

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—*Dr Fox.*

### LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr Gladstone has resumed the position as Leader of the Liberal party, which it has been matter of regret with most of its members that he should ever have resigned. Competitor for that great distinction he has none. It is a party consisting of elements so diverse, that the mental constitution is rare which qualifies any man to aspire to so difficult a post. Recent changes are certainly not calculated to lessen its requirements in this respect. In the highest, if not the most numerous section of the party, there linger misgivings as to the probable consequences of what has been done to widen the basis of popular representation,—not perhaps so much with reference to the extent of the alteration made as to the manner of making it. These are political apprehensions, and they affect political men. Then there is a central body, consisting chiefly of the builders of their own fortune, or the sons of new men, who understand comparatively little of what is called the working of government, and who seldom dream of being individually admitted to a share in administration. Their thoughts are associated rather with commercial and financial affairs than with those which perplex courtiers and occupy diplomatists. Their tendency is generally to what is called the practical, the useful, the safe, and the matter-of-fact line of policy. The Budget is with them the event of the Session, and the money market their weather-glass of State. Their apprehensions are of a social kind. Further to the left are the more earnest and more venturesome politicians, who, differing from one another on many speculative questions, are distinctively characterized by less reverence for the past, and more confidence in the future than their colleagues whose pride is in land, or their colleagues whose care is for trade. They, too, have their half-expressed mistrust of the results of the late Reform Bill, and their solicitude with regard to the uses and purposes to which it may possibly be applied. The first of these sections have faith in the inheritance of a class; the second have faith in opulence, and the power for good or evil it confers; the last have faith in themselves, in their ideas, and in the awakening power of the people. In the combination of these elements consists the Liberal party; and a man must be endowed with rare gifts, moral and intellectual, to concentrate in himself their united strength, and to retain for varied use that strength united. There is certainly no man who can be named with Mr Gladstone as possessing these gifts. No one can say so well for himself what he wants to have said, and no one can bring to the legislative execution of his purpose so many instruments and implements to the perfecting of his work. The very susceptibility of temperament, on which some people are fond of dwelling as a fault, comes of the quickness and readiness of sympathy in the desires and aims of those around him, which has sometimes led Mr Gladstone into undertaking, at the instance of one half his party, what the other half has proved unwilling to aid him in obtaining. Phlegm is no doubt a better help to the formation of dispassionate judgment than sympathy. That was perhaps the secret of Lord Palmerston's singular success as a leader. Accessible to all, and ready for the moment to enter or pretend to enter into the self-importance of the smallest pretensions and claims, he retained undisturbed his own clearness of view regarding great affairs, and formed without fear or favour his estimate of men, as capable or incapable of serving his purpose. This is just the sort of thing that Fox or Canning could never do; and this can hardly be expected of any man in whose nature is infused the same amount of feeling and imagination. Such men, however, bring to the fulfilment of their task splendid compensations; and it is mere absurdity and petulance in those who need their leadership to quarrel with them because they are exceptionally constituted.

Mr Gladstone has before him at the present moment, a career of usefulness and fame which every statesman in Christendom may envy. No one asked him to lay down the lead of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons; and no one questions the clear equity of his right to take it again. He cannot hope, and he ought not to think of always voting or speaking in unison with the opinions, the prejudices, and the passions of his party; for that party is one based on the right of private judgment and on the use of that right. It is not its way to be of one mind; and they are the worst of time-servers who would suggest the affectation of unreal unanimity. Let Tories tie up their opinions in a bag, and give them to be carried by their leader. Liberals are volunteers, not pressed men. In their camp, the danger of mutiny and desertion is exactly in the inverse ratio of freedom of individual action. It is inevitable that differences on minor points, and sometimes even regarding essentials, must recur in such a party; but the mischief thence liable to arise may generally be obviated by a prudent, tolerant, and consultative spirit in those who seek to guide. Such a party ought to be ready to dispense even a chief from the duty of voting with them, where his conscientious scruples may not suffer him to do so without dishonour: and if a chief, why not a subaltern? There will always be, and we are sorry to say that there are, flatterers in the train of great men, who, for their own ends, would fool them to their undoing; and one of whose readiest arts is to instil into an overtaxed and over-tenacious mind, suspicion of all frank and fearless counsel that is not agreeable.

The welfare of the Liberal party, and the accomplishment of its noble aims, rests in no slight degree upon the ability of its leading men to rise superior to the beguillings of such sycophancy. In the counsels of a party made up of dissimilar materials, and boasting that in it are blended diverse hues of feeling and opinion, it is obvious that each and all have a right to be considered. Mutual forbearance and mutual concession is certain in the long run to keep the great body, if not the whole, together; but even where these fail to do so, we hold that each individual must be left to answer for his dissent to those who primarily and peculiarly are entitled to ask for an account from him. The imputation of unworthy motives to those who differ from us is nearly always wrong.—an honest man is but exasperated the more by the injustice; a conscious traitor is but likely to be inflamed by resentment at the exposure of his treason. If the pressure of public opinion, undrugged and undebauched, cannot keep the party of progress sufficiently together for the attainment of sound and well-matured measures, ill-temper and ill-talk will not do so. We trust that the chaste, generous, and enlightened language of Mr Gladstone will always be an example to his friends, and that he may bring to the renewal of his arduous task refreshed and re-invigorated powers.

### WORK FOR THE APPROACHING SESSION.

Tory orators and the Tory Press have prepared us for what we have to expect from a reformed Parliament. The extension of the franchise, which only a year ago was to lead to anarchy and ruin, and which even six months ago was nervously alluded to as a leap in the dark, will, it is now discovered, prove an unmixed blessing to the world and to Lord Derby's Government. The working classes are, it appears, thoroughly conservative at heart, and will only elect as their representatives men of gentle birth and refined nurture. If by chance a liberal working man should find his way into Parliament, and presume to have opinions of his own, his utter discomfiture is graphically foretold by a writer in the *Saturday Review*, who chuckles over the notion of such a man sitting in an assembly so learned and aristocratic as the House of Commons, where his home-spun arguments would be wittily disposed of by a French epigram or a Latin quotation, and where he would be crushed by superior wisdom, swamped by superior numbers, and coughed down by superior manners.

Lord John Manners's touching picture of "Altar, Throne, and Cottage,"—Royalty, the bench of Bishops, and agricultural labourers blended into one harmonious whole,—points in the same direction. The allegory must be considered to have a social rather than a political significance, as implying

the blessings conferred upon the lower orders by the connection between Church and State, and the inalienable right of cottagers to contribute towards the Civil List and to pay Church rates. When Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli, in the generosity of their hearts, admitted working men to the franchise, it was with the full understanding that they should exercise their rights for the advancement of Conservative interests and the maintenance of those "time-honoured institutions" dear to the heart of Tories, from the Lord Mayor's coach down to flogging in the army.

The enfranchised classes are not to listen to "would-be leaders of the people," but to do as they are told by Lord John Manners,—to be docile, tractable, and obedient; to remember that they owe everything to the Conservatives and nothing to the Liberals,—that "Codlin's their friend, not Short," and by voting for no members but those whom the Government recommend, help to create such a reformed House of Commons as will become the model Legislature of the world.

Fortunately, a year has to elapse between the present prosaic era and the golden parliamentary age to come, and it may be just possible for an unreformed Parliament to do a little work in the old way during the approaching Session, and before Liberal opinion is snuffed out for ever.

The House is called together at an unusual and inconvenient season, to go through the formality of voting a few millions for the Abyssinian war; Lord Stanley and Sir Stafford Northcote, and the War Office and the Admiralty, and one or two other departments must have the money, and that is all that can possibly concern taxpayers. It is enough for them to know that the amount is wanted, and that it will be spent; the why and how are for the consideration of their betters.

We venture to suggest, however, that the discussion on the Abyssinian expenditure might be made conducive to the public interests if it were to lead to a searching inquiry into the circumstances which make an English army the most expensive army in the world. The Count de Casabianca, at the opening of the *Cour des Comptes* in Paris, drew a comparison between the public expenditure of France and England. From this it would appear that our little army—admittedly so numerically weak that it would be madness for us to take the field against any one of the great continental Powers—costs just about as much as three times as large an army in France; and lest we should be disposed to attribute the cheapness of the latter to the law of conscription, which enables the State to exact military service upon its own terms, we are informed that a soldier's horse and a soldier's coat cost twice as much in France as in England; which, considering that our troop horses are not as a rule up to the weight they have to carry, and that our men are notoriously less well clothed than the French, is not quite intelligible.

The Count is stated to have wound up his discourse with an allusion to the admirable patience and long-suffering of the British taxpayer, who should feel highly flattered by the compliment; and yet the cause of our army costing so much and being capable of so little is deserving of more attention than the public is disposed to bestow upon the subject. It has become a habit for Parliament to vote a certain number of millions annually for military services; there is generally a squabble over some small items, but the gnat having been duly strained at, the camel is swallowed, the sum total is voted, and there is an end of the matter till next year.

Nor is it only expenditure that in each Session becomes the subject of such isolated attack and desultory discussion; a few glaring abuses are regularly submitted to their annual anathema, and some of the uglier features of our military system duly held up to reprobation. Every Session vigorous attacks are made upon the two pet institutions of the Horse Guards, purchase and flogging,—the alpha and omega of army rule,—representing the law as respectively applied to patricians and plebeians. Both Mr Trevelyan and Mr Otway, who on the last occasion led the forlorn hope against the Horse Guards, succeeded in weakening the defences, though they failed to capture the stronghold. But the honest denunciations of military reformers can do little practical good while they are so faintly echoed out of doors, and the country must show itself to be thoroughly and sternly in earnest, if it would efface these blots from the military scutcheon, and

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create a really national army, which should be an honourable career, for all classes, instead of a pastime for the wealthy, and the last refuge of the idle and the dissolute.

The Report of the late Commission on Recruiting is not uninteresting, and contains some revelations which may startle the uninitiated, but is a very cautiously-worded document, in which some vital questions bearing upon the subject are either altogether avoided or only incidentally touched with a timid hand. General Peel and Lord Hartington seemed to agree that the Commission had shirked the more important part of their work, and they must certainly have placed a wonderful faith in public gullibility if they thought that their recommendations for the abolition of vexatious deductions from the soldiers' pay, and an additional allowance of a quarter of a pound of beef daily, would be accepted as a panacea for all military evils, and offer sufficient attractions to induce the youth and vigour of the Empire to enrol itself in the ranks of the army. For the latter suggestion an increase of twopence a day to the soldier's pay has been substituted; but while this adds half a million a year to the Army Estimates it has no sensible effect upon the condition of the army. Military service in England is unpopular, and the causes of this unpopularity must be brought to light before the question can be effectually dealt with.

In a Circular which has just been issued by the Adjutant-General, the advantages offered to the soldier are set forth in a series of concise paragraphs. This document is, it must be allowed, more truthful than the flattering placards with which recruiting parties attempt to dazzle the recruit, and in which the charms of a military career are set forth in glowing colours, and the adventurous young man of spirit is invited to join a service offering the combined attractions of unlimited beer, glory, fighting, love-making, and prize money. But Lord William Paulet encroaches a little too much on the province of the Recruiting Sergeant when, after enumerating the various pecuniary advantages of enlisting in the army, he concludes by the assurance that "no labouring men and few workmen can feel sure of greater advantages than those now held out to the good soldier."

Where is the skilled workman who would be found willing to pass the best years of his life in the tropics, for the sake of having "a weekly sum of 2s. 6d. quite at his own disposal," even though he might by good conduct come to be decorated with two or three stripes on his sleeve (or possibly fifty stripes on his back), and ultimately enabled, after twenty-one years' service, to retire on a shilling a day and "a distinguishing medal showing his Sovereign's approbation of his conduct?" The sturdy middle-class youth of this country has certainly a love of adventure in his nature, but he would generally prefer gratifying this feeling by "seeing something of the world" under circumstances more profitable and hopeful than garrison life in India, or a campaign against negro women in Jamaica.

"Every comfort when in hospital" is no doubt very agreeable, but even a labouring man would probably prefer fewer comforts out of it; and though we admit that lodgings, food, and clothing are important considerations, young Englishmen, of whatever class, who are made of the right stuff, are disposed to look for something more as the reward of their life's exertions than a bare supply of the commonest necessities of life from day to day, embittered by the threat of the lash and the branding iron.

While the recruit's highest ambition is limited to the chevrons of a sergeant, the Horse Guards will appeal in vain to such a class as would raise the moral standard of the army to that of other callings; the ranks will continue to be filled mainly by the scum of cities and the rejected of villages; the military service will continue to be unpopular, and the army to be a burden rather than a pride of the nation.

It is not beyond the power of Parliament to alter this lamentable state of things; but to do so effectually military reformers must be made to feel that they can rely upon the country to support them in their uphill fight against strongly rooted abuses, hedged around by official prejudices and class interests.

#### THE BATTLE OF MENTANA.

Like so many other conflicts memorable in history, the battle of Mentana was lost after it had been all but won. It is clear, from the accounts given by Fabrizi and by Garibaldi, that the Pontifical troops were fairly beaten after a hard fight, and that they had actually begun to fall back along the whole line when the fortunes of the day were retrieved by the appearance of their French auxiliaries in the field. Up to this point the fight had been on both sides with the old weapons of war. Suddenly

the new ring of the Chassepôt was heard, and in half-an-hour all was changed. Beneath that pitiless *mitraille* no valour or self-devotion could prevail. The soldiers of General Failly had all the advantage of being fresh and well-fed, while their opponents were exhausted with fatigue and scanty rations. But it is impossible to doubt that the difference of armament proved decisive in the sanguinary encounter. "Is this what you had to fight with?" said the victors to their prisoners, contemptuously breaking the cheap inferior muskets, hardly fit to carry a ball 300 yards, which had so inadequately contended against the most recent improvements in the art of destruction. They might well wonder at such audacity; but they were bound to admire the spirit that animated the ill-armed boys and civilians who cheerfully ran to the encounter of such overpowering odds." So writes the correspondent of the *Times*. Five corpses of Volunteers strewed the plain for every one of Papalini, while the French seem to have come off comparatively unharmed. As Sadowa was determined by the needle gun, so Mentana was decided by the Chassepôt. It is vain to trifle with the truth: it is worse than vain to divert attention from the lesson which it teaches in order to inculcate bureaucratic and professional doctrines, regarding the indispensability of professional discipline, and the worthlessness of Volunteering.

Far from acknowledging the results of the late struggle in Italy as proofs that hastily-collected bands, animated by political enthusiasm, are incapable of making head against regular troops, these events demonstrate, not for the first time, how marvellously faith in a cause, however difficult or desperate, can supply the want of all other qualities in an army. And when we are asked to distrust and repudiate our own gallant legions of Volunteers, not because of any lack of courage, or of any inferiority of arms, but simply and solely because they are citizen soldiers, instead of being mere military machines, we cannot refrain from entering our earnest and unqualified protest against what we deem so mischievous an error. It would be flattery, no doubt, and, like all flattery, it would be folly to tell the Rifle Corps that give up half a day in the fortnight to learning drill, and a couple of days in every three months to acquiring the rudimental knowledge requisite for combined movements in the field, that they are as fit for foreign service as a regiment of the Line; or that, if arrayed on Sussex Downs against an invader, they could, in all respects, supply the place of veteran troops. Except at after-dinner festivities, we have never heard such extravagance indulged in. What we have always maintained, and what we still maintain, is this—that a system which accustoms the youth of all classes in the community to the handling of arms and to the primary duties of discipline, is of inestimable advantage in a country which cannot, and will not, maintain such a number of regular troops as, without these Volunteers, would be necessary for its safety. We fully believe that, in the event of war, the Volunteers would furnish a ready means of strengthening every garrison, and recruiting every regiment required for the national defence; and we confidently believe that, with the habits and ideas they now possess, the Volunteers would be rapidly convertible into excellent light troops, and could be made capable of doing excellent service in the field, if judiciously brigaded with regiments of the Line, and efficiently officered. All this, of course, is perfectly compatible with the admission that, if not furnished with firelocks as good as the enemy's, they would be unable to hold their ground against them; but so were the highly-disciplined Austrian battalions at Sadowa, when overmatched by the Prussian Landwehr, not one in twenty of whom had ever seen a shot in anger fired before.

Meanwhile let us confess freely, that we should unfeignedly rejoice to see our Volunteer system so far modified, as that it should become, in the chief features of its organization, identical with strictly local militia; such a militia, we mean, as exists in the Channel Islands, in the Swiss Cantons, and elsewhere. We feel our need of keeping alive the military spirit, for the sake of national security. We equally feel the impossibility of draining more of the youthful industry of the country into the unproductive idleness of barrack life. Public opinion has shown, during the last fifteen years, that it thoroughly approves of the localization of arms, and of their being confided to the loyal and generous hands of the middle and the working classes, upon the condition that these will obey orders, and learn the primary lessons of soldiery. Perhaps public opinion is not yet thoroughly made up regarding the defects and drawbacks of spontaneous organization; and until it is so matured that organization must continue. But the day is not distant, we think, when people will see that all its true benefits might be retained, while many others might be secured, by the more permanent form of military enrolment we have indicated.

#### THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

The commercial confidence which was so rudely shaken in May, 1866, has not yet been restored to us. Eighteen months have now elapsed, and still we are feeling the effects of that downfall of credit throughout the whole commercial system of the nation. Yet this is not the sole cause of the languor which pervades all commercial and industrial enterprise. The political embarrassments of several of the continental Powers have exercised a damaging influence on our export trade. The bellicose intentions of France, who was thought to desire the rectification of her north-eastern frontier, were expected to bring her into speedy collision with Prussia. So far this anticipation has not been realized, yet the uncertainty of such an event both is, and has been, a great check upon the enterprise of our manufacturers and merchants. This fact is patent to all, and is admitted in nearly every trade report and circular we have seen, as one of the principal causes of the stagnation of the export trade. The same reason may be expected to operate for some time to come.

The Board of Trade returns for September, 1867, show a decrease of 525,494*l.* in our exports, as compared with the same month in 1866. This falling-off is partly due to the lower value of cotton goods; the quantities of these goods shipped have increased, but on account of the fall in prices the total values are less. Taking the first nine months of 1865, our exports show an increase of 14½ per cent. Compared with the same period of 1866, the decrease is only 3½ per cent.—and this in spite of the depreciated values of many goods. On the whole, we see no great reason for despondency about the loss of our commercial position. The value of iron exported has increased 22 per cent. and that of coal 26 per cent. Russia has made considerable purchases of iron, and India has also received large consignments for railway purposes. The reports from the various centres of the iron trade are of a mixed character. In the Cleveland district (Yorkshire) one-third of the furnaces are out of blast, while those at work are engaged upon orders for India, Egypt, and Holland, principally for railway requirements. The iron-foundries and engineering establishments of Leeds have been so slack that, with the exception of one or two locomotive and steam-plough builders, they have been working chiefly on stock. At Darlington a contest has commenced between the capitalists and the employed; on a reduction of 10 per cent. being offered at the Darlington Iron Company's works, 500 men have turned out, the reason of the offer of a reduction was, that at that price the Company could execute considerable orders.

