, I am going." He held out his hand, and I laid mine within it; it was cold as a stone, and it dropped to my side like one when it fell from his grasp. My face was hidden, and the closing of the door told me he was gone. Jean was descending the stairs as I went up. She stopped and said, "Kathie, you look as if you had seen a ghost!" "So I have, Jean; I have been face to face with my dead youth and happiness." And thus they learned that Felix Mayne had been with me.

This is what novelists fancy produces an effect, when in truth the reader sees that the whole scene is merely written for the sake of prolonging the story, and agitating him—which it doesn't. It is mere madness to suppose that Kathie would not have married Felix when the only reason—poverty—which could actuate her, was set aside by the fact of his having sufficient money to support the whole family; and her conduct throughout is not the conduct of a woman in love, but conquering affection by heroism; it is simply the device of a novelist to produce 'a situation.'

We have taken the principal situation in the novel as the subject of criticism, because the same fault which we observe in it more or less diminishes our interest in the whole book, which is unreal in treatment, and somewhat thin and dreary in tone. None of the characters impress us with any vivid sense of their reality; they are pale water-colour sketches, when not conventional novel types. Nevertheless, if we compare *Kathie Brande* with the majority of novels which every season brings forth, and every season buries for ever, the intellectual superiority of the authoress commands our respect, while it calls for our more stringent criticism.

THE ESPOUSALS.

The Angel in the House. Book II. "The Espousals."

London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THE poetry of the present day does not consist entirely of 'the spasmodic school,' though the pupils of that academy count greater numbers than those of more sober teaching. Mr. Mathew Arnold has recently, both by criticism and practice, shown that it is possible to kindle the altar flames of poetry without burning down the temple or smoking out the congregation: Mr. Allingham can exhibit fancy, wit, humour, and pathos, and yet not consider it necessary to "beat out's brains" in order to show that he is in earnest; and the same may be said of one or two others of less name, but pre-eminently of the writer whose poem now lies before us, and who, as far as his title-page informs the reader, is of no name whatever, though he has been so often referred to as Mr. Coventry Patmore that we are not invading any privacy in alluding to him thus openly. In a literary point of view, Mr. Patmore's object in putting forth *The Angel in the House*—of which the First Book was published about two years ago under the title of "The Betrothal"—appears to have been to supply a balance to the excesses of that school of which Mr. Alexander Smith and Mr. Sydney Dobell are two of the chief exemplars; to furnish the antithesis to all this tumultuous, flushed, and passionate life, by means of a work of which the chief features should be repose, delicate finish, and calm power, and which should influence the reader's heart and mind, not by the splendour of particular passages, but by its total grace and harmony. Such seems to be the literary purpose of "The Betrothal;" such, also, that of its continuation, "The Espousals," to which it is our present purpose more particularly to refer.

The metaphysical or moral design, as exhibited in both divisions, is somewhat akin to the artistical. The writer seeks to show that the sweet sanctities, the daily habits, the calm dignity and delight, the affection based on knowledge, reverence, and self-sacrifice, which belong to wedded love, when marriage has been thoughtfully and wisely contracted, are nobler subjects for verse than the wayward moods and irregular pulsations of court-

ship, when the latter are simply contemplated as the be-all and the end-all of the poet's songs of love. The total poem, therefore, is a love lyric, commencing at the very beginning of the passion, and ending when ten years of married existence have passed, and when husband and wife are also father and mother. The conception is not entirely new to literature; but it is a noble one, which had been singularly neglected, and which certainly waited development in the form of a poem worthy of the theme. A finer theme or one appealing more largely to the universal human soul, it would be impossible to find; and Mr. Patmore has brought to its elucidation the brain and heart of a true poet, profound reverence for his subject, and, manifestly, a large amount of patient labour in thought, phraseology, and construction. On some points, however, we have a few objections to offer, which it may be as well to explain at once.

Our readers are aware of the consistency with which we have opposed the spasmodic style, and will understand the earnestness of our wish to see the poetry of this nineteenth century wisely rescued from the influence of such parching and withering gusts. We must, therefore, needs feel some disappointment at finding a writer, with the desire and the genius to aid in that reform, rather compromising than advancing it by the common error of casting himself into the opposite extreme. Because gaudiness is bad, we are not to adopt Quakerism; yet something like drab and slate-colour forms the complexion of Mr. Patmore's poem. Because it is the fashion to introduce too many descriptions of natural scenery into our current poetry, and because those descriptions are often inappropriate and overwrought, that is no reason why Mr. Patmore should almost exclude them from his pages, especially when it is evident from the one or two he has given that he can pencil them with a singularly delicate and airy touch. Because some of our living poets overstrain themselves by pompous phraseology and ideas too vague and far-stretched for any reasonable expression, we are not the better disposed to receive the common-places of every-day conversation, the most familiar topics of ordinary intercourse, ingeniously wrought up into verse and rhyme, very easy, very natural, very clever after a certain manner, but more fitted for a novel of fashionable life than for a poem. As, for instance, this:—

Good Mrs. Fife,
To my "The Dean, is he at home?"
Said, "No, sir; but Miss Honor is;"
And straight, not asking if I'd come,
Announced me, "Mr. Felix, Miss,"
To Mildred, in the study. There
We talk'd, she working. We agreed
The day was fine; the fancy-fair
Successful; "Did I ever read
De Genlis?" "No." "I must. She had heard
I was engaged." "To whom?" "Miss Fry.
Was it the fact?" "No!" "On my word?"
"What scandal people talk'd!" "Would I
Hold out this skein of silk." So pass'd
I know not how much time away.
"How were her sisters?" "Well." At last
I summon'd heart enough to say,
"I hoped to have seen Miss Churchill too."
"Miss—who?" laugh'd Mildred; "what is this?"
I said, and so indeed it's true,
Last night you quarrell'd? Here she is!"

