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CONTENTS.

The French at Gaeta. Murder: one Mystery the less. The National Income and Expenditure. A Little Learning.	What we know about the Unknown. Progress and Illuminations. Destiny of the Napoleon Dynasty. Indian Romance.	The New Benevolent Society. College of Dentists of England. Miscellaneous Works.	Foreign Correspondence:— Hanover. Serials. Record of the Week. Entertainments.
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On Wednesday, CROWN DIAMONDS. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Wallworth.

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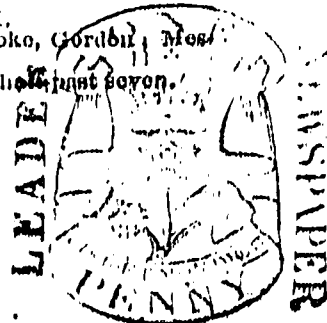
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Characters by Messrs. Robson, William Gordon, and Murray; Mesdames Murray and Hughes. To conclude with

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On Wednesday and Thursday, The **STRANGER**, **ROMANCE AND REALITY**, and **THE SUN AND THE WIND**.

Friday, **DOES HE LOVE ME?** (Mr. Buckstone and Miss Sedgwick), The **IRISH AMBASSADOR**, and other entertainment.

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THE FRENCH AT GAETA.

THE culpable act of interference with Admiral PERSANO at Gaeta has brought the French Empire very painfully before Europe; and it is absolutely impossible to invent any excuse for conduct so meddling and treacherous. We are not, however, going to assume that NAPOLEON is going to overthrow the services he has rendered the Italians, or pursue his meddling intervention to an extent that would alienate the good-will of this country. From the earliest portion of his career he has been distinguished as a deceiver. He can do nothing good or ill in a straightforward way; but he has, nevertheless, done many useful things, and Europe owes to him the depression of Austria, as well as the previous depression of Russia, which he effected in conjunction with ourselves. Had he intended to take a reactionary part, and make the support of FRANCIS II. the means of ingratiating himself with the absolutist Monarchs, he would have taken care that more should come out of the Conference at Warsaw, which would not have been a failure had he been prepared to desert the English alliance and agree to revise the Treaty of Paris in the interest of the CZAR. The probable explanation of the Gaeta business is, that he wishes to promote doubt and confusion, and has hopes of leading Austria into another mess. That he denies the consolidation of Italy is difficult to believe. He seems to wish that VICTOR EMMANUEL should proceed in a direction that must terminate in a quarrel with Austria, but that he should not be strong enough to fight his battles alone. There are more "ratifications of boundary" behind the Gaeta interference, and we are both anxious and curious to know how Lord J. RUSSELL will treat this glaring infringement of the non-intervention principle. To be consistent he must abandon his desire to prevent the independence of Hungary, for if LOUIS NAPOLEON must not meddle on behalf of FRANCIS II. at Gaeta, neither German nor Russian should meddle on behalf of the other FRANCIS at Pesh.

Our remarks on the Austrian Constitution scheme have been justified by events. At Pesh the police provoked riots by endeavouring to enforce demonstrations of satisfaction which no sane Hungarian could feel, and KLAPKA has only spoken the natural and inevitable sentiments of his countrymen when he denounces a scheme which would deprive them of their legal right to control, through their own Diet, all questions of taxation and levying of troops. It is unfortunate that the folly of the Court of Vienna should once more offer LOUIS NAPOLEON a fair prospect of interfering with Italian concerns, and the demonstrations at Wilna and Warsaw show him that, in the event of a quarrel with Russia, he could summon a Polish rebellion to his aid. England is the only power that can effectually avert the dangers which threaten Europe from France; but she is shorn of half her legitimate influence so long as our Government clings to the delusion that any good can come from giving Austria support. The Hungarian question is the real key to European politics at the present moment, and if Lord JOHN RUSSELL could be persuaded to treat Hungary as he has treated Italy, we should see a much speedier ending of international troubles.

We cannot too often repeat our conviction that it is foolish and dangerous to let France be the only friend of the nationalities. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's liberalism has been all along too late. He has objected to every movement in Italy which he has afterwards sanctioned, and this conduct has been favourable to Bonapartist tricks and designs. Let us be determined not to quarrel with France for the benefit of the absolutist Sovereigns; but let us make our views of non-intervention the condition of a good understanding. LOUIS NAPOLEON will not quarrel with us if we support the right of the Italians and Hungarians to break loose from Austria, if they can; but the attempt of the Whigs to be expedient without principle is neither honourable nor safe.

MURDER: ONE MYSTERY THE LESS.

"MURDER" is the ominous heading of a more than usually numerous quantity of reports in the newspapers this year. The fact is curious in a statistical and physiological point of view. The season has been unusually temperate and moderate as regards heat, and thus some of the main causes have been absent which tend to excite and irritate the brain and nerves, which, according to BICHAT, constitute "the man." Notwithstanding this, the crime in question has prevailed to a fearful extent. The clue to the Stepney murder, alluded to in our article of the 15th September, has been followed to as full a discovery as circumstantial evidence can afford. Assuming that MULLINS com-

mitted the murder of which the jury found him guilty, he has virtually and in intention been a double murderer. His attempt, in cold blood, to criminate an innocent man; to get an innocent man hung, in cold blood, on the charge of having perpetrated the deed of which he himself was the author, not merely amounts to an ordinary murder, committed in the hot excitement of a robbery (though this is deserving of the highest penalty the law can inflict), but it assumes a peculiarly atrocious, and, so to speak, abnormal character of heinousness. And this brings us to the motive which prompted the latter crime. It was evidently the desire of obtaining the reward. There is a theory, well deserving of serious consideration, that all such rewards for the detection of crime are contrary to public policy and morality, as they hold out a premium for false accusations against the innocent. It must, however, be remembered, that, by a curious retributive congeries of circumstances, it was, in fact, the reward which was offered that has led to the detection of the criminal. Had there been no reward offered, MULLINS would have had no motive to take that step which has led on by a regular concatenation to his own conviction. We do not mean to urge this as a general argument in favour of rewards; we simply note it as a curious coincidence. The expediency of rewards resolves itself entirely into a choice of evils,—whether in the long run the detection of the guilt thereby effected is outweighed by their mischievous consequences. It must not be lost sight of that it is not in all cases that the real culprit is able to point out as the offender an innocent person, in whom the necessary circumstances of probability are found to concur; it is but seldom that an innocent person could be found near the scene of the deed under circumstances that would enable the real offender to fix the guilt upon him. What has happened in the Stepney murder is exceptional. When, however, there is some innocent person who, from being in the neighbourhood, and having had time and opportunity to commit the act, is open to the charge, there certainly is a temptation held out by the reward to any ill-disposed person, whether the real criminal or somebody else, to trump up a charge, and weave a semblance of proof in a chain of circumstantial evidence against him. We can only compute the expediency of rewards by setting the number of detections they have effected against the number of false charges to which they have given rise. Their direct tendency is supposed to stimulate efforts to discover the actual offender rather than invent a fictitious one. Still we know that in this, as in many other things where interest or passion is concerned, in default of realities, people will have recourse to imaginary substitutes. There are the police, and that section of the force emphatically termed "detectives," but the discovery of a murder, or other serious crime, involves considerable extra labour beyond what they consider their ordinary duties, besides, in many cases, considerable bodily risk. All difficult and dangerous undertakings have ultimately to be resolved into a question of money; men will not incur risk, or do work they can avoid, for nothing; and there seems to be no special peculiarity in the present case to take it out of the ordinary category. In all such matters the exigencies and circumstances of the peculiar case must determine what course is most expedient for the authorities to follow.

The Stepney case suggests a few remarks on the nature of the evidence. It is urged in favour of circumstantial evidence, that witnesses may lie or be mistaken; but that facts are, in this respect, impeccable. Still, one chain of circumstances may sometimes fit more than one individual. A murderer, fresh from his butchery, falls in with a passenger going the same road, and contrives to place in the pocket of the latter a portion of his booty. Here is strong circumstantial evidence against an innocent man. He was known to be coming from the very scene of the murder shortly after its commission, and some of the victim's property is found upon him. Innocent persons have ere now suffered the penalties of the law on such evidence as this. Though facts cannot lie or make mistakes, they often admit of false inferences. On the other hand, direct human testimony is very far from infallible. There may be concatenations of facts that would as surely convince a mind accustomed to deal with the difficulties of evidence, that a particular person did a particular act, as any amount of testimony whatever. The truth is, that what people see and hear grows in their minds, so to speak, until it becomes something different from the reality, and they then give forth this magnified and altered impression as the fact they originally witnessed. According to one theory, nobody ought to be punished except upon direct testimony; it is better that any number of criminals go at large

than one innocent person suffer the penalty of the law; the punishment is the wages of the culprit's sin and the idea of anyone but the real culprit being made to bear it, is monstrous; according to the opposite theory, mere suspicion seems almost sufficient to justify the infliction of punishment. In such a dilemma as often presents itself, all we can do is to take a just, wise, and moderate course in accordance with a beneficent and enlightened practical expediency suggested by the exigencies of the time. Above all things, let it be remembered that punishment should not be considered as expiatory or vindictive; but as preventive and reformatory. Its object is the safety of society. To prevent certain mischievous acts, penalties are annexed to them by the law. This involves the difficult question as to the kind and degree of punishment, the expediency of hanging for murder, &c. Our only guide here is the experiences of the time being as to what punishment is the most efficient for preventing a given offence, due regard being had to the principle of proportion; as penalties that are too severe tend to defeat themselves. We see that Manchester has memorialised the Government to institute an inquiry into the operation of the present law of capital punishment; the main point is, whether, all things considered, death punishment is, in the present state of society, the most efficient preventive of murder.

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

THERE is so much difference of opinion respecting the actual state of our national finances, that it may be desirable to place before our readers the actual results of the last financial year, terminating on the 31st March, 1860; more especially as a new Financial Secretary to the Treasury has been appointed, who will probably feel the necessity of strict accuracy in the data from which he prepares his estimates for the ensuing year. The following Tables are drawn from figures which have appeared in detail, in the "Financial Reformer" for September and October, as the Government accounts are so subdivided that they do not furnish the means of ascertaining the cost of each item or service; and no conclusion can be drawn without analysing the various Tables which are scattered through the "Blue Book," annually published under the title of "Finance Accounts."

INCOME.			
1. Customs	£24,391,083	17	4
2. Excise	20,240,466	13	6
3. Property and Income-Tax	9,666,141	19	3
4. Stamps	8,040,090	11	10
5. Land Tax	1,137,084	1	2
6. Assessed Taxes	2,100,539	7	9
7. Post-office	3,310,655	8	0
8. Crown Lands	416,530	18	8
9. Miscellaneous	1,801,584	3	0
	£71,104,127	0	6
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest and Management of the National Debt...	£28,638,725	12	5
Army, Militia, and Ordnance	£14,057,186	4	2
Navy, including Transports and Packets	11,822,859	0	0
Naval and Military operations in China	858,057	0	0
	26,739,102	4	2
Civil Expenditure	14,241,438	12	6
	69,619,266	9	1
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,484,860	11	5
	£71,104,127	0	6

These are actual results, about which there can be no dispute; and it appears that up to the 31st of March last there was a surplus of £1,484,860 11s. 5d. The income from all ordinary sources was £71,104,127 0s. 6d., while the expenditure, which we have divided into three heads, was £69,619,266 9s. 1d.; namely, £28,638,725 12s. 5d. for the interest and management of the National Debt; £26,739,102 4s. 2d. for the Army and Navy; and £14,241,438 12s. 6d. for the Civil Expenditure; making a total of £69,619,266 9s. 1d., as previously stated.

The expenditure for the current year was estimated at £76,000,000, but it is to be feared that this amount may be considerably exceeded; and many financiers calculate that the total outlay, including about £18,000,000 for local taxation, will not be far short of One Hundred Millions sterling. It is evident that such profuse expenditure must operate most injuriously on the industrious classes, and we therefore consider that it is our duty to endeavour to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding with regard to the national income and expenditure; so far as we are enabled to do so from the loose documents which are submitted to Parliament. In the Finance Accounts there is no attempt to

lay before the public any statement which can be easily understood; and the contradictory explanations of Members of Parliament in their autumnal speeches to their constituents, show that they have a very vague notion of the financial position of the country.

The detail of the Civil Expenditure requires notice, and we have endeavoured to analyse it, so that it may be intelligible to those who wish to know the cost of any particular Service.

PAID OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

1. Civil List	£403,260	0	0
2. Annuities and Pensions	350,713	14	3
3. Salaries and Allowances	157,602	9	10
4. Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	163,061	0	1
5. Courts of Justice	712,417	17	2
6. Miscellaneous Charges on Conso- lidated Fund	177,339	9	10
	1,964,394	11	2
7. Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer	116,977	4	11

PAID OUT OF SUPPLY SERVICES.

8. Collection and Management of the Revenue Depart- ments	681,419	0	0
9. Public Works and Buildings	4,438,548	3	6
10. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	1,472,096	0	0
11. Law and Justice	2,725,134	8	5
12. Education, Science and Art	1,267,992	0	0
13. Colonial and Consular Service	419,041	4	6
14. Superannuations and Charities	249,109	0	0
15. Special and Temporary Objects	808,727	0	0
16. Civil Contingencies	98,000	0	0
	7,721,518	12	11
	£11,241,438	12	6

The method and arrangement of the "finance accounts", are lamentably defective, and the only Parliamentary paper which gives any tolerably clear statement of the revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom, is the return granted annually on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the member for Lambeth; even this, however, is too complicated to be easily understood by those who are not thoroughly conversant with figures. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the "Blue Book," No. 483 of last session, containing the report on "Miscellaneous Expenditure;" or, in other words, that part of the civil expenditure which is voted in supply, will receive due attention during the recess. One paragraph in this report deserves particular notice, namely, "That the present system of audit is imperfect, inasmuch as only a portion of the expenditure is brought before the Board of Audit; but the subject having been very fully considered by the Committee on Public Monies, your committee confine themselves to referring to their report, and expressing an opinion that some steps should be taken to introduce a more uniform and efficient system of audit." The committee were unable to finish their examination of witnesses, and strongly recommended the appointment of a committee next session to resume the inquiry. Unfortunately, two very active members have ceased to hold seats in the House of Commons. Mr. WISE has retired from Parliament in consequence of ill health, and Mr. LAING, the Treasury Secretary, has accepted the office of Financial Secretary for India, therefore their services will be lost; but probably Mr. LAING's successor, Mr. FREDERICK PERL, might be induced to serve on the new Committee, and, if he should do so, it may be presumed that he will throw some light on the intentions of Government with respect to some better arrangements of the public accounts. The various financial returns differ so widely in some cases, that although professing to furnish information respecting the same item of finance, it would appear as if the amounts had been taken from books wholly unconnected with each other. The better arrangement of accounts would also lead to a more regular collection of taxes, and the cases of defaulters would then probably be less numerous. We do not, however, wish to enter upon this branch of the subject at present, as the chief object is to insist upon such a system of accounts as shall insure accuracy in the Parliamentary Returns, and enable those who prepare them to finish their work within a reasonable time. There have been constant complaints for many years that the finance accounts are issued too late for any practical use, as they never appear till long after the supplies have been voted. The Committee on Public Monies dwelt very strongly on this point, and as the inconvenience is fully acknowledged, some improvement may possibly be attempted next session. The only complete remedy would be to close the financial year on the 31st December, instead of on the 31st March, and the whole machinery would then soon get into regular working order.