In Manchester and the surrounding towns the iron trade has (if sympathized very much with the cotton trade; nevertheless the partial revival of this last-mentioned industry has not yet influenced its auxiliary, such activity as is going on being due to the propinquity of other manufactures, as paper, jute, and woollen stuffs. Sheffield has complained of languor for many months, yet her steel works have many of them considerable orders in execution for home purposes. The iron works of South Wales have not such good accounts to send, but they are looking forward to securing some railway orders for India and some of our large lines at home. The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts are reported quiet, having only a few orders for India and Australia; while Birmingham complains of great inactivity, and Dudley admits that business is but moderate.

Looking at these various statements, we are led to regard them as not giving a very bright colour to the general aspect of the trade. If we listen to the accounts from Glasgow, we are told that the shipbuilders have done as much in the ten months of 1867 as in the corresponding period of 1866; but the returns show a considerable decrease when compared with those for 1865—the total tonnage is 28,000 tons less than in 1865, and 50,000 less than in 1864.

Similar accounts might be given from other parts of the country, but we have shown enough to prove the truth of the statement at the head of this article.

How long this state of things may be expected to last, or how soon we may hope to see it terminate, requires no prophet to tell. Just as soon as confidence is restored in monetary circles and a settled state of continental politics shall supervene, then, and not till then, shall we see our warehouses, our factories, our wharves, and docks as busy as ever they were, or can be. Meantime we must be content with such morsels as we are getting at the present time.

No sudden improvement is to be looked for; a gradual and a steady change is what we must expect, and the slower and steadier it is, the more permanent and beneficial it will be.

## PRINCE GORTZCHAKOFF.

Prince Alexander Gortzchakoff is at the present time the most prominent, and perhaps, on the whole, the most popular man in Russia. In saying so much, however, we must remember that the popularity of any one else in that despotic country would be allowed only a very faint echo indeed; and therefore the name of a Prime Minister, industriously and exclusively praised by every journal in the empire, has rather a better chance of celebrity than those of other people. The Prince, however, is a very favourable specimen of his class. It is not a very high or intelligent class, but such as it is he represents it very fairly. It could by no means be represented by an Englishman, however narrow and confined might be his views of political economy. A Frenchman would, perhaps, have a better chance; but he would break down when he came to invest his language with any precise meaning, and to try to preserve some order and arrangement in his public acts. A German would be hopelessly wrong, anything in the shape of abstract philosophy applied to Russian government being very many generations ahead as yet.

Prince Gortzchakoff is pre-eminently Russian, or nothing. He is like the rest of his countrymen, all outside, a loud sounding, bombastic man, in mind and manner. In his secret heart he has probably often felt rather ashamed of himself in the presence of sensible and well-conditioned foreigners; but no man would ever divine this from his appearance or behaviour. His words are all superlatives; and he never uses any so long, or so imposing, as when he desires to impress upon his hearers the importance of the empire whose destinies are confided to him, and how wonderful a man he must be to preside over them. The fact is, of course, that he lives in an atmosphere so loaded with incense, that there can be no wonder it has turned his head; and those who remember the quiet humility of his predecessor, Count Nesselrode, have sometimes asked themselves whether his sudden elevation has not rendered him mentally intoxicated.

His elevation was sudden, very sudden. His admirers are pleased to say that he was always a great man, marked out by nature for an illustrious and useful life; but ordinary persons, in the habit of looking closely at facts, do not consider that his promotion was due to any extraordinary merits of his own. The fact is that no sooner were the days of mourning for the late Emperor ended, than his successor, who had always been kept very tightly in hand during his father's life, felt an ardent longing for freedom and authority. He particularly disliked Count Nesselrode, who had often been the involuntary instrument of his father's severity; and as soon as it was decent or possible, the greatest Minister who ever guided the fortunes of Russia was summarily dismissed.

The new Emperor at once set about undoing everything that had been done during the late reign. He amazed and alarmed his intimates by talking to them familiarly of the emancipation of the serf, as a thing upon which he had so completely determined, that further controversy on the subject was entirely needless. In vain some of the boldest urged upon the Czar's attention the apparent danger of a step which had daunted even the brave heart of his father; in vain some of the oldest generals threw themselves passionately at his feet, and besought his Majesty at least to wait till they were dead before he plunged the country into bloodshed and anarchy. In vain the nobility and the usurers to whom they owed money besieged the Presence Chamber with protests against their impending ruin. The Emperor, who is understood to have drunk a great deal of champagne at this period, paid no sort of attention to the fashionable remonstrances of that troubled time. His Majesty even went farther,—talked about free speech and free writing, and half promised a Constitution. The old inhabitants of St Petersburg and Moscow were astounded at the boldness of the pamphlets and caricatures which were openly exposed in the shop-windows. The Ministers were freely attacked, their accounts with the Treasury questioned and censured, their dismissal demanded. The Czar himself fared no better than they; and was sketched as a tipsy "Droschky" driver, insensible but jolly, on his box, while his brother—the Grand Duke Constantine—held the reins on the passenger-seat behind, and seemed bent on goading the wildly-galloping horses into mischief.

Such was the state of things within a year after the utter collapse of all things Russian had broken the stern heart of Nicholas. The new Emperor was resolutely bent on winning popularity, and on having his way; but there was no man in authority sufficiently powerful willing to give it him. Under these circumstances he turned, as meaner men have done before him, to his wife for counsel; and as it very often happens that ladies by no means view public events in the same serious light as they appear

to their husbands, the Empress at once found a solution of the difficulty. It chanced that while wandering some years previously about her native Germany, and waiting to share a throne of which she had then no very near prospect, she met with a man who commanded at once her respect and sympathy. This was the Russian Minister at the petty Court of Stuttgart. Like most diplomatists at small Courts, he had a grievance. But he bore it so magnificently as to take a Crown Princess's breath away. She listened, nothing loath, to the story of hard bitter words spoken and written by those whom she knew well could write and utter them. She and her husband themselves had often quaked under the taunts of the Czar and his grim Minister. They were indeed very dreadful bogies to the poor lady, and it relieved her female mind not a little to talk over them stealthily, as browbeaten and weary women will talk with a safe friend who has won their confidence. The Princess's new ally was indeed just the sort of man, who always does enter very readily into the heart of women. He had a remarkably good opinion of himself; and expressed himself so confidently as to his own merits that it would not have been polite or possible for any Princess to entertain a doubt upon the subject. His language had a turgid pomp which might pass for eloquence, and there was something at bottom chivalric and loveable about the man. But his great point was his religion,—about that there could be no question. His orthodoxy was his strong point; and the Empress, who, though German bred, had long been entirely in the hands of Greek priests, surrendered her esteem at once to him. As she usually travelled with a party of clergymen, more or less numerous, and as most German capitals are snug little centres of Russian society, the tea-table councils of which Prince Gortzchakoff formed part, began to be very numerous. They were, of course, watched, as it is the penalty of princes to be; and Nicholas grew angry. He did not hesitate to declare his opinion openly that Alexander was merely a theatrical and absurd man, whose rhodomontade might get him into mischief. Fortunately, however, the Emperor himself was a devout man, and the influence of the clergy, which was unremittingly used, succeeded, after some time, in pacifying him. To the last, however, he could never hear the name of his Minister at Stuttgart mentioned without a wry smile; and every effort was made, and made in vain, to procure his appointment to a higher post.

Such was the man who was now selected by the joint influence of the Empress and the priesthood to fill the highest dignity in the empire. At first there was great opposition to an appointment so unexpected. Baron Brunow appeared to be most in the minds of impartial men. He was strongly supported by Prince Woronzow, the mightiest of the Emperor's lieutenants; and the Baron's diplomacy in London was admitted on all hands to have been a masterpiece of good management. There was a powerful party for Prince Orloff, and some talk of Count Kisseleff, and even for a time of the caustic and unlucky Prince Menzchikoff. But against such a clique as that organized in favour of Prince Gortzchakoff no competitor had really any chance at all. A last snub was given to Count Nesselrode by removing Creptovitch from London and Boutenief from Constantinople. Baron Brunow returned with new honours to his old post; and the rest of the present Chancellor's rivals have disappeared from the minds of men. Prince Menzchikoff, who had probably the least chance throughout, resented his defeat most bitterly; but disappointed politicians are proverbially ill-tempered, and no one paid any attention to this old gentleman's sarcasms and bitter speeches.

Ladies are generally understood to have always played a great part in Russian politics. For very many years the late Princess Lieven was one of the most remarkable personages in diplomacy; and although she has no successor so well known in the Courts of Western Europe, yet it is whispered that, in the final intrigues and negotiations which led the way to Prince Gortzchakoff's fortune, a principal part was played by the Countess Antoinette Bloudoff. If this be the truth it is admitted among courtiers to be, it is certain that the lady's services did not pass unremembered. Her kindred have since enjoyed the enviable posts of Minister President of the Laws, President of Polish Affairs, Director in Chief of the Civil Service, the Secretaryship of Embassy in London, and the Secretaryship of Embassy at Constantinople. If service to a Minister were always so royally recompensed as this, politics would, indeed, become an attractive profession. But it is to be observed in the present instance, that the Countess Antoinette is notably the prime favourite, guide, and counsellor of her Imperial mistress; and it is just possible there may have been certain promises and stipulations which the rising Minister might not have thought it

desirable to evade. He had lived in the cold shadow too long to be very difficult as to the means which led him into such a blaze of sunshine.

It has been, and still is, the fashion to assert in Russia, that the Empress has no real influence at all; and that the Czar and his wonderful Minister are the beginning, middle, and end of Muscovite statecraft. But this is mere pretence. The Empress is one of those ladies, who are not the less powerful for keeping a great deal out of sight. She has been for some years an invalid, and does not love a crowd; but her authority is unimpaired. She is an excellent, fanatical, obstinate woman, of mild, persuasive manners, and appears much weaker of will than she is, for she resists whatever displeases her in a passive, but determined, way. Both she and her favourite are entirely given over to the Church party, and are merely instruments in their hands. It is thus really to the intrigues of a singularly superstitious and illiterate clergy that may be traced much of the trouble and bickering we have with Russia. The Empress sends money and honours indirectly to many of the most violent agitators in the Levant, who prevent the righteous and peaceful settlement of the Greek question by action, for which the majority of the population are unprepared. She is also worked upon by crowds of pretended patriots, who have no object at all but to get money from her. She is accused even of having interfered in a vexatious female way with the fearful issues of the Sepoy revolt in India. Her agents certainly do more than she can comprehend or authorize; and they are a great deal too active in providing her and her sanctimonious courtiers with tea-table talk and indignation meetings.

The Emperor himself does not take much part in the government of his subjects. When pushed to do a thing, he does it simply and at once. He does not count difficulties, and he is too unimaginative to foresee them. He lives in great intimacy with a few chosen associates, and is rather inclined to dislike any other business than that which reaches him in the form of news. He is affectionate and faithful in his friendships; having been on brotherly terms all his life with most of his habitual companions. It is a pity they are such a thriftless society of players. What with cards and gossip, they have little leisure for politics, and the subject is tabooed amongst them.

It must not be supposed from anything here said that Prince Gortzchakoff is a cypher. That would be very far from the truth. Upon questions unconnected with Church affairs, he may be considered the supreme ruler of nearly 80,000,000 of human beings. Except for a few places at St Petersburg and Moscow, his clerical friends do not make any very great demands upon his patronage, and he is driven to none of the hard expedients which torment a British Premier. He does practically just what he pleases; and it is fortunate for other nations besides the one he rules that it generally pleases him to do well. He is much liked, and more admired by his countrymen, who are proud of his showy administration and of his florid despatches. He is a boasting, stage-struck, shallow, half-educated man; but neither insincere nor unkindly. The chief fault brought against him is that he is rather too apt to change his mind, and that his favour is not durable, or to be safely counted on in the calculations of his most cherished servants. He is said to be rather too volatile. But this is only what may be alleged of most untaught and partly-civilized men. They are easily carried away by specious words, and readily led by the last person who obtains access to them, because their convictions are neither based upon reasoning or precedent. Constitutional indecision of purpose in so powerful a Minister, may thus some day give rise to very grave apprehensions. For the moment, the policy of Russia is decidedly peaceful. The bare hint of a war would be followed immediately by the general emigration of all the bankers, mercantile men, and contractors, from the Euxine to the Baltic. War becomes an awful probability to the prudent members of a community whose money is a forced paper currency, already depreciated to 30 per cent. below par, and who cannot raise money at 8 per cent. without lottery loans; it is an awful possibility to an empire where there are, in sober earnest, neither laws, nor roads, nor ships, nor armies that can be relied upon. The middle class are rising rapidly, the press is growing bold, the old doctrine of the quasi-divinity of the Czar, and passive obedience thereto, is dying fast out of the minds of the peasantry. These are bad elements to go to war with; if Prince Gortzchakoff, or any other Minister, presumes to ignore them, it is not unlikely that the sceptre of the Romanoffs might break to splinters in their hands. The Poles still watch for any opportunity to revolt. The Caucasus, with the Persian and Turcoman hordes, and all the wild savagery on the extreme frontier towards Kochan and Bokhara, are always ripe for mischief. The Baltic provinces are in a chronic state of discontent. More than once there has been talk of an independent

Siberia. This is dangerous stuff to stir with an empty treasury, worthless arsenals, and no great captain of distinction to lead a sulky army; no admiral of experience and renown to make up for the deficiencies of a fleet more showy than useful. A wily and intriguing Prince stands very near the throne; the invasion of ideas upon the German frontier is growing very impetuous and menacing; the Greeks claim one part of the conquests wrung from Turkey, the Poles claim another part; the Danubian Principalities want Bessarabia; Austria and Hungary are ill-disposed. Combustible matter all this, upon which it were quite as well to throw cold water.

But the Russian priesthood, and the tea-table politicians at St Petersburg, know little of the doctrine of chances, and are not accustomed to weigh probabilities which interfere with their own wishes too nicely. It is well known that they have been long brooding mischief in the East, and it is just possible that Prince Gortzchakoff may be some day forced into some act he had better avoid.

The praiseworthy exertions of Mr Lyster O'Beirne during the last Session to obtain monthly payments for the clerks in the War Office have been crowned with success, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, despite the unwillingness of Mr Hunt, having made the necessary arrangements, this most beneficial reform has been carried out in the public departments at the West-end of the town. This alteration is one which cannot fail of giving great satisfaction to the various branches of the Civil Service, enabling them, as it will do, to conduct their monetary affairs on the ready money instead of the credit system. We hope that their brethren at the East-end of the town will likewise participate in this great boon, it being a matter of even greater importance to them, with their small salaries, than to those of their more fortunate fellow Civil servants in the West.

It is announced that the Rev. W. J. Butler, having been advised by the "Episcopal Referees," the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, to whom he relegated his decision, has, acting upon their advice, declined the Bishopric of Natal. The question to the lay mind has always been one of great simplicity since the decision by the English courts that Dr Colenso's deposition was contrary to Statute. Not so, however, to the Ecclesiastical subtlety of Dr Gray, who, refusing to take warning from the fact of the resolutions of the Prelates convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury having carefully avoided committing the Synod to his policy, has pushed the question to a final issue, which, however, is not to be regretted if it sets the controversy at rest.

The control exercised by the Sovereigns of England in the appointment of bishops goes back to the time "whereof beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and the Statute of Henry VIII. expressly gives this power of control to the English Crown, "over every Archbishoprick or Bishoprick within this realm, or other the King's dominions."

Rumours which seem strange and unaccountable have prevailed in London during the last two days of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. We have in vain endeavoured to trace them to any assignable origin.

#### MORITURI SALUTANT.

(The Lord Mayor, for the first time, wore a perfectly plain three-cornered cocked hat, in lieu of the old feathered head-gear.—*Times' Law Report.*)

Nine groans for the Fiend in a plain cocked hat!  
And we don't intend to forget (mind that),  
The last of the feathers we loved so well  
Was a plume of the Angel Gabriel.

J. B. T.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—In the week ending Saturday November 9, the deaths registered in London were 1,195. It was the forty-fifth week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,417. The deaths in the present return are less by 222 than the estimated number. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 254, the corrected average number being 347. The deaths from smallpox were 9, from scarlatina 39, from whooping-cough 27, from typhus 42, from diarrhoea 21, and from measles 37. Fifteen children died from measles in the north districts of the metropolis; six of these cases occurred in the sub-district of St John, Marylebone. One hundred and forty-eight persons died last week from pthisis, 154 from bronchitis, 82 from pneumonia, and 51 from diseases of the heart. The deaths of three persons who were killed by horses or carriages in the streets were registered last week. One hundred and forty-six deaths from injuries caused by horses or vehicles in the streets have been recorded during the present year.

### THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

*On the Collection of Revenue in the United States.* By Edward Atkinson. Boston: A. Williams and Co.

The generation has not passed away which saw almost everything that man could use or enjoy made a subject for taxation in this country. It remembers how strongly the fortress of Protection was garrisoned and defended, and what a vast amount of energy and perseverance was required before it capitulated. Perhaps we should, on this account, view with some leniency the abettors and advocates of that mischievous system in other countries, although the experience of England, and of every other country which has marched after our example on the path of Free Trade, ought to open the eyes of the most unreflecting to the stupidity of imposing burdens on an entire community for the advantage of a particular trade or class. Upon no country has the experiment—which has now become the experience of England—been as yet so completely thrown away as in the United States, where Protection is as rampant as it was with us a quarter of a century ago. Nay, we must do the country gentlemen and the farmers of England the justice to say, that the protection they upheld was moderation itself compared with the protection which is maintained in America, and of which even an increase is loudly clamoured for by the manufacturers of the Eastern States.

The protective duties now levied on imported goods average 70 per cent. of their value, and, in addition to this, there is an internal tax of above 5 per cent. Last month a meeting of manufacturers was held in Philadelphia, to denounce the injustice from which they suffered, and to appeal to Congress for relief and redress. Of course it is the exorbitant Customs duty in which, as exporters, we are chiefly concerned. But what does the reader suppose is the grievance of the American manufacturers? Why, that they are not protected enough! They clamour, not for the abolition or the reduction of the import tax, which raises the price of manufactured goods to every consumer in America, and restricts international commerce, but for the abolition of the internal tax of 5 per cent.; and they declare that, if this internal duty is not removed, they will have to stop their mills. This certainly "whips" the most extravagant pretensions of our defunct Agricultural Protection Associations. Surely the American consumers, that is to say, the American people, must be quick-witted enough to see that, in urging the abolition of the internal tax, they condemn, by implication, the imposition of the tariff Customs tax. All taxes ultimately eat their way into production, and become an element of price. They are, therefore, borne mainly by the consumers, and not by the producers, although the latter may pay them in the first instance. The real and the mischievous effect of all taxation, therefore, is to limit consumption, because products are made dearer by the amount, and even more than the amount, of the tax; and, consequently, fewer of them are consumed. But if this be so, how much more is consumption limited, and price enhanced, by a tax of 70 than a tax of 5 per cent.? The high tariff levied on foreign goods in the American ports enables the American manufacturers to sell at a monopoly price, which means the highest they can get, and prevents the American people from buying at a competition price, that is to say, the lowest which the sellers can afford to take.