No doubt Mr. Patmore would say that he has a meaning in all this, and that, if we don't find it out, the fault is in ourselves; but the same thing, we take it, is said of his own production by every author, and it hardly settles the abstract question. At any rate, a writer does not do himself justice by adopting anything which has even the semblance of unnecessary singularity.

Another fault we conceive to be a morbid excess of intellectual analysis. If other living poets err by appealing too much to the senses, Mr. Patmore we think, errs by a too incessant action of the brain. Judging from a large proportion of his style, we should say he has studied much in the school of Donne, Cowley, Crashaw, Quarles, Herbert, and other poets of the first half of the seventeenth century; and he has often emulated them in the singular subtlety of his 'conceits' and the wonderful ingenuity of his paradoxes. There is no doubt that modern poetry would be the richer and the stronger for an infusion of this element; but Mr. Patmore persecutes us with riddles. He lays his mind, so to speak, on a metaphysical dissecting-table, and anatomizes it with painful minuteness. The result is a lecture on disease, when we want the healthy perceptions of vitality; the introduction of a mass of doctrine, to which the reader may or may not assent, and which, therefore, offers a ground for disputation, instead of the universal sympathies of poetry. There is a perpetual intrusion of individual opinion. "I think thus; all wise and good men think the same: if you think differently, it is because you are neither wise nor good;" some such conception as this is constantly apparent. The large regard of Nature is thus narrowed into something sectional; while a faint mist of Evangelical phraseology substitutes a suggestion of particular creeds for the poet's divine Catholicity. We do not mean to accuse Mr. Patmore of the fiercer or more repulsive forms of bigotry; his volume, indeed, contains many beautiful instances of sweetness, charity, and human love; neither do we object to any association of earth and heaven which the poet draws out of the natural longings of the human soul, and which he implies in the form of feeling or emotion; but we do doubt the advisability of allying poetry with sharply defined doctrine.

Yet, after all, here is a fine—in many respects a noble—poem. It is not out of any want of respect, either for the author's genius or for the nature of his theme, that we urge these objections; and, if every one of them be granted, there will still be left a large demand upon our admiration and sympathy. A poem which makes life nobler by fixing what idle conceit regards as volatile and evanescent—which vindicates the essential holiness of our human affections, and beholds only one step from the earthly to the divine—must possess the highest elements of moral beauty; and it is impossible to read Mr. Patmore's volume without acknowledging that the author's intellect is of a rare order. There is subtlety enough in these pages

to make twenty volumes of ordinary calibre; indeed, the subtlety is of a kind and a degree quite unknown to these days, though at one time not uncommon. Observe the following comparison:—

Immeasurable bliss
Gains nothing by becoming more!
Millions have meaning; after this,
Cyphers forget the integer.

This is almost equal in subtlety, if not in beauty, to Donne's image drawn from a pair of compasses, in the lines:—

If we be two, we are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two:
Thy soul, the fix'd foot, makes no show
To move, but doth if th' other do;
And, though it in the centre sit,
Yet, when the other far doth roam,
It leans and hearkens after it,
And grows erect as that comes home.

And this (to return to Mr. Patmore) has something of the manner of Cowley:—

Till Eve was brought to Adam, he
A solitary desert trod,
Though in the great society
Of Nature, Angels, and of God.

The following, spoken of the woman's consent, is very beautiful and original:—

That fatal "I am thine"
Comes with alternate gush and check
And jollings of the heart, as wine
Pour'd from a flask of narrow neck.

Occasionally we find a simile of great delicacy and brightness in itself, taken apart from the thing symbolized; as this:—

Pure as the permeating fires
That smoulder in the opal's veins.

Or this:—

But dread, she trusts, will turn to joy,
Like sombre smoke to sudden flame.

The following is noble, both in conception and expression. The husband is vindicating married love as compared with the first passion of youth:—

"Dear wife," said he, "a fresh-lit fire
Sends forth to heaven great shows of fume,
And watchers far away admire;
But, when the flames their power assume,
The more they burn the less they show;
The clouds no longer smirch the sky;
And then the flames intenser glow
When far-off watchers think they die."

Extracts, however, can give only a very incomplete notion of a poem which, as we have remarked, does not seek to startle by individual passages; for, as the author himself says:—

— Likeness and proportion both
Hence fail, as if a child in glee,
Catching the flakes of the salt froth,
Cried, "Look, my mother, here's the sea."

We must, therefore, be content to refer all poetical readers (but no others, and not even the indolent and frivolous among those) to the complete poem, confident that, if at times they differ from the author, they will more often be impressed with the beauty of his subject, the subtlety of his intellect, and the sincerity of his devotion to his art.

A STORY OF MARRIED LOVE AND ITS TROUBLES.