A LITTLE LEARNING.

LORD PALMERSTON, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and the fiftieth year of his reign as a guardian of the State, has suddenly turned moral philosopher. Most people when they are nearing their latter end, are anxious to become "good" in some way or other. Some build almshouses, others build churches, others turn Dissenting ministers, or tract distributors. Lord PALMERSTON devotes himself to the moral wants of mechanics and shoeblocks. The noble lord's sermons at Leeds breathe the true spirit of enlightened philanthropy; and so great is the impression they have made on the public mind, that we can only regret that the noble lord did not become a moral philosopher at an earlier period of his life. If he had, we think it possible that the lion and the lamb might have come to an amicable arrangement long ere this, and Dr. CUMMING's tribulation been altogether avoided. It is generally supposed that there is a fair amount of common sense in the world, but it seems that we have wanted Lord PALMERSTON to tell us that two and two make four, in order to be fully convinced of the fact. The Scottish clergy had no idea that there was any cure for cholera but prayer until Lord PALMERSTON went down and told them that they might pray to Dooms-day without effect, if they did not flush their sewers, and cleanse the courts and alleys of their crowded towns. And now the noble lord has dispelled another cloud of darkness. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," says the poet. "Don't believe it," says Lord PALMERSTON, "a little is better than none at all." One would imagine that common sense had discovered the true application of this observation long ago. But it appears not. Lord PALMERSTON has first made the discovery, and we are all agape at the clever thing he has said.

Such is the advantage of possessing a great name, and occupying a high position. Every word that flows from such a mouth is an oracle, and every trite and worn-out sentiment or opinion the utterance of a sage. How Lord BROUGHAM must smile at the adulation of Lord PALMERSTON's discoveries on education which are now ringing in all the newspapers. More than thirty years ago he and Dr. BIRKBECK fully recognised and practically acted upon the principles which the public are now accepting from Lord PALMERSTON as discoveries. Mechanics' Institutes, and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, have long been practical exponents of the well-recognised fact, that a little learning is better than none at all. And is it not long since Mr. Recorder HILL clearly demonstrated that the only effectual cure for crime was the education of the poorer classes. Yet it seems to be regarded as something quite new, when Lord PALMERSTON tells us, at this late hour of the day of civilisation, that, "the amount of the evils which afflict society greatly depends upon the direction which is given in the earliest years of life to the minds of the rising generation." The great pioneers in the march of social regeneration may well exclaim here, "Thank you for nothing." They laid down these principles thirty years ago, and have been acting upon them ever since. Now, when half the work has been done; when houses of refuge, and reformatories, and ragged schools have been established all over the land, and when the results are showing themselves in a marked and appreciable diminution in the number of criminals, our leading men of the political world step forward and tell us that we should do what we have already done without their help; and, indeed, in default of the obstacles which they have thrown in our way.

If the honest truth were told, the governing classes, the landowners, and the gentry, are only now accepting these social movements because they can no longer resist them. They have become Liberals by the same process. They resisted the stream as long as they could; but when they could no longer oppose its accumulated force, they had no alternative but to go with it, or be swamped.

There is possibly no social doctrine which has done so much harm as this self-same dictum about a little learning. It is a doctrine which the country gentleman and the landowner have hugged as the dearest item of their creed. By acting upon it, and shutting out their farm labourers from the benefits of even the most elementary education, they have been able to degrade them to the level of negro slaves, and keep down wages to nine shillings a week. The slave owners of Virginia go upon the same principle. They will tell you that it is a bad thing to educate niggers, for then they read books, grow religious, and don't do near so much work. And, in this country, while the landlords have resisted the spread of education, in order to keep down wages, the political classes have discouraged it for a similar end—an end equally selfish, ungenerous, and wicked. That end has been to keep the masses in ignorance, that they might be justified in denying their political rights. The opponents of Reform have dreaded nothing so much as the growing intelligence of the working classes. Even its advocates have been haunted with misgivings for the result of a widely-extended suffrage, consequent upon the elevation of the masses.

We must all, of course, greatly rejoice that our masters and governors are beginning to place themselves at the head of the great social and educational movements of the day. We shall not reject these labourers or deny them their fair share of credit, even though they have not come into the vineyard until the eleventh hour. At the same time, however, we cannot allow them to talk as if they had been the first volunteers in the cause, and had borne the heat of the day. There is something positively ridiculous in this assumption. The Premier, at the present time, is going about the country like a great Liberator, who has only just achieved his opportunity. He assumes the office of a sort of social Messiah, who has only just come

upon earth to grapple with the fullness of wrath. No one would suppose that the field had been open to him any time during the last half century. One cannot help laughing at the clap-trap character of some of the noble lord's proceedings in the north. There, for example, is his visit to Fairburn. His lordship has an estate there, partly hereditary and partly purchased, the tenants of which have paid him rent for half-a-century; but it is seven and twenty years since they have seen the face of their landlord. Only one old lady remembered ever having cast eyes upon him, and it is interesting to know that the noble lord was "a handsome man when he came afore, that is, he was younger like, for he's very handsome now, you know, for his time." And the noble lord made up for his long absence by showing that he was as handsome in deeds as in looks. On passing through Fairburn's one street the attention of the Liberator was arrested by a low iron-hooped door, guarding the entrance to what seemed to be a cavern cut out of the sandstone rock. "There," said the Liberator, "is a place worthy of Naples—what is it?" "Fairburn's lock-up, please your lordship," was the reply. "Who's in it?" "Your lordship's." "Oh! mine, is it?" rejoined the Liberator, sharply, "then let it be taken down, and see that it is done at once." So no doubt by this time Fairburn's bastille has been razed to the ground. Was there ever anything finer in a play? We really must have an historical picture of this—Lord PALMERSTON ordering the demolition of the Fairburn lock-up. From what we hear of the dimensions of the dread prison, two men and a boy for half a day will be quite equal to the duty of sweeping this last stronghold of tyranny from the face of the earth and—the market-place of Fairburn. Henceforth every man in Fairburn will be at liberty to get drunk and conduct himself "obstreperously" with impunity; for Lord PALMERSTON has said that there shall be no longer a lock-up in Fairburn, and his word is law. The noble lord would seem to imagine that it only required a speech from him on social regeneration to put everything right. He must be convinced, at any rate, that there is to be no more wickedness in Fairburn, since he has given orders for the demolition of the lock-up.

THE NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WE have a few additional remarks to make on the intentions of a New Benevolent Association for the Relief of the Poor and Distressed—an association professing its readiness to co-operate with all or any of the numerous benevolent institutions already in existence in London. The idea is highly laudable, and we shall gladly hear any further details when the plan is more matured. So much strength and money are often thrown away in England from carelessness about details, loose organization, and what the French would call want of logic, that we venture to offer, in as few words as possible, the details of the Prussian arrangements. Berlin for the relief and superintendence of those who are obliged to appeal to public charity for total or partial support. The writer from whom the sketch is taken—and few more intelligent and observant travellers have ever taken pen in hand—pronounces the system excellent in its working. The multitude of our poor, their habits, locations, resources, and main stream of relief, differ widely from those in Berlin, so we offer the Prussian system, not for adoption in its totality, but as one from which some important hints may perhaps be taken.

Berlin, says our traveller (we abridge him), with a population of between 300,000 and 400,000, has no poor rates, no allowed regular mendicancy, the land in its vicinity is bad, and its manufacturing operations trifling; yet each municipality of the city manages to provide adequately for its own poor; mainly by the agency of what may be called private eleemosynary exertion. Every municipality appoints directors (with the Burgomaster as president) from members of the magistracy, of the town council, and private members selected by each parish out of its parishioners; in this direction clergy and medical men may, and often do, join. These manage, besides the superintendence of the looser poor, the poor-schools, poor-houses, and hospitals, and see to the distribution of their funds. Nor is the superintendence a careless or superficial one; indeed, so great is the attention to the sick poor, that steam and sulphur baths are supplied them when necessary, and they are often sent to drink mineral waters.

As in the case of our district visitors, each poor-commissioner has a distinct section of his district put under his charge, and in general is not responsible for the care of more than ten or twelve pauper families. The number of pauper commissioners will now probably amount to nearly a thousand; it was considerably smaller when Mr. LAING gave his account, and they are chosen so liberally from all decent and well-to-do members of the community, that even a respectable master chimney-sweep was one of their number. At the end of each month, the poor commissioners hold a meeting to make their report and settle business.

If a pauper requires relief, he applies to the president of the district, who makes minute inquiries into the case; if it appears worthy he refers it to the commissioners of the section in which the pauper is living; inquiries are made respecting his last place of residence (in urgent cases immediate relief may be granted, by permission of the president); if the pauper's statements are found to be correct, twenty-five printed questions are put regarding his connections, age, health, and former occupation, which he is bound to answer; and here let it be observed, that in Prussia the nearest blood relations are bound by law, if able, to support their poor relatives. If sickness is urged, the physician writes his statement, and at the end of the list of questions the decision of the commissioners is written. This also serves as a guide, if the pauper removes elsewhere.

The Commission goes so far in its charity as to pay the landlords of the paupers to keep their lodging-houses warm.

In the year 1838, when the population was 300,000, the Commissioners had, as messengers, twenty-three paid sergeants, and twelve poor wards, specially charged with the look-out after street beggars, and taking them to the proper houses of relief.

At the time above referred to, the sum total of the expenditure amounted to £54,000, raised from legacies, royal gifts, voluntary contributions, and municipal taxes, which are confessedly heavy. In many respects, says our writer, this is a poor-law, and our own poor-law operations have probably, in many respects, been borrowed from the German system; but relief in the latter has a better effect as coming more in the form of benevolence. The agency is strictly eleemosynary, except in the case of the medical men actually in attendance, and a few working clerks, whose united salaries do not seem to amount to more than between £2,000 and £3,000. Instead of unpaid sitters at poor-law boards, comparatively an easy affair,—listening to beadles and overseers, the benevolent gentry and tradesmen of Berlin seem themselves to investigate, with some personal trouble, the cases upon which they sit in judgment. Something less severe and hide-bound, and more gracious than our regular poor-law operations, and at the same time less loose and irregular, and often unpersistent and blundering than the efforts of private benevolence frequently are, seems to be wanting. The new Society, if destined to be, as it professes to desire to be, very wide in its operations, can only be efficient if well systematised, and if it can make all private efforts regularly working-wheels of a well-organized machine. Both the money and efforts will, as now proposed, be, we suppose, almost entirely those of charity, and it will be a great pity if, for want of a well-matured plan, misdirection of the efforts leads to mispending of the funds.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE UNKNOWN.*

[SECOND NOTICE.]

IT seems, at the first blush, a sort of paradox that we should know anything about the "Unknown;" we do know something, however, as those may see who choose to consult the work mentioned below. The sceptics sought to establish the doubt of certitude, or the certitude of doubt, we forget which, *mais c'est égal*, and a cognition of the unknowable is an essential element of modern knowledge. Indeed, even one of the ancients, whom a modern poet of some authority in matters "didactic"—Pope—considered the wisest of the wise men of Greece, declared that all he knew was that he knew nothing; therefore it would appear that the more we know the less we know; and since his days astronomy, geology, chemistry, physiology, have become, and sociology is fast becoming, a portion of our knowledge—and knowledge in the scientific sense of the word, too. And it follows that if the more we know the less we know, our knowledge of nothing, if not our no-knowledge or nescience, must be a pretty considerable deal greater now than formerly. We remarked, in our former notice, on the "suggestiveness" of Mr. Spencer's work. He alludes, in the opening pages of the part before us, to the earliest traditions having represented rulers as gods or demi-gods. By their subjects, he says, primitive kings were regarded as superhuman in origin and superhuman in power; and he refers to the similar beliefs now existent among savages, instancing Fiji, where "a victim stands unbound to be killed at the word of the chief, himself declaring, 'whatever the king says must be done.'" And we may remark in passing, it is pretty much the same in Russia.

This suggests to us a few remarks on the origin of mythology—an enigma hitherto unsolved, though the astutest "representative men" of the various "philosophies" extant have sought to solve it. Now we find, among other psychical powers of man, these three, which are among those in daily use and manifestation. There is the well-known and sometimes eminently disagreeable and ridiculous, but in the main most useful quality—curiosity; of which our old friend "Paul Pry," of Lis-tonian celebrity, is simply a stage incarnation, a quality which is insufferable as developed in the old lady who, when sick, and unable personally to inquire into her neighbours' affairs, nearly caught her death of cold, by keeping her maid at the open window to report who went in and out at every house in the street; but still a quality to which we are mainly indebted for every scientific truth we know. There is what we may call the faculty of analogization, or the tendency to reason by analogy; to account for what puzzles us, for what is new and strange, by assigning what appears to us the most likely and probable cause. The savages who saw clocks and fire for the first time, not being familiar with anything capable of self-movement, and of consuming other things, except live animals, accounted for these objects of their surprise by supposing them to be alive; the clock was an animal; so was the fire, and lived upon wood. Indeed analogization is the groundwork of our reasonings, not only in the daily business of life, but in scientific investigations. There is what has been called "the first law of nature," "the instinct of self-preservation," prompting, among other things, to conciliate, by means of presents, courtesies, prayers, respect, &c.; the powerful who can do us good or harm, in order to avert their hostility and secure their good will and good offices. We do not discuss the point here, whether these are simple original primary faculties or not. This is beside our present purpose. The psychical characteristics in question are "patent to all the world." When, therefore, a being of whose nature these are a part, a being as yet uninformed as to the universe about him, comes to

ponder upon the cosmical phenomena that strike his eyes in every direction, the first sensation is one of surprise and curiosity as to what these things are, and whence they came? The most prominent objects in nature would be the sun and other heavenly bodies. He would wonder how they could move. Animals, and his fellow men, being the things he was most familiar with that could move, and these being alive and able to move in virtue of their vitality, he would infer, analogically, that the heavenly bodies possessed life also, and moved in consequence. For their apparent motion to the mind of science is real motion to the eye of ignorance. But animals and man are resentful, vindictive, interested, on the look out for what they can get, capable of doing very ill turns, or of doing good ones if it can be made worth their while by suitable inducements and considerations; and all these qualities are in respect of their being alive. Thus self-movement being regarded as indicative of being alive, the sun, the moon, the stars, the winds, the clouds, lightning, storms, meteors, would be thought alive. And nothing being more proverbially capricious and inconstant than these things (which, as to some of them, in great part, make up that by-word for fickleness, the weather), and nothing more spiteful as well as destructive in the eyes of untutored man, the "instinct of self-preservation" would prompt him to conciliate these dangerous and powerful agents; and "analogization" would suggest he should do so by similar means to those he would employ in conciliating his fellow living beings on this earth; and in this way mythology, fetichism, superstition, would arise. None of the attempts to explain this difficulty hitherto given are satisfactory. Comte's "Three Stages" of mental development (the last theory on the subject) cannot throw a glimmer of light upon it. *Why* does ignorant inexperienced man begin with fetichism? *How* comes it that that particular phase is the first in the series? Nay, how does this fetichism originate, when it does come? To these interrogatives Comte is dumb. His theory affords no solution; the above explanation satisfactorily accounts for the difficulty. Comte's doctrine amounts merely to a statement that in the progress of the mental evolution his three stages are to be found in the order he has specified. Whether that is so or not (on which point we do not wish to be understood here as expressing any opinion whatever), will not in the least elucidate the difficulty. *What* caused the first stage? How did fetichism and its subsequent developments originate? These queries we have answered above.