One of the great articles of production of Pennsylvania is wheat; the annual value of her wheat is more than the annual value of all her iron and its manufactures. In Pennsylvania, nature has indicated that wheat and other grain would yield the largest result for the least labour, and that grain should be the chief product, until such time as the general supply had become so great as not to yield so large a return for the labour employed as would come from working her vast deposits of iron.

At the time Pennsylvania was settled, England had already established iron works, because Nature had indicated iron as one of the natural products of England, by placing there great beds of coal and iron, and but a comparatively small area of arable land.

The farmer of Pennsylvania wants iron, which exists in its crude form under his own farm. England wants wheat. Let us suppose that, under the circumstances as they are in Pennsylvania, the farmer of Pennsylvania can produce a ton of wheat with twenty days' labour, and a ton of iron with thirty days' labour, and let us suppose that, under the circumstances as they are in England, the Englishman can produce a ton of iron with twenty days' labour, but it takes him thirty days' to raise a ton of wheat.

The Englishman wants wheat, and the Pennsylvanian wants iron; exchange is free and the barter is made. It is not necessary to express the exchange in money. It is so many days' labour against so many days' labour. The desires of both are satisfied by an aggregate of forty days' labour, resulting in a ton of wheat and a ton of iron,—each where it is wanted. The element of transportation may be omitted, as the same conditions apply to Canada and the United States, which are only divided by an imaginary line.

But now comes in the Government of the United States and claims a portion of the labour of the Pennsylvanian,—say six days, and each day's labour is measured in Pennsylvania by one dollar. The Government imposes a duty of six dollars on a ton of iron. But as the ton of iron would cost the Pennsylvanian thirty days' labour, or thirty dollars, he will still give twenty days to wheat, six days to the Government, and import his iron. The Englishman will still expend twenty days on iron and exchange it for wheat.

The desire of the Pennsylvanian farmer for iron, of the Englishman for wheat, and the United States Government for six dollars, will all be satisfied by an aggregate of forty-six days' labour.

But the great iron resources of Pennsylvania are not protected; they must be developed, and Government is induced to put a protective duty of twelve dollars on a ton of iron; but twelve dollars represents twelve days' labour for the Pennsylvanian, who wants iron, and therefore it is better for him to give thirty days to making a ton of iron, rather than twenty to wheat, and twelve to the tax. He does so, and gets his iron. The Englishman, having no market for his iron, and wanting wheat, must give thirty days to raising a ton of wheat. The desires of the Englishman and of the American are both

met by an aggregate of sixty days' labour. But the United States has no revenue; it wants six dollars, but, having been deluded into imposing a protective tariff, it did not get it, and must now impose a direct tax on the Pennsylvanian equal to six days' labour. The three desires are therefore satisfied only by an aggregate of sixty-six days' labour.

To sum up:  
The Revenue Tariff satisfied the three desires with 46 days.  
The Protective Tariff, with 66 "

Disregarding all comity with the Englishman, the Pennsylvanian's desire is satisfied,  
And he pays six dollars tax to the Government,  
under a Revenue Tariff, with 26 days.  
Under the Protective Tariff, with 36 "

Waste of home labour, 10 days.

But, in truth, this question of Protection is not one for argument at all. It is in America, as it was here, a question of power. It is a question of whether a particular class of persons are to be indulged in the possession of an implement which they can and do use for the purpose of promoting their especial interests to the injury of the whole community. Of course those who have this advantage will not yield it up till they are compelled to do so. Throwing altogether aside the copious and exhaustive literature which exists in England on this subject, the people of the United States have only to read the able work of Mr Atkinson, a manufacturer of cotton, like our own Cobden, but, unlike our great Free Trader, interested in the maintenance of the pretended advantages of the system which he condemns. Mr Atkinson has proved, by an overwhelming array of facts, and a still more overwhelming accumulation of arguments based on these facts, that the protective system of the United States restricts commerce, opposes an artificial barrier to the wholesome exchange of the natural advantages which one country has over another, and thereby tends to impoverish both the people who have cheap products to dispose of, and those who want to purchase them. A more clear and a more complete statement of the case as between Protection and Free Trade it would be difficult to imagine, and it would be indeed surprising if the writings of Mr Atkinson had not obtained the extensive consideration which they have from the public of America. "If," he observes, "we can come slowly, but surely, to what is called British Free Trade, we shall share in the increase of wealth which that system has brought to Great Britain; only the benefit to us would be greater, as our natural advantages and variety of resources are greater. British Free Trade is the result of the longest experience and the greatest amount of intelligence applied to the collection of the revenue; I trust it may not be many years before the people of England will learn from us the true principles on which the laws relating to the tenure of land, the Church establishment, and popular education should be based. Upon these points they are yet under the control of protective or bounty laws of the most vicious character." Mr Atkinson is a strong advocate of the principle on which alone any beneficent trade can be permanently conducted—mutuality of services rendered. To endeavour to carry on a trade with the gain all on one side, is as impossible in political economy as it would be impossible for the earth to move round the sun on the principle of repulsion alone, without the counterbalancing and harmonising principle of attraction. It is a favourite argument with American Protectionists, that they wish to "secure their labouring class against the cheap labour of England," and this stereotyped phrase was used more than once by the Protectionist manufacturers of Philadelphia.

Let me suppose another extreme case: I am a farmer in St Lawrence County, N. Y., understanding my business; and with one day's labour I can produce a bushel of wheat; in three days' time I, not having learned the trade well, can cobble together a pair of shoes with great waste of leather. On the other side of the river is a poor, ignorant cobbler sent out from England and placed upon a Canada farm; he can make my shoes in a day, but he requires three days to make a bushel of wheat wherewith to feed his family. Shall I not be protected against pauper labour? If I allow his shoes to cross the river, shall I not be reduced to his level? Shall I ever learn shoemaking and become independent of these foreigners who flood us with their shoes, unless Government compels me to employ three days of hard work on shoes, instead of two days of leisure in outfitting up leather and trying to learn at my ease?

But suppose this cobbler moves one mile and comes into the United States,—in what respect has his labour changed in its relation to mine? As a consumer he now pays a small portion of the United States taxes, which he must add to the price of the shoes he makes, in precisely the same manner as a moderate revenue duty would have been added to the price of the shoes if he had continued to make them in Canada; but do I any longer demand such a tax upon the shoes made by him as shall force me to make them myself? Far from it, I scout the idea of a heavy tax on shoes, and hasten to avail myself of the benefit of his cheap labour; yet in England or in Canada he was a pauper, or so near it as to be called so.

Free exchange of the results of labour, free trade, free commerce, gives to each nation the advantage of the different gifts of soil and climate which God has bestowed upon the several sections of the earth. It increases the abundance of the things which give comfort or enjoyment to all people. It does not degrade the labour, or reduce the purchasing power of the wages in the most favoured country, like our own; but, while it would yield to us more comfort and more luxury, it would elevate the oppressed of other nations and civilize the barbarian.

The individual labourer, who is skilful in farming, or well placed on good land, and whose wages are high because his product is large, does not give up his occupation and go to making shoes because some poor shoemaker near him is starving and willing to work cheap; then why should Uncle Sam, with his rich farm, and his immense domain, scarce touched by the hand of man, refuse to employ the pauper labour of Europe, of which we hear so much, because the paupers work cheap?

Much of this hue and cry about pauper labour is mere clap-trap, the pauper labour of England is mainly in the agricultural countries. Of the same nature is the common talk about the flood of foreign

commodities with which we are overwhelmed. Let any one analyze the imports for the year 1866, and out of 368,000,000 dollars on which duties were paid he will find less than 68,000,000 dollars consisted of articles of luxury, and over 300,000,000 dollars were articles of comfort or of necessity. It is alleged that the total value of all our products in the year 1866 was 6,000,000,000 dollars; and it is tolerably well ascertained that the value of all our products in 1860 was 4,000,000,000 dollars, on a gold basis. If the estimate for 1866 is correct, then our flood of foreign luxuries was equal to about one per cent. on our production!

It would be just as sensible to ask for protection against the cheap sunshine, the cheap moisture, the cheap wind, and the cheap chemistry which nature has given, not only cheaply but gratuitously, to mankind. As Mr Atkinson most truly observes, the Protectionist politicians of the United States, to be consistent, ought to tax the imported labourer himself, as every addition to the American labour-market must, on their principle, depress the value of the native workman. There is a growing impatience of heavy taxation in America, and the system of protection which so unfairly increases the pressure of the burden must soon be discussed, and we hope condemned, by the common sense of that country.

*Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1574-1585, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* Edited by Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of H.M. Public Records, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the Sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. Longmans.

The first volume of Mr Hamilton's 'Calendar,' published seven years ago, gave account of the documents in the Record Office between 1509 and 1573, including all of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, and the first fourteen years of Queen Elizabeth's rule, the latter being four-fifths of the whole. With the papers of only eleven years this second and larger volume is filled, and probably two other volumes will not suffice to bring the 'Calendar' down to the close of Elizabeth's reign. With this reign the real interest of the English government of Ireland begins, and it grows more and more important as the history progresses. The hundred-and-twenty volumes of manuscripts already described by Mr Hamilton afford very curious and very notable illustration of the way in which that government was carried on amid frequent rebellions and constant discontents, out of which have resulted all later rebellions and discontents down to the Fenianism of to-day. Here we may read with special clearness the lesson taught by a thousand ugly pages of history as to the utter worthlessness of tyrannical government designed to benefit a subject nation, and make it useful to the nation that tyrannises.

Queen Elizabeth did not mean to be a tyrant. Inheriting Ireland as a country conquered in name, which it was her duty to conquer in reality, she took council with her wisest statesmen at home as to the best policy to be pursued, and sent some of her wisest subjects across the Channel to do their best in enforcing that policy. It was a necessary outcome of the policy which she pursued in her government at home, and in her resistance of the aggressive power of Spain and other continental States; and we, at any rate, have no reason to blame her when, with all the hard-bought experience of three centuries, we see kind-hearted and well-meaning men doing their little utmost in furtherance of the same mistaken views. But the story is very painful, and, by reason of its painfulness is especially worth studying now-a-days, and every day, until a better rule is brought about.

The Ireland which Queen Elizabeth received was certainly a miserable country. All the ancient glory, fabulous or real, of its primitive civilization and prosperity had passed away. Irishmen were really wild Irishmen. Most of them led a nomad life, tending a few cattle, and sowing a little corn, building only such hovels as would shelter them during the brief intervals in their wandering life, and often content to find in their famous Irish cloak all their housing and all their bedding, as well as all their raiment. Elizabeth's first effort, very wisely planned, and very badly executed, was to plant among these rude natives settlements of civilized Englishmen. If they had the chance, Englishmen in those days, with all the precedents of feudalism in their memories, and with all the examples of continental Europe before their eyes, could hardly help being bullies. They handled their Irish neighbours roughly, and their Irish neighbours, greatly resenting their coming, paid them back, whenever they were able, with very rough handling indeed. Hence arose bitter animosity, forcing the English to extreme severities, and goading the Irish to furious resistance. The weaker and more barbarous people of course suffered. "A man may ride south, west, and north twenty or forty miles, and see neither house, corn, nor cattle," wrote an Archbishop of Armagh to the Queen near the beginning of her reign; "many hundreds of men, women, and children are dead of famine." It was not of famine only that they died. During the troubles incident to the quelling of Shane O'Neill's rebellion in 1564, it was reported that in one year only ninety of the O'Connors, and thirty-five of the O'Mores, had been slain and executed. Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney's account of the way in which, in 1566, he brought O'Neill to earth is thoroughly characteristic. "This," he says, "I think, was the eighth or ninth inroad I made upon him, encamping sometimes two, three, or four nights in the country, and how pleasant a life it is at that time of the year,"—it was

the middle of winter,—"with hunger, and after sore travail to harbour long and cold nights in cabins made of boughs, and covered with grass, I leave to your indifferent judgement. Thus I brought him very low." O'Neill's cause grew hopeless. He fell into the society of some scheming friends, and they gave him good entertainment, until occasion arose for treachery. Then they cut off his head, and sent it to Sir Henry Sidney, "pickled in a pipkin." "But the devil never sleeps," said Sidney, in another despatch, and all through his long service of Viceroyalty he had to do his utmost in quelling what he and all good Englishmen and Protestants regarded as the devilish practices of the Papist Irish rebels.

Religious toleration, not much practised in the present day, was a thing quite unheard of in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth tried all she could to force the Irish into Protestantism, and thus added greatly to the difficulties of her misrule. She took great care in choosing preachers able to propound her orthodox religion in the Irish tongue. She appointed some Bishops to translate the New Testament into Irish, and, when they proved dilatory, threatened to make them refund the money she had advanced, unless they did their work at once. This was praiseworthy, but, in addition, all sorts of irritating measures were resorted to for turning the Irish from their hell-bound road of Papistry into the heavenward path of Protestantism.

Her difficulties grew as her reign advanced. Sir Henry Sidney had to come home with health broken by the cares of his Lord-Deputyship. The elder Earl of Essex died at his post, though the world will never be quite satisfied that his death was not hastened by poison, instigated by his rival, the great Earl of Leicester, who lost no time in marrying his widow. Another Lord-Deputy was Lord Grey of Wilton, blamed for his leniency, though he authorised the slaughter of the entire vanquished garrison of the Spanish fort of Smerwick, or St Mary Wick, in 1580, when young Walter Raleigh officiated as chief executioner. There was more excuse for severity in this case, as the garrison consisted chiefly of Spaniards, sent by Philip the Second to aid the Irish insurgents, under James Fitzmaurice, in attempting to overturn the rule of Elizabeth in her subject island. The poor Spaniards urged that they had been appointed to the work at the instigation of the Pope, "for defence of the Catholic faith." "My answer," said Lord Grey, in his report to the Queen, "was, that I would not greatly have marvelled if men, being commanded by natural and absolute princes, did sometimes take in hand wrong actions, but that men should be carried into unjust, desperate, and wicked actions by one that neither from God nor man could claim any princely power or empire, but, indeed, a detestable shaveling, the right Antichrist and general ambitious tyrant over all right principalities and patron of the Faith of the Devil, I could not but greatly rest in wonder." Therefore, they were slaughtered ruthlessly; and brave, honest Englishmen were the slaughterers.

Ireland, in Queen Elizabeth's day, was the great school of rude soldiery and ruder statesmanship. Good men like Raleigh learnt the prowess that they were afterwards to exhibit in the great Armada fight, by starving out and killing in cold blood, without compunction, or any thought that they were doing other than most Christian actions, the poor Irishmen and their allies who ventured to doubt that Elizabeth, if she was a "natural and absolute prince" over her own territory, had no lawful rule over them. It is the fashion with our historians to applaud the Queen and her agents for the energy and boldness with which they applied themselves to this work. They are not much to be blamed, as they only acted in accordance with universal precedents; but Ireland suffered terribly by their actions, which, in turn, became precedents for later evil doing. The honest efforts that were made, with much expenditure of money and life, for the improvement of Ireland were altogether futile. Each plan adopted by the Elizabethan statesmen for peaceable colonization issued in fresh bloodshed and insurrection, carrying famine and all other sorts of misery in their train. Very dismal is the picture drawn by every Englishman who, in the midst of his fighting, turned aside, not to consider the effect of that fighting, for this was a consideration out of the sphere of Elizabethan philosophy, but to describe the wretchedness which he thought he was helping to remove. "The Irishmen," wrote one Andrew Trollope, a blunt, truth-speaking lawyer, to Sir Francis Walsingham in 1581, "except in the walled towns, are not Christians, civil or human creatures, but heathen, or rather savage and brute beasts. For many of them, as well women as men, go commonly naked, having only a loose mantle hanging about them; if any of them have a shirt and a pair of single-soled shoes, which they call brogues, they are especially provided for. And the Earl of Clancarr and the Lord Maurice came to present themselves to my Lord-Deputy at Dublin, in all their bravery, and the best garment they wore was a russet Irish mantle, worth about a crown apiece, a leather jerkin, a pair of hose, and a pair of brogues, but not all worth a noble. And their feed is flesh, if they can steal any, for they have no occupations, or have been brought up to any labour to earn anything. And if they can get no stolen flesh, they eat, if they can get them, leek-blades and a three-leaved grass, which they call shamrock, and, for want thereof, carrion and grass in the fields, with such butter as is too loathsome to describe. The best of them have seldom bread, and the common sort never look after any." And in 1585, in one of the later papers calendared by Mr Hamilton, we find John Norris, the Lord President, writing to tell Lord Burghley how, in the height of prosperity, consequent on a

few years of peace, many of the better sort had been brought to such poverty "that they have no way to keep life in them but by the bad occupation of stealth and pilching," and "that the wasteness is so huge and universal, chiefly for want of people, that it will be very long ere they can be able to get again aforehand, or recover themselves into ability of living." "Nevertheless," he added, "in peace, I doubt not, God willing, but to keep them, unless more vehement occasions of trouble do fall out than can as yet be feared or suspected."

Unfortunately there was no peace for Ireland. The Stuarts carried their bad government across the channel, and Cromwell, undoing the mischief wrought by them in England, was their disciple in his Irish policy. And so the tale of wrong-doing has gone on; and now, because we have made scant amends for some of the evil deeds of our forefathers, we take credit to ourselves for our toleration and generosity, and blame the Irish for still showing the marks of the cruel treatment with which they have been oppressed, and for asking for final and complete removal of the abuses that still prevail.

We have drawn from Mr Hamilton's Calendar only a few of the illustrations with which it abounds, of the character and effects of English misrule in Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. These are by far the most important of its contents. But it also contains many curious and interesting details bearing on the history of England itself. It throws much light both on the general progress of affairs and on the private character and conduct of individuals, from the Queen herself down to the humblest of her thousand agents in the establishment of English power. Here are documents enough to fill another interesting volume of the 'Letters of Royal and Noble Personages.' Mr Hamilton has made three or four new additions to the very scanty information that we have about Edmund Spenser; and, concerning Sir Philip Sidney, he has brought to light several interesting points that have escaped the notice of all his biographers; and so for a hundred members of the bright Elizabethan world of wit and valour in which Sidney and Spenser shone with a special brilliance.

*Under the Palms in Algeria and Tunis.* By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. In Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

"Algeria," says the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, "is a country virtually unknown to Englishmen." Therefore the Hon. Lewis Wingfield has generously undertaken to be the English pioneer to this unknown region. He has endured the perils of Tell and Steppe, and Sahara; he has braved the dangers of personal intercourse with treacherous Arabs and lawless Kabyles; he has even penetrated the outer darkness of barbarism which enshrouds Tunis and those other parts of northern Africa which have not yet been enlightened by French military colonization. More than all this, believing that "a plain story, plainly told, would not entail upon him a greater amount of condemnation than he was capable of enduring calmly," he has come home after an absence of four months—Columbus only needed three for the discovery of America!—and has undertaken to write, print, and publish, "a simple narrative, well supported by statistics, well stocked with reliable information." Had the Hon. Lewis Wingfield done a tithe of what he takes credit to himself for doing, we should be very grateful. As it is, we are unable to feel any gratitude at all. Ignorant that English people already know a great deal about Algeria, and that only a few months ago his own publishers issued a far better book thereupon, Miss Betham's 'Under the Swallows,' than he was likely to produce, he has put together a crude heap of notes, of which some are useless, and others mischievous.