Deverell: a Novel. 3 Vols. Chapman and Hall.
Deverell is by the hand of a woman who has known suffering, and has been acquainted with the chamber of sickness. These facts are apparent on the face of the book; they contribute to stamp its particular character, and even account for the defects in the execution of the work. There are oversights, such as slight inconsistencies, or errors in the use of names, which might have been corrected if the work had been revised by the authoress herself. It is a novel in the form of an autobiography, in which the writer, with a conscientious truthfulness, tells nothing that did not actually come within her own knowledge. But, although it is a story of the feelings, rather than of events, the narration is graceful and really interesting. The autobiographer is well endowed by nature, but is oppressed by a timidity of character which restrains her from asserting her true position, and leads her into errors. The consequences of those errors form part of the drama of the book. Aline begins with her school friendships, the most conspicuous of which interweaves her life with that of St. George Deverell, the heroine, a girl of great beauty, vehement feelings, intense love of power, and inordinate ambition. Brought up by a mother who constitutes herself a chronic sacrifice to her child, Deverell soon learns to have her own way, soon sees how to make others stepping-stones to her purpose. The character is drawn with much power, and the manner in which the young girl gradually develops her schemes,—which have their small beginning in the indulgence of a school-girl love, and end with the enslavement of a nobleman high in the state,—is at once natural and striking. Aline has likewise yielded to the indulgence of a school love; rather, however, from softness of character than vehemence of feelings; she has contracted an early and imprudent marriage; she conceals it from her friends, from the husband whom she marries after she becomes a widow; the concealment begets suspicion, and suspicion estrangement. The scheming Deverell, who has a distinct purpose constantly in view, is able to set the foibles of one person against another, until all, even those who are far superior to herself, become pawns in her hands, and instruments for coercing and tormenting each other. The strength comes out more towards the end; the earlier portion might, perhaps, have been more compressed with advantage to the ultimate effect. We purposely abstain, however, from spoiling the interest of the story by any explanation of the plot.

Moral courage is, perhaps, the quality which of all others is the most commonly wanting, and it is in the want of this courage that reserve

begins. The cowardice sometimes finds its excuse in the harshness with which error is reproved. Those who are most charitable assume, even in the most charitable actions, an aspect of harshness which is not intended. Thus, Aline's husband—her real husband, not the phantom bridegroom of her school-days—discerns that there is some secret which she is nursing; addresses her in terms intended to be reassuring; but the avowal of indulgence for certain imprudences which he conceives possible almost implies censure for the very conduct which she cannot forget. Thus charity often assumes that very right to condemn which it waives, and in the act of pardoning raises alarm for the sentence which might have been pronounced. Such an attempt to win confidence defeats its purpose. In the sequel, indeed, Aline's husband proves, by a noble and unqualified generosity, how completely he might have been trusted; but how was Aline, brought up among suspicions, stern constructions, and harsh censure, even to conceive the completeness of the generosity which she afterwards experienced?

Although the purpose of the book is a moral one, the manner is not didactic; although it is a history of the feelings, and therefore necessarily mingled with reflection, it does not proceed by precept. This perhaps is the reason why the limits within which frankness is absolutely necessary are not strictly defined. It may be said that no close relation can exist between two people without a perfect frankness on their own relation. If any man should marry a woman without making her distinctly understand his actual position, whatever it may be, it inevitably modifies his conduct to herself; it deprives him of the power of explaining his actions, debars her from understanding what his real feeling is towards herself; and the one reserve is sure to beget others, until the life of each must be to a great extent divided from the other. In most cases, however, the very man who exercises the reserve for himself, will expect a return in implicit confidence. He knows that he has no right to it, but if it is withheld he is aggrieved. He sees in the separate action of his wife the conduct of one who is opposed to him, the machinations of an enemy; fear engenders doubt, doubt suspicion, suspicion dislike; and the reserve, which began by preventing the completeness of a union, ends by converting the two into adversaries, if not enemies.

It not unfrequently happens that the reserve is the natural refuge against exaction. In order to a complete understanding between any two persons, there must be proportionate frankness on all the relations between themselves; but in this world, as it is constituted, our relations are so interwoven with those around, as to prevent our being masters of all that we might do or say with reference to third persons. Those that give an imperfect frankness themselves, will yet exact from others a fulness of avowal inconsistent with duties to third parties; and the evils of reserve are aggravated by the exasperations of inconsistency. Reserve is sometimes a refuge from the spirit of dictation, or contentiousness. The quiet man, who dislikes being called to account, or is averse from 'scenes,' holds his tongue on points that may be debatable. Sometimes it is caused by incompatibility of disposition which makes the pleasure of one the annoyance of the other, or the pride of one the scoff of the other. From whatsoever cause arising, however, reserve is a positive obstruction to completeness of union; and its commonest cause we believe to be the want of courage either to say or to hear; for timidity as often shrinks from listening as from speaking.

The cowardice does not always exist, even in the gentlest. The courage to hear may draw forth the courage to tell. A perfect strength of affection and of understanding will know how to confront the perplexities of life, without permitting them to become the master considerations. When there is this large courage, frankness may exist to the extent of thinking aloud; and in that case one mind becomes augmented by union with the other, one spirit enlarged by incorporation with the other; and this union is completely above any of the machinations which succeed in breaking feeble ties. A Deverell may tear apart the couple already estranged by mutual reserve; but is destroyed when she risks herself in the endeavour to break a stronger union. In one respect the book is singular: its moral, and the illustrations, will be approved by the most orthodox and conventional, while they will be cordially welcomed by the most advanced; and yet again, while the moralist will read with pleasure, the ordinary novel-reader will be drawn on by that agreeable and unusual variety—a mystery that he does not penetrate from the first.

A BATCH OF AMERICAN BOOKS.

The Republican Party and its Presidential Candidates. By Benjamin F. Hall.

Trübner and Co.

Three Years on the Kansas Border. By a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Trübner and Co.

The Life of Colonel John Charles Fremont. By Samuel M. Smucker, A.M.

Trübner and Co.

The Young Americans' Life of Fremont. By Francis C. Woodworth.

Trübner and Co.