We come now to another point suggested by the work before us. This is the doctrine that human conceptions which, as such, are something entirely subjective, although caused by objective realities, are the measure or criterion of what is possible in the external universe. Whether there is an external universe or not we do not intend in this place to inquire. For anything we shall say here, the reader may believe that his *ego*, his *psychicality* is the only existence in nature, and all apparently objective realities a dream. We do not believe with Byron, that—

"When Bishop Berkeley said there was no matter,
And proved it, 'twas no matter what he said."

We think it matters a great deal what he said, and whether there is an external world or not. But we shall not discuss that point here; we shall solve the riddle by cutting the knot, or rather cutting the controversy, and assuming the existence of an objective universe. The inconsistency of those has been much ridiculed, who, denying an external world, still act as if they believed in one, and take good care not to run their heads against a post, literally speaking; however they may be thought to do so in a figurative sense. But what shall we say of the consistency of those who, while admitting that the external world has a real independent existence of its own, are yet obnoxious to the paradox of contending that its existence depends upon intelligence? It is easy, however, to explain the cause of their blunder. They mistake our conceptions of the universe for the universe itself; just as the word "law" in philosophical and scientific discussions sometimes means the way in which external realities act, and at others, is used to designate the propositions or formulas employed to express the way in which things act. Thus we often find mention made of Newton's "Law of Gravitation," Dalton's "Law of Definite Proportions," &c.; as if Dalton and Newton were the inventors and creators of new laws, instead of the discoverers of laws that previously existed. Doubtless the written propositions in which the philosophers expressed their discoveries, doubtless their discoveries themselves, were, as such, new and original, and the result of their own minds; and if we use the word "law" to designate these written propositions and discoveries, then they were the authors of these laws. But this, though a common, is by no means a precise and an accurate form of expression. It has led to infinite confusion of ideas, and innumerable mistakes. The laws, properly speaking, are the ways in which things act; the way in which bodies attract each other; the way in which chemical substances combine together; the way in which they did attract and combine ages before Newton and Dalton were born; the way in which they attract and combine, whether the human mind observe them or not; the way in which they would attract and combine, if the human race were annihilated to-morrow, if all intelligence ceased to exist on the face of the earth. We must always be careful to distinguish our idea, or notion, or conception of a thing from the thing itself; the former perishes with us, but not the latter. The same "confusion worse confounded," obtains in reference the classifications of natural history. We often hear it said, and see it written, that species and genera, &c. do not exist in nature, but are merely

* Mr. Spencer's *System of Philosophy*. Part I., October, 1860. "First Principles: The Unknowable." London: Manwaring.

arbitrary divisions made to assist our memory—a sort of Feinagle-Beniowskian system of phrenotypics. The written propositions themselves, and our conceptions thence arising, may be so, unquestionably; but if there really are pigs out of the human mind (the cynics and satirists tell us there are pig-minds disguised in the “human form divine,” and Carlyle talks of what he calls our “pig-life,” and poreupines also, together with donkeys, flat-fish, and sea-gulls; if we say, these really have an actual external existence, why it is pretty evident that that existence is independent of our conceptions and written classifications, and that they might just as well continue to exist, perhaps with considerably more comfort to themselves, if man fell asleep for the next hundred years, or even fell into the oblivion of that “dreamless sleep” which the last quoted poet speaks of. We do not deny the Darwinian theory in its most extreme form, that the tendency of animal organisms towards self-betterment, the tendency to adapt themselves to surrounding circumstances, and these to themselves, in the best way they can, to promote their own good, may, in the course of countless ages, and acting under suitable influences and conditions, have gradually developed and differentiated things so dissimilar in their present state of modification as pigs and flat-fish, sea-gulls, donkeys, and poreupines. On the contrary, we believe that the indefinite modifiability of animals, considered with regard to their genetic progress, is the very first thing that we must learn and get a clear and correct idea of, to qualify us for the profitable study of natural history; and this is the secret why such vague and crude doctrines on the subject have been hitherto advanced.

All we say is, that if these are distinct sorts of animals, and really exist at the time of this present writing, they might continue to be so, and to have a real external existence, if every intelligence that now takes cognizance of them—pig-boys, donkey-boys, fishermen, and all were to become extinct. What, indeed, does “conceive” mean? As applied to the mind, it means to understand, to comprehend, to believe, to imagine, to form an idea of; it means one, or some, or all of these; and it means nothing else. Now our inability to do any, or either, or all of these things, is no proof of impossibility. Are we entitled to say that because we cannot understand, comprehend, believe, imagine, and form an idea of a thing, that the thing is therefore necessarily impossible? The question answers itself, and renders all such illustrations as the native of the torrid zone denying the existence of ice, the opponents of the heliocentric theory denying the possibility of antipodes, &c., quite unnecessary. Of course if there is an external world, we cannot conceive, at least when our internal conceptions are in conformity with external realities, what is objectively impossible, such, for example, as the identity of something and nothing, or any other positive contradiction. But it is one thing to say we cannot conceive what is physically impossible; and another thing to say that a thing is physically impossible because we cannot conceive it. The conceivableness or inconceivableness of a thing is often spoken of as if it were an objective property of the thing itself, instead of the ability or inability of the mind to conceive it; that is, to understand, comprehend, believe, imagine, form an idea of it. That a pig and flat-fish should be one and the same thing, is inconceivable, simply because they are different external entities. They would continue to be different things if mind ceased to exist. But inconceivableness is not an objective property of things, either joint or several; either collectively or individually considered. Their being one and the same thing is inconceivable to our mind; that is, we cannot understand, comprehend, believe, imagine, or form an idea of it; in one word, we cannot conceive it. Clear ideas on this subject are essential in prosecuting scientific investigations. But we must bring this paper to a close. Mr. Spencer's work is one of great interest and importance. The part before us being so comparatively small a portion of the whole, it would not have been fair to give in an article of the length to which its importance entitles it, an account of the views enounced; as that would have been to exhaust its contents, and leave nothing for the reader. We have therefore made its announcement the occasion of the above remarks on subjects which are suggested by its perusal.

DESTINY OF THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.*

NOW we are not going to eviscerate Mr. Chamerovzow's novel. To be hung up in the literary shambles, drawn and quartered in this way, is treatment we should not like ourselves. It takes off the edge of the reader's appetite, and it is not a very pleasant process to an author to be picked bit by bit with a bodkin, as the ghoul in the “Arabian Nights,” in its daily disguise of an Oriental fine lady of finnikin manners, picked her meal after a nocturnal and nameless banquet among the tombs, instead of being devoured off at once with a keen and healthy relish. Nor are we going to practice any of the other arts of critical butchery. Here is a novel in which a very prominent personage on the world's stage plays a very prominent part. Napoleon III., by the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the French, despite the attempts against him, has lived to the latter end of this “latter day” year of grace, 1860, to give a title to one of Mr. Newby's novels. It is with the “destiny” of this “Man of Destiny” that we shall chiefly concern ourselves in the present notice. He is, after all, simply one of the poor players in the drama of the world, fretting his little hour upon the scene, then to disappear, and be heard, and seen, and

thought of no more. And we are obliged to Mr. Chamerovzow for the occasion he has afforded us of discussing the “destiny” of his hero. Mr. Chamerovzow is a ready writer, and he is conversant with French manners, and French literature, and the French language. The construction of a work of this kind is not a thing he has now attempted for the first time, and he is no novice in his art. He understands how a web of fiction should be wove round a nucleus of fact, and he has selected a subject which unites the conditions of being at once a subject of great intrinsic interest and importance, and one with which he might well be supposed peculiarly qualified to deal successfully.

But to come to the question. What is the “destiny” of this imperial enigma, who is represented by *Punch*; now as the Sphinx, frowning ruin, desolation, and war over the world; now as a detective, eavesdropping at Warsaw, emblematical of keeping the peace of Europe; now, as a toyman with a squeaking poodle in his hand affronting the presence of the British Lion? What is destiny, in general, and what is his destiny or rather the destiny of his dynasty in particular? In the vulgar sense destiny of course is bosh. But there is a certain line of action to which a man is determined by his individual proclivities; in plain English, his desires and convictions, served by his intellectual capacity, and controlled or prompted by the circumstances in which he is placed. In the case of Buggins, much given to beer and tobacco, and wife-beating, we do not dignify his career with the title of destiny; but in the case of Mr. *Punch's* eminent scoundrels, such as Alexander the Great or Tamerlane, or Attila, or any other “scourge of God,” we do. It must be carefully remembered, however, that “destiny” in this sense often makes its instruments bring about things they not only never intended, but never dreamt of, and are in some cases the very last things in the world they would desire to accomplish. A great conqueror's object may be the purely selfish one of personal aggrandisement, as his motive may be no higher than mere personal ambition. But the results of his actions may be something that never entered into his plans. He may be the involuntary or unwitting destroyer of an abomination that would have taken ages to rot into nothingness if left to itself; and this brings us to the destiny of the Napoleon dynasty in particular. That destiny has been, and is, to annihilate “dynasty” in general, and prepare the way for a republic. Just look at the effect of what the individual Louis Napoleon is doing. He is utterly extinguishing all the old traditions of legitimacy; he is shattering all the old party ties, and party watchwords, and party combinations; he is scattering to the winds all the old dynastic associations; and simultaneously with this he is making that form of government which is not self-government putrescent in the nostrils of the world. Look at the “dynasty” Napoleon destined to be the destroyer of all “dynasty.” What has it done? What did the uncle of the nephew do? He broke the backbone of feudalism. Compare the stability of the despotic dynasties of Europe prior to the Bonaparte victories, when they mustered a million of men to whelm liberty under fire and blood in Republican France; with their rickety and bankrupt condition now, tottering on a crazy framework of bayonets, threatening momentarily to give way and impale them as they fall. “Destiny” has made a useful tool, wherewith to work, of Louis Napoleon and his house, and when she has finished her labour she will throw the tool aside, used up and worn out. Does any one suppose that a particular dynasty, founded on a negation of all dynasty, is made to last? He who does is not wise in his generation. We think Louis Napoleon as a great living protest against divine right and legitimacy in all its forms and disguises, an eminently useful agent, and in that character we heartily hope he may be strengthened, that he may overcome all his enemies. What he has done in the butchery line we do not mean to extenuate, when we say that it is just what every “dynasty” would do in like circumstances; what every dynasty has done that has been brave enough and able, when its power was struck at, or its safety attacked. There is a serious charge against this man of destiny on another ground. There were those who suffered utter ruin and hopeless, life-long exile through their enthusiastic devotion to the first Napoleon's cause, and whose descendants, as a reward, were left to starve and perish in strange lands, and that by this very man of destiny, who himself has known what exile means, and may perhaps taste it again, and who, if he does not know this fact, is chargeable with gross and culpable ignorance. For his first act on becoming what he is, should have been to seek out those who were the victims of an enthusiastic zeal for the Napoleon cause.

PROGRESS AND ILLUMINATION.*

BOOKS such as those stated in the foot-note are peculiar to England. They may be quoted as its pride. To these and such as these it is owing that Mechanics' Institutes and Ragged Schools have come at last to command the attention of peers and premiers. The social revolution has worked from below upwards, and thus securing a wider basis, will culminate in a loftier apex. Some of the efforts of this kind have started from a low and narrow level, indeed; and, like the Early Closing movement, to which one of the works registered in our note relates, have been more indi-

* “The Man of Destiny,” A Romance of Modern History. By L. A. Chamerovzow. Author of “Chronicles of the Bastille.” London: Newby.

* The Pioneer of Progress; or, The Early Closing Movement in relation to the Saturday Half-Holiday, and the Early Payment of Wages. By John Donals. Prize Essay. Hamilton Adams, and Co. “Light, more Light!” On the Present State of Education amongst the Working Classes of Leeds, and how it can best be improved. By James Hole Longmans.

dual processes to a more generalised purpose. Like the promoters of that movement, their early advocates were content to regard their success as valuable only so far as it conduced to something higher, viewing their own mission as a means to an end. Like the pioneers of an army, they but opened the way that others might enter in and gain the actual victory. What has been done is partly recorded in these little volumes. They also state what remains to be done, and propose, to some extent, the manner in which it may be accomplished.

The expressed desire is that society may advance in all that is truly valuable to man, as an intelligent and moral being. This is the ultimate purpose of such missionary labours. The Early Closing movement claims to be called the Pioneer of Progress. The Saturday Half-holiday is the immediate result sought, together with the early payment of wages as its natural adjunct.

"But there are some reasons for looking upon this latest development of the Early Closing principle as being a kind of short road to the success of the entire movement. Saturday night is the especial season of late shopping. If the late-hour system can be beaten on the Saturday night, it cannot be expected to afford a very vigorous resistance on the other evenings of the working week. Saturday night is the very citadel of late trading, and, when that yields, the remainder must follow. Thus the Saturday Half-holiday—which may be considered as including what is called the Saturday Early Closing Movement—really aims at the root of that great evil which we designate the Late Hour system.

The prize-essayist in question hits the point at once when he speaks of the kind of slavery which most prevails in an advanced state of society. This, he says, has in a direct and tangible form crept into this land through the avenue of trade and commerce. Over-work, at the bidding of a labour-proprietor, is the evil of the day. Too many act as if the only end of life were to get money. Mind and body require attention which has been denied. Nature and man should be more familiar friends than they have been. The case is thus powerfully stated:—

"The struggle for existence, or at least for a competency, has become, to a large class of the community, the main battle of life. For any higher thoughts or aims they have neither leisure nor inclination. They cannot redeem the time, because they have no time to redeem; they cannot live like sentient, thoughtful, immortal beings, because, from their daily bread-getting there is scarcely a pause in which they may look before and after. Obviously these men are not themselves in a position to gain the freedom they require. The movement must come from without. It must be conducted by those whose own position is freer and happier, and it must be encouraged and accelerated by the employers who are the immediate participants in the fruit of this toil."

The period of "the all-work system," under the harrows of which we have most of us suffered, is now happily past, and the character of young men has greatly improved in consequence. This fact we have confirmed to us by the testimony of the best masters. Since the adoption of the Saturday Half-holiday, workmen, says Messrs. Guest and Chrimes, of Rotherham, "are more orderly, sober, and attentive to their work." Hosts of others witness to the same result. The concession has not been abused. It has been, and will be, the interest of employers to grant it.

"Not many years ago, sleep and work seemed the sole occupations of a large majority of the working classes; eating and drinking their only recreation. With stealthy steps the hours of labour were rapidly augmenting—were almost indefinitely prolonged. Little children were suffered to exhaust their young life in toil, the continuous monotony of which was enough to destroy the energies of full grown men and women; and if haply a voice was now and then raised against the oppression, its warning and admonitory tones were too faint to be heard amidst the din of machinery and the noisy strife of trade. But at length the true words of true men have sounded on the nation's heart like the blows of the smith upon his anvil. Sparks of pity have shot forth, rays of light have at least enabled us to see how great the darkness was, and there is no longer silent acquiescence in an unnecessary evil, but a firm resolution to use all legitimate means to lessen its weight, or to destroy it altogether."