The book is not altogether uninteresting. Some of the things that Mr Wingfield tells were worth telling and are not badly told, and readers who have not elsewhere met with enough of the same sort of information may be entertained by them. But, unfortunately, Mr Wingfield is not a safe guide, and any one likely to be amused by his stories is also in danger of being misled. Mr Wingfield does not give as many statistics as he promises, and those which he does give are drawn from questionable sources. If we are to look at Algeria through a French medium, we would rather have our French teaching at first than at second-hand. We mistrust his reports concerning the good work that France has done in Algiers, and we have no confidence in his opinion about Arabs and Moors.

Mr Wingfield's second volume is better than his first. In it he describes the inland and western parts of Algeria, the Sahara and Oran. Here he traverses somewhat newer ground, and is able to give full details about the dressing, feeding, living, and dying of people not so well known to us. Could we rely on his judgment, we should consider some of these details to be of real value.

*Slight Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian, from 1802 to 1815.* By Emma Sophia, Countess of Brownlow. Murray.

The Countess of Brownlow's *Reminiscences* are well described as slight. They do not tell much, and what they do tell is somewhat disappointing, hardly satisfying the expectations raised by the authoress's promise "to commit to paper her recollections of public events that she witnessed, and of eminent persons who figured in those events, and with

whom circumstances made her acquainted." Short enough to be read through at a sitting, the book is chiefly remarkable for its genial setting forth of a few of a witty woman's recollections of the great people who came in her way more than half a century ago. We should like it better if there were more of it.

Lady Brownlow's first memory is of the year 1798, when she, being seven years old, saw from a distance the flogging of some offenders in a mutiny of the fleet in Plymouth Sound. The culprit's toast, "A dark night, a sharp knife, and a bloody blanket," being repeated to her, she says that for a long time it frightened her in her baby-bed. After that she remembers nothing up to 1802, and then her recollections are chiefly of the scant clothing in which Madame Recamier startled the Londoners in Kensington Gardens, and which she was afterwards shocked to find still further curtailed in Paris. "It consisted of a gown *très-découplée* and extremely short-waisted, with apparently only one garment under it. This gown they held up, so as to discover *one jupon*, a shawl hung over the shoulders, the feet *chaussés* in their slippers, no bonnet or cap, and the curls on each side of the face greasy with *huile antique*."

It is only when she wants to say something that she thinks it would be immodest to say in English that Lady Brownlow loads her book so much with French. She generally expresses herself tersely in blunt English. She tells how the Princess Charlotte, when she first saw her, was "a gay, sprightly child, with fair hair, blue eyes, and pretty features, but a rather muddled skin, without colour;" and how, at her only view of Fox, during Lord Melville's trial in 1806, "his complexion struck her as very peculiar; it was the colour that yellow crape would have stretched over black." Quaintly expressed reminiscences of dresses and faces are the staple of her gossip down to the year 1814. With that year, indeed, the chief interest of the book begins. More than four-fifths of its contents detail her observations and experiences during the two years following, the December of 1813, when she went to France with her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, the occasion being Lord Castlereagh's appointment as peace-maker with Bonaparte.

Castlereagh, Byron's "Wretch never named but with curses and jeers,"

"A tinkering slavemaker who men is old chains,  
With God and man's abhorrence for his gains,"

is Lady Brownlow's chief hero. With the diary of her adventures in ball-rooms and at dinner-tables, where she shone as the Ambassador's niece, her volume is chiefly occupied, and in a supplement she gathers up her testimony to his excellence in private life,—his character as a statesman being, in her opinion, too high and well known to need much illustration. This testimony does not seem to come to much. "The calm dignity of his manner," we are told, "gave an impression that he was cold; but to no one that had seen his kindly smile, or been greeted by his two hands stretched out in welcome." He showed his kindness by sometimes waltzing with his niece, and studying his politics in the drawing-room instead of in privacy. We are assured, too, that he was quite indifferent to the popular indignation which his tactics provoked. "One night, when an excited mob attacked his house, paving stones were breaking his windows, and dashing across the drawing-room to the imminent risk of the destruction of his furniture, he quietly mixed with the crowd till a person whispered 'You are known, and had better go in.' He did so, and then went to the drawing-room, where, with the utmost composure, he closed the shutters of the four windows, a shower of stones falling around him." Perhaps there was no great bravery in going in-doors and barricading the house. On another occasion he is praised for escaping from a mob by hiding himself in a house in St Martin's lane, until twenty constables were brought from Bow street to guard him on his way to the Admiralty. "He entered the gate, the constables forming in line across it to keep out the mob, to whom he turned and, taking off his hat, bowed, and, smiling, said, 'Gentlemen, I thank you for your escort. To this manly and gracious bearing, which called forth the admiration of those opposed to him, and to the kindness, consideration, and delightful social qualities that lent an indescribable charm to his intercourse with his friends, was added the sweetest and most perfect temper, which won the love of all around him." Unfortunately the English people were not around him, but infinitely beneath him.

Lady Brownlow's gossip is best worth listening to when Lord Castlereagh is out of it. She gives some lively pictures of Paris life during 1814 and 1815. She has some good anecdotes about Wellington. In 1814 the Duke went to the Opera in Paris with Lady Castlereagh and her niece. The crowd recognized him, and he was greeted with such shouts of "Vive Vellington!" that he had to bow to them from his box, and at the close of the performance he could hardly push his way through the press of admiring onlookers. "Mais pourquoi l'applaudissez-vous tant? il nous a toujours battu," said one of the crowd. "Oui," was the answer, "mais il nous a battu en gentleman."

Wellington was only the chief of a crowd of famous men whom Lady Brownlow met in Paris. Here is her account of one of the dinner parties at which she was present:

There were present at it Prince Henry and Prince William of Prussia—brothers of the King (the latter handed me); and at the same table were seated the conquerors and the conquered—a Wellington, a Schwartzberg, and a Blucher, by a Marmont, a Mortier, and a Ney. There also were the upright and high-minded minister and

of Friendly Council for Girls. By Sydney Cox. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THEOLOGY.—'A Post-mortem Examination, or What is the Condition of the Disembodied Spirit?' By Daniel Biddis, M.R.C.S., Eng., late House Surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital. Williams and Norgate.—'New Facts and Old Records; a Plea for Genesis.' By S. R. Pattison, F.G.S. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

SERIALS.—'The Atlantic Monthly, devoted to Literature, Science, Art, and Politics.' November, 1867. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

ILLUMINATIONS.—'E. Fuller and Co.'s Imperial Chromo-Illuminations.' From their Original Copyright Designs, Chromolithographed by E. Fuller and Co.—'E. Fuller and Co.'s Illuminated Texts.' From their Original Copyright Designs, Chromolithographed at the Royal Albert Press. E. Fuller and Co.—'E. Fuller and Co.'s Royal Chromo Illuminations.' From their Original Copyright Designs. E. Fuller and Co.—'E. Fuller and Co.'s Illuminated Texts.' Adapted from Missals in the British Museum. Chromolithographed at the Royal Albert Press. E. Fuller and Co.

FICTION.—'Guild Court.' By George Macdonald, M.A., Author of 'Alec Forbes of Howglen,' 'David Elginbrod.' In Three Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.—'Archie Blake, a Sea-side Story.' By Mrs Eiloart, Author of 'Ernie Elton, or the Lazy Boy,' 'Johnny Jordan,' 'The Boys of Beechwood,' &c. With Illustrations. George Routledge and Sons.—'The Boys of Beechwood.' By Mrs Eiloart, Author of 'Ernie Elton, or the Lazy Boy,' 'Ernie at School,' 'Johnny Jordan,' 'Archie Blake, a Sea-side Story,' &c. With Illustrations. George Routledge and Sons.—'Sabina.' A Novel. By Lady Wood, Author of 'Roseworn.' In Three Volumes. Chapman and Hall.—'Little Miss Fairfax.' A Novel. In Three Volumes. By Kenner Doene, Author of 'The Schoolmaster of Alton,' 'T. Cautley Newby.'—'Norwood, or Village Life in New England.' By Henry Ward Beecher. In Three Volumes. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.—'Reginald Vane.' A Tale of Barrack Life. By E. T. R., R.M. Light Infantry. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.—'Every Boy's Book; A Complete Encyclopaedia of Sports and Amusements.' Edited by Edmund Routledge. With more than Six Hundred Illustrations from Original Designs. George Routledge and Sons.

*Every Boy's Book* is a compendium, or, as the title suggests, "a complete encyclopaedia" of sports and amusements incidental to "the days when we were young." We hardly believe it possible that there can be any game, sport, or amusement, which boys indulge in from the age of six to sixteen, that is not here amply described and enlarged upon. The editor tells us that it is twelve years since the first edition of *Every Boy's Book* was published, and we can readily believe that the lapse of so many years has brought about changes in our national sports and amusements, introducing many new games, and rendering it desirable to remodel the whole work, so as to bring it up to the requirements of the present time. The editor seems to have spared no pains to make every department of knowledge of which the book treats as complete and perfect as possible, having had recourse to a variety of gentlemen to describe the sport or amusement which he was most competent to deal with. From carpentering to croquet, from boxing to boat-building, games of all sorts, chemical experiments, indeed everything that the wit, genius, or invention of a boy can require for his satisfaction, is here treated of. That portion of the book devoted to chemistry, electricity, magnetism, &c., forcibly recalled to our minds a book that had a particular charm for us when we were young, we refer to the late Dr Paris's 'Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest.' We do not know that we can say more than it is a book which every father solicitous for the physical and mental culture of his boys will take the earliest opportunity of presenting to them. The Rev. J. Wood furnished some of the designs, and the remaining illustrations are by William Harvey and Harrison Weir. For the admirable way in which they are engraved the preface informs us we are indebted to the brothers Dalziel.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

"There is a kind of physiognomy in the titles of books no less than in the faces of men, by which a skilful observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other."—Butler.

HISTORY.—'History of France.' By the Author of 'English History,' &c. Published under the Direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In Two Volumes. London. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—'Edmund Burke.' A Historical Study. By John Morley, B.A., Oxon. Macmillan and Co.—'The History of Menaco, Past and Present.' By H. Pemberton. Tinsley Brothers.—'Historical Characters: Talleyrand, Cobden, Mackintosh, Canning.' By Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B. In Two Volumes. Richard Bentley.—'Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice and in other Libraries of Northern Italy.' Vol. II.: 1509-1519. Edited by Rawden Brown. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls. Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

MEMOIRS.—'The Court of Mexico.' By the Countess Paula Kolowitz, Lady-in-Waiting to the Empress Charlotte. Illustrated by J. E. Ollivant, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

TRAVELS.—'Under the Palms in Algeria and Tunis.' By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. In Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.—'Black and White.' A Journal of a Three Months' Tour in the United States. By Henry Latham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Macmillan and Co.—'Abyssinia and its People, or Life in the Land of Prester John.' Edited by John Camden Hotten, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, &c. With a new Map and Eight Coloured Illustrations by M.M. Vignaud and Bassat. John Camden Hotten.

GEOLOGY.—'Advanced Text Book of Geology, Descriptive and Industrial.' By David Page, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Author of 'Introductory Text Book of Geology,' 'Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology,' 'Past and Present Life of the Globe,' 'Geology for General Readers,' 'Philosophy of Geology,' 'Introductory and Advanced Text Books of Practical Geology,' &c. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. William Blackwood and Sons.—'Introductory Text Book of Geology.' By David Page, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Author of 'Text Book of Geology,' &c. William Blackwood.

MATHEMATICS.—'A Book of Mathematical Problems on Subjects included in the Cambridge Course.' Revised and Arranged by Joseph Wolstenholme, Fellow of Christ's College, some time Fellow of St John's College, and lately Lecturer in Mathematics at Christ's College. Macmillan and Co.

POETRY.—'Paul Gerhardt's Spiritual Songs.' Translated by John Kelly. Alexander Strahan.

LITERATURE.—'The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species, Examined by a Graduate of the University of Cambridge.' James Nisbet and Co.—'Spring Time, or Words in Season.' A Book

of Friendly Council for Girls. By Sydney Cox. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THEOLOGY.—'A Post-mortem Examination, or What is the Condition of the Disembodied Spirit?' By Daniel Biddis, M.R.C.S., Eng., late House Surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital. Williams and Norgate.—'New Facts and Old Records; a Plea for Genesis.' By S. R. Pattison, F.G.S. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—'Every Boy's Book; A Complete Encyclopaedia of Sports and Amusements.' Edited by Edmund Routledge. With more than Six Hundred Illustrations from Original Designs. George Routledge and Sons.—'The Public Schools—Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Rugby; Notes of their History and Traditions.' By the Author of 'Etonians.' William Blackwood and Sons.—'The Boy's Own Pocket Book for the Year 1868.' To be continued annually. George Routledge and Sons.—'The Purgatory of Peter the Cruel.' By James Greenwood. With Thirty-six Illustrations drawn on Wood by Ernest Griset. George Routledge and Sons.—'The People's Magazine.' An Illustrated Miscellany for all Classes. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—'The Psalter and Canticles.' Printed for Chanting. With Marks of Expression, a List of appropriate Chants, and short Explanatory Notes. By Rev. Henry Pullen, M.A., Minor Canon of Salisbury. Macmillan and Co.—'Speech on the Second Reading of the Education of the Poor Bill, 10th July, 1867.' By the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P. William Ridgway.—'Industrial Education of Foreign and English Workmen; a Speech delivered at the Annual Soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, held on October 31, 1867; the Earl de Grey and Ripon in the chair.' By Samuel Smiles. Reprinted from the 'Huddersfield Chronicle' by desire of the Committee. George Harper.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—'Queer Little People.' By Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' &c. &c. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.—'A Bushel of Merry Thoughts.' By Wilhelm Busch. Described and Ornamented by Harry Rogers. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.—'The Story without an End.' From the German of Carové. By Sarah Austin. With Illustrations printed in Colours, after Drawings by E. V. B. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### NEW PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery has been re-opened to the public after the usual Michaelmas recess, with the addition of eleven new pictures to our great collection. Although we do not rate them very high if we regard them on their intrinsic merits alone; still, on the other hand, if viewed as contributions to the history of painting, and as aids to the Art student, it would be difficult to overrate them. They are by artists but little known, some of their names are even with difficulty traced among the numerous painters who lived and died during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, leaving, as many of them did, little behind that has survived to this day. They undoubtedly, however, add to the value of our collection, already rich beyond most of the galleries in Europe, in the completeness of its series of Italian painters. Nine of the eleven works acquired by the Nation are of the Italian school, if we may so speak of Italian painters at this epoch, when in truth they were little else than imitators or servile copyists of Byzantine conventionalities, but still the forerunners of that grand school, the founder of which was Giotto. Four of the nine pictures before-mentioned come really from the Ferrarese school. These are numbered on the Official Catalogue 770, 771, 772, and 773. The best and almost only proof of the authorship of 770 is the name which itself bears—Opus Johannis Orioli being inscribed upon it. In Trevigi, of which Bartolomeo Oriolo was a native, he is said to have surpassed Ascanio Spineda, from whom he is sometimes with difficulty distinguished, and whose merits are thus described,—"he colours with much sweetness and grace of tints." The subject is a portrait of Lemello d'Este, Marquis of Ferrara, who died in 1450. Bust, profile, life size, and though tinged with quaintness, is painted with the hand of a master who is conscious of his power, and has that indefinable look of reality which the genius of great masters stamps upon their productions. No. 771 is by Bono, of Ferrara, the subject, St Jerome in the Desert, a church is seen in the background, rocky landscape, sunset. He was of the school of Squarcione, one of whose disciples was Andrea Mantegna, and with whom Bono was a fellow pupil. As Andrea, so probably Bono, adopted the study of marbles. "He was extremely bent on acquiring," says Lanzi, "the chasteness of the contours, the beauty of the ideas, and of the bodies; nor did he only adopt that straightness of the garments, those parallel folds, and that study of parts which so easily degenerate into stiffness, but he neglected that portion of his art which animates the otherwise uninforming images—expression." Here is an admirable criticism of

Bono's painting, both in the degree of hardness and careful attention to detail which distinguish this picture, and form perhaps the best credentials that could be offered for its genuineness. It should be mentioned that the nation is indebted to the liberality of Lady Eastlake for this valuable addition to the collection. Nos. 772 and 773 are by Cosimo Tura, more generally denominated Cosmè. No. 772 is a Madonna enthroned with the infant Christ, surrounded by six saints or angels playing upon musical instruments. No. 773 is a St Jerome in the wilderness, mortifying his body with a stone, a rocky landscape with figures, and for an Italian picture is remarkable for the entire absence of any feeling of grace or sense of beauty. The figures are treated in the style of Mantegna,—whose style has been described thus,—“the muscles clearly expressed, the architecture drawn with care, the bassi relievi highly ornamented and laboured in the most minute and exact taste.”

Two only (768 and 776) of the new works are of the early Venetian school. The first is by Antonio Vivarini. Several painters bore the name of Vivarini, but this we take to be the one who flourished after 1447. It is in tempera, and on wood, and represents Saints Peter and Jerome, entire figures, about half the size of life. In identifying this artist, from the merits of the painting, we should be inclined to say that he was the same one whose name is subscribed on San Antonio Abate de Pisano, who was a very animated colourist, and displayed forms inferior to none in the school of Murano. The second is by Pisano, sometimes called Pisanello. The subject, St Anthony and St George, the latter in rich armour, with his head protected by a veritable Panama hat. He died in 1411. There is scarcely any trace of his works, arising probably from his having been more celebrated as a medallist than painter. Those in Venice and Rome having entirely disappeared, and of whom, indeed, any work is scarcely to be traced anywhere. From what is related of him by Brindo de Forli, we learn that Pisano was fully equal to any painters of his time. He took especial pleasure in the delineation of animals, and if this work be genuine, it is undoubtedly a most valuable acquisition. It is painted with great delicacy, exhibiting various interesting peculiarities of costume. We probably should not be far wrong if we hinted that it is not a complete picture, it being almost impossible that the horses' heads on the right can have been originally painted as they now are.

Nos. 766 and 767 are two fine heads by Domenico Veneziano, one of the earliest of Italian painters—the first a monk in black, with shaven crown and face; the second also a monk, with a long gray beard, in black—mere fragments in fresco. We could wish that the process of these frescoes we are now speaking of could be imparted to our Wards and Maclises, and then we should feel surer that our children would have the benefit of their noble impersonations of genius.

No. 769 is by Fra Carnevale. Raffaello is said to have made progress by studying the works of this artist, who was one of great merit for the time in which he lived. It was said, “the most distinguished painter in Urbino was F. Bartolommeo Corradini d'Urbino, a Dominican, Fra Carnevale.” The subject is St Michael and the Dragon. The Saint, in nearly life-size, is clothed in armour, and has large white wings, standing on the slain serpent, the head of which he holds in his left hand, having a bloody sword in his right. With an unmistakable and most unloveable dryness there is blended a certain style not far removed from greatness. There are both dignity and expression in the figure of the Saint.