It was in the year 1819, during the Presidency of James Monroe, of Virginia, that the territory of Missouri memorialized Congress for authority to form a State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The Bill for this purpose would no doubt have passed almost without discussion, had not General Tallmadge sought to introduce an amendment, prohibiting the introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the boundaries of the proposed new state. An animated and even fierce debate thereupon ensued. All the old familiar arguments for and against the existence of slavery were abundantly produced, and where reason failed, abuse was not wanting. A compromise was at length effected. The Missouri act was passed without restriction upon the state; but throughout all the territory west of the Mississippi, and north of the parallel of 36° 30', the institution of slavery was absolutely and for ever prohibited. But American laws, in durability at least, bear no resemblance to those of the Medes and Persians. The Missouri compromise, as it was called, remained undisputed and undisturbed exactly thirty years—the American idea of eternity being thus apparently limited to the average existence of a single generation. In 1850 a new compromise was brought about under pretence of 'saving the Union.' California was admitted as

a state, New Mexico erected into a territory, and a stringent law passed, on the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, for the capture and extradition of fugitive slaves. This compromise was subsequently interpreted as a dissolution of the compact of 1820, when the bill for the establishment of a territorial government for Nebraska was laid before the Senate. The whole question of slavery was thus reopened, and a terrible agitation pervaded both divisions of the Union. The despotic Southern party, however, described by Jefferson as existing "by the continued exercise of forces, against the employment of which all the logic and all the philosophy of our government are necessarily arrayed," with its unity of purpose and vigour of action, could hardly fail to gain the victory over the merely theoretical and speechifying Abolitionists. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the act of the 25th of May, 1854, which organized the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, should contain the following declaration:—

The eighth section of the act, preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, was appointed the first governor of the newly-settled territory. It now appeared that the principle of non-intervention was construed by the slave-holding states after the Hibernian notions of reciprocity—it was held to apply to one party alone. When the period arrived for the election of a delegate to Congress, a band of armed men crossed over from the state of Missouri, and elected a representative whose views were in direct variance to those entertained by a majority of the resident citizens of Kansas. Again, in the following year, a still larger force, accompanied with artillery, invaded the territory, and dictated the election of members for the first territorial legislature. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the scenes of lawless violence that subsequently took place, the demolition of private houses, the bombardment of towns, the imprisonment of obnoxious persons on a charge of treason, the persecution of all who were suspected of being opposed to slavery. These almost incredible facts are of too recent date to require to be recapitulated. Were the southern states to pursue good purposes with half the energy and determination they have expended on a bad one, they would become a model to all the peoples of the world. Even if they confined their exuberant vigour to the internal affairs of the United States, other nations, however much they might regret such waste of productive power, would have no reason to watch their proceedings with jealousy and disquietude. Unhappily, flushed with success at home, the democratic 'platform' has avowed its approval and adoption of the doctrine of the Ostend Conference, that 'might makes right.' In other words, this party professes its intention to annex and absorb any state or territory that is unable to defend itself, and to seize by force of arms whatever is unattainable by money or diplomacy. In justice, however, to Mr. Buchanan and his friends, it must be admitted that gross exaggeration has prevailed on the subject of this famous circular. The circumstances that gave it birth were purely exceptional. Not only Europe, but the whole world, seemed at that time to be seized with a social and political vertigo. Old things were passing away, and new things were looming hazily through the future. It is possible that the American ambassadors then in Europe did not altogether escape the moral epidemic, and may have dreamed of combinations not immaculate in their conception, but which were afterwards stifled in the embryo. It is equally possible that the paraphernalia of that popular comedy may again have been put upon the stage as an electioneering catch 'to make the vulgar stare.' But it is utterly absurd to imagine that a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's vast experience and intimate knowledge of European affairs can harbour any real intention of systematic hostility against the Old World. Towards this country he has at all times expressed himself in terms of the utmost respect and amity. No man is more thoroughly sensible of the expediency, not to say necessity, of cultivating a close alliance with Great Britain. Indeed, there is no American, possessed of taste and feeling, who does not look with affectionate reverence towards the land that contains the ashes of his sires, and whence his forefathers crossed the dark waters of the Atlantic to found a new empire. It is still his Fatherland:

C'est la cendre des morts qui créa la patrie.

It is, therefore, idle to anticipate war, or even a temporary alienation and rupture of friendly intercourse, because of some 'brave words' hung out as a party emblem at a time of intense and vital agitation. The first thought of the new President will be to dispel all anxiety from the mind of the British public, and to give every assurance of his hearty desire to maintain a cordial understanding between the two great cognate peoples. With the internal administration of the United States we have no right or pretext to interfere. In the abstract, every Englishman is opposed to slavery, but so likewise are the majority of the Americans, even in the slave-holding states. But Government cannot be conducted on abstract principles. Government itself is a great wrong, endured for the sake of expediency. In like manner slavery is a fact, and must be accepted as such, however much we may lament that the millennium has not yet commenced when the slave shall starve like a free man, and white man and nigger shall drink out of the same pewter pot. Theoretically, we deeply regret the tendency of the southern states to force their institutions on the new territories. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that they have been goaded on by the injudicious meddling of the Abolitionists, who omit no opportunity to insult their opponents and mis-state their views and intentions.

Perhaps, strictly speaking, both parties are to blame for prematurely forcing their respective opinions upon unsettled territories not as yet sufficiently organized to decide upon so important a question as the employment of free or slave labour. Both have been hurried away by passion, and excesses have been committed in the heat of the moment which startle and horrify the conventional notions of constitutional and easy-going England. And it is even to be feared that if the two divisions of the States

were to continue much longer arrayed against each other in hostile bands, a positive feeling of enmity might be engendered, calculated to entail heavy calamity upon both, and to afford a spectacle over which the friends of liberty and human progress would mourn in every quarter of the globe. For these reasons we dare not sympathize with the specious 'platform' put forth by the Republican party, that has at length revived from the comatose state in which it had quietly lain for the last quarter of a century. The candidates nominated by this party are Colonel John Charles Fremont, the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," and Judge Dayton. Personally we believe these gentlemen to be men of considerable abilities and of estimable character. But the ruler of a great nation must be something more than a *courreur des prairies*, or explorer of mountain ranges. He must not be a daring adventurer, but a calm, collected statesman, and the only science that will avail him is the traditional science of government.