Lunacy is one of the fearful results of overwork, and the crowding of great cities. Even the progress of social reforms brings its evil. Scientific discovery has more than one issue. We may move and live faster than our forefathers, without being really better off.

"Rapidly of locomotion has no affinity to wisdom, and though we may be able to put 'a girdle round the earth in forty minutes,' we may be very unhappy and very foolish, too, when we have done it. Indeed, much of which we are proud in this strange age will not bear a close inspection. Our great cities, for instance, how we laud them as the marts of industry, and the sources of the most widely extended commerce that the world has ever seen! Great towns may be great blessings; the question is one that claims wide discussion—but assuredly they bring mighty evils in their train. The atmosphere becomes overloaded, and we want space to breathe; the markets are glutted, and we want room to sell; labour cannot find a free outlet, for it is crushed by competition, while intense mental activity and prolonged bodily exertion destroy the healthful growth both of body and mind. We live fast indeed, but we do not live well. Nature is at strife with us, for we trample on her laws; God is at strife with us, for we too often forget His; and so we hurry on, madly, blindly, wilfully, too busy ever to be calm, to eager and restless to be happy. Is not this picture a true one? or, rather, is it not the slightest possible sketch, with every additional touch would render more faithful, and which, if it were filled up with pre-Raphaelite minuteness, would stand true of the larger portion of our City populations? If this be so—and O, how many gloomy features might be added to the picture!—

we had better be altogether silent about our progress and civilization. But though silent not supine: there is work for each of us to do."

The evil is one of the results of what is regarded as respectability. Well-to-do people judge unjustly of the workman. They wonder at his ways, so far as they differ from their own, and declare, in fine, that he is irreclaimable. Having, says Mr. Dennis, impressed this belief distinctly on their minds, they are convinced that their responsibility, as far as he is concerned, is altogether at an end. But the middle classes are, at length, though slowly, learning their true interests. They, however, require more intelligence still; and Mr. Hole rightly argues for more and better education. He regrets that influential and religious denominations have held aloof on grounds as mistaken as conscientiousness from co-operation in ulterior measures. As the case now stands, "three children out of four leave school, with only a smattering of education." Moreover, "the children of the working classes rarely preserve that skill in reading and writing which makes the practice of those arts easy or agreeable pursuits for their own sake; and manual labour, to which they are called so much too early, does not stimulate the exercise of the intellectual faculties."

Alas! and is it even so still? Have we no further progressed than this? Is this the whole of the illumination received? Well may the writer exclaim, "Light! more light!" There are practical suggestions which it is hoped will be well considered for the remedy of these defects. Many of these are contained in Mr. Hole's work, and merit the most earnest attention. One motive he presses with great force. Free trade and free government demand the largest possible development of education. "We are entrusting the fate of the greatest empire the world ever saw to the hands of the people. To the people, then, must be given the moderation, the sense of justice, the knowledge of sound political and economical principles, which will make them use that trust rightly. If free institutions are not to prove a curse rather than a blessing, we must have an intelligent people. In a word, the problem may be very briefly stated to be—education or anarchy?"

INDIAN ROMANCE.*

DOUBTLESS most of our readers are more or less familiar with the novels of Fennimore Cooper, so celebrated for their description of prairie scenery, and their delineation of the habits, peculiarities, and sanguinary temperaments of the native Indians, together with their hatred of the whites, and the dangers to which the latter were occasionally exposed from their singular and illicit mode of warfare. These novels, so deservedly world-famous, and which are remarkable for the author's brilliancy of imagery, and extraordinary powers of invention, are written with such a zest and gusto, and are, moreover, wrought up to such an intense pitch of excitement, the story and situations being developed in the most masterly manner, that they become perfectly irresistible to the reader, and have seldom—in fact, never been equalled by any succeeding writers. Any modern novelist following in the steps of this inimitable master must necessarily draw upon himself comparisons which, the chances are ten to one, will prove in his disfavour, and will besides find innumerable obstacles created in his path from the popular prejudice in favour of an older and more established favourite. It is not our intention, however, in expatiating upon the merits of the work before us, from the pen of Percy B. St. John, a name already favourably known to literature, to make use of any such comparisons, considering the same to be not only premature and uncalled for, but altogether unfair to an author struggling into public notice. *Mary Rock, or My Adventures in Texas*, is written with much skill and power, and exhibits considerable information on the part of the author relative to life and character in that far-off region. There are some very spirited descriptions of Texan scenery, and two or three lively personages introduced into the narrative, which give it a zest and heartiness peculiarly its own. The fault of the book is, however, that the story is not sufficiently sustained from the commencement to the end, being interlarded with too much extraneous matter, the heroine, Mary Rock, whose name gives the title to the work, playing a very unimportant part in the action of the drama. Nevertheless we do not think it possible for any one to take up the present volume without deriving therefrom a large share of amusement. For ourselves, we can fairly promise such readers as shall feel inclined to accept our recommendation, and possess themselves of this decidedly clever production, that they shall be therewith edified by a number of interesting anecdotes upon Indian characteristics and extravagances, and receive much valuable instruction upon a variety of subjects with which they were previously unacquainted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE Austrian *Diplom*, escorted by twenty-five Imperial autograph letters to the executive grandees, has been published in due form; and doubtless a great number of persons will run away with the idea that a free Constitution, or a free discretion in the management of their political affairs, has been granted to the different nations which compose the Austrian empire. The criticisms of the press will unquestionably, in due time, set them right upon this point. The official organs of the Government write as if the Emperor were become a thoroughly constitutional monarch, and

* *Mary Rock, or My Adventures in Texas*. By Percy B. St. John, author of the *Arctic Cruise*, &c. London: Charles H. Clarke.

that in consequence the entire population were intoxicated with delight. Demonstrations and illuminations have been got up in the manner well known to the residents in despotically-governed countries; but according to the accounts given by commercial travellers and private letters, the people are by no means so satisfied as the official organs are endeavouring to make it appear. The sincerity of the Government, and the advantages assumed to be granted by the *Diplom*, are rendered the more questionable by the preliminary measures of precaution adopted by the authorities against the journals. Editors were warned to abstain from a discussion or criticism of the new decree, as the deliberations of the Council would be thereby disturbed, and the public excited by exaggerated hopes or fears. The *Presse*, the *East German Post*, and *Austrian Gazette*, gave ear to the warning, and informed their readers that circumstances obliged them to withhold their articles upon home affairs. The *Wanderer* and the *Vaterland* have perhaps disregarded it, and attempted to make known their views upon the changes about to take place, for they were both confiscated on the 21st instant. There has been a rather serious disturbance at Pesth, where the mob smashed the illuminated windows, and paraded the town singing satirical songs. The real cause of this is not quite clear. Pesth is known for its strong Magyar tendencies, and the *Diplom* has been drawn up under Magyar influence. It is evidently a concession to the Magyars, and an effort to conciliate the Hungarian nation. The extreme Magyars, however, are at present not satisfied. They will have no connection with the Swabians, no Austrian Ministry, no Austrian Reichsrath—nothing but their ancient historical independence. The Slavonians, Germans, and Italians will doubtless be puzzled to discover what they are to gain by the *Diplom*—whether it does not take away as much as it gives. An outsider, and a foreigner, can hardly venture as yet an opinion upon such an important document. It is composed in a style which renders it almost a sealed book to the common reader, and even the educated political classes will have some difficulty in discovering what rights and liberties are granted, confirmed, and acknowledged therein. The entire press of the country is busily at work upon this political puzzle; but considering the mass of subject-matter it contains, and the extensive preliminary knowledge of the countries to be affected by it, a sound and reliable criticism is not to be expected at present. It has excited considerable surprise and suspicion that not a word is said upon the equality of the religious confessions—merely the free exercise of every confession is granted.

The fears which were entertained with regard to the meeting at Warsaw, have been in some degree dispelled by the report of the Prussian official journal upon the consultation held at Coblenz. If the Cabinet of Berlin is, as the *Gazette* maintains, in perfect accord with the English Cabinet upon all pending European questions, it is hoped that the intimate relations existing at the same time between Prussia and the two despotic monarchs will not have any bad influence upon the liberal and progressive policy of the Prince Regent. The countenance and support of Prussia are necessary to Austria, and Austria is zealously striving to obtain them, but it would be rather incomprehensible were Prussia to enter upon a war against France and Sardinia as the ally of Austria for other interests than those of Germany, which are her own. Neither the suppression of revolutionary tendencies, nor the maintenance of legitimacy, nor sentimental sympathy for the king, or rather, it is to be hoped, the late king, of Naples, nor even the annexing ambition of the King of Sardinia, can afford any pretence to Prussia to risk, as the ally of Austria, her own existence and the independence of Germany. Nor, indeed, does the Prussian seem in any way disposed to move in support of Austria in Italy. It was rumoured, and believed, two weeks ago, that Prussia as well as Russia had protested against the march of the Sardinians into the territory of Naples; and this was regarded as proof positive that Prussia had surrendered herself to the anti-liberal policy of the two despotic Powers; that rumour was contradicted, and the note sent by M. Von Schlieff to the Sardinian Cabinet published. In that note, which was a great satisfaction to the Liberals of all Germany, M. Schlieff said: "We are far from wishing to deny the plea of the national idea, i.e., that the step taken by Sardinia was justified by the resolution of the Italians to unite themselves, for this idea is a special and openly acknowledged mainspring of our own policy, which has for its object in Germany the development of the national strength, and its concentration by means of a more effective and powerful organisation. But, however important the Prussian Government may consider the principle of nationality, yet we do not view it as a justification in encroaching upon established rights. In our eyes, the only way of satisfying the first desires of a nation is by reforms brought about by legal means and by respecting the rights of others. According to the Sardinian view," says M. Schlieff, "every consideration must be cast aside at the behest of the popular will, and wherever public opinion declares in favour of unity or annexation, nothing remains for the established authorities but unconditional submission under the pressure of this so-called popular will. Political doctrines so totally opposed to the fundamental principle of the law of nations can only be carried out by endangering the peace of Italy and the balance of power in Europe. With such a doctrine the path of reform is forsaken, and we enter the high road to revolution."

This is all the protest that Prussia has made or will make, though some are disposed to think that another communication has been made to the Sardinian Government since that from which the foregoing is extracted. The report, however, given by the *Gazette* renders this unlikely, and we may regard the note of M. Von Schlieff as the last view of Prussia upon the subject. Prussia, of all the great continental powers, has the least to fear from revolution;

the hereditary succession will not be effected by the dethronement of despotic Italian sovereigns, as long as the Court deals honestly with the people, and permits them a tolerable degree of free agency unmolested by feudal privileges in the country, and police regulations in the towns. Neither the welfare of mankind in general, nor of Prussia and Germany in particular, is affected in an injurious manner by the deposition of the petty tyrants of Italy; and as for the Pope, Prussia has less reason than any other nation to trouble herself about its fate. For Austria, or rather for the Austrian dynasty, these questions may be of vital importance, but they are questions to be solved by the dynasty itself, and the means at its command. If the Hapsburgs can succeed in gaining over to their side the House of Prussia and Germany, so much the better for the Hapsburgs, and the worse for Prussia and Germany.

The affairs of the Electorate of Hesse are beginning to excite a little more attention, in consequence of the meeting which lately took place between the Elector and the Prince Regent of Prussia, at the very urgent request of the former, and which meeting appears to have been granted with considerable reluctance by the Prince. Whether it will have any influence upon the course of the constitutional struggle now going on in Hesse remains to be seen. The Hessian Government gives no signs of a disposition to accede to the universal demand of the people upon the subject of the Constitution; and the Prussian Government is still resolved to support the claims of the Liberal party, that is to say, the whole of the Hessian people, up to a certain point—that is, as far as they go in unison with the Federal Compact or *Bundes Act*. Ten long years have the Hessians done battle for their Constitution against the heaviest odds. They have had some sympathy but no assistance from the rest of Germany; and their success will be due to themselves alone. The decisive day is now approaching. In a few weeks the two Representative Chambers, which have been forced upon the land by the despotic Government, will meet. As far as the Upper or Feudal Chamber is concerned, it is hardly to be expected that a sentiment of patriotic duty will overcome their selfishness. The Hessian nobles sold themselves to the time-server HASSENPLUG, and received their payment in the restoration of the game laws, or privileges of the chase, which had been formally and legally abolished. The solution of the question lies in the Second Chamber. Although the members have been elected under an electoral law as absurd as it was illegal, yet the great majority are known to have accepted their election only upon the condition that they should be regarded as supporters of the Constitution of 1831. All Liberals are curious to see what measures the majority of the Second Chamber will adopt against the nobles and the Court. If the Constitutional party succeed, and succeed they will, sooner or later, it will be a great victory for the Liberal cause in this country.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND.

THE fifth session of the College of Dentists was inaugurated, under most favourable auspices, on the evening of Thursday week, by a conversation, held at the Institution in Cavendish square. The attendance was large and influential, and included besides Dentists, many gentlemen well known in the world of science. On this occasion the rooms recently added to the College premises were thrown open for the first time. One of these rooms is to be devoted to class instruction, and will be used by the Metropolitan School of Dental Science, established in connection with the College. The other and larger room is intended for more public occasions, as for prize distributions, &c. The room was on Tuesday abundantly supplied with objects of scientific interest, which were courteously explained by gentlemen in attendance.

The lecture and council rooms also contained various instructive and amusing specimens.

Soon after eight o'clock, the president of the College, George Waite, Esq., M.R.C.S., delivered an able inaugural address, in the course of which he passed in review the events of the last twelve months, alluding to the steady progress of the College in the face of many discouragements, a progress to be attributed as well to the principle on which the College is founded, i.e. independent action, as to the energy and indomitable perseverance of the executive.

The progress of the profession in France, Germany, and the United States was next dwelt upon. In France party spirit had swamped the recent laudable attempt to establish an organization of Dentists, but in Germany a society of Dentists had been formed, and remained in successful operation. In the United States, the various Colleges and Societies long extant, continued a satisfactory advance, but it was deeply to be deplored that one of the most eminent practitioners in that country, and one who was an ornament to the entire profession, had ceased to exist, Dr. Chapin A. Harris, whose invaluable researches in Dental Science will perpetuate his memory to future generations, having died only within the last few weeks.

The literature of the profession was next mentioned as having flourished well during the past twelve months, several contributions to Dental Surgery having been made in this country and abroad. In conclusion, Mr. Waite made a powerful appeal to the profession in Great Britain to support the College in its exertion to render the profession worthy of itself.

The address was listened to with great attention, being only interrupted by occasional applause, which at the conclusion manifested itself in loud cheers.

The company now partook of the refreshments provided, and proceeded to examine the objects around.

One feature of the evening was the exhibition of specimens of Mr. Skiff's portraits by the chrono-crystal pistolography process. The process itself was clearly described by Mr. Skiff, and attracted great interest. The process is so instantaneous that a swarm of flying bees may be represented with unerring accuracy.

The proceedings terminated at about eleven o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Social Science in Tuscany. By J. Montgomery Stuart. London: Chapman and Hall. 1860.