The two remaining additions to our collection to be noticed are respectively of the early Flemish and Dutch schools. No. 774, “The Madonna and Child Enthroned,” is by Vander Goes, of the school of the Van Eycks, having the exquisite finish, the firm yet softened touch which are its general characteristics. And, we may fairly add, this is an example of the school which is a real acquisition to our noble collection. No. 775 is an early Rembrandt, and is described as a “portrait of an old lady in black, with a white cap and ruffle,” and possesses the characteristics of this great master, especially in his treatment of shadow applied to the coarse features and marked outlines of an old face; showing, at the same time, that marvellous freedom and vigour approaching to audacity, combined with absolute homeliness, so characteristic of the great Rembrandt. We trust, however, that no such extravagant price has been paid for this picture as was paid for the “Christ Blessing Little Children,” a more than doubtful specimen, we cannot help thinking, of this same artist, even though the subject is described in the list of paintings ascribed to him. Whether a genuine very early picture, or, more probably, an imitation, the price paid was as extravagantly beyond the value of the painting as the colouring and execution are unworthy of the great master to whom it is ascribed.

## THE THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL EXAMINER.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The short season of Italian opera now running its course at “the old house” still continues to offer great and varied attractions, among the chief of which are the performances of Madlle Kellogg, the accomplished young American lady who achieved so great a success by her first appearance here on Nov. 2 as Margherita in *Faust*—a success that was even enhanced by her following representation of Violetta in *La*

*Traviata* on Nov. 7, both performances having since been repeated with undiminished effect. Last night Madlle Kellogg added another to her previous successes, by her performance, for the first time here, of the Lady Henrietta, in Flotow's *Marta*—an event occurring too late for more than bare mention this week. In the present scarcity of tenor singers competent to the vocal and dramatic requirements of the principal characters in heroic and romantic opera, Signor Bettini is proving himself of efficiency and value such as could scarcely have been predicted a season or two since. By his first performance, on Tuesday night, of the arduous part of Raoul in Meyerbeer's *Huguenots*, Signor Bettini developed a force of dramatic conception, and a capacity of vocal execution, that were as unexpected as they are welcome, in days when the rarity of these qualities bade fair almost to banish such works as Meyerbeer's great operas, and Rossini's *Tell* from stage representation. Signor Mario's Raoul, and Signor Tamberlik's John of Leyden (*Le Prophète*) and Arnold (*Tell*), such as they were some ten years since, we cannot again have; the voices of both those great singers being no longer adequate to the execution of music which is sufficiently trying and exhausting to the youngest and freshest powers. The nearest approach to these artists, in recent years, was made by Signor Giuglini, who promised still further progress, when his career was prematurely closed by death. In Signor Bettini's Raoul the scenes of tenderness, as, for instance, the romance in the first act, “*Più bianca*,” and the duet with Valentina in the second act, were wanting in a certain sympathetic quality of voice, which, however, is rarely united with demonstrative power; but, in the situations of earnest passion and tragic emotion, as in the duel septuor and the elaborate duet with Valentina, in which she avows her love for him, and seeks to save him from the impending massacre, Signor Bettini's performance was of a high order of vocal and dramatic merit. His bearing as an actor was earnest and impassioned; and his singing full of that motive and dramatic perception without which the greatest merely executive powers will fail to realize thoroughly the capabilities of emotional music. His success in this the most arduous part he has yet undertaken was complete. The tragic intensity and vocal power of Madlle Titiens' performance as Valentina are too well known to require fresh comment; nor is it necessary to dwell again on the sympathetic voice and charming style of Mme Trebelli Bettini as the Page Urbano; these features, as well as the excellence of Mr Santley's Nevers, and the efficiency of Signor Gassier's St Bris, and other portions of the cast, are familiar from previous performances. A special word, however, is due to that rising artist Signor Poli, in recognition of his marked progress, as shown by his capital performance of Marcel.

### MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

These excellent entertainments, which have effected so much good in the dissemination of a general taste for chamber music, commenced their tenth season this week. Next to religious music there is no form of the art so pure, so free from the *ad captandum* influences which will creep into public displays of all kinds, as concert music. Here there are no adventitious aids—no glare and glitter of scenes and costumes, and excitement of dramatic interest to dazzle and mislead popular judgment, as is frequently the case in theatrical music,—no suppression of critical judgment on the art itself, from reverence for its religious application, as in sacred music. Chamber music, on the contrary, must take its stand on grounds of absolute artistic merit; a string quartet, a pianoforte trio or sonata, and other forms of what may be generally classified as “domestic” music, must depend on inherent power, without factitious aid,—even the most finished execution will scarcely gain acceptance for such works, unless they are of intrinsic value. Hence it is that all the greatest composers, men of real genius and acquirement, have, more or less, based their fame on chamber music; having generally first proved by their powers in this respect their title to approach the highest of all kinds of musical art, the sacred oratorio. So it has been in the past. Now, however, we have oratorios produced by men who have earned no such right to make an attempt that should be the ultimatum of musical art; and the poverty and presumption of which are screened from censure under the shelter of reverence for the sacred text, which has been misused. Fortunately, however, there is little chance of such works gaining more than temporary and partial acceptance; the public are now so accustomed to hear the great works of the great masters, the oratorios of Handel and Mendelssohn at Exeter Hall, and the quartets, sonatas, and other compositions of the musical classics at the Monday Popular Concerts, that there is a strong and growing perception of the difference between real greatness and shallow pretension.

The programme of the two hundred and sixty-eighth Popular Concert was of that high character which usually distinguishes the selection at these entertainments. Beethoven's Serenade for violin, viola, and violoncello, Op. 8; and the same composer's Sonata for piano and violin in D (from Op. 12)—great works, although belonging to his early period, and of transparent clearness in form as compared with the grand idealism of his later style—exercised the charm that such results of pure genius must ever possess, however often repeated. The pianist of the evening was Mme Arabella Goddard, whose solo performance was the fantasia-sonata of Franz Schubert, whose instrumental music (only recently in request) is fully equal to his well-known songs in quantity and genius. This fantasia, perhaps

more than any other of Schubert's great solo pieces, discloses a genius almost analogous to that of Beethoven, in its dreamy abstraction and poetical idealism; although seldom and only partially approaching that grand and intense emotional power in which Beethoven stands alone in his art. This long and difficult piece was played by Mme Goddard with a power and delicacy, an intention and accurate realization that are seldom combined. Mendelssohn's exquisite “*Winterlied*,” expressively sung by Miss Westbrook; Professor Bennett's refined songs, “*To Chloe*” and “*May-dew*,” worthily interpreted by Mr Cummings; and Blangini's pretty duet, “*Per valli*,” by both singers,—formed a good contrast to the instrumental selection, which was completed by Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Op. 76. Herr Straus is the principal violin for the first few concerts; Mr Ries, Mr H. Blagrove, and Signor Piatti being permanently second violin, viola, and violoncello; Mr Benedict, as always, contributing largely to the effect of the vocal music by his skill as an accompanist.

### LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

The second of these Concerts, under the direction of Mr John Boosey (which were resumed at St James's Hall at the close of last month), took place on Wednesday; the selection on both occasions including some of those standard vocal pieces of the best English composers of the past (Arne, Storace, Bishop, &c.), which have as distinctive a character as any known national music. The programmes of the entertainments (which take place on alternate Wednesdays) include also some of those lighter productions of the day which, if not always rising to a classical height, appeal to a large public whom they “delight and hurt not.” These pieces, interpreted by some of our best vocal artists, with the capital part-singing of Mr Hargitt's “*St Cecilia Choral Society*,” have brought large audiences to these entertainments.

### THE QUEEN'S.

*Still Waters Run Deep* can scarcely be called a revival, for most of us recollect every point of it; and yet it is as good as new. Of the dead, no word of critical censure ought to be spoken; and therefore we shall say nothing of its predecessor, nor spoil the grace of its own welcome by any words of invidious comparison.

Mr Wigan, in his long and varied career, never made a greater hit than in this excellent play. It drew crowds to the Olympic night after night and week after week, till all the world had been to see *John Mildmay* and *Aunt Jane*; and now, after some years' interval, the world is glad to have the opportunity of seeing the strong-minded woman and the easy-going bridegroom again. Mrs Wigan impersonates the character to perfection, and makes amusing and suggestive her portion of a dialogue that is the most unexaggerated and literal transcript of what we see in every-day life, with just enough of curl in it to show up the evil and absurdity. Were it over-acted by either of the principal characters it would become dull and flat, and lose all its power of instructing and diverting. The nonchalant young husband, who goes to the verge of allowing himself to be dishonoured before showing any disposition to waken from his moral lethargy, might very easily be misrepresented by an unskillful actor throughout the first half of the comedy, as being, in fact, what he owns himself willing to be taken for—“a spoon.” But as given by the accomplished manager of the Queen's, a quiet contempt for his misreaders looks out through the imperturbability of gesture and feature, which covers all his submission to bullying in trifles as with a sort of enamel. This imperturbability never breaks or falls away. Indeed, if we would hint a doubt, it would be that it is preserved with an almost incredible consistency from first to last. We have seen many cool hands, in our time; but somehow or other they all occasionally are caught unawares, and when off their guard, relapse now and then into human weakness. There is, indeed, a little touch of this in the last act, where the silly young wife sues for forgiveness; but it is hardly enough to make any impression. The essential charm and excellence of Mr Wigan's manner is, that his tone and accent are exactly those which we fancy he would have in like circumstances did they come upon him suddenly in every-day life. The same praise may be given, without stint, to the acting of Mrs Wigan, and we hardly know a third performer on the English stage (unless it be Mr Belmore) to whom we can ascribe this quality with unreserve.

Mr Wyndham acted with animation and without effort as “*Captain Hawkesley*,” the villain of the piece; Miss Ellen Terry had least to do as the foolish and spoilt wife; and the part of “*Brother Potter*” was creditably sustained by Mr Stephens. We cannot say as much for the broad, farcical vulgarity assumed by Mr Terrott in the part of “*Dunbilk*,” which is open to the old objection of being overdone. There is abundant room for the humour of caricature in Irish life without descending to the Seven Dials for brogue and mispronunciation. Tyrone Power, who excelled all others in this line in his day, never used the exaggeration when playing to a Dublin audience that he sometimes used on the London stage; and when asked the reason of the variance, he replied, “My own countrymen would laugh at me, not with me, if I made the mistake.”

The good taste that presides over all other departments of the management at the Queen's will correct, we have no doubt, this error. There is something infinitely more

comical in a single dinge in the hat of a rake, or one rent, of moderate dimensions, in the coat of a scamp, than in a parade of rags and bruises; and what is true of costume is true of language. Provincial accent, especially when it betrays itself through an evident desire to be metropolitan and genteel, is intensely amusing. Mere blundering in the use of words, or the articulation of syllables, is out of place true comedy.

We are glad to announce that Mr Fechter has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to re-appear in the character of Hamlet this evening.

#### MR McCULLAGH TORRENS, M.P. FOR FINSBURY, ON THE PASSING OF THE REFORM BILL.

Mr W. M'C. Torrens addressed his constituents on Wednesday night, in Myddleton Hall, at a public meeting, over which Mr Henry Spicer presided.

Mr M'C. Torrens said that since they had last met in that hall a great change had taken place in the fabric of the Constitution. His colleague and he had taken part in effecting that change, and they were there that night to state their reasons for the course they had taken. At the beginning of last Session expectations were held out of a coming Reform Bill. He and his colleague had voted in the previous Session undeviatingly for Mr Gladstone's Bill, and it was not their fault, or the fault of any one but the inhabitants of the Cave that that bill did not become law, though they might in that hall have discussed that bill of Mr Gladstone, and though, as they would recollect, that bill fell short of what they expected, they were prepared to take it as an instalment, but did not express unqualified satisfaction with the 7l. franchise. The Tories ousted the Whigs, and at the beginning of the last Session there was a pause while the oracle was dumb. The curtain had not risen, and there was a difference of opinion as to whether it would rise or not. At last it was drawn up, and when the Reform measure was proposed it was the opinion of a great many with whom he agreed that looking back to the Reform Bills of former years, it was their duty, whatever happened, that the country should not have cause to say that they had hand, act, or part in trifling further with this great subject. It was quite clear that when Mr Disraeli—whom he regarded as the real Premier—pledged himself and his party to the principle of the household suffrage, that they had only to see that what was offered they got. It was felt that household suffrage would not be really household suffrage for the metropolis unless the lodger franchise should form part and parcel of the measure: and the moment the second reading was carried, he put a notice on the paper that in committee he would propose that the lodger franchise would be added to the bill, and the lodger franchise was made part and parcel of it. Lord Derby, and if he understood rightly Mr Disraeli too, talked of themselves and their friends having carried the bill, but they had never polled 270 votes for it, and there were 400 members besides, and unless they were enabled by the advanced Liberals to carry the bill, the Government could not have carried it. It was the advanced Liberal party that carried the bill, and on reference to the amendments he had proposed, it would be seen that Finsbury had put its mark upon the measure. It was the deliberate judgment of that great constituency, and of other great constituencies, like those of Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle, and Brighton, that it was well to settle the question on the basis of household suffrage. Next year 600,000 men in England would have the franchise who have not the franchise now. They had added that number to the constituencies of the realm, and it was well worth while to incur some distrust and obloquy on the part of earnest and impatient friends who could not understand why men should not look with the same eyes as themselves on the proposition that had been made. It was said by Lord Derby that the Reform Bill was a leap in the dark; but on his own part, and in the name of his constituents, he (Mr Torrens) repudiated that miserable pretence. With them it was no leap in the dark: it was a bringing into the light 600,000 men who had been kept in the dark, and whom the Tories would keep in the dark for ever if they could. Twenty years ago, when he first entered Parliament, he voted for household suffrage with Richard Cobden and Joseph Hume and Thomas Duncombe. When he addressed the electors of Finsbury in 1865 household suffrage was the first object he had put forward in his address, and when it was offered by the Government he had no choice but to take it, and if it were to be done again he would do the same. No men in the House of Commons were more thoroughly independent or more thoroughly entitled to have their opinions respected than the fifty Liberals who decided in the month of April last that it was worth while to attempt to carry the bill, and to make it good in carrying it, and to put it on the statute book. He was not there to say that the measure was free from defects, and he was sure that his colleague, as well as himself, would be as earnest as any men could be to cure its defects as soon as possible. He had received the other day from an association of working men an application to know whether the lodger franchise of 10l. a-year would be in reality a higher franchise than it appeared. The cause of that inquiry was that in a passage of the bill the words clear annual value were inserted to satisfy the consciences of the Peers that they were not making away with more of the Constitution than they intended, but these words were perfect surplusage, and if a question on that point should be raised the Court of Common Pleas, if it ruled consistently with its own uniform decision and that of other courts, would decide that the lodger could not be made chargeable with any rates or taxes or any portion of them, and those lodgers who should claim the franchise would only have to prove that they occupied a room or rooms that if let unfurnished would bring 10l. a year. If the decision of a court of law should impinge upon that franchise it would be their duty and their right to make clear the intentions of the Legislature. The bill was also defective with regard to the redistribution of seats. They had tried to get the bill expanded in that quarter and failed, because the Government had become alarmed, and their instinct was to do as little more as they could. He considered that a minimum line should be drawn, below which no place should send a member to Parliament, and they ought also to have a maximum above which no constituency should be allowed to continue. In Finsbury they

should have four members at least, instead of two. When the proposition for redistribution was brought forward, it occurred to him to propose an amendment that, unless the metropolis and the great towns throughout the country got their fair share of representation, they should not support the measure, but he was withheld from doing so by the consideration that they had a chance of carrying a good franchise bill, but had not a chance of carrying a good redistribution bill, and that they would be stronger to carry a good redistribution bill hereafter if they allowed the franchise bill to pass. He reminded them that this country, owing to its great trade and enterprise, was always in a state of mutation; and why should they not, therefore, have a permanent law by which the smallest places shown to be below a certain mark should be disfranchised; and that the greatest places that had sprung up in the meantime should have the benefit of the transfer of the members. He approved of the ballot, though it was not the panacea that would cure everything.

A Voice—What is your opinion of the three-cornered constituencies?

Mr Torrens, in continuation, remarked that he had voted with Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright against the proposition. He thought that every man should have the power of voting for one member, and that it was desirable to have large boroughs divided into wards for that purpose. If any of them had any doubt respecting their claims to the franchise, he could only say that he placed himself unreservedly at their disposal, and should be glad to confer with any man on the subject who required information. He would vote again, as he had voted before, to abolish the personal payment of rates. He would remind them that their members always had voted to abolish the payment of rates as a test for the franchise. It was a test by which it was hoped to exclude many persons, and by which many persons in that borough had been excluded from the possession of the franchise. Their first effort on getting into possession of their privileges as voters should be to make the education of the people their primary object. They should let the present system continue not only from gratitude but because he did not know how they would be able to put it down; but there was another system advocated called the secular and rating system, and if proposed on principles of toleration he should like to have their authority for voting for it. His opinion on the subject of education was that they should keep what they had, and get as much more as they could for the children of the people. Next Tuesday Parliament would meet, and they would be asked for three, four, or say five millions to be spent on they knew not what, they knew not where, and they knew not when. It would be hard to persuade him that they could not do better with these five millions than expend it on this expedition to Abyssinia. In the east end of London they saw great distress springing up, and aid was required. They already spent seventy millions a year of taxation, and they wanted to cut it down and not increase it, and when they had the advantage of a popular suffrage he believed they would tackle that. He was surprised that the Government did not contrive to find some handy fellow to get the captives out. He (Mr McCullagh Torrens) ventured to say that there were in that room 100 men who would undertake to bring them home for 20,000l., and have a handsome commission upon it. He believed it was utterly unknown whether the captives were in the Emperor's hands, or in the hands of his rebellious subjects. Steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things; and they were bound, before they voted away one shilling for this expedition, to exact from the Government peremptory unmistakable pledges that they were sending this expedition to Abyssinia merely for the purpose, as it was called, of vindicating the nation's honour and releasing these men, and were not going to occupy the country and remain there. It was supposed by some persons that certain words in the measure for improving the dwellings of the poor would enable persons to job under it, and he begged to explain that an amendment was introduced by which the objection was removed. He trusted they would hear no more of that cavil, and he begged to thank the hundreds and thousands who had prayed that some such measure would pass to eradicate those dens of poverty and disease, and put in their places wholesome dwellings for those who were to exercise the elective franchise. When they gave men votes they should give them a home where they could think, and where their children could learn the lessons which were the best to guide them, and render them worthy of their fathers.

Mr LAING, M.P., has given an "account of his stewardship" and his views respecting the public questions of the day by means of a letter addressed to his constituents. With respect to the all-engrossing topic of Parliamentary Reform, Mr Laing heartily approves of the enfranchising part of the bill passed last session, but declares the redistribution provisions inadequate. He has no doubt of the intelligence and loyalty of the working classes of the present day, and hopes that the effect of the new Reform Bill will be to introduce into Parliament sufficient energy to grapple with the great social problems of the day. Foremost among these problems is, in his opinion, that of Ireland. He declares it scandalous that while the Catholic provinces of Prussia are prosperous and loyal, Catholic Ireland is miserable and discontented, and he attributes this discreditable state of things to the existence of the Established Church in that unfortunate country. This cause of discontent should, he thinks, be at once removed. As regards education, he does not see why Ireland should not have the denominational system as well as England, if the former country desires it. Upon the question of Reform as affecting Scotland, he coincides with Mr Disraeli, that the only way to settle it is to increase the number of members constituting the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., speaking on educational topics at a meeting at Romsey a few days ago, said he did not consider that there could be any abstract impropriety in compulsory education. There was doubtless a good deal of difficulty in the way, and he admitted that compulsory education must necessarily lead to the abandonment of distinctive religious teaching, but he apprehended that where schools were required no one would begin by interfering with those already existing, and that it was probable the establishment of rates would lead to an alteration in the mode in which religious schools are maintained. A rate-supported system must necessarily be free from religious bias, and he thought our escape must be by the Irish system.