To those who may be curious as to the antecedents of the Republican candidate for the President's chair, we can recommend the perusal of Mr. Smucker's "Life of Colonel J. C. Fremont." It is not, indeed, a particularly artistic performance, nor is the inflated style he affects much to our taste, but his outline of facts and incidents appears to be correct and well authenticated. The chief attraction of his book, however, is Colonel Fremont's manly and simple narrative of his own adventures amidst the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Woodworth's little volume is merely what it professes to be, a book for children. We wish as much could be said for the vulgar, incomprehensible effusion by the Episcopalian Clergyman. According to his own statement he was looked upon as "a fine preacher, but not right upon the goose." This phrase is afterwards explained as the symbol of pro-slavery opinions. Not to be right upon the goose indicates abolitionist tendencies, and consequently the Episcopalian Clergyman was not in very good order at Kickapoo. Judging from his writings, we should be surprised to hear that he was popular in any quarter, and it is difficult to conceive how such senseless cacklings would be expected to benefit the Republican cause. Tradition, indeed, lays the Eternal City under a considerable obligation to the bird of St. Michael, but Col. Fremont's chance of success must be very small if it depend upon a grey goose quill from even a consecrated pinion.

Mr. Hall's history of the past and present state of the Republican party possesses the merit of being opportune. His style, however, is so immeasurably dry that few general readers will have patience to persevere unto the end. It is, of course, a partial statement of the principles of the Republican party, which alone, according to this writer, can save the United States from disruption, anarchy, and civil war. Mr. Hall is clearly not one of the Prophets.

The Arts.

A NEW 'ENTERTAINMENT.'

An addition to the rather large stock of monologues was made on Monday evening at a new room just fitted up at No. 315, Oxford-street. Mr. VALENTINE VOUSDEN, after a career of three hundred nights at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, Clonmel, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c., flew on that occasion for the first time at the loftier game of a metropolitan audience, and presented to the public what he described as "a Polynational, Mimic Entertainment," called "The Unity of Nations." Now, Mr. VOUSDEN is manifestly an Irishman; and his idea of "the Unity of Nations" is to make the representative of each a veritable Paddy. "One touch of VOUSDEN makes the whole world Pat." It matters not whether he is personating the mythological idea of Time, or representing a German "Buy-a-broom" girl, a go-ahead Yankee, an English sailor, or a Scotch Highlander—there is the unconquerable brogue, the ever-dominant Hibernicism. To this there is only one exception—his performance of a French dancing-master, where the broken and fragmentary English, largely interspersed with the supposed character's native language, hides the Irish cadence and accentuation. The Yankee is good in point of deportment and swagger, and the nasal twang is not entirely absent; but the Irishman is perpetually breaking through. This is a serious drawback to the success of a performance which depends for its effect solely on the power of the impersonator to assume a great variety of individualities. Some other faults must also be noted. The monologue is not written with sufficient smartness, nor with the necessary reference to London ideas and tastes; it is too long, some of the scenes—so to speak—being wearisomely wiredrawn; and the English sailor is a manifest mistake, having nothing of the salt ocean savour about him, but being a sentimental gentleman, delivering himself of dreary platitudes about contentment, friendship, and universal charity, all given out in very choice English words and a

very strong Irish accent. Mr. VOUSDEN, however, has many excellent qualities, which, with a little pains, he may develop with good effect. Some of his songs were sung with great spirit and character; he has considerable physical power; his changes of costume are effected with a quickness perfectly startling; and he is a master of every kind of dance, flinging about his legs (which are none of the shortest) with equal grace and agility. Nothing, indeed, could be more humorous or true than his Frenchman's imitation of the Gallican and English modes of going through quadrilles, polkas, &c. What he has to learn is variety of accentuation; what he has to guard against are the common provincial faults of overcolouring everything by excess of energy, and of wearying his audience by a too great length.

Mrs. GERMAN REED resumed her former 'Entertainment' on Thursday evening.

THE LYCEUM.—FABIAN.—MR. DILLON.

Fabian, or *La Mésalliance*, produced at the LYCEUM on Thursday evening, is a somewhat indifferent translation of *Le Docteur Noir*, one of those memorable dramas into which that wonderful actor FRÉDÉRIC LEMAÎTRE struck the life of genius and of passion. These dramas were, for the most part, mere outlines, consisting of three or four bold and startling situations, filled up by the incomparable resources of the consummate actor's invention. Given an inferior, or let us say, a merely respectable artist, and the copy of the grand original picture becomes a daub. We do not wish to speak at all harshly of an actor who displays so much good intention and so much apparent feeling as Mr. DILLON, and who seldom departs from a certain ease and propriety, not so common among our melodramatic actors as to be dismissed without a word of praise; but if Mr. DILLON has not been the particular star of his own theatre too long to believe in the sincerity of any other form of criticism than that of extravagant praise, he will pardon our impression that he shows no signs whatever of taking rank in his art with FRÉDÉRIC LEMAÎTRE or EDMUND KEAN; and that to those among the audience of Thursday who were fortunate, or unfortunate enough, to remember FRÉDÉRIC LEMAÎTRE's *Docteur Noir*, the *Fabian* presented a contrast far from agreeable. Mr. DILLON possesses neither the physical nor the intellectual requisites for the part: he has neither the temperament, nor the voice, nor the freedom and elegance of action, nor the intensity of feeling, nor the power of utterance, nor the sense of pathos (not to speak of that audacity which belongs to genius alone, and which in FRÉDÉRIC would 'carry away' the house) which are necessary to give reality to such a part and to such a drama as *Fabian*.