IN the popular view moral questions are a part of social science, and in our number of the 8th September (article "Reform, Social and Political") will be found an extract from the *Edinburgh Review*, in which the wretchedly defective state of morals, considered as a science, is well exhibited; the subject of morals had not been put in anything approaching to a scientific form. As regards social science, properly so called, we cannot do better than cite in this place the estimate given of its present condition by one of the very few authorities who have proved by their published works that they really comprehend the significance and import of the terms "social science." We quote from the article on "Mill on Liberty," in *Fraser's Magazine* for May, 1859. "The incapacity for dealing with the highest problems," says the writer of this essay (Mr. Buckle), "has been curiously exemplified during the last two years, when a great number of the most active and eminent of our public men, as well as several who are active without being eminent, have formed an association for the promotion of social science. Among the papers published by that association, will be found many curious facts and many useful suggestions. But social science there is none. There is not even a perception of what that science is. Not one speaker or writer attempted a scientific investigation of society, or showed that, in his opinion, such a thing ought to be attempted. Where science begins, the association leaves off. All science is composed either of physical laws, or of mental laws; and as the actions of men are determined by both, the only way of founding social science is to investigate each class of laws by itself, and then, after computing their separate results, co-ordinate the whole into a single study, by verifying them. This is the only process by which highly complicated phenomena can be disentangled; but the association did not catch a glimpse of it. Indeed, they reversed the proper order, and proceeded from the concrete to the abstract, instead of from the abstract to the concrete. The reason of this error may be easily explained. The leading members of the association being mostly politicians, followed the habits of their profession; that is to say, they noted the events immediately surrounding them, and, taking a contemporary view, they observed the actual effects with a view of discovering the causes, and then remedying the evils. This was their plan, and it is natural to men whose occupations lead them to look at the surface of affairs. But to any mind accustomed to rise to a certain height above that surface, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of scientific method, it is obvious that this way of investigating social phenomena must be futile. Even in the limited field of political action, its results are at best mere empirical uniformities; while in the immense range of social science it is altogether worthless. When men are collected together in society, with their passions and their interests touching each other at every point, it is clear that nothing can happen without being produced by a great variety of causes. Of these causes, some will be conflicting, and their action being neutralized they will often disappear in the product; or, at all events, will leave traces too faint to be discerned. If, then, a cause is counteracted, how can you ascertain its existence by studying its effect? When only one cause produces an effect, you may infer the cause from the effect. But if several causes conspire to produce one effect, this is impossible. The most persevering study of the effect, and the most intimate acquaintance with it, will in such case never lead to a knowledge of the causes; and the only plan is to proceed deductively from cause to effect, instead of inductively from effect to cause." The whole passage is very important, but we have not space to quote further. We entirely concur in the view there taken, and we have referred to this, and to the citation from the *Edinburgh*, as showing what the best authorities on the subject think of the present state of social science throughout the world. When, therefore, we reflect that, as stated in the *brochure* before us, there has been a "Congress for the advancement of social science regularly held in Florence for more than a hundred years," we are driven to the two fold conclusion that it must have been as little qualified as our own for the investigation of the subject, and that ours is likely to be engaged for as long a time upon it to as little purpose, and with a little result. This *brochure* is especially interesting, however, as being reprinted from a high-class fashionable daily newspaper—*The Morning Post*—and thus showing how the subject is attracting attention in quarters where once it was altogether ignored.

Im Tebiri Mili. "The Science of the Administration of a State"; or, *An Essay on Political Economy, in Turkish.* By Charles Wells, Turkish Frizeman of King's College. London and Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate. 1860.

The author takes for his motto a line of Fontaine's, "On le peut, je l'essaie, un plus savant le fasse;" but his immediate object, that of writing a treatise suitable for the instruction of the Turks, he appears to have accomplished as well as attempted. The lamentable state of things in the East, arising partly from the want of all method in governing, and partly from the decay of English influence there, which is always friendly to commerce, appears to have led the author to write this essay, upon the assumption that it is possible, by the introduction of Anglo-Oriental literature, to infuse our more enlightened ideas of thinking and writing, and thus to promote English interests there. In order, apparently, not to be distasteful to the Orientals, and to render a subject proverbially dry as palatable as possible, the treatise teems with Turkish, Arabic, and Persian sayings and quotations, and their revered authorities, their oldest sayings, are arrayed against their prejudices and used to enforce every conclusion which is drawn. Thus, every new fact, which, brought before them in an European style would not be listened to, is presented to their minds in such a garb as not to be treated as an enemy. Thus has the outline of a more elaborate work on political economy, which, we understand, the author proposes writing (if circumstances be favourable in the East), been drawn, for which the present work was a necessary preparation. To have at once written an elaborate work, would have been the surest means to defeat the end proposed. The writer, after a preliminary chapter, showing how man emerged from barbarism, and how division of labour early began to be adopted (remarking, *en passant*, on the immense advantages derived from it now-a-days), proceeds, in Chap. II., to show how commerce spread, and its beneficial effects in stimulating exertion;

and in Chap. III., to show what wealth is, and that the source of wealth is labour; that a nation can only be permanently enriched by labour; and concludes by showing that governments which wish to enrich themselves and their states, would be wise if they confined themselves to giving all the aid and encouragement possible to labour, instead of attempting to enrich themselves by warfare. Chap. IV. shows the nature of capital (defined as "that wealth used to produce fresh wealth") and the various ways of enjoying it, of which he deems commerce and manufacture the most profitable. In Chap. V., after showing how the use of coins arose, the writer defines money as "that merchandise which all nations have agreed to accept in exchange for their merchandise," and he dwells on the consequences of considering money as a mere medium, not necessarily having any intrinsic value, and discusses the effects of depreciating the currency. Chap. VI. treats of the various means adopted to facilitate commerce, namely, paper money, banks, &c. In Chap. VII. the writer aims at convincing the Turks of the necessity of taxation (instead of the present system of present making), and after giving general rules for testing the different methods of taxation, proceeds to weigh them by these. Here, then, seems to be a decided tendency to advocate direct taxation. Chap. VIII. shows how, in meeting the exigencies of war, a sudden rise of the taxes would not suffice, nor could it be quickly enough collected, and here loans are resorted to. In our opinion the less the Turks are taught of the fatal and destructive system of loaning the better. The evils of this system are not alone felt in the burden of a debt unjustly transmitted to posterity, as the £800,000,000 with which the present generation of Englishmen are oppressed—there is the additional mischief of reckless and ruinous wars, which but for loans would be impossible. The American constitution contains a provision that war costs shall be paid by the generation incurring them; and if this arrangement were general, we should not have so many of Sydney Smith's "absurd and iniquitous just and necessary wars." Chap. IX., after showing that man's mastery over the animate creation is owing to the power of mind, the writer goes on to say that man, not content with this, has now-a-days set about bringing inanimate things under his rule, "taking the winds and the waters into his service." The writer next argues that inventions and discoveries are nothing new, only that those are more apparent and striking to us which have taken place in our time. These inventions, discoveries, and improvements are but the results to be expected from the gradual and continual development of man's mind. To attribute these discoveries to the devil (as the Turks do) would be to attribute good to the devil, as it cannot be denied that nations which have adopted these inventions are rich and powerful, which is an evident absurdity. Lastly, the objection that these new inventions are the cause of distress to the poor, he refutes by showing that their evil effects are partial and temporary, their good, lasting, and universal. The writer concludes by an exhortation to friendly intercourse, urging them to go forward with the other nations of the world. The work is small in bulk, but contains a good deal of matter, the Turkish character being a kind of that hand by which a good deal may be compressed in a few strokes of the pen. It is curious to reflect that there is actually a nation in existence to which the truths of which this work consists should be entire novelties. The work is dedicated to Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., by "special permission," and as "a slight mark of admiration for that distinguished Orientalist."

Mr. Hollingshead's "Odd Journeys" has gone into a second edition within a month of its publication—we may say a third edition, as the different papers first appeared in *All the Year Round*. This class of literature has often been called "light," and light it may be for the reader, but it represents a deal of heavy work on the part of the author. This book must contain the condensed results of at least five thousand miles of hard travelling in all kinds of odd conveyances—many "sleepless nights and laborious days" passed in strange places—and two, if not more "journeys," where there was risk to life and limb. Light literature of this kind is not so easily manufactured as many people suppose.

A very interesting Book, upon the subject of the Rosicrucians, is in the Press. It is an examination, in addition, of the possibility of the supernatural. The title of the work, which is in two volumes, is "Curious Things of the Outside World." It is the production of Mr. Hargrave Jennings, author of the "Indian Religions; or Results of the Mysterious Buddhism," &c.

Mr. James Blackwood has the following works in preparation:—"The History of a Pilgrim, with some Account of the Shrine to which he Journeyed;" "Annie, a Romance of Indian Life;" "The Christmas Tree for 1861, a Book of Instruction and Amusement for all Young People."

SERIALS.

The North British Review. No. 66. Nov., 1860. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Dublin: W. Robertson.—We see that Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, have become the proprietors of this review, and the present number shows a goodly array of articles in its table of contents. The opening paper, entitled "Modern Thought; its Progress and Consummation," has appropriately at its head three works bearing the name of Miss Sara S. Hennell; we say appropriately, as modern thought unquestionably owes a good deal to the suggestiveness of the investigations pursued by that class of thinkers of which she is a distinguished member, and which numbers in its ranks some of the most profound intellects of the age. Of the importance and authority of the school to which Miss Hennell belongs, as well as of her own works, in the opinion of this review, we may form some estimate by the fact, that while professing to regard her as a junior pupil and disciple of that school, it devotes its leading article, of near 50 pages, and the first in the present number, chiefly to a criticism of three of her works, and in the issue it joins with her, comes off second best. The article, however, is well written, and will be eagerly read by all who take an interest in those so-called dry and certainly most abstruse, but at the same time transcendently important topics, which it discusses. We trace in it the style of

language and thought of a well-known author whose works on cognate subjects have had an extensive circulation, and have been esteemed as valuable contributions to our modern philosophic literature. The other article of the number in the department of philosophy is one on "The Province of Logic, and Recent British Logicians," at the head of which are the works of Mr. John Stuart Mill, Archbishop Whately, the Rev. H. L. Mansel, and Sir William Hamilton. The literary articles comprise interesting ones on "Lord Macaulay's Place in English Literature," "American Humour," "Leigh Hunt," all of which will be read with interest. Then we have elaborate articles on the important subject of "The Sicilian Game," which goes largely into the most prominent questions of foreign politics "The Disturbances in Syria," and "The Spanish Republics of South America." "The Martyrdom of Galileo" is the subject of a very interesting paper. There is also an article on the "Revivals," which have attracted so much attention. The first number under the new management promises well for the future of this high-class periodical.

Blackwood's Magazine. No. 541. Nov. 1860. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons. The "oyster season," as we have been informed by sundry announcements at sundry shell fish shops, having sometime "commenced," we find a timely and appropriate article in the present number of *Blackwood*, in the shape of what the Ettrick Shepherd used to call "blanks," which resuscitate our old friend, and the shellfish (? selfish) shopkeeper's enemy, poor defunct Dando, the oyster-consuming notoriety, and who, according to the authority before us,

"Would sometimes eat
Half his own weight of oysters in a day."

Another string of well-written verses, but this time in rhyme, entitled "Carpe Diem" gives us a metrical sermon, on an inversion of the text "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof;" the burthen of the strain being "Sufficient for the day is the good thereof." The light literature department is as usual racy and excellent. "The Romance of Agostini, part 3," and "Norman Sinclair, part 10," are instalments of well known works in progress. There is a paper on "Ary Scheffer," which will of course be read with interest. The more solid portion of the contents consists of articles on the important subject of "Civil Service appointments," "Nomination and Competition," "The Administration of India," and "Iron-clad Ships." In a paper entitled "Judicial Puzzles," the "Annesley case," a curious forensic mystery, is discussed; in another, "the Courtesies of War," the nice distinction between legitimate and irregular homicide, which some would think a very nasty distinction without a difference, is sought to be pointed out, with mathematical and metaphysical precision.

Macmillan's Magazine. No. 13. Nov., 1860. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.—The "Buckleys," among other jokes invented for effectuating the convulsion of John Bull, perpetrate one on our old progenitor, Adam. "Why was he the happiest of men?—Because he had no mother-in-law." "A Son-in-law," in the present number of this excellent periodical, takes up the cudgels in their favour, and writes their "defence." The article is signed "R. S. O.," which we suppose the pro-mother-in-law party will read a "real stunning champion." That extraordinary entity, "Kylce Jock and the Weird of Wanton Walls," a legend in six chapters, reaches its fifth and sixth in the number before us. In the order of the contents table it is followed by some beautiful verses full of the deepest feeling, entitled, "The Lost Clue." The editor contributes an article on "The Life and Poetry of Keats." We have in this number chapters 31 and 32 of "Tom Brown at Oxford." Italy is the subject of two papers—one by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, entitled, "More Political Ethics—the Neapolitan Revolution and the Fugitive Slave Law." The Rev. Mr. Maurice says that the Italian of to-day sees attached to the cause of the King of Naples certain "signs of God-desertion;" but such signs are not always proofs of a bad cause; we need hardly remind him of that cause so marked by what may truly be called "God-desertion," as to have elicited from its head and chief the words, "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me." We need not say that we are the opposite of advocates for the King of Naples—*vide* our columns any time since he became the mischievous agent he is; but we warn the Rev. Mr. Maurice against playing with double-edged weapons, the use of which he does not appear quite to understand; he ought to know that the argument, "a cause does not prosper, therefore it is bad," is an historical paralogism. The Rev. Mr. Maurice had much better confine himself to the general good likely to be produced by promoting the liberal cause. The other paper on Italy is entitled "Italian Unity and the National Movement in Europe," by John Sale Barker. We specially commend this important article to the attention of the public. It urges the necessity of a union of all Italy as one great State, and regards the movement in that quarter as the commencement of one which must spread over all Europe. "It is," says the writer in his concluding paragraph, "a progressive step for humanity, in which political liberty will at length take root securely; it heralds the introduction of a new and better public law—a law arising from this awakened understanding and moral sense, which reject the doctrine that conquest or decrees of princes can entail any moral obligation on the people thus subjected or disposed of." The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," contributes a short article, entitled "Blind!" and some poetry, "The Golden Island—Arran from Ayr." There is also some poetry by Alexander Smith, entitled "Torquil and Oona." A paper on "Systematized Exercise," and one on "Indian Cities," make up the dozen articles which furnish the contents of this month's number.