MR GLADSTONE AND THE ELECTORS OF PLYMOUTH.—On the occasion of the recent address of Sir R. P. Collier to his constituents at Plymouth a resolution was unanimously passed expressive of confidence in the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party. Mr Henry Brown, chairman on that occasion, has received from Mr Gladstone an acknowledgment of that vote. Mr Gladstone, dating from Hawarden, Nov. 9, writes: "I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your letter and its enclosure, which came to my hands the day before yesterday. I have every reason to feel grateful to my countrymen for the manner in which, under circumstances sufficiently calculated to promote delusion, they have appreciated the humble but upright efforts of those who have laboured under adverse circumstances to promote a real and efficient improvement of our Parliamentary system."

#### CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A party of from fifteen to eighteen hundred dined at the Crystal Palace on Monday last, in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill of last Session. The dinner had been organized by the "London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association," but only a small number of those present really belonged to the class which the Association has been formed to represent. The majority were apparently tradesmen and professional men. The dinner was served in the large concert-hall, and the arrangements for the comfort of the guests were creditable to the managers. Mr R. N. Fowler took the chair, and was supported by Lord John Manners, M.P., Admiral Elliot, Colonel Hogg, M.P., Captain Hughes, Mr Mowbray, M.P., Mr W. H. Smith, Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Colonel B. Knox, M.P., Mr Cubitt, M.P., Mr Garth, M.P., Colonel R. Gardiner. There were also deputations present from Conservative Associations belonging to the following towns: Guildford, Portsmouth, Greenwich, Birmingham, Chatham, Rochester, Stowe, Liverpool, King's Lynn, Preston, Croydon, Waterford, Bolton, Falmouth, Tynemouth, Bristol, Crewe, Stafford, Northampton, Bradford, Manchester, Leicester, Leeds, and Hertford. The side galleries were filled with ladies, amongst whom was Lady Manners. The only attempt at decoration was the suspension of a banner at the back of the orchestra, with the words "The Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage."

The Chairman read the following letter which had been received from Mr Disraeli, and was addressed to the Chairman of the Association: "Sir,—I regret that I cannot dine with the London and Westminster working men to-day. I should have been honoured and gratified by being their guest, but it is impossible. I approve of the purpose of their Association, and of the means by which they are affecting it. None are so interested in maintaining the institutions of the country as the working classes. The rich and the powerful will not find much difficulty, under any circumstances, in maintaining their rights; but the privileges of the people can only be secured by national institutions. There is also another reason why I am glad to see among the working classes an organization in favour of the laws and constitution of the country. There are some symptoms of a lawless spirit among us at this moment which the light-headed may be inclined to admire as proofs of the spirit of freedom. Nothing can be more fallacious. Their tendency is hostile to freedom, and their consequences must be detrimental to our common rights. In old days it was our pride that the constable's staff had more authority in this realm than the sabres and muskets of the police of the continent. It will be bad for us all if that constitutional conviction ceases to influence this country. It was a homage to law, which is the foundation of freedom. He who wars against order wars against liberty.—I remain, yours truly, B. DISRAELI."

#### ROME.

Garibaldi's account of the Battle of Mentana is as follows: "Correse, Nov. 3.

"To the Italians.—The Imperial and Royal intervention in the Papal territory has deprived our mission of its special object—the deliverance of Rome.

"Consequently, we had taken measures to withdraw this day from the theatre of war in the direction of the Apennines. But the Pontifical army, being entirely released from the custody of Rome, barred the way with all its united force.

"We were compelled to fight it, and if our position be taken into account, it will excite no surprise that we should not be able to gladden Italy with the tidings of a fresh triumph.

"The Pontificals quitted the field of battle after having suffered very heavy losses; our own have also been large.

"We shall now look on as spectators, and await the solution which our troops and the French army will give to the Roman problem, and, in the event of that solution not being in conformity with the wishes of the nation, the country will find within itself fresh forces to begin again, and solve the vital question by itself.

"G. GARIBALDI."

The *Diritto* publishes the following statement: "Reports just received from the brave men who defended the village of Mentana to the last, and from the prisoners handed over to the Italian Government, prove that the reinforcements of fresh troops which reached the field of battle at about half-past two, and which from the great similarity of their uniforms were mistaken by General Garibaldi himself for battalions of the Antibes Legion, were instead regiments of the Imperial French army. Now, as at half-past two Mentana had been retaken, all the positions regained, and the enemy had fallen back along the whole line, it follows that the Pontifical army would inevitably have been beaten had the French army not come up to its assistance with the Chassepot rifles. The volunteers will be able to say to their eternal honour that they burnt the first Italian cartridge against such an enemy.

"Nicola Fabrizi, Alberto Mario, Menotti Garibaldi, Giuseppe Missori, Giuseppe Guerzoni, Giulio Adamoli."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatches from General Faily:

"Rome, Nov. 9, 10 a.m.  
"The insurrection had its quarters at Monte Rotondo,



Garibaldi had organized his bands, and personally superintended their concentration. It was time to act and to strike a vigorous blow. I directed upon Monte Rotondo a Pontifical column 3,000 strong, and a French column of 2,000 men (five battalions). The Pontifical column solicited the honour of making the principal attack; the French column, forming the reserve, supported the attack by a movement turning upon the two flanks. The allied troops, starting on the 3rd of November at five in the morning, found themselves at one o'clock in the presence of the enemy's advanced posts. A severe fight followed under the walls of Mentana, a strong and well entrenched village. All did their duty bravely. After four hours' fighting, night approaching, the Pontifical troops (the centre column), supported by the wings (French troops), made an attack on Mentana. Night coming on prevented them from completing their success. The two columns agreed to renew the attack on the following day.

"On the 4th, at daybreak, a flag of truce was displayed. The garrison of Mentana sought to lay down their arms and to retire. Our troops immediately marched upon Monte Rotondo, which they found evacuated. The positions chosen by the enemy were very strong. Our losses were limited to two men killed, two officers and 36 men wounded. Those of the Pontifical army are heavier. It has had twenty killed and 123 wounded. On the side of the Garibaldians 600 dead remained upon the field of battle; the wounded are in proportion. The prisoners brought to Rome amount to 1,600, and 700 have been sent across the frontier.

"Rome is completely released; the head of the insurrection is crushed. Discouragement prevails among the Garibaldians, and they cry out 'Treason.' On the contrary, there is joy throughout Rome; all anxiety has disappeared.

"On November 6th, the population gave a triumphal reception to the troops. Your Excellency will receive shortly a more detailed report. Our presence at Rome was urgently needed for its safety. I guarantee the security of the Pontifical States against the insurgent bands. Our Chassepot guns have done wonders.

"5 p.m.  
"Our troops have occupied Viterbo. The revolutionary bands have evacuated it. Our troops have been received by the population with frantic acclamations. All the houses were completely decorated with flags."

General Menabrea has addressed a note to the Italian Minister in Paris, dated the 7th inst., in which he points out that the condition of things now exists under which the French Government, by its Circular of the 25th of October last, solemnly undertook to consider its duty fulfilled and withdraw from the Pontifical territory. General Menabrea says: "Now, relying upon the word of France, we expect that the Imperial Government in its turn will discontinue its intervention, which we considered unnecessary, which is for Italy a deplorable fact, and, if prolonged, would form an obstacle to stable arrangements. Past events lead every one to the conclusion that the September Convention wholly failed in its object. Nothing has hitherto availed to mitigate the hostile attitude of the Holy See towards the Italian Government. Yet a sincere agreement with Italy would remove all idea of peril for the Holy See, would secure the peninsula against the renewal of deplorable bloodshed, and be a sure pledge of peace equally necessary to the Pontiff and to Italy."

In conclusion, General Menabrea says: "The soil which holds the tomb of the Apostles and is the depository of the traditions of the Catholic faith is the surest seat of the Pontificate. Italy will defend and surround it with all veneration and splendour, and make its liberty and independence respected; but for the attainment of this object arrangements for harmonizing the interests of the Holy See and Italy are indispensable. If Italy is to be an element of order and progress it is necessary that the cause which keeps her in a permanent state of agitation should be removed. I trust that you will produce a conviction that it is of the greatest urgency to settle the Roman question without delay."

Rear-Admiral Provano has been appointed Minister of Marine.

Senator Montezemolo has been appointed Prefect at Naples.

The King has signed a decree, allotting 50,000*l.* to be distributed in aid of the wounded in the Roman expedition and of the families of the killed.

#### LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

After the wholesome curtailment of the civic procession which took place this year, we trust that ere long it will be numbered among the things of the past. As long, however, as Englishmen retain the distinctive peculiarity of their race of celebrating every event by a dinner, the Lord Mayor's feast will endure.

The banquet was by no means curtailed of any of its fair proportions. The guests included an unusual number of her Majesty's Ministers—Lord Derby, whose illness was universally deplored, forming almost the only exception—the judges, the civic dignitaries, &c. &c., and numbered between 800 and 900.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly responded to, the Lord Mayor briefly proposed the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and expressed his regret at the indisposition of the Earl of Derby. He coupled with the toast the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned thanks. When the applause with which he was received had subsided, the right hon. gentleman said: I sincerely join in the regret expressed by the Lord Mayor that the Prime Minister is prevented from responding to the toast just proposed from the chair. I know that it would have given him great pleasure to have fulfilled that office. Under any circumstances such an expression of opinion from any body of his fellow-subjects must be gratifying to one who occupies the position of my noble friend. If my noble friend had had the opportunity which unexpectedly has fallen to me, he would probably have done what he has done upon other occasions, what other Prime Ministers have wisely done in answer to your wishes of health to himself and success to his administration—that is, have taken "stock," if I may use an expression not unknown to many present. But I cannot presume to fulfil such an office; and if I make any observations upon our present position I shall rather refer to that department of State with whose affairs I am necessarily not altogether unacquainted.

I remember that when we met last year upon an occasion similar to that which assembles us at present, there was a collapse of credit which affected the City of London and those connected with it probably more than any similar disaster which ever yet produced an effect in this City. In its extent, and in its severity, that collapse was probably unprecedented. I cannot presume on this occasion to congratulate you on having entirely recovered from the effect of that disruption of mutual confidence which then took place. I see before me the statue of a celebrated minister who said that confidence was a plant of slow growth. But, however slow, however tardy, may be the growth of confidence, that of credit requires still more time to arrive at maturity. Credit is one of the most powerful, but at the same time one of the most delicate of influences, and those who have studied its character can hardly be surprised that though a year has revolved we are not—so far as the force of English credit is concerned—in the same position as we were some few years ago. But I think that we have some consolation under the present circumstances. Although speculation may be dead—although the legitimate spirit of enterprise may not at this moment be as much encouraged as would probably be advantageous to the State, it is some consolation for us to recollect that, so far as the condition of our commerce and the state of our revenues are concerned, England has no reason to be ashamed or abashed. Notwithstanding the disruption of credit which we deplored last year, the course of our commerce has been steady and uniform, rich and regular, like one of those trade winds with which it is connected. So far as our revenue is concerned I may say without, I think, violating any of the confidence of the position which I occupy, that it maintains itself in the position in which we have been accustomed to see it, and I am glad to say the Exchequer is "without overflowing—full." Under these circumstances, considering the severe trial to which the enterprise of a country like England has been subjected, we have a right to hope while our commerce has not been sensibly disturbed—while our revenue has been absolutely maintained—we have a right to suppose that as time advances we may count on very great improvement. Because, so far as I can presume to form an opinion, the atmosphere of the world is not clouded in any manner which should cause us anxiety. The sky is grey, and it wants sunshine, but there are no clouds of a menacing character. Last year when we met and conversed together, as is the custom of the Government of the Queen and the citizens of London, on these matters—and I hope that whatever may be the changes which may occur in the constitution of this great city, there will never be any change in this respect—Europe was in this remarkable position, that a great war, carried on upon a very extensive scale but which lasted a remarkably short time, had ceased, and the world, although peace was proclaimed, was full of rumours of war. Then we were told that serious dangers were impending, that in every country armaments were commenced and in progress on a large scale, and that the great Powers of Europe seemed to be preparing for some undefined but menacing conjuncture. A year has elapsed, and these anticipations have not been realised. On the contrary, I think I may say the year which has elapsed has given opportunity to the great Powers of Europe to consider their position, to study, to observe, to inquire, and mutually to communicate with each other. I believe that the result has been that the great armaments which have taken place have been occasioned rather by mutual and general fear than by any aggressive spirit, and that the conclusion to which the different Governments have arrived is that peace is the interest of Europe, not only for the moment, but that it is to the interest of Europe permanently to cherish peace. I think I may truly say that the general feeling in Europe is one not unfavourable to kindly feeling and sentiment to this country. On the contrary, I venture to assert that there have been few occasions in the history of this country where the relations between her and the great Powers of the European continent have been characterized by sentiments of more kindly and complete confidence than at the present moment. I may add that there have been few periods in which applications for kindly offices and for friendly suggestions have been more frequently made to the English Government, and I need not assure you that they have been received in a spirit which completely responded to that in which the applications were made. If we turn to America, we certainly have a right to assume that the same healthy spirit exists. When we met last year there was a striking similarity between the position of affairs there and in Europe, because in both parts of the world a great war had been carried on with great skill and assiduity; both in Europe and America the same vague rumours of impending danger were rife, and we were informed that we must be prepared to meet junctures of great difficulty. A year has elapsed in America as well as in Europe, and has brought calmer and clearer feelings to the people of both countries. In America I believe that justice is now done to the temperate and friendly spirit in which England has examined and considered those questions which were once supposed to be sources of difficulty and of danger. I believe that not only the Government but the people of America generally take much calmer views of those questions now than they did a year ago, influenced, I am sure, in some degree, by the able representations made by my noble friend Lord Stanley, the Foreign Minister. I think there has arisen—no one who is acquainted with America can doubt it—a tone of feeling with respect to those questions—which might have led to great difficulty—a tone of feeling far more salutary than existed a year ago; and I have every reason to believe, on the part of her Majesty's Government, that we shall maintain between England and America those relations of thorough friendship which I trust will ever subsist between two countries connected by every material interest, and by every moral feeling which can unite nations. I do not think myself that our domestic position is one less satisfactory. Her Majesty's Ministers, with the noble and generous aid of a patriotic Parliament, have been able since we met last year in this hall to settle a question which it was of the greatest importance to the State should be carried to a settlement. Left unsettled, this question would have been a source of chronic irritation and feebleness to the country, and of embarrassment to the Crown; it would have made Parliament ridiculous and England contemptible in the eyes of Europe, if, after fifteen years, we should have still gone on insisting that the question of the redistribution of

power in the State was necessary to be settled, and that England was incompetent to bring it to a settlement. Her Majesty's Government, aided and assisted by a patriotic Parliament, have introduced and carried a measure with that object. I believe myself that it is one which will establish concord among all classes, that the nation accepts it as a favourable result, and that history will consecrate its consequences.

#### OUR NEW AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

His Excellency Lord Lyons, G.C.B., presented his *lettres de créance* to his Majesty the Emperor Louis Napoleon III., at two o'clock on Saturday, in the Palace of the Tuilleries. His Excellency Lord Lyons, who was dressed in the sumptuous State dress of an Ambassador, wearing his riband and orders, proceeded from the British Embassy in a magnificent State carriage belonging to the Emperor, with six horses. There were three State carriages, each drawn by six horses, attended by four footmen, with outriders in full Imperial livery. These carriages were occupied by the members of the Embassy at present in Paris, in full uniform, together with the officers of the Imperial Court whose duty it is to be present on such occasions. The Hon. Julian Faue, First Secretary, was in the first carriage with one of the Emperor's Chamberlains; Lord Lyons was in the second with the Introducer of Ambassadors; Mr Clay Seymer, Second Secretary, Captain Hore, R.N., Naval Attaché, Mr Malet, and Mr Atlee were in the third carriage. Mr Lestrangle, Mr Hildyard, Mr Sheffield, and Mr Jerningham were in Lord Lyons' carriage, which is quite worthy in all respects of the Ambassador of Great Britain.

#### News of the Week.

##### Home Notes.

Lord Redesdale has been informed by his solicitors that Mr Robert Sinclair has commenced legal proceedings against him on account of the letters which appeared in the *Times* some time since on railway matters.

It is stated that Mr Bright, M.P., was invited to resume his connection with Manchester as its representative, a private communication having been made that if he would consent to stand the Liberals of that city would support him. Mr Bright at once declined, saying, as he had previously done, that as long as Birmingham cared to have him he would remain member for Birmingham.

The Speaker's notice for the election in Manchester appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night. The writ will issue within six days from the appearance of the announcement in the *Gazette*. It is understood that Mr Bennett has accepted the invitation to contest the seat with Mr Jacob Bright.

A memorial, from the inhabitants of Manchester and the surrounding district, has been addressed to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the view of obtaining a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon five of the prisoners.

The Manchester Commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners closed on Wednesday evening. The trial of John Carroll, Charles Moorhouse, Daniel Redden, Thomas Scalley, William Murphy, John Brannon, and Timothy Featherstone, forming the last batch of prisoners, having resulted in their conviction. The heaviest sentence, namely, five years' penal servitude, which the law allows, was passed upon them by the learned Judge who presided.

##### Abyssinia.

The advanced brigade of the Abyssinian expedition sailed from Aden on October 29 for Zoula in twelve ships. It comprises the 3rd Bombay Irregular Cavalry, the 10th Native Infantry, two companies of Native Sappers, 453 men of the Land Transport Corps, one mountain battery, 467 horses, and 458 mules.

Her Majesty's corvette *Satellite* left Aden for Annersley on the 25th of October on special survey duty, having on board guns and stores, and towing flats for landing guns and horses. No later intelligence has been received from the captives.

##### France.

An order has been issued by the Prefect of the Seine, under date of the 8th inst., establishing measures which will enable the Paris bakers to sell bread of the first quality at 50*c.* (the maximum price) per kilogramme, second quality at 42*c.* An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from the Government Bakers' Fund.

On Saturday Lord Lyons, in presenting his credentials to the Emperor, said: "The cordial relations between France and England have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries and to the happiness of the whole world. The instructions of the Queen especially prescribe to me to spare nothing to maintain and strengthen those relations." The Emperor replied: "I am pleased at the sentiments which you express in the name of the Queen. I appreciate their full value, and for my part I respond to them by sincere attachment to her person and to her family. From the commencement of my reign one of my most constant objects has been to maintain with Great Britain those friendly relations which have already borne so many fruits. I doubt not that you will exert yourself to maintain relations so useful to the progress of civilization and to the peace of the world. The remembrance of your father and your personal qualities assure to you the warmest welcome with us."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following: "The Government of the Emperor has learnt with the most lively satisfaction the spontaneous resolution by which the Royal troops were recalled to Italian territory. By a special despatch our representative in Italy is instructed to express to the Cabinet of Florence how fully our Government appreciates the sentiment of conciliation and the soundness of the views which have dictated this determination. The patriotic efforts of the Italian Government to re-establish order and security throughout the Peninsula and its respect for treaties inspire the French Government with the greatest confidence, and give it the conviction that the friendly relations between France and Italy will continue to be strengthened and developed. The Emperor has decided that the French Expeditionary Corps shall evacuate Rome and the other towns of the Pontifical States, which it now occupies, as soon as order shall have

been assured there. The French troops will gradually concentrate upon Civita Vecchia."