Injudicious, but undeniably influential, advisers are doing for Mr. DILLON what 'good-natured friends' proverbially do; but we lay no claim to that character or office, and we are accustomed to speak as we think. If an EDMUND KEAN were to appear on our stage once more, he could not be praised more extravagantly than Mr. DILLON has been; and what, we may ask, becomes of criticism or of the art, if all distinctions of merit are to be forgotten, and a well-intentioned mediocrity is to be saluted as an advent of genius? Mr. DILLON is by no means an unpleasing actor, and whether from good sense, or from inability, he does not bellow in passionate passages, and his quiet manner disposes the more critical portion of an audience in his favour, and tells even with the uncritical, from its novelty. But, on the other hand, he seems incapable of relief or variety in the expression of strong emotions; and in *Fabian*, for example, his abuse of what may be called the hysterical method, is almost ludicrous. Mr. DILLON takes so much pains, that we see no reason why he should not be considered an improving actor; to call him a rising actor would, perhaps, be less accurate.

Fabian is very handsomely put on the stage; and the Destruction of the Bastille, with accompaniment of the *Marseillaise*, was richly enjoyed by the audience. After the nauseating surfeit of *Partant pour la Syrie*, the true national air of France was cordially welcome to many who cannot claim to be considered revolutionists. We cannot say much for the rest of the company who performed in *Fabian*, except that Mrs. CHARLES DILLON, who looks and speaks singularly like an amateur, acts up to Mr. DILLON with laudable carefulness. We have said that this translation of *Le Docteur Noir* is an indifferent performance. To justify this sentence let us recite one phrase:—

FABIAN: "Let me precipitate myself from yonder window." 'Precipitate' is not precisely the language of a man in a fury, who is on the point of dashing himself from a third floor. Either this translation has been done hastily and carelessly by a competent hand, or it is the work of a hand ridiculously incompetent.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

We have to correct a slip of the pen which we committed last week in connexion with the operatic performances at DRURY LANE. The part of *Leonora* in *Il Trovatore*, in which GRISI appeared for the first time on Saturday week, had been previously performed at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, not by Mademoiselle PICCOLOMINI, as we inadvertently stated, but first by Mademoiselle JENNY NEY, and afterwards by Madame BOSIO.

THE HAYMARKET, on Monday, produced the *School for Scandal*, for the purpose of introducing Mr. MURDOCH in the part of *Charles Surface*. His success was of the same kind in this as in his other performances.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—JOSEPH BARNSLEY, Rowley Regis, publican.

BANKRUPTS.—ABRAHAM LAZARUS, High-street, White-chapel, tailor—JAMES and BARTHOLOMEW DELLAGANA, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, stereotype founders—THOMAS PREBBLE, Ramsgate, plumber—BENJAMIN COLLINS, Tipton, boat builder—WILLIAM ROBERT LEWIS, late of Birmingham, baby linen dealer—ROBERT MARSTON and GEORGE MARSTON, Leicester, manufacturers of hosiery—JAMES BARLOW, Bolton-le-Moors, paperhanger—JOHN HERON MASON, Blaydon, Durham, glass bottle manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SMITH, jun., Glasgow, metal refiner—R. BRIMER, Dunfermline, merchant—J. CAMPBELL, Glasgow, clothier—J. PEDDIE, Glasgow, leather merchant.

Friday, November 14.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—LIVIAN BENSON PEARCE, York-road, King's-cross, cement merchant—FRANCIS DAVY, St. Paul's-street, New North-road, builder—JOHN MILLS, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM DENNY LUCK, Lookey-street, wholesale cheesemonger—JAMES WALKINSHAW, Monkwearmouth, iron manufacturer—EDWARD GURLING, Fried-street, Paddington, carpenter—THOMAS DORRINGTON, Grange-road, Dalston, woollen merchant—ALFRED PAGE, Baker-street, Portman-square, boot manufacturer—JOHN CLAY, South Shields, ale merchant—WILLIAM REEVE, Albion-street, Caledonian-road, engineer—WILLIAM CHAS. STEUART, Cambridge, tailor—JAMES EDWARD LOBE,

Cricklewood, builder—CHARLES HENRY BAKER and JOSEPH AGUILAR, Adam-street, Adelphi, cement manufacturers—JOHN VASAS SIMPSON, St. Swithin's-lane, City, bill broker—GEORGE HAWKINS, Eden-place, Old Kent-road, oilman—ROBERT JOSEPH ELLIS and STRETHILL FODEN, Liverpool, commission agents—ROBERT MACLEAN, Liverpool, licensed victualler—WILLIAM PERL, Staincliffe, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer—JOHN TANNER, Chippenham, carrier—PHILIP KELLAND, Bampton, Devonshire, miller—WILLIAM TAYLOR, York, grocer—EDWARD BLAKE, Kings Kerswell, Devonshire, clay merchant—JOHN WREN and EDMUND WREN, Charlotte-mews, Fitzroy-square, bedstead manufacturers—GEORGE LEWYARD, Liverpool, boiler maker—WILLIAM FARRBARN, York-road, King's-cross, coffee-house keeper—ROBERT JONES, Hawarden, Flintshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN JACK, Glasgow, shoemaker—ROBERT STEWART, Paisley, bookseller—THOMAS OGILVY WATSON, Edinburgh—ROBERT M'ARTHUR, Glasgow, cork manufacturer—ROBERT FULTON, Edinburgh, provision merchant—JAMES WALLACE, Glasgow, manufacturer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD.—On the 10th inst., at 3, Harewood-square, the wife of Horace Lloyd, Esq., barrister-at-law: a son and heir.

JAMESON.—On the 10th inst., at Denmark-hill, Mrs. W. K. Jameson: a son.

MARRIAGE.