The Cornhill Magazine. No. 11, November. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.—"Framley Parsonage" contributes Chapters 31, 32, and 33 to November's number. There is a poem, "Last Words," by Owen Meredith, with an illustration. "Italy's Rival Liberators" is a paper on an interesting subject. "Oratory," "Work," "Weather," and "Neighbours," are the titles of very readable contributions. "The Roundabout Papers" (with an illustration) are as amusing as ever; the subject of the present instalment being "Notes of a Week's Holiday." The contribution on political economy, entitled "Unto This Last," begins with an allusion to the extreme vagueness of terms in use, and it is a curious illustration of the defect in question, that at the very

commencement of the article the writer himself employs an equivocal expression that has led to the strangest mistakes. In reference to Mr. J. S. Mill's obvious proposition ("Principles of Political Economy," B. 1, chap. iv., s. 1), that if a manufacturer spends some of his savings in "wages to additional work-people," instead of "in buying plate and jewels," or hiring an additional number of menial servants, the effect will be that "more food is appropriated to the consumption of productive labourers; that food is thus set free for productive purposes," the writer suggests the difficulty, "what is to become of the silver-smiths? If," he continues, "they are truly unproductive persons, we will acquiesce in their extinction," (the italics are ours), and it is implied that the same remark is equally applicable to the "servants." The writer then says, "I very seriously inquire why iron ware is produced and silver ware not?" Now, in the first place, the "extinction" of a class is very often interpreted to mean the killing by starvation, or, perhaps, by some "process of painless destruction," the individual men, women, and children composing the class. But the fact is that a class may be utterly annihilated, abolished, done away with, yet not only may the individuals who composed it survive, but be much happier and more useful members of society than they were before. If "productive labour" were found for able-bodied paupers, the able-bodied pauper class would cease to exist—it would be "extinct;" but the individuals who composed it would continue to exist, and in a much better state than before. And next, with regard to the second question, "why iron ware is produced and silver ware not?" No one ever pretended that even raw silver, provided it is not in the bowels of the earth, but has been "acquired" by man, is "produce," much less silver ware; the real point is, that articles of luxury, such as silver ware, are less useful than articles of necessity, like iron ware; without iron ware we can neither dig minerals nor till the earth, reap harvests, nor traverse the earth in land carriages or the sea in ships. But our dinner would afford just the same nutriment without a service of plate as with it. And it is because iron ware is useful in productive labour, in producing other things which satisfy human needs, and silver ware is not, that the class employed in "producing" the former is a more useful class than that used in producing the latter. And so with "servants." We should find ourselves in what our American cousins so pithily term a slight "difficulty" without the bricklayer, the carpenter, the shoemaker, the tailor, the agriculturist, but if the editor of the *Cornhill Magazine's* "Jeames Plush" were subtracted, as an "institution," and in that sense rendered "extinct," it is difficult to tell who would be the worse; though very easy to tell who would be the better if "Jeames," instead of consuming only and producing nothing, took to some useful employment, such as a scavenger, for example, whose labours are instrumental in the "production" of the very essential element of a good sanitary state of things. In its comprehensive sense, the word "produce" is applicable to everything whatever that satisfies human wants. For example, take such an instance as public amusements. The manager of a theatre or a concert-room may be said to produce amusement; a thing which is the object of a public want, and he ought to be as free to engage in this mode of "production" (assuming it to be recognised as a legitimate business at all), without any artificial obstacle being interposed by law (*vide* article on the licensing system, in our number of the 20th October). This is no new doctrine, broached for the first time. In a work, published two years ago, is the following passage:—"It is necessary to explain here the meaning of the words 'cause' and 'produce,' as used in reference to labour and wealth. We have defined wealth, in its widest sense, as whatever is instrumental in satisfying human wants; and we have shown that labour is indispensable for the production of wealth, in other words, is the cause of wealth. The skill and ability of the schoolmaster satisfy human wants, and the coal and iron dug up by the miner satisfy human wants; it is the labour of the miner that is the cause of satisfying the need for iron and coal, as it is the labour of the schoolmaster that is the cause of satisfying the need of education; the latter produces education, just as much as the former may be said to produce iron and coal, by his labour. The 'working classes' of a country may therefore, in the more extended signification of the term, be defined as those who are instrumental in satisfying human needs. In the strict sense of the phrase, the 'productive classes' mean those only who produce material wealth suited for satisfying physical wants, as agriculturalists, miners, masons, carpenters, and, in this sense of the word, all who do not do this, as clergymen, are 'non-productive' classes. There are also classes who merely consume, and who either do not work at all, or whose labour is either worthless or positively detrimental to the community, such as gamblers, betting men, the predatory classes, and the idle portion of the aristocracy: all these consume without producing anything, except what is positively mischievous to the nation."—(*Handbook of Reform*, Part 2, article, "Theory of Taxation.")

Fraser's Magazine. No. 371. Nov. 1860. London: J. W. Parker and Son, West Strand.—This magazine contains, as usual, an excellent and varied collection of articles. Of "continuations" (we don't mean pantaloons), there are "Gryll Grange," chapters 30 to 32; the third and concluding Paper on "Alison's History of Europe;" "Ida Conway," chap. 5; the second Paper of "France and Paris, 40, 30, and 20 years ago;" and another psychological Paper of Mr. Bain's, "The Sentiments, according to Phrenology, Examined," the former having been devoted to the "Propensities." Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., contributes an article, "Alexander Humboldt at the Court of Berlin;" and there are Papers on "Hunters and Hunting;" "The Philosophy of Marriage studied under Sir Crosswell Crosswell" (the latter being an extremely taking title); besides some poetry; and the number concludes with the excellent "Chronicle of Current History." There is another article, which raises such important questions that we reserve it for separate notice. It is entitled "Political Economy in the Clouds," and is an energetic onslaught on Mr. Ruskin's disquisitions in the *Cornhill Magazine*, noticed in another article, but suggests to us the old doggerel, "pity there should such difference be 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee." The writer says, quoting Mr. Ruskin, "when a man asserts 'that nothing in history has ever been so disgraceful to human intellect as the acceptance among us of the common doctrines of political economy,' he may at least be expected

to know what the expression "political economy" means." And he then tells us that on this point "Mr. Ruskin is as ignorant as a Kaffir or a Bushman;" but if his own knowledge on this point be greater than he allows to Mr. Ruskin, he must certainly be largely endowed with "secretiveness," for he has succeeded in most effectually concealing it. "Political Economy" professes to give an account of how wealth is produced, accumulated, and distributed in the present system of society. It takes the present system for granted; it does not inquire whether it is good, bad, or indifferent; and, truth to tell, most authors who have yet written upon it have shown themselves most completely disqualified even to prosecute an investigation so utterly beyond the comprehension of their extremely narrow and shallow minds. Whether wealth could be better and more plentifully produced, and better and more fairly distributed upon any other principle, they do not trouble their heads to inquire. Whether wealth is more plentifully produced, and distributed more equitably and beneficially, upon the principle of individual acquisition for individual emolument, amounting to a general scramble, realising that "struggle for existence" which we see going on among the carnaria; than it would be upon the coadjutive principle of mutual assurance and co-operation; political economy and political economists have taken no cognizance. Mr. J. S. Mill, and writers of his stamp, are not mere political economists; they are profound sociologists; they do take cognizance of the question, and we know what their judgment upon it is. (*Vide* the chapters in Mr. J. S. Mill's "Political Economy," on the working classes, and on property.) It is a logical consequence of a system of individual acquisition for individual emolument, in which each is isolated, and has to live by getting as much as he can out of others in his dealings with them, that the destitute be left to perish outright, and can only be saved by the humane inconsistency and humiliating expedient of eleemosynary relief deemed so degrading to its acceptors. It is logically a monstrous anomaly, that in a system in which each class has to live by what he can make for himself, out of others in dealing with them (whether the landlord-peer living on his rents, or the shoeblack on the produce of his labour), a person, because unable to make anything, should look to others to whom he has never given anything, to give him the means of subsistence; but because one of the logical consequences of the system, *i.e.*, letting the destitute die of want, is too horrible to be tolerated, we are driven to the practical *reductio ad absurdum* of poor laws, the social *non sequitur* of alms. But in the coadjutive system of mutual assurance this paradox would not be found; each member of the community would be trained up by the best education and formative influences to contribute to the common-stock in proportion to his powers, and would in return participate and enjoy in proportion to his requirements. Each would produce wealth for the good of others—for the good of the whole community—while in health, and able to work, and would have earned a title to be supported out of the common stock in sickness, old age, or other disability. Thus each would produce for all, and all for each. And it is this system which Mr. Ruskin evidently has in view, however dimly; and at which he is aiming. Into the merits of this system, compared with the present, we have not space to enter here, any further than summarizing them by saying, that whereas in the present system in which untrained men work from 10 to 16 hours a day at the most repulsive employment, for a scanty pittance of the coarsest necessities, there is the minimum of inducement and reward for the maximum of labour and exertion; whereas in the other system perfectly trained persons would (there being no idle class, living upon the labour of others and all being employed) work about a third or a fourth of that time at labour, as much as possible divested by scientific appliances of whatever renders it repulsive, thus realizing the maximum of inducement and reward for the minimum of exertion. It is to this system that the suggestions of Mr. Ruskin, in common with those of some of the greatest writers of the age, including Mr. Mill, evidently point; they are exploring branches of social science hitherto uninvestigated, and we anticipate the most beneficial results from their disquisitions. That the co-adjutive system is what Mr. Ruskin contemplates is evident from his own words, though he may not clearly see through it himself. The complaint of the writer in *Fraser* against him is that he contends that it is the duty of society "to maintain workmen in constant and regular employment, and enable them to live comfortably, *whatever be the state of trade*." The critic then adds, "How society or government is to contrive to do any of these things Mr. Ruskin has not explained." He is right; Mr. Ruskin has not explained; in the present system, such a thing is not merely a moral, but a physical impossibility. In the coadjutive system, however, this result would not only be attainable, it would be of the very essence of the system itself. Without a system of marine and fire insurances, the owners of wrecked ships and burnt houses must bear the loss; but where the assurance system is established, they can indemnify themselves by means of a trifling payment. *Verbum sat*. Happily the science of sociology is being elaborated, and by a class of intellects very different from those hard and narrow minds, to which the superficial details of political economy were all in all. Political economy is a description of a part of the workings of the present system of society just as Machiavelli's treatise, "The Prince," was a description of the procedures of state-craft; and like the latter work, the censure and detestation due to the thing described, has fallen upon the description. The writers on political economy, indeed, are for the most part without any title to the praise that has been claimed for Machiavelli. He did not believe in the system he describes, and described it only to expose it. But that is a merit which the majority, at least, of political economists, do not possess. While their whole description is the strongest condemnation possible of the thing described, they themselves appear perfectly ignorant of what they are about, and cannot see the plainest consequences of their own teachings. They believe in the system the badness of which they are exposing. Nay, what would be incredible did we not see it, they fancy that their science, as they call it—that is, their mere description of the misery-producing workings of a bad system—will turn this bad system into a good one. The writer in *Fraser* tells us that, if political economy were attended to there would be no strikes, when political economy has never even told us the cause of strikes—strikes being one

of the inevitable consequences of individual acquisition for individual emolument; of a struggle between man and man, class and class; of one class striving to take advantage of the other; all which things are of the very essence of the present system, and can never be cured by a verbal description of the workings of that system, which is all that political economy amounts to. It is true, that in one way political economy tends to produce a remedy, inasmuch as by thoroughly exposing the badness of the present system it tends to bring about the establishment of a better; but this is not the remedy which its purblind professors contemplate. We have devoted considerable space to this topic, but the extent of an article should be in proportion to the importance of its subject, not to the mere bulk of the reviewed work measured by avoirdupois weight.

Dublin University Magazine. No. 335. Dublin: W. Robertson. London: Hurst & Blackett.—The *Dublin* opens this month with an article on "The Vice of our Current Literature," which it considers to be an "ultra-realistic spirit," which "taints nearly all the popular writing of our day." Italy being the most prominent topic of the day, is, as might be supposed, the subject of a paper, in which its "seven ages" are discussed. We have part the first of a new "Tale of the Civil Wars," entitled, "A House Divided Against Itself." Part the 11th and last of "Vonved, the Dane." "The Work-a-Day World of France" progresses to chapter 5. There is an article on "Foreign and Domestic Politics," in which important questions are discussed, and there are several other articles of interest, including one on "The Cid," by Professor de Vericour, "Sketches in the West Indies," "A Self-Searcher," "The Inauguration of Irish Chiefs," "Antrim Castle," and the customary "Notes of New Books."

Revue Britannique. No. 10. October, 1860. Paris: 31, Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins. In this "international review" the contents are conveniently indexed under the heads "literature and philosophy," "geography and voyages," "statistics and commerce," &c. There are articles on that iron-old sect the Stoics; on the important subject of "acclamation;" and some other interesting topics, with a *resumé* of science, literature, art, &c.

The Art Journal. No. 71. Nov., 1860. London and New York: Virtue & Co.—This number opens with "West, the Monarch of Mediocrity," by Walter Thornbury; then we have "Rome, and her Works of Art, Part 10, Raffaele, No. 5," illustrated by some appropriate engravings, including "The Victory of Constantine over Maxentius," and the "Defeat of Attila;" "Leslie and his Contemporaries," is another biographical notice. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Companion Guide in South Wales" reaches part 10, and, with "The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea," is well and profusely illustrated; as is also "The Amoor Country," an article on Mr. P. W. Atkinson's travels. There are several other good papers in the contents of the present number. The large engravings are Turner's "Country Blacksmith;" Anthony's "Killarney, the Lower Lake; and "Paul and Virginia," from the group by J. Durham.

Chambers' Encyclopædia; a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Parts 21 and 22. London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.—If it be true, as Lord Stanley has just remarked in his admirable speech on education, and, as we suppose, no reasonable person doubts, that social degeneracy and moral delinquency are in a great measure owing to popular ignorance, then society is indebted to the proprietors of this excellent Encyclopædia. Not only have they brought out, at prices within the reach of the working classes, standard works previously inaccessible to them, by the best British and foreign writers, in the form of cheap reprints and translations; not only have they brought out new works written expressly for publication by them, on every branch of knowledge, remarkable alike for accuracy and copiousness, and at the same "popular prices;" not only have they done this, but they are themselves authors of considerable eminence and repute, and the productions of their own pens are among the most valuable contributions to our useful and instructive literature. We might instance two of the most recent.—Mr. Robert Chambers' work on the "Annals of Scotland," and that of Mr. William Chambers on the "United States." These works are the most accurate original, impartial, and trustworthy that have yet appeared on the subjects which are unquestionably of the highest historical and social importance. In the first edition of *Chambers' Information for the People*, there is an admirable piece of advice to the working classes, which is peculiarly applicable just now, when we see announced in the *Times* a volunteer project for "the relief of distress" on a grand scale, in aid of the "institutions of the country," which are totally inadequate to fulfil the purpose for which they are intended, and when, according to the statistics of mortality, the average of deaths for want of necessities is one human being per 24 hours, many of the victims being young children, who perish for want of warmth and breast-milk. The writer, speaking of the evils of a surplus population, namely, the pauper, predatory, and prostitute classes (who constitute the surplus population), says that the moral check, in which lies the only hope, consists in the horror which a man of good feeling must entertain at the idea of bringing children into the world to drag out an existence of starvation and crime, or be cut short by early misery. He will not multiply competitors for his own and his neighbours' labour, or do that which will subdivide a morsel already too small, and make all, himself included, the more wretched. He will not do this if he have good feelings and just views, but he will do it if he want these great distinctive features of an estimable character. There is a proverbial expression very generally used by the common people in reference to a too-rapidly increasing family, to the effect that no more mouths are sent than there is bread for. There could not be a greater fallacy; and if all men were to bring children into the world in the same spirit of heedlessness, an universal starvation would very soon take place. We earnestly commend this advice from the work mentioned, to the serious consideration of the public. To come, now, to the publication at the head of this notice. The new Encyclopædia is formed on the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations Lexicon, and is illustrated with excellent engravings and maps. On the opening page of the first of the above-mentioned parts we have the autograph of Burns, at the conclusion of the biographical and literary notice of the poet, the words being, "God bless you!—Robt. Burns." In the second of the parts mentioned above, there is also a

fac-simile of Thomas Campbell's signature; it is curious to contrast these two, and try to trace out how far Buffon's saying, "the style is the man," applies to the mechanical phase of a man's writing, as well as to the form of expression and the thoughts. A few short articles which come after it excepted, an account of Canton, with its tea statistics, concludes this part. The work is one of the best of the kind that has ever appeared.