The French Foreign-office is occupied in arranging all the preliminaries for the convocation of the Congress, so often spoken of, on the affairs of Rome, and for determining the relations between the Holy See and Italy. All the European Powers will be invited to form part of it. Turkey and Greece will be reserved for the last. Letters have already been addressed to several of the Governments with that object; and from the conversations which have been held between M. de Moustier and the representatives of the foreign States, it is thought probable that a favourable reception will give to the proposition. M. de Sartiges is about to return to his post at Rome in a day or two.

Among the reports of the day is one that there exists a grave dissension between the Emperor and the Prefect of the Seine about the octroi duties; the Prefect doing his utmost to enforce them, and the manufacturers resisting. The Emperor, seeing the discontent caused by M. Hausmann among the manufacturers, wishes that concessions should be made to them, but these concessions the inflexible Prefect refuses.

#### Prussia.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the future relations of the Southern States with the Northern Confederation, describes the present situation in each of the former countries. The populations in Hesse, says the Prussian journal, are in favour of the entrance of the Duchy into the Confederation, but M. Dalwick, Prime Minister in Darmstadt, is not disposed to take the necessary steps in the sense indicated. "With respect to Bavaria and Wurtemberg," continues the journal, "we may consider as certain that the Governments of these two countries do not intend to join the Northern Confederation, and we believe that we are not mistaken as to the disposition of the populations in saying that the desire to form a closer connection with the Northern States is not sufficiently strong to allow hopes to be entertained that an effectual pressure will be exercised on the Governments of Munich and Stuttgart. Relatively to those two Powers, recourse must be had to some other combination, and in that respect the proposals which the Prince de Hohenlohe formerly made to the Southern States in concert with Wurtemberg, form an essential starting-point, at least, in a material sense. Indeed, according to those conditions, the objects designated in Arts. 3 and 4 of the draft of the Federal Constitution were to be treated as common affairs, and the fact cannot be denied that a large portion of the public business would pass from the hands of the independent States to the community of Germany." The Prussian journal, in terminating, expresses the opinion that the Customs' Parliament ought to be summoned to deliberate on all matters of common legislation.

#### Austria.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes arrived at Vienna on Tuesday, upon their journey to Athens. Their Majesties were received at the railway station by the Emperor in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wearing the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, at the head of the chief military and civil authorities of the capital, and accompanied by the Greek, Russian, and Danish Embassies.

After the Sovereigns had exchanged a hearty welcome and presented to each other their respective suites, their Greek Majesties inspected the guard of honour drawn up to receive them, and drove to the castle in company with the Emperor.

It is stated that Count von Bismarck has replied to the Austrian Circular despatch of the 1st inst., with a circular dated the 5th. The communication expresses the satisfaction of the Berlin Cabinet at the declaration that no negotiations have taken place during the Emperor's visit to Paris that might disturb the general peace. Prussia for her part would continue to justify the good opinion of the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris by advancing upon the national path on which she had entered.

An invitation to a Conference at Paris to discuss the Roman question is believed to have arrived at Vienna on Tuesday.

#### Spain.

The Cortes will meet on the 27th December.

The rumours of the illness of Marshal Espartero are denied. A Royal decree was issued on Tuesday, ordering that the Governor of Porto Rico shall in all military matters be subordinate to the Captain-General of Cuba. General Lersundi will leave for Cuba on the 30th inst.

#### Candia.

Intelligence from Athens to the 3rd inst. announces the return of the two Greek volunteer leaders, Coroneos and Petropoulaky, from Candia, the Cretans no longer requiring their services. The insurrection was being carried on with great activity. The Greek steamer *Unioa* was still making voyages to the island, with provisions and munitions for the islanders, and Russian, French, Prussian, and Italian vessels continued to transport families to Greece.

#### Australia.

The political crisis arising from the rejection of the Appropriation Bill by the Legislative Council and the consequent resignation of the Ministry continues at Melbourne.

Parliament was prorogued for one week, after having voted temporary supplies, but upon reassembling no progress had been made towards a settlement of the Darling grant and other difficulties.

All the colonies are preparing to receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with overwhelming enthusiasm.

Victoria has withdrawn from the arrangement agreed upon at the Intercolonial Postal Conference, in consequence of Sydney being selected as the terminal port for the mail steamers.

Only two gold ships have sailed for England during the month—viz., the *Essex* with 27,750oz., and the *Anglesey* with 52,750oz. (The former vessel has already been reported at Plymouth, having sailed from Melbourne on 30th August.)

#### United States.

The American manufacturers, whose business is paralyzed by the bad systems of Customs and inland taxation in operation here, are beginning to take measures to procure relief at the approaching Session of Congress. The protective duties now levied on imported goods average 70 per cent. of their value, but upon American manufactures the Govern-

ment levies inland duties, in most cases 5 per cent. on the value, and these duties to a great extent neutralize the "protection" afforded by the Customs. Two plans of relief are proposed—one to increase the Customs, and the other the repeal of these inland duties, and both will probably be urged upon Congress with all the vigour the manufacturers can command. A meeting of Philadelphia cotton and woollen manufacturers was convened to consider this matter, and a second meeting was held by them on October 22, at which there was a large attendance, and the subject in all its bearings was fully discussed. At this meeting various manufacturers spoke, and a brief abstract of their views, as indicating the policy they will urge upon Congress, will be of interest abroad. Mr Richard Garsed said they asked Congress to do but simple justice to the American manufacturers, so that their trade "may be protected against the pauper labour of Europe." Without protection textile manufactures could not exist in this country. He could not understand the Congressional policy of protecting manufacturers by a high tariff, and then taking it away from them by putting a heavy tax on the raw material and the articles manufactured. He said that in Belgium, a few years ago, wool-sorters were paid fifty cents a week, and the superintendent of seven sets received seven dollars a week. He was now paying two dollars fifty cents a day to a superintendent of three sets. He thought it a suicidal policy for the Government to fix a tariff of 70 per cent., and then demand that the manufacturers shall pay back 33 per cent. in inland taxes. There must be a total repeal of this inland taxation, or the mills will have to stop. The tax on cotton he also thought was impolitic and disastrous, and he concluded by stating that if the manufacturers could get machinery that would overcome the cheap labour of Europe Congress would not be troubled upon the subject; but we use the same machinery, while the price of labour is fourfold. Mr Archibald Campbell said the American politicians were endeavouring to take more from the people than they were willing to give. He thought it would be better for the manufacturers if every Custom-house was abolished, and the Excise collectors discharged, than it is under the present system of taxation. Men engaged in producing should vote for no man for office who is willing to tax the producing interests for the benefit of politicians and other non-producers. He complained of the Secretary of the Treasury for withdrawing the greenbacks issued during the war, on which no interest is paid, and in their place issuing bonds which the manufacturers are taxed to pay interest upon. General Patterson said "there was no country on the globe so ground down with taxes as our own." He asked no favours from Congress, but simply for justice in taking off the grinding inland tax upon the industry of the United States. The country was maintaining a large number of men to collect taxes, and a large number of other men devising means to spend the money thus collected. He would not say that the officers of the Government did not perform their duties honestly, but he was quite satisfied that it took the entire tax of two-and-a-half cents a pound on all cotton grown to pay the salaries of the officers appointed to collect it. The present tax system draws from industrial pursuits a large number of men who ought to be producers. Every article used by labouring people is taxed, and none of them can live comfortably unless they get large wages. He thought it important that the people should insist upon an economical administration of the government, and that we should return to the habits of the administration of John Quincy Adams from 1825 to 1829, when 17,000,000 dollars annually was all the expense of the entire Government, civil, military, and naval. Another manufacturer here suggested that the country had grown since then and could not be governed so cheaply, and that "he did not believe the officials of that day were more honest than those of the present," a remark that caused great laughter. General Patterson concluded by stating that it would be better to abolish Custom-houses and tax collectors altogether than for the present grinding taxes to be continued upon the industry of the country. The meeting then "resolved that the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia ask our members of Congress to use all honourable means to remove all taxation on the industry of the country, where such industry requires to be protected against the cheaper labour and capital of Europe," and an Executive Committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for the removal of the inland duties on manufactured goods and the 2½ cents a pound tax on cotton, and also to communicate with other manufacturers' organizations throughout the country to secure united action on the subject.

Admiral Tegethoff is still unsuccessful in his mission to Mexico. A telegram from Havannah of the 22nd of October announces that the Austrian frigate *Novara* has arrived there from Vera Cruz, and reports that the Mexicans still refuse to give up Maximilian's remains, excepting on the presentation of an official order from the family of the deceased Prince. The admiral is reported to despair of ever receiving the remains, but he will not leave Mexico until he receives further instructions from his Government. A letter from Mexico city of the 30th of September states that the remains have been re-embalmed. The previous embalment was imperfect, but it is said that no great decay has occurred, and the features are still perfect.

The annual elections in the State of West Virginia were held on October 24, and the returns thus far received show that the State has been carried by the Republicans, though by a greatly reduced majority. The reaction so generally shown throughout the country is visible here. At the election in 1866, in West Virginia, the Republican majority was 6,644 in a total vote of 40,960.

Mr Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter advocating the payment of the Five-Twenty Bonds in currency.

### THE RAILWAY GUIDE.

#### SUMMARY OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of Railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending Nov. 2, on 13,072 miles, to 756,233*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 12,773 miles, to 727,636*l.*, showing an increase of 332 miles and of 28,597*l.* The gross receipts on the fourteen principal lines amounted in the aggregate to 634,834*l.* on

9,423 miles, and for the corresponding week of 1866 to 610,113*l.* on 9,151 miles. Showing an increase of 24,721*l.* and of 272 miles. The total receipts of the past week show a decrease of 8,455*l.* as compared with those of preceding week, ending the 26th of October.

Railways.	Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Caledonian, Scottish North-Eastern, &c.	33,379	302	—
Great Eastern and London and Blackwall	37,304	—	2,098
Great Northern	46,004	4,076	—
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	9,946	—	60
Great Western	75,103	2,773	—
Lancashire and Yorkshire	44,074	1,002	—
London, Brighton, and South Coast	24,855	1,096	—
London and North-Western	127,686	4,993	—
London and South-Western	24,435	272	—
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	22,145	340	—
Midland	57,079	4,170	—
North British, Monk Edisburg and Glasgow	27,299	858	—
North-Eastern	78,531	5,005	—
South-Eastern	26,394	1,387	—

### MONETARY REVIEW.

Friday Evening.

The Consols Market has varied but little during the past week. They left off on Saturday last at 94½ to 94¾, and they close this afternoon at 94½ to 94¾. The quotations have from day to day been fractionally higher or lower, according to the view that was taken in reference to the purchases for the Sinking Fund, or the predominance either of purchases or sales on the part of the public, the slightest favourable circumstances begetting a momentary confidence, only too soon to be lost by the receipt of lower prices from the French Bourse.

The Railway Market is still influenced by the collapse of credit in the Caledonians, the stock of which has been done at 79½, establishing a fall of upwards of 20 per cent. in less than half as many weeks, the notice given by the Directors of their intended application in the coming session for powers to authorize the abandonment of the four branch lines sanctioned in 1868 having tended to an aggravation of the distrust already existing. With the prospect of a loan in France for Public works, and of the Scotch Banks being sellers of stock, particularly of Railway shares, the period for which loans were temporarily made having run off, we cannot promise any improvement in the tone of the markets for some time to come.

The Bank of England Returns are not very favourable with regard to the prospects of trade, the Revenue payments appearing not to have been well supported. The public deposits show a decrease of 251,736*l.*, the amount of Government securities also show a decrease of 57,200*l.*, presumably by reason of the Chancellor taking up deficiency bills. The decrease in the bullion is unimportant, being only 94,491*l.*

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Co. announces the completion of the contract with the Government for increased mail services to and from India and China. They also state that there will be no dividend on the 6th of December.

The subscription list of the Honduras Railway Loan closes this afternoon. The applicants have been very numerous, and for a sum very considerably in excess of the amount required. The scrip is still at 3 prem.

It has been arranged to pay the creditors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. a further dividend of 1s. in the pound at an early date.

The following communication important to Mexican bondholders has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Mexican Government, and which we give *in extenso*:

#### GENERAL TREASURY OF THE NATION.

##### Section 1.—Circular.

On this day I tell the Chief of the Finance Department of the State of Michoacan as follows:

"The Minister of Finance and Public Credit has been pleased to state to me, under date of the 18th instant, as follows:

"In consequence of the report made to me in your communication of yesterday, relative to the acceptance by the Finance Department of Michoacan, of some bonds in part payment of a redemption effected there by Messrs Alexander Quesada, Gregory Patino, and Romuald Perez, President has been pleased to determine that you should be informed that if the bonds in question be not of the description the receipt whereof is prohibited, as the Chief of the Finance Department says, they ought to be accepted. I communicate this to you as the result of your aforesaid report." And I transmit it to you in answer to the despatch which you addressed to me on the 6th instant, No. 8, having to state in addition that in the opinion of the Treasury your office ought to receive the bonds so-called of the 5 and 3 per cent. of the Consolidated National Debt, which are marked as good, for the amount which the General Treasury has marked on each of them, as directed by the Supreme Government on the 14th of January, 1861; the certificates which this Treasury issued in virtue of the Supreme Order of the 17th of the same month and year, which replaced the bonds created by the law of 30th November, 1850, without bearing any mark like the preceding, inasmuch as they were issued after the requisite examination. The bonds which, notwithstanding the legal requirements, bear the register put upon them by the so-called government of the Empire, are not to be received, nor yet the bonds created and issued by the Government from the 17th of December, 1857, to the 1st of January, 1861, nor any others that are without the note of the Head of the Second Section of the Finance Department, the signature of the Treasury Minister, and the prescribed register, even though they be such as proceed from the aforesaid law of 30th November, 1850.

Of which I apprise you for your information and all other purposes.

Independence and Liberty.  
Mexico, 24th September, 1867.

M. P. IZAGUIRE.

## MAZZINI TO THE ITALIANS.

Mazzini has just issued the following manifesto:

Italians! Is there a spark of honour in your souls? any sense of dignity? a remnant of the old Italian pride? a remembrance of the faith which made your fathers feared, and made them great? If there is, prove it, and prove it quickly. You are in one of those moments which either make or mar the future of a nation. Your acts will either bid Europe regard you as a people of cowards, or hail in you the Italian nation arisen again to teach the world the lesson of civilization, of liberty, and of iron strength of will. Choose, now or never more.

The situation is clear, incontestable, and visible to all. Rome is ours. God and man declare it. From Rome we inherited the language which proclaims us brothers. Our history has its source in Rome, from Rome sprang the tradition which calls us to be a nation. A thousand years of glorious memories have consecrated her mother of Italy and centre of our unity. From Rome we gave law to the world; first from the Capitol, and afterwards from the Vatican—once the seat of life—now profaned by impost and imposture. Ours has it been proclaimed by the greatest minds of Europe, from Dante to Byron, from Caesar to Napoleon; ours by the martyrs, who from Creceuzio and Arnaldo, to Mameli and Cairoli, have died for her; ours she was declared by the Parliament, and—in hypocritical homage to truth—by him who is even yet your King and ours by the aspirations of the entire people of Italy.

A handful of foreign invaders has descended upon our shores insolently to deny this; to declare for the second time to you and to all Europe, *Rome belongs to France; France decides her fate.* No country in Europe would endure such an insult. Will you endure it? Will you permit the invaders to proclaim in their despatches—*The Italians do not fight; we are their uncontested masters.*

No, by the soul of Pier Capponi, O Italians. Let the tocsin sound, and let that sound proclaim a national war to the invaders. Let anything be said of you save that which sinks a nation in the mire. *In Italy both army and people are cowards.*

But in order that the war may be national, if you are to have arms, ammunition, money, horses, volunteers, soldiers, bases of operation, and leaders of proved fidelity, daring, willing, and capable, you must first make your country your own, and free yourselves from the Government which dishonours and betrays you. The war must spring from the insurrection.

In the face of existing facts, all self-delusion is sin or folly. Our monarchy might have had the initiative starting from Rome. It would not.

Our monarchy might have preceded the French to Rome. It did not.

Our monarchy allowed the volunteers to form in sufficient strength to begin the struggle, then prevented them from forming in sufficient force to conquer.

Our monarchy twice imprisoned Garibaldi as a rebel; it chose the moment of foreign intervention to form a semi-clerical Ministry, hostile to all liberty; it dissolved the *Comités of Aid*; it passed the frontier only to render up to the Papal Government those populations who had invoked Italy through the plebiscite: it witnessed unmoved the slaughter of our Italians; it retired from the positions it had occupied upon the advance of the French; it has denied Rome, Italy, and the honour of our flag.

Is there one among you who would share our enterprise with the monarchy?

No; a monarchy which begins by yielding up the sepulchre of its ancestors to the foreigner, and ends with Lissa and Custozza, can bring upon you naught but evil, perfidy, and shame. Hasten—if you truly seek your country's salvation, to separate your fate from it. Freemen then, delivered from distrust and feeling no betrayal, throw yourselves resolutely into the struggle and conquer—you will conquer, by Heaven! France numbered, like ourselves, but twenty-five millions, when in 1792 she flung down her gauntlet of defiance to the monarchs in league against her, and conquered.

We Republicans had naught on our side but Rome, when, for two long months, we held thirty thousand French soldiers in check in 1849.

You will conquer for yourselves and for France. These invaders do not represent France; they represent a despot who has seen his designs overthrown in Mexico, in Germany—wherever, in fact, they were resisted—and who is rapidly descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revolt, and anxiously awaiting your resistance to enable her to deal him the final blow.

Italians, to Rome! to Rome! Therein is the baptism of our nation. There, when the flag of victory is planted on the Capitol, shall an Assembly, the Elect of the People, dictate the Pact destined to put an end to the lingering crisis brought upon you by the Monarchy.

November 8.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

## THE FARNHAM UNION.—POOR LAW INVESTIGATION.

On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr Lambert and Dr Smith—the former an inspector and the latter the medical adviser of the Poor-law Board—opened an investigation at the Farnham Workhouse into the alleged abuses and mismanagement stated to have existed in that establishment by the commissioners of the *Lancet* newspaper.

Mr Barrow, of Pump court, Temple, represented the guardians; Mr A. L. Smith appeared for the *Lancet*; and Mr Ernest Hart attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Workhouse Infirmary Association; Drs Anstie and Stallard, the authors of the reports in the *Lancet*, were present, as was also Mr Hawley, Poor-law Inspector of the district.