TUDWAY-PHIPPS.—On the 6th inst., in the parish

church of Westbury, Wilts, the Rev. Henry Tudway, rector of Walton-in-Gordano, Somerset, only surviving son of the late John Paine Tudway, of Wells, Esq., many years M.P. for that city, to Mary Leckonby, eldest daughter of John Lewis Phipps, Esq., of Leighton, in the county of Wilts.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—On the 9th inst., suddenly, in the camp, Aldershot, in the 20th year of his age, deeply lamented, Lieut. Sydney Smith, H.M.'s 77th Regiment, fourth son of the late Bright Smith, Esq., of No. 12, Bryanston-square.

WEDGWOOD.—On the 6th inst., at Downe, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Wedgwood, daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, of Etruria.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, November 14, 1856.

THE Bank of England Directors have been again obliged to raise the rate of discount to 7 per cent. on advances, both for long or short date. The causes that have led to this measure have been the increasing withdrawal of bullion and the foreign exchanges being against us. It would soon become unnecessary for the 'foreigner' to pay a premium for his supply of the precious metal. Consols fell nearly half per cent. on the higher rate being known, but have remained very steady at 92½, and even a better to-day for December account. Foreign stocks are about the same quotation, without a great amount of business doing. Buenos Ayres

are rather advanced in price. Turkish 6 per cent maintains its price. Foreign railway shares are very dull. East Indian guaranteed shares and Great Western of Canada have declined a little from last week's quotations. Grand Trunk of Canada Bonds are not quite so firm.

Amongst the miscellaneous shares, Australian Agricultural are down to their original price. Crystal Palace shares are very weakly supported. General Discount and Omnibus at last week's quotations. Business in mining shares is confined to the English and Welsh mines; all the Buller and Bassett district mines and Liskeard and Tavistock are in demand.

The arrival of the James Baines, and the homeward bound Australian is anxiously expected; it would give some relief to the demand for money, and allow the Bank of France to complete her arrangements. Political events do not seem to have operated perceptibly upon the funds this week.

At four o'clock Consols close firm 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 93, for December account.

Aberdeen, —, Caledonian, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, 57; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 37; Eastern Counties, 81, 91; Great Northern, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 115, 117; Great Western, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 94; London and Blackwall, 64, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern (Berwick), 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern (Dover), 69, 70; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 63, 7; Dutch Rhenish, 1, 1 pm.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 32; Great Central of France, 2, 2 pm.; Great Luxembourg, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Lyons, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 49; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, November 14, 1856. THIS week we have been well supplied with Wheat both home-grown and Foreign, but the demand is very slack and prices exhibit a tendency to decline. There has also been a fair arrival of cargoes off the Coast. The sales reported are, among others, Taganrog Ghirka, imperfect report, 61s.; Taganrog Ghirka, good report, 63s.; hard Taganrog, 65s.; Saidi, 50s.; Beheira, 45s. Indian Corn is in request, and the sales made have been Odessa and Galatz, 36s. 6d. and 38s. 9d., and Ibrail, 35s., and Ibrail with imperfect reports 33s. 33s. 6d. and 34s. There is now but very little sale for Barley and Oats, buyers holding off in expectation of making better purchases next week.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.
(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	216	216	216	216	215	214
3 per Cent. Red	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent. An.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	76	76	76	76	76	76
Long Ans. 1850	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Bonds, £1000	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ditto, under £1000	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ex. Bills, £1000	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ditto, £500	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ditto, Small	3 p	3 p	3 p	3 p	3 p	3 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)	
Brazilian Bonds, 100	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents. ...	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents. ...
Chilian 6 per Cents.	Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. ...
Chilian 3 per Cents.	Spanish
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents.	Spanish Committee Cer. ...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. ...	of Coup. not fin.
Ecuador Bonds	Turkish 6 per Cents.
Mexican Account	Turkish New, 4 ditto ...
Peruvian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents.	Venezuela 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. ...
Portuguese 3 per Cents. ...	

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men, &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and at Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Sexton, F.R.C.S., and a new and highly interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. Kahn, at Four P.M. precisely.—Admission, 1s.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent (the only patent for these preparations). Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession. **ADNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GROATS** and **BARLEY** are manufactured by a process which entirely removes the acidity and unpleasant flavour, so universally found in similar preparations. They produce Gruel and Barley Water in the highest perfection, and, being manufactured perfectly pure, yield food of the most light and nourishing quality for the Infant, the Invalid, and the Aged. The Barley also makes a delicious Custard Pudding, and is an excellent ingredient for thickening Soups, &c. The Patenteses publish one only of the numerous testimonials they have received from eminent medical professors, relying more confidently on the intrinsic quality of the articles, of which one trial will not fail to convince the most fastidious of their purity and excellence.

(Copy.)
"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of barley and groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food.

(Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR.

"Messrs. Adnam and Co."
CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each package bears the signature of the Patenteses, J. and J. C. ADNAM.
To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s., 6s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and Country.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, and during the week,

STAY AT HOME.

Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, Leslie, G. Murray, White, F. Vining, and Addison; Misses Bromley, Herbert, and Mrs. Stirling.

MEDEA.

Creon, Mr. Addison; Jason, Miss Thirlwall; Orpheus, Miss Maskell; Creusa, Miss Bromley; Medea, Mr. F. Robson.

A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Mr. Lullaby, Mr. F. Robson; Mrs. Lullaby, Mrs. Stirling. Commence at Half-past Seven.

SALLE VOUSDEN, 315, OXFORD STREET, TEN DOORS FROM REGENT CIRCUS.

TO-MORROW (Monday), and every evening during the week (except Saturday), VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the Great Polynational Mimic, will appear in his original Entertainment, **THE UNITY OF NATIONS.** Patronized by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy.