Le Follet. No. 170. Nov., 1860. [London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Kent and Co.—This "journal du grand monde, fashion, polite literature, beaux arts, &c.," for so its Anglo-French title runs, comes before us again, resplendent with coloured representations of "robes," "drapeaux," "plumes et fleurs," "coiffures," &c., &c., upon, about, and concerning the female form angelic. One of the illustrations represents some beauteous young creatures—houris, we suppose, playing at cards.

Thorley's Illustrated Farmer's Almanack, for 1861. London: Thorley, 77, Newgate-street.—On every possible topic connected with agriculture and farming that can by possibility be compressed within the limits of 150 closely, but clearly and legibly printed pages, this work includes, in addition to the usual and general contents of an almanack, the fullest and most copious information. It is embellished, moreover, with excellent coloured portraits of those adipose and interesting specimens of our four-footed fellow-creatures which have borne away the palm of superiority, and won prizes for their proprietors at our celebrated cattle-shows. Besides which, the work is illustrated with appropriate woodcuts.

THE TEMPLE-BAR MAGAZINE.—We believe the arrangements, literary and otherwise, for bringing out this new serial, are now complete, and it will make its appearance on the first day of next month, under the editorship of Mr. George Augustus Sala.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

As regards the sinews of war (which seem to be developed in proportion to the commercial prosperity of a country), last week closed with, in round numbers, 14½ millions of gold in the Bank, about £150,000 less than the preceding week; a sum rather more than equal to the last-mentioned amount was received from the antipodean gold fields. Consols left off at from the fraction of an eighth below 93, to 92½.

Lord Palmerston was being immensely fêted at Leeds during the close of last week. The address of the corporation was in the highest degree encomiastic. His lordship, moreover, has been discoursing about the microscopic animalcules, and the telescopic globes of space. And the *Times* thinks we must be prodigiously proud of having a premier who can do this in addition to accomplishing what Oxenstiern told his son was such an easy thing, i.e., "govern a great country;" and thinks such a thing quite beyond the power of the diplomatists of Warsaw. He also spoke in favour of local schools, and opened the new market hall at Pontefract.

Mr. Train's plan for street-railways came before the Marylebone vestry on Saturday. Dr. Ramsbottom, and the solicitors for some noblemen whose property was in the vicinity of the proposed line, attended to oppose the project. Mr. Train explained his views at length, and offered to modify his plan so as to leave untouched those neighbourhoods where property was situated in respect of which the opposition had been raised, and confine it to a tramway between Tottenham-court-road and the Marble-arch, and ultimately offered to wait until the effect of the scheme as carried out in Victoria-street had become known. Accordingly the consideration of the matter was postponed for three months.

In an article in our last week's number (*Scientific Philosophy*) we adverted to the fact that social progress, the well-being of society, depends upon knowledge. This doctrine has received appropriate illustration in Lord Stanley's excellent speech, recently delivered, on *Mechanics' Institutes and Education*. Lord Stanley has illustrated the proposition from the opposite point of view, citing his experiences as a magistrate in proof of the fearful extent to which ignorance is productive of crime, that is, social degeneracy, and the ill-being (so to speak) of society. He lucidly explained how moral depravity and intellectual ignorance do, in the "great average of human affairs," go hand-in-hand together; and that to inform ignorance is to improve morality.

Mullins having been found guilty in the case of the Stepmother murder, has been sentenced to death; the judge telling him, in reference to an address which he had made to the court, that if he could even now establish his innocence, such exculpation would save his life. On the subject of capital punishment we learn that the important town of Manchester has decided upon memorialising the Government, with a view of obtaining an inquiry into the operation of the existing law.

Early in the week it was reported that in the case of the Road murder the coroner's court was to be re-opened, to receive any further evidence that might be offered.

In the case of the Leeds murder, Gowland, the husband of the woman who murdered her children, has been discharged from custody, to which he had been consigned on the accusations of perjury and forgery; there appears to have been no evidence against him for obtaining a conviction.

Mr. Malcolm, the Conservative candidate, has been returned at Boston by a majority of 220 votes.

The deaths in London during last week, ending Saturday 27th October, fell to 1026 from 1116, the number of the preceding week, ending Saturday 20th. The corrected average of the last 10 years, being 1141, it will be seen that the mortality of last week was 116 less than the average.

The investigation into the alleged corrupt practices at the Berwick-on-Tweed election has been re-opened this week, at committee room No. 11, House of Commons. Serjeant Brodie, who was examined, repeated the statements he had formerly made, and a former representative of the borough, Mr. M. Forster, gave it anything but a good character as regards electoral incorruptibility.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Rosier was charged at the Thames Police-court with creating a disturbance at St. George's-in-the

East, the magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of £3 or suffer a fortnight's imprisonment. Mr. Rosier appealed, and the case came on for decision this week before the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Poland, who supported the appeal, took a very ingenious point; he urged that Mr. Rosier should have been fined or imprisoned at the option of the magistrate, and that the magistrate had no power to leave the alternative to Mr. Rosier. The appeal succeeded, and the conviction was quashed.

The obituary of celebrated Englishmen this week receives a melancholy addition in the Earl of Dundonald, who has now departed from among us in his 85th year.

A locomotive blew up at the Great Northern Station, King's-cross, on Thursday morning, killing the driver and fireman on the spot, seriously injuring a cabman and a labourer, and slightly cutting several other persons with the splinters.

The Prince of Wales was the subject of an outrage in New York. It appears by the report that has reached us, that an Englishman, said to be a lunatic, aimed a blow at the Prince as he was traversing the city, without, however, being able to reach him.

Prince Alfred has been fêted by the native chiefs in his excursion up the country, and brought back one of the most distinguished, Sandili, to Cape Town on a visit. Having been present at the inauguration of the Sailor's Home, the breakwater, and the public library, he embarked on the 19th on board the *Euryalus*.

PHILADELPHIA FAIR MEETING.—The next race was for the Associated Purse of 500 dols., mile heats, best two in three, and created a considerable amount of interest, in consequence of there being five horses entered for it, and all starters. The entries were as follows:—P. C. Bush's bay filly Cyclone, three years; T. Puryear's chestnut filly Rosa Bonheur, three years; T. and T. W. Doswell's grey mare Irons, five years; J. Van Osler's bay gelding Montague, four years; W. Forepaugh's roan horse Bacchus, six years. The betting was in favour of Rosa Bonheur, 100 dols. to 60 dols. being bet on her against the field. Any price could have been obtained about Montague and Bacchus. Mr. Bush's bay filly Cyclone looked in admirable condition, although she had not been in training more than a few weeks. Her forward state of preparation was stated to be the result of her having fed on Thorley's Food for Cattle, which is alleged to be admirably adapted for horses in training for the turf. She won the first heat in clever style.—From the *New York Tribune*, Oct. 15, 1860.

FOREIGN.

Last week closed with news that at Palermo the number of votes in favour of annexation was 36,232, against 20 adverse ones; 15 of the votes given having been annulled. Under the circumstances it is pretty clear that the excitement of the public mind does not admit of a dispassionate consideration of the great question between dynastic rule and self-government; an impartial decision of the issue between monarchy and republicanism. We also learned that Farini had been appointed Royal Commissioner at Naples, and that the post of Minister of the Interior thus left vacant had been filled by Signor Minghelli. At the opening of the present week the news was confirmed that the Sardinians and Neapolitans had again met in a great battle, which lasted two hours, at a point between Sasso and Peano, in Campania; the contest ended in the rout of the Neapolitans, who fell back upon the Garigliano. The Sardinians took a great number of prisoners.—The voting on the question of annexation in the city and province of Naples was 185,468 ayes, against 1,609 noes.—The Sardinian troops established themselves, as the week opened, on the southern (or left) bank of the Garigliano, and a reconnoitring party along the bank of the river came into slight collision with the enemy. Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel were making preparations for a battle early in the week, according to advices dated from Naples on the 30th Oct., when measures were being taken for, according to the latter, a brilliant reception at that city, where he was expected shortly to arrive. The Neapolitan tariff has already been assimilated, with slight modifications, to the tariff of Sardinia. It having been intimated, as our readers know, on the part of France, that no attack on Gaeta would be allowed to take place from the sea, Admiral Persano, the Sardinian, proceeded to the spot, and opened fire upon the royal troops. Upon this, Admiral Barbier le Tihan, of the French fleet, sent a vessel to warn him to desist, which Persano accordingly did, entering, however, a polite protest against the interference. The King of Sardinia succeeded on Wednesday in forcing the passage of the Garigliano, while Garibaldi has opened the siege of Capua with a vigorous bombardment.

M. de Montalembert, whose belligerent proclivities are tolerably well known, has had what his compeer, Sir Thomas de Sayers, would call a "go in" at Count Cavour. It seems the Count had alluded to Monsieur as "an illustrious writer," who had "had a lucid moment;" whereupon the latter puts himself in an attitude of offence, and delivers himself of two columns of Heenan-like literary right-handers. Some, however, (among them the *Times*), think that he is only beating the air, and might as well have saved himself the trouble.

News still came in as the present week commenced, that the Warsaw meeting was entirely of a personal character as regards both monarchs and ministers attending it; it appears that no stipulation was made at the Thursday meeting; no convention entered into; no protocol drawn up. Thus it seems to have ended entirely in smoke, or rather in snuff, the Emperor of Austria having presented Prince Gortschakoff with a box set with diamonds, for holding that nasal powder. Count Roehberg's toy was the grand cordon of St. Andrew, presented to him by the Emperor Alexander.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia died at St. Petersburg on Thursday morning.

We learned, as the week opened, that the German Federal Diet had been considering the notice given by Sardinia of the blockade of Ancona, and confined itself to a declaration that it could not quite agree with the policy of Sardinia in Italy. It also came to a resolution that it is expedient to furnish the Federal fortresses with rifled guns, and declared that it accepted, with gratitude, the offer of Prussia respecting this new arm.

Judicial proceedings having been instituted against M. Guérault, the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, on the ground of having published

false political news in that journal, he was examined on Thursday before the proper court. The alleged false news in question, it will be remembered, was to the effect that Baron Hubner had told M. de Thouvenel that the Emperor of Austria would interfere in Italy, and asked what action the French Emperor would take thereon; and then the journal proceeded to lay before the public the line of policy that Austria had resolved to pursue. This "news" was contradicted by the French Government organ the *Moniteur*, and the proceedings in question were instituted.

On the continent, everybody, that is, every one of the four individuals who constitute the representatives of the four families, who fancy they constitute the whole civilised world of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and—shall we say it of the man who is, what the others call a "parvenu," and whose title is plebeian election—France, is wanting to know what everybody is going to do under every possible combination of circumstances. Austria, for instance, as appears by Count Rechberg's communications to the *corps diplomatique*, has been inquiring at Warsaw what "attitude would be assumed" by Russia and Prussia if Sardinia attacked Austria; and what "position would be taken" by Prussia if another "just and necessary" war broke out, and began to affect the German Confederation, which latter question would seem to imply that the members of this Confederation may possibly be disposed not to trouble their heads about anything in the shape of war that does not immediately affect their own particular territories. What the answers, however, to all this inquisitiveness were, or whether it elicited any answer at all, does not yet appear. The inquisitive power in question, however, has promised in due season to send a circular to its ministers abroad, containing a full, true, and particular account of the result of the Warsaw meeting.

From Switzerland we learned early in the week, by advices dated from Berne, that the party of which Stampfli is the head, was gaining the ascendancy in the election of deputies. M. Stampfli has signalled himself by his energetic opposition to the French Emperor's policy. He it was who insisted upon the occupation of Faucigny and Chablais when hostilities commenced between Austria and France; and he it was who was so strenuous an opponent of the annexation of Savoy, even to the extent of armed interference. His popularity and power are, therefore, significant.

At the opening of the present week, Prince Metternich and Baron Hubner had an interview with the Emperor of the French, which, in some quarters has been regarded with suspicion, as if mischief were being plotted against the liberal cause in Italy.

We find that those uncomfortable things "warnings," are not experienced solely by the French press, under a potentate who rules as well by the "popular will" as by the grace of God. If we "go on to Turkey," we find that these gentle admonitions to the press are perfectly well-known there. Thus, the *Levant Herald* has been made acquainted with (not "these sort," but) this sort of griefs, having recently received no less than three several warnings on account of its plain speaking. But they do not "order these things better in France." As it is only an independent outspoken journal that could receive a warning, we consider that the *Levant Herald* has received the highest compliment in the power of the Government to pay.

Morocco, it appears, has "asked for time for payment of costs," as the lawyers say, in the matter of the war indemnity to Spain. Rios Rosas, we learned early in the week, was about to set out for Rome on a mission, but Marshal O'Donnell stated that the position of Spain would be one of strict neutrality as regards Italian affairs.

The Taku or Peiho forts were captured on the 21st of August. The Allies lost 400 killed and wounded. The British and French Ambassadors had advanced to Tien-tsin, on the 26th of August, and were to proceed to Peking, under an escort of cavalry.

The Austrian policy disclosed in a communication from Prince Metternich to M. Thouvenel, the substance of which reached us as the week opened is as follows:—1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its exterior policy, Austria will fulfil with sincerity the reforms announced by the "diplom" of the 20th October. 2. Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack. 3. Austria will not abandon the system of non-intervention. 4. Austria considers that the assembling of a Congress would not bring about a practical solution of the Italian question, unless the Great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which, however, there is little likelihood.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday the *Rose of Castille* was performed for the first time this season. This opera has become peculiarly associated with the "Pyne and Harrison" dynasty; those eminent artistes, to whom the public is indebted for the establishment of a National English Opera, have emphatically made the leading parts in it "their own," in every sense of the phrase. Their admirable representations of the heroine and hero of the piece respectively, are too well known to need particular description; suffice it to say, that they have excelled themselves in those favourite lyric personations. The cast of the opera (which was highly efficient) was as follows: Manuel, Mr. W. Harrison; Don Pedro (first time), Mr. Charles Durand; Don Sallust, Mr. A. St. Albyn; Don Florio (first time), Mr. H. Corri; Pablo, Mr. Wallworth; Chamberlain, Mr. Friend; Jacques, Mr. Chapman; Beatrice, Miss Huddart (her first appearance); Donna Carmen, Miss Thirlwall; and Elvira, Miss Louisa Pyne. Miss Huddart's qualifications as a vocal artiste of very considerable talent and power are by this time well known to the public. Mr. Loder's favourite opera of *The Night Dancers* will, we understand, be speedily produced at this theatre. *The Rose of Castille* is the only novelty we have to announce this week. *The Crown Diamonds*, *Lurline*, and *Dinorah* (in which Miss Pyne is always encored in her exquisite "Shadow song"), being still played with the highest success. In the last two, which afford such scope for scenic effects, the unrivalled resources of this house are witnessed to the greatest advantage. The moonlight scenery, and the tossing of the billows in the storm,

must be seen to be properly appreciated or even "realised in conception," as the metaphysicians say. While Meyerbeer's wondrous instrumentation in the last-mentioned work receives its most perfect development from the unequalled band over which Mr. Mellon presides with so much ability.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The *Huquenots*, which has been produced here, as announced in our last, has filled the house to an extent that emulates the *Robin Hood* audiences. The cast of the opera was as follows:—Raoul di Nangis, Sig. Giuglini; De Cosse, Sig. Danieli; Tavannes, Sig. Mercuriali; Il Conte di San Bris, Sig. Gassier; Il Conte di Nevers, Sig. Briani; De Retz, Sig. Castelli; Marcello, Sig. Violetti; Margarita di Valois, Mdle. Vaneri; Urbano, Mdle. Lemaire; Ire Dame d'Onore, Mdle. Borsi; 2ne Dame d'Onore, Mdle. Martineti; Valentina, Mdle. Titien. All that we said of the superlatively admirable delineation of Lucrezia Borgia by Mdle. Titien in our last number may justly be said *mutatis mutandis*, and even with augmented commendation of her Valentina. To go through the performance point by point would be to enumerate every scene in which she appears, and every one of the finished pieces of vocalization she utters, for in singing and acting both she showed herself as usual without a superior, we might even say without a rival, on the lyric stage. The applause, as may be supposed, was of the warmest description throughout; round followed round as point after point was made with prodigious effect by this illustrious *cantatrice*, until (having already been recalled after the 2nd act) at the conclusion of the third the enthusiasm of the audience rose to a perfect furor, which eventuated in a double recall, and when she had retired after her second consecutive, and third numerical appearance before the curtain, it was some time before the storm of plaudits became hushed. Sig. Giuglini deservedly shared the triumph of the great *prima donna*, as his admirable singing justly entitled him to do. Indeed all the parts were most effectively filled, particularly the leading ones, as will have been seen by the cast given above.

DRURY LANE.—That Irish bull of the human species and the feminine gender, a *Bachelor's Wife*, though somewhat scarcer, we should opine, than a tom cat of three colours, has turned up at last at this theatre. Verily Mr. E. T. Smith deals in prodigies. She seems however a very amiable and attractive sort of person. The "wife" is a widow however when we first make her acquaintance, one Mrs. Honeydew (Mrs. C. Mathews), contemporary with whom are a new married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Maywood (Mr. Roxby and Miss Arden), of which dual unit it may be said that not only is the lady the superior moiety, but that the grey mare is the better horse. A friend of theirs, Mr. Rigby (Mr. Charles Matthews) is a decided enemy to petticoat government, and being a lawyer, "advises" his client Maywood, to assert his marital rights; in the course of which "intervention" in foreign affairs, he gets caught in the matrimonial trap by the "fascinating widow," Mrs. Honeydew, and, in double quick time, the self-asserting bachelor is converted into a miserable hen-pecked specimen of the married unfeathered biped. After driving her husband half out of his wits, and half into the *Gazette*, by her extravagancies, she reveals to him the fact that she has only squandered part of her own fortune, of which he had been profoundly ignorant, though how an astute legal-minded gentleman came to marry without an inquiry into these matters, and without a settlement, does not appear, but we suppose it must be ranked among the incidents which so frequently occur in "life on the stage." What the moral is we don't know, unless it be identical with Mr. Punch's advice "to those about to marry—don't;" what the effect of the piece is, however, is easily told, namely, an unequivocal success, and the most favourable reception by the audience. It was well put on the stage, and admirably acted throughout. Another new piece, new, at least, at this house, and in its present form, has been produced. "*You're another!*" is the title in which it rejoices. The principal character is one Meddler, which Mr. Charles Mathews, who sustains it, invests with those qualities so pre-eminently his own, and which will give it a prominent place among the first delineations on the contemporary stage.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—This week Miss Amy Sedgwick has appeared in two more of her highly-finished portrayals, namely, as Pauline in the *Love Chase*, and Mrs. Hallor in *The Stranger*. Next week the new comedy of *The Babes in the Wood* will be produced. On Saturday, next week, Mr. John Brougham will make his last appearance during the present engagement.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.—We have great pleasure in announcing the return of Mr. J. L. Toole to the scene of his metropolitan triumphs. He will appear in the ensuing week in the favourite piece of *Dinorah under Difficulties*.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This week's novelties embraced *The Jealous Wife*, with Miss Gougenheim as Mrs. Oakley, but its production took place so late in the week, that we have only space to record in the briefest terms that another of this eminent actress's admirable characterisations has now been witnessed by the metropolitan public. Miss Gougenheim's benefit, and, we understand last appearance, forms part of the arrangements of the present week, having been fixed for this (Saturday) evening, when we would recommend all who wish to secure a seat to be early candidates for one. On Monday, Madame Celeste will appear in her original character in the *Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish*; and Miss Lydia Thompson will also appear in a new piece, *The Fets of the Parterre*. On Thursday next, a new operatic drama, by Col. Addison, entitled "*The Rose of Vera Cruz*," will be produced. We must not omit to signalize another of Miss Gougenheim's triumphs, as Lady Tenzle, in "*The School for Scandal*."

STRAND THEATRE.—When first Mr. J. Rogers appeared we foresaw the position he would one day fill. He is taking that position fast. His admirable representation of Spurrutt in Mr. H. T. Craven's *Post-boy*, just produced at this house, is one of the most original as well as one of the most amusing histrionic portrayals ever seen on the stage. We hail with cordial satisfaction this double accession to the ranks of our really great comic actors, and to the works of our really original comic repertoire.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—In our notice of the closing of Mr. Harris's last season at this house (*vide* our impression of Sept. 15th), we announced that he would initiate the winter campaign in October; and

that, among other attractions, there would be to record the appearance of the great actor M. Fechter. The opening of the season was fixed for last Saturday night. M. Fechter appeared in Mr. Edmund Falconer's adaptation of Victor Hugo's play of *Ruy Blas* (as we announced in our article above alluded to). Another first appearance under the present "dynasty" was that of Mr. Walter Lacy, to whom one of the leading characters in *Ruy Blas* has been allotted. A new Comedietta, written by Mr. Harris himself, and entitled *Susan Smith*, was produced the same evening, in which a third new appearance took place, namely, that of Miss Murray. The performances concluded with *The First Night*, in which Miss Harris made so favourable an impression last season, and in which she and Mr. Harris appeared. The overture to *Ruy Blas*, one of Mendelssohn's finest works of the kind, was performed by the excellent band of this theatre (of which Mr. Levy is principal cornet), under the conductorship of Mr. Montgomery. We had intended the foregoing part of this notice as a preliminary announcement for last number, but it was excluded by press of matter. We now, therefore, proceed to give some account of the performance. To go into the plot of *Ruy Blas* would be superfluous, as everybody knows it, in the main, through the original, Victor Hugo's famous work, which is now "adapted" to the English stage by Mr. E. Falconer. Mr. Fechter is said to be by birth an Englishman, but by breeding a Frenchman; and a slight accent and a Gallican style apart, he speaks the English language admirably. The play in question belongs to what we may call the class of refined melodramas—the modern tragedy, in short. Be it remembered that according to no less an authority than Racine (*vide* his introductory remarks to "Berenice"), even the ancient tragedy did not require, as an indispensable condition, the perpetration of a greater or less amount of murder. Of this style of drama M. Fechter is indubitably and immeasurably the greatest of living delineators. He it was who "created" those celebrated parts, which have become identified with his name in "Les Frères Corbès," "Pauline," and "La Dame aux Camélias." Mr. Fechter, the great English actor of to-day, appeared in London some years ago as M. Fechter, a French actor, and a French actor of considerable merit, as the French-playgoing public may remember. Thus, Mr. Harris's winter season commences with a brilliant success, and with the fairest prospect of continued triumphs. Mr. Harris's comedietta of *Susan Smith*, with which the evening's entertainment commenced, was highly successful; and Miss Murray established herself in the favour of the audience as an accomplished actress.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This house, as announced in our number of September 1st, opened on Monday, under Mr. Wigan's management. A new play, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled *Up at the Hills*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Wigan appeared, was produced; and Mr. Planche's fairy tale, *The King of the Peacocks*, was revived on the opening night. The theatre has undergone a thorough renovation, and various alterations have been made with a view of promoting the accommodation of the public. The scenery, costumes, machinery, and all the various appliances and means are on a scale of first-rate excellence. The new "dynasty" begins its career under highly favourable auspices. The preceding was written as a preliminary notice for our last number, but press of matter postponed it. We now, therefore, "report the proceedings" of the opening "campaign." *Up at the Hills* is one of that class of plays which Mr. Tom Taylor (its author) claims the merit of having originated. The scene is laid in one of the hill stations in India. Major Stonehurst (Mr. Wigan) is rich in all the mental and physical qualifications adapted for making a polished gentleman and an eminent scoundrel. He is well bred, courteous, polite, an accomplished gambler, and, as the phrase goes, highly "successful with the women." With these attributes the Major makes a dead set at a captivating widow (somehow or other widows generally do try to captivate in more senses than one—"be ware of vidders, Sammy," says old Weller), a certain Mrs. Eversleigh (Miss Herbert), of whose pecuniary loveliness, more even than her personal attractions, he has become enamoured. But there is a friend of the widow's, a Mrs. McCann (Mrs. A. Wigan), who, knowing the real character of the wicked Major, determines to thwart him. Out of these elements Mr. Tom Taylor develops a system of histrionic strategy, and dramatic tactical combinations, like unto those for which he has already become so celebrated. Mrs. McCann gets access to one of the Major's boon companions, of that hybrid class that we might define half-dupe half-knave, and worms out of him a duly authenticated narrative of some very dishonourable practice on the part of the Major, in those transactions which give rise to debts, emphatically termed debts of honour, and tending to show that if there is honour among thieves, there is not so much to be said in favour of gamblers. Thus she has the Major's good name and reputation in her hands, and though this model military man, like Col. Chartres of old, would not (as Lord Chesterfield tells us of the latter) give twopence for virtue, honesty, or morality, he values his character at a good round sum, and is therefore somewhat aghast at the idea of losing it. Meanwhile, it appears that the Major and the widow Eversleigh were not entirely unknown to each other before that lady's marriage. On the contrary, the Major has certain epistolary compositions of hers in his possession, which it seems are of a nature that it would not be quite *comme il faut*—quite consistent with propriety, for the world (*i.e.*, a few English families "up at the hills" and their hundred or two friends and connections at home) to know of. Thus the Major thinks he has got what he would call amongst his gambling friends "a pull" on the widow. (It is matter of history that the most accomplished gentleman and the most accomplished blackguard in Europe were once united in the person of a British sovereign.) However, there is such a thing as fighting a certain sable individual with his own claws. The Major has committed one of those worst of blunders that (according to the French statesman's saying) is worse than the worst of crimes. Those who have been sworn at Highgate are pledged never to kiss the maid when they can kiss the mistress. But the Major, with all his accomplishments, either has not gone through that pious ceremony, or else the evil one has beguiled him in a moment of frailty. He has actually been kissing the widow's abigail, a young lady of colour (Miss Kate Perry), whose name, which sounds something like money pronounced after the Oriental fashion, may possibly have caused a confusion of ideas, and

led to his indiscretion. Thereupon Mrs. McCann makes Monee, the widow's maid, steal the widow's pre-marital letters to the Major, from the latter personage, and burns them out of hand. The Major resolves to steal them back again, and to that end he makes a burglarious entry by night into the widow's house (we beg pardon, bungalow—they are not houses, but bungalows, that people inhabit in India), and secures the box in which the letters had been stolen. When he opens it, however, which he does before all the *dramatis personæ* concerned, and, as he imagines, to the confusion of the widow, what should he produce therefrom, of all things in the world, but the very identical papers which satisfactorily establish his own rascality? Hereupon he turns penitent in due histrionic form, and marries the widow's Monee, instead of marrying the widow, for her money; and the widow herself, marries a very tame and docile specimen of the *genus homo*, warranted to go well in harness, and whom no doubt she will find much easier managed and controlled than the like of the Major. And so the story ends. The piece was entirely successful on its own merits; but had it no merits of its own, the admirable acting of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan would have given it a decided success. The whole cast was good, all the characters of the piece being appropriately and efficiently filled, particularly that of the widow, who found in Miss Herbert a graceful and accomplished representative. The success likely to attend the present management promises to raise this theatre to the highest rank for the production of really sterling pieces, rendered by artists second to none in their profession.

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.—The great American actor, Mr. Joseph Proctor, is now fulfilling an engagement in London, and playing his most celebrated Shakspearean characters at the Standard and Marylebone Theatres, in addition to other special delineations comprised in his extensive repertory.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.—Mr. John Drew, as a delineator of Irish character, has achieved a triumph at this house, where, considering the locality, something more than even the first rate "stage Irishman" may well be supposed essential to success. A numerous audience assembled to welcome the new candidate for public favour, and gave Mr. Drew a most cordial reception, and as he proceeded with his performances loud and hearty applause from all parts of the house testified that he was recognised as an actor of sterling merit, and had won a genuine success. The piece selected for his *début* was the "Irish Ambassador," in which he sustained the part of Sir Patrick O'Plenipo. Perhaps there is no Irish character on the stage which requires greater tact and ability for its adequate portrayal than that of the blundering, off-handed, rollicking, and gentlemanly Irishman, who innocently acquires the fame of an astute diplomatist by the simple but unusual process of telling the truth. The dashing style, the impulsiveness, the lively assurance of Sir Patrick, are combined with an easy and polished address, and the tone and manner of refined society. The slightest extravagance of gesture or exaggeration of the Irish brogue is therefore to be carefully avoided in the successful representation of this character. Considering the difficulty of the part, we congratulate Mr. Drew on the ability with which he acquitted himself. He displayed, in a high degree, the best qualities of Irish humour, and created great laughter by the vivacious, pointed, and racy style in which he developed the salient characteristics of the Irish ambassador. The curtain fell amidst loud applause and calls for Mr. Drew, who on appearing before the audience, thanked them in a short and pithy address for the kind reception which they had given him. Mr. Drew subsequently appeared in the part of "Handy Andy," in a drama adapted from Mr. Lover's well-known novel. Handy Andy is an Irish peasant, with much of the humour of his class, and an amount of his stupidity and capacity for blundering peculiar to himself. The laughable mistakes and absurd misadventures which form so prominent a feature of the novel, constitute the entire fun of the adaptation. Mr. Drew dressed and acted the part to perfection. The quaint stupidity, the awkward manners, the laughable distresses, and the broad humour of the character—verging at times on extravagance—were enacted by Mr. Drew with a rich and racy drollery which kept the house in roars of laughter during the entire time he was upon the stage. His performance of this character is completely original, and is alone sufficient to stamp him as an Irish comedian of the highest order. Mr. Drew, therefore, it will be seen, possesses the versatile power of representing two classes of character more widely different than most people might be disposed to imagine; namely, the Irish peasant, and the Irish patrician.

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

Complete Service £10 13 10 15 13 6 17 10 21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same prices. One set of four corner dishes, forming eight dishes, £88s.; one set of four dish covers, viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch, £10 10s.; cruet frame, four-plate, 2s.; full-size tea and coffee service, £9 10s. A costly book of engravings, with price attached, sent per post free on application. Canteens fitted for India. Estimates furnished for services of plate, for hotels, steamships, and regimental messes.—Mappin Brothers, Nos. 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic

PILLS. Price, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century, a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 220, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.