Reserved seats, 3s.; Second ditto, 2s.; Third ditto, 1s. Open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight. The Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Mr. COSTA. The Concert Season will commence by the performance of Handel's Oratorio "SOLOMON," on Friday, 28th November instant.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested to apply at the Society's Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall, where the Prospectus for the forthcoming interesting Season may be had on application. The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per Annum.

A Choral Rehearsal, under the direction of Mr. COSTA, will be held in the Large Hall on Friday next at Eight o'clock, exact time, which all those who desire to take part in the Performance are expected punctually to attend.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that having in view the most efficient commemoration of Handel in 1859—that year being the centenary of his death—an arrangement has been made with the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company for a preliminary Grand Handel Musical Festival, of three days' duration, in the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace, in the early Summer of 1857, with a carefully selected orchestra of TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. Full particulars will be made public in due time.

The Society's Rehearsals and Performances at Exeter Hall, will not only be carried on with the accustomed regularity, but will derive more than usual interest from the Festival arrangements.

The Committee are now prepared to furnish printed particulars to persons desirous of proffering really efficient amateur assistance for the Festival, either upon personal application or by letter, addressed to the Handel Festival Committee, at the Office of the Sacred Harmonic Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC viâ

BADEN.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his Entertainments will commence for the Season on Monday Evening, the 24th inst. During the recess the room has been entirely re-decorated; the area has been divided into separate seats; and several minor alterations made, which it is hoped will contribute to the increased comfort of the audience. The route to Mont Blanc this year will be by the Rhine and Heidelberg to Baden-Baden; thence by Basle and Berne to Chamouni; returning by Chillon and Geneva to Paris and Boulogne. Amongst the New Views, painted by Mr. William Beverley, will be the Alte-Schloss or Old Castle, at Baden, from the Rocks; the Interior of the Ruins; the Promenade in front of the Conversation House, by moonlight; the entire Ascent of Mont Blanc, with several new points on the Glaciers, from original sketches and photographs lately taken; and the Grande Rue at Boulogne on Market-Day. The other views have also been painted by, or under the direction of Mr. William Beverley, with the exception of the Rhine Panorama, from Cologne to Heidelberg, which is entirely new, by Mr. P. Phillips, from original sketches lately made by him. The entertainment will introduce several new acquaintances; and will be, as before, chiefly devoted to sketches of "The Traveling English," and their autumnal continental peculiarities. Prices of Admission: Stalls, Numbered and Reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the Hall, every day from Eleven to Four, without any extra charge, 3s. It is respectfully intimated that no bonnets can be allowed in the Stalls or in the Balcony at the Evening Representations. Area of the Hall, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Children—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s. A Private Box, to hold three persons, may be had on application, Half-a-Guinea. With an extra chair, 14s. A Private Balcony, for Nine Persons, 12s. 6d. (Separate Seats in the Balcony, 2s. 6d. each.) Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

LOST! LOST!—LOST HAIR can be RE-

STORED by using a stimulant, such as ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL.—It has now been before the public a long time, and has proved efficacious to an extraordinary extent. A treatise sent gratis, describing its action on the scalp, and on the fine short hairs, which are sometimes hardly visible.—Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent free by post for fifty-four stamps, by ALEX. ROSS, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN, proprietor of the Face Powder, Hair Destroyer, and Hair Dye.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A MOST EXCEL-

LENT REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Charles Strong, bricklayer, of the parish of Burghfield, near Reading, Berkshire, with great gratitude informs Professor Holloway that his pills have cured him of indigestion, accompanied with all its horrors, after several physicians had been consulted in vain. For three years he was troubled with those terrible symptoms, frequent vomitings, and want of rest, until he accidentally heard of Holloway's Pills, and, persevering steadily with the same, in a few weeks he was restored to perfect health.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, PALL MALL, LONDON, offer to the public Old and Superior WINES, pure, and of the finest quality, at prices not exceeding those charged for ordinary Wines.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO. would call special attention to their PALE and GOLDEN DINNER SHERRIES, as under: Imperial Pints, 27s. to 34s. per dozen; or bottled in Reputed Quarts, 36s. to 45s. per dozen.

Agents for Allsopp's Pale and India Ale.

SPANISH and WESTPHALIA HAMS, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

per lb. Good Cheshire Cheese, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Rich Blue Mould Stilton, 8d., 10d., and 12d. per lb.; matchless do., 14d. per lb. Osborne's famed best Smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent cure. York Hams, large and small, in abundance, and Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser of all provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S Cheese Warehouse, 30, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's.

THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY,

No. 35, KING WILLIAM STREET, near LONDON BRIDGE.

Established 1823.

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RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.—Mr. John Voce Moore. The Company are one of the oldest firms in the City of London, and have for nearly thirty-three years been distinguished by the excellence, cheapness, and purity of their Teas and Coffees.

They supply families properly introduced to them, or who can give them any respectable reference, upon the best trade terms, in parcels of any size exceeding 1lb. weight.

Teas, when desired, are packed in 10lb., 14lb., and 20lb. canisters, without extra charge; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ value (including Coffee) forwarded carriage paid.

Good to Strong Congou Tea.....2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d. per lb.
Fine to very fine Pekoe Souchong.....3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. "
Very Choice Souchong.....4s. 0d. "
Good Ceylon Coffee.....1s. 0d. "
Fine Costa Rica.....1s. 2d. "
The finest Mocha, old and very choice.....1s. 6d. "

For the convenience of their customers, the Company supply Sugars and Colonial Produce at a small per-centage on import prices.

Monthly Price Circular free.

THE COMMISSION TEA COMPANY,
35, KING WILLIAM STREET, NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Authority of the Faculty.

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Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs: in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

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