Mr Lambert, in opening the inquiry, said he attended with his colleague (Dr Smith) by order of the Poor-law Board, for the purpose of investigating the statements with reference to the management and state of the workhouse which appeared in an article in the *Lancet* newspaper of the 19th of October. The object of the inquiry was to enable the Poor-law Board to ascertain by an examination of witnesses, and by an inspection of the workhouse by Dr Smith and himself, whether or not the allegations were true. With reference to the mode of conducting the inquiry, he might say they had

received written instructions from the Poor-law Board, and probably it would save time and trouble if he read them. Mr Lambert read the instructions, their purport being that evidence should be adduced *pro* and *con*, and that by cross-examination and otherwise, every means should be adopted to arrive at the truth.

## THE FERNDALE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

One of the most disastrous explosions on record has taken place in the above-named colliery, resulting, as at present ascertained, in the deaths of nearly 200 persons. At the time of the accident it is stated there were 328 men and boys in the pit, divided between the east and west districts, in which were 170, and the Rhondda and south districts contained the remainder. These figures may be one or two over or under, but they are within that of the truth. Of those in the latter districts all escaped alive, the fire having spent its violence before it reached that part of the pit, but some twenty of them were slightly injured—none seriously—and they all came up alive; 138 were brought up unhurt, and 21 hurt—some badly. Of the others in the east and west, not more than five were brought up alive, and of those three have died since. The number of dead brought up from the workings was 49; and there now remain underground 117 persons for whom inquiries have been made by their friends. It is not believed that a single individual of them can be alive now, and the poor friends at home have abandoned all hope of their safe return. In the colliery there is a new stable, in which it is said that four carpenters were working with naked lights. This is believed to have been the cause of the accident, as a large quantity of gas is said to be constantly in the pit. There are numerous rumours afloat as to the cause of the accident, but nothing reliable has yet been ascertained.

## The Law Courts.

An action in the Common Pleas, "*Boucicault v. Egan*," was heard on Thursday before a special jury, under the presidency of Mr Under-Sheriff Burchell, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion square, to recover compensation by Mr Boucicault, the dramatic author, from Mr Egan, the manager of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, for pirating *The Long Strike*. The damages were laid at 2,000*l.* Mr Francis was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr Jordan for the defendant. The action was brought under the Dramatic Literary Copyright Act, and three courses were allowed—a sum of 40*s.* per night, the amount received, or the loss sustained. The defendant pleaded to the action, and afterwards withdrew the pleas, as it was alleged by his learned counsel, because he was made bankrupt, and did not wish to put the plaintiff to any costs. The action proceeded on the execution of a writ of inquiry to assess the amount to be awarded. Mr Francis opened the case, and only called one witness, the plaintiff. Mr Boucicault stated that he was a dramatic writer. In 1866 he produced at the Lyceum Theatre, the play of *The Long Strike*, and some incidents were taken from the novel of "Mary Barton," and the other part was original. It was played three months in London. He made an arrangement with Mr Calvert, of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, to bring out the play, and was to have one-half the gross receipts, less 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the expenses, and it was played for thirty nights. The defendant, however, produced a similar play, called *The Great Strike*, and the arrangement with Mr Calvert, of the Prince's Theatre, was broken off. In two other pieces he realized from him upwards of 800*l.* each. The piece of *The Great Strike* had been produced at the Pavilion Theatre in London, and was said to be written by a Mr Hazlewood. He had read the play, and it was a piracy of his work *The Long Strike*. He believed he introduced the system of getting half of the receipts, and the authors, Mr Robertson and Mr Barnard, acted on the same. Previously it was common to pay the authors so much per night. Mr Jordan addressed the Court. He complained of the conduct of the plaintiff in going on after the bankruptcy, when he was liable for double costs. He submitted that the defendant was not a "wilful wrong-doer," and it was hard to go against a fallen man. He thought that a farthing was sufficient damages with the double costs. Mr Egan, the defendant, was called. He said he received the play from London, and produced it. He played it twenty-four nights, and the profit was 1*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* per night during the time he played *The Great Strike*. He had caused a letter to be written to withdraw the pleas after he was a bankrupt. The jury consulted for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and assessed the damages at 446*l.*

## Court and Fashion.

The Queen honoured the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Cliveden on Wednesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to her Majesty on Thursday morning, when they left Windsor in a special train, which will travel to the Great Eastern system by way of the North London line, and so enable their Royal Highnesses to reach Wolferton, for Sandringham, without change of carriage. The birthday of the Princess of Wales, falling on the 1st December, will be celebrated at Sandringham with the usual festivities.

The Prince of Wales has honoured Miss Durant with sittings for a medalion of his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has also honoured Miss Durant with sittings.

The death of the Comtesse de Flahault (Baroness Keith) is very much regretted in Paris society. Madame de Flahault was aunt of the Marquis de la Valette. General Comte Flahault is senator as well as Grand Chancellor of the Legion d'Honneur.

It is stated that the Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be made a knight of St Patrick, in the room of the late Earl of Rosse.

Lord Dunboyne has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Lord Rosse.

The ex-Queen of Naples has just left Villefranche on board

the Austrian yacht the *Greef*, placed at her disposal by the Emperor Francis Joseph to convey her to Civita Vecchia, whence her Majesty is to rejoin her husband, Francis II., at Rome.

The *Journal de Liege* gives us the pleasant intelligence of a marked improvement in the physical as well as moral condition of the Empress Charlotte. Her brother or the Queen of Belgium visit her daily at Laecheu, and latterly she has been able to accompany them to Brussels, and remain a day in town. The reports are perfectly true as to the refusal of the Emperor Francis Joseph to pay the jointure settled at the time of her marriage on his sister-in-law. On what grounds the Emperor evades the terms of the marriage settlement is not divulged, but the affair will probably be the cause of a law suit.

Earl Brownlow will move the Address in the House of Lords.

The Address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Mr William Hart Dyke, member for West Kent, and seconded by Lieut. Colonel Hogg, member for Bath.

Mr Gladstone has addressed the following circular to the members of the Opposition: "Hawarden, Chester, November 7, 1867.—Sir,—Her Majesty has been pleased to fix the meeting of Parliament for the 19th inst., with a view, as it is understood, to the despatch of important business; and I venture to express the hope that you may find it convenient to give your attendance on that day.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

The Poor-law Board have appointed Robert Hedley, of Lidbrook, in the county of Somerset, Esq., to be a poor-law inspector, in the room of Robert Weale, Esq., who has resigned.

The Earl of Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give full dress dinners on the 18th inst.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Travers Twiss, Esq., D.C.L., her Majesty's Advocate-General.

## Theatrical Gossip.

Miss Herbert returns to the St James's Theatre at Christmas.

Mrs Scott-Siddons goes to the Queen's Theatre at Christmas.

Miss Carlotta Leclereq is engaged for the New Queen's. Miss Vestvali, who is to play Romeo at the Lyceum next week, was formerly an opera-singer of some repute.

Mr Sothern will shortly re-appear in the 'Favourite of Fortune,' and also in 'Brother Sam.'

The arrival of Herr Wagner in Paris has been announced. Mr Barnard is writing a Christmas pantomime for the Holborn Theatre.

Mr W. S. Gilbert is writing the Lyceum Pantomime for Mr E. T. Smith.

It is rumoured that Mr Otto Goldschmidt is about to resign his position at the Royal Academy, and leave this country.

The revival of 'Hernani' at the Théâtre Français has been so successful that other of M. Victor Hugo's dramas will probably be re-produced.

Galignani's journal tells us that a translation of Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra' is to be produced at the Théâtre Porte St Martin, with Batty's lions.

In Offenbach's new opera *Bouffe*, *Robinson Crusoe*, which is now in active preparation at the Paris Opéra Comique, Galle-Merie is to play *Man Friday*, and there is a dust between her and Robinson, which is destined to become an immense success.

The last scene of 'Mignon,' it is said, will be re-written previous to the production of that opera in Germany, in order to make the story more in agreement with Goethe's than it is at present.

M. Berlioz's 'Benetrick and Benedick' has, after all, not been given at Weimar, in obedience to the "bespeak" of the Grand Duchess. The cause assigned is that no sufficient *prima donna* could be found.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has bestowed on Mr Benedict the order of the Crown.

ILLNESS OF MR FECHTER.—On Monday night a painful excitement was created in the Lyceum Theatre by the sudden indisposition of Mr Fechter. The tragedy of *Hamlet* had proceeded to the close of the second act, when Mr Fechter, who was playing the principal character, was taken so ill that he was compelled to leave the stage. After a short interval, Mr Emery, who took the part of Claudius, came before the curtain, and begged for the immediate assistance of any medical man who might be present. Mr Fechter, not recovering, was removed to his home, and, with the sanction of the house, Mr Ryder took up the part of Hamlet. We regret to hear that the malady with which Mr Fechter was so suddenly attacked was determination of blood to the head. His state is a source of great anxiety to his friends.

## Notabilia.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States is officially returned at 2,630 million dollars—that is, about 520 millions sterling of our money.

ADAM SMITH.—A statue of Adam Smith, the author of 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' is to be erected in the city of Oxford, for the purpose of commemorating his connexion with the University. The statue, which has been executed by an Austrian sculptor, has cost 700*l.* and is said to be an excellent likeness. A subscription has been set on foot to defray the expenses, and a committee, consisting of the Dean of Christ Church, Dr Scott, Master of Balliol (in which College Adam Smith was educated), and Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers, have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

ENGRAVED GEMS.—Many gems had, in the Middle Ages a very fictitious value from the traditional history connected with them. In the *Treasure of St. Denys* was a gem with the inscription, "Hic lapis fuit Davidis regis et prophetae." It is not a precious stone at all, but a lump of antique schmelze

paste. The Imperial Cabinet at St Petersburg has the ring that was formerly believed to be the espousal ring of the Virgin Mary, with portraits of herself and Joseph. They are really portraits of two freedmen—Alpheus and Aretho—as the inscription informs us. The sgate of St Capelle, Paris—with the exception of the Campagna in the Vatican, the largest cameo known—was imagined to represent the triumph of Joseph in Egypt. It was pawned on one occasion to St Louis, by Baldwin, the last Frankish Emperor of Constantinople, with some other relics, for 10,000 marks of silver. It really represents the return of Germanicus from his German campaign, and his adoption by Tiberius and Livia. The "emerald of the Vatican" was held to be a portrait of Christ, taken by order of Pilate, and by him presented to Tiberius. Afterwards it is said to have been given by the Sultan Bajazet to Pope Innocent VIII., as a ransom for his brother, who had fallen into the Pope's hands. It is really of the Italian revival period, the face being a copy of the head of the Saviour in Raffaele's cartoon of the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes." The apotheosis of Germanicus, in the French collection, was long considered to be the portrait of St John the Evangelist. When Bishop Humbert returned from Constantinople, where he had been sent in 1049, by Pope Leo IX., he brought back this fine cameo and presented it to the monks of Evre de Toul. Louis XIV. begged it from the monks, making them in return a present of 7,000 crowns. In 1855 the British Museum obtained at the Bernal sale a most interesting example of very early mediæval art. It was the "morse," or brooch, which from time immemorial, had served to fasten the robes of the Abbot of Vézor on the Meuse, when in full pontifical. It is a circular piece of crystal, on which is represented the history of Susanna and the Elders. In the centre is the inscription, "Lotharius rex Franc. fieri jussit." Mr Bernal purchased it for 10*l.*; at his sale the British Museum outbid Lord Lonsdale, and secured it for 267*l.*—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The new Christmas number, by Dickens and Wilkie Collins, will be called "No Thoroughfare." It is well understood that the invidious and generally false notices of the *Times* upon the Christmas books of last year, in which many charming stories were condemned wholesale, because not written by C. D. has been the cause of this twin production. Let us see whether it be an improvement on the old system.

It is rumoured that the article on the Talmud, in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, is from the pen of Mr Emanuel Deutsch.

We are in a position to contradict the rumour that has appeared in several of our contemporaries, to the effect that Sir Edward Lugard is to succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir William Mansfield has no intention at present of resigning his command, and Sir Edward Lugard does not contemplate relinquishing his post of permanent Under-Secretary of State at the War Department.

**FOOD OF THE WALRUS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL.**—When at home it is probable, according to the evidence of the sailors, that the walrus feeds largely upon shrimps; they told Mr Bartlett they found the stomachs full of shrimps and prawns. On one occasion the prawns from the stomach of a walrus were so fresh that they might have been cooked. May not, therefore, the whiskers of this beast be of use to him in hunting for shrimps in the sea sand? I argue from their action when the beast was snuffing the grass, they might also act in some degree as a trap to help him to entangle these little creatures, and doubtless he eats crabs as well as shrimps; he may catch small fish also, but I do not see how he is to catch the large ones. That is the peculiar business of his first cousin the seal, and it is curious to remark how the walrus, being a

"bank animal," does not poach upon the hunting grounds of the seal. Mr Bartlett has, indeed, by a process of ingenious reasoning, solved the difficult problem of the food of the walrus. Arguing from what he observed of the beast and also what he learnt from the sailors—viz., that the food was of small size, he obtained from Billingsgate a bag of whelks and a bag of mussels; having removed the shells, he gave Jemmy two quarts of whelks and four of mussels mixed together. This soft and gelatinous food—which is probably his natural aliment—suits him admirably; he devours six quarts of it daily. The walrus uses his whiskers like brushes, to draw to his mouth what he likes and push away what he dislikes, and probably when at home he searches with them for soft mollusks in the sand.—Frank Buckland in *Land and Water.*

**Dogs.**—The reduced dog-tax seems likely to be better collected than the higher duty has been. The tax on dogs in England was assessed on only 301,281 dogs in 1856; in 1866 the number had increased to 358,472, and 79,281 dogs were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt. Between the 6th of April and the 31st of July, 1867, 656,977 dog licences were taken out; 367,775 were granted by stamp distributors, and 229,202 by officers of Excise. In Scotland only 36,365 dogs were assessed to taxation in the year ending the 24th of May, 1866, and 44,555 were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt; between the 25th of May and the 31st of July, 1867, 88,481 dog licences were granted.

A pamphlet is to come out at Dentu's a day or two before the opening of the Corps Legislatif with the title, 'Napoleon III. and Europe in 1867.'

*Le Journal de Bas Rhin* says that the last season at Baden-Baden has been the most successful in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 53,000 strangers there, and "no adventure, not a suicide, not a scandal."

All trace of the Universal Exhibition is not to disappear with the close of the show. The reserved garden is to be kept. The plants belonging to exhibitors, which are now being removed, will be immediately replaced by the horticultural treasures of the city of Paris. The great salt water aquarium has been replenished, and at this moment turbot, lobster, eels, plaice, and mackerel may be seen disporting themselves.

We are sorry to learn that the applications of officers to retire from the army are unusually large at present.

The progress of the new buildings for the Royal Academy, at Burlington gardens, has been such as to justify a hope that they may be ready for occupation in 1869, and that the Exhibition for that year may be held therein.

The subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Pontifical army already announced amount to upwards of 2,200,000 francs.

Mr Stephen Temple, Q.C., the leader of the Northern Circuit (and not Mr Brett), will be appointed the Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the place of the late Mr Edward James, Q.C., M.P.

Letters from Jerusalem state that the works of reconstruction at the grand cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre are rapidly advancing to completion.

The Underground Railway has carried in six months upwards of 12,000,000 passengers, or more than three times the population of London.

The new reredos executed in marble and alabaster, and the altar table of cedar, are now in course of completion in Westminster Abbey, from the designs of Mr Scott. The new works also include the restoration of the sedilia and a tessellated pavement of marbles and enamel mosaic surrounding the table.

Of all the curses with which Ireland has been afflicted, said Mr Digby Seymour, Fenianism is the blackest and worst. It is a cross between Irish discontent and Yankee rowdyism.

There is not a politician of any standing who has not denounced it, not a capitalist who is not afraid of it, not an altar which has not cursed it.

The Ven. Archdeacon Randall is gradually recovering from the illness which had confined him to his house for some time, and is so far better as to be enabled to visit his son, the Rev. J. Leslie Randall, at the Rectory, Newbury.

We hear that the Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been translated to the diocese of Lichfield, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. John Lonsdale, D.D.

**ALLEGED ARRIVAL OF DEASEY IN NEW YORK.**—The *New York Sun* of the 28th ult. makes the following announcement: "Captain Timothy Deasey, who was arrested in Manchester, England, and rescued by the Fenians of that place, arrived in this city on Sunday. He will be tendered a public reception on Tuesday. Capt. Deasey gives a humorous account of his escape from Liverpool. Having packed up his trunks with the aid of Colonel Kelly, and disguised himself so as to defy detection, he proceeded on board the steamship *City of Paris*, in company with the Colonel, the latter dressed as a porter, and carried the traps on his back in the most approved fashion of the fraternity. As soon as they reached the deck of the vessel, and passed the long line of detectives without attracting attention, Captain Deasey gave Colonel Kelly a shilling for his trouble, but the assumed porter refused to accept such a small amount for so much work, whereupon the regular porters were called upon to act as referees, and decided that the ill-used confrère was entitled to eighteenpence at least. Kelly was so demonstrative that the police threatened to arrest him if he did not accept the shilling and go away, which he thought it better to do, after exchanging a knowing look with his quondam employer. At Queenstown the Captain put on a careless exterior, going among the detectives, discouraging freely about the emigrants, and making inquiries generally respecting the objects of the wretched Fenians in keeping up such a hopeless crusade against her Britannic Majesty.

### Obituary.

**MR RICHARD O'GORMAN**, one of the colleagues of O'Connell in the Catholic Association, died a few days since at the advanced age of eighty years, at his residence, Pembroke road. He formerly filled a large space in the field of Irish politics, and was twice imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of 1798. He was born in Ennis. Of late years he kept altogether out of the arena of agitation.

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.**—The death is announced of the Right Rev. Dr John Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, the oldest of the colonial prelates. He was born at Aberdeen in 1778, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, with which he was for many years connected. He received ordination in the Church of England, and proceeded to Canada, where in the course of time he became rector of Toronto, principal of King's College, Upper Canada, and Archdeacon of York. In 1839, on the erection of Toronto into an episcopal See, Dr Strachan was consecrated bishop, and held it until the time of his death. He was the author of several works on emigration, and his journals of visitation contain much interesting information in reference to the Church in Canada. The deceased prelate will be succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr A. N. Bethune, who was recently consecrated Bishop of Niagara and coadjutor. The bishopric is worth 1,250*l.* a year.

### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY

LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr F. B. Chatterton.

#### TRIUMPHANT and BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The Carnival of Venice, at the conclusion of the first act, has been unanimously pronounced by the press and the public to be one of the grandest spectacular effects ever witnessed on the stage.

On Monday, November 18, and during the Week, her Majesty's Servants will perform the new Romantic Play, in Four Acts, entitled **THE DOGE OF VENICE**, adapted by Bayle Bernard from Lord Byron's Tragedy of 'Marino Falieri,' with additions from the Play of 'Marino,' by Casimir de la Vigne, and Musically Illustrated by Selections from the Operas of 'Marino' by Donizetti, and the 'Duo Foscari' and 'Bravo' of Verdi and Mercadante, with new and magnificent Scenery by Mr William Beverley. The Music selected and arranged by Mr J. H. Tully. The Dances and Pantomimic Action devised by Mr J. Cormack. The Costumes and Carnival Characters invented by Mr R. W. Keene. The play is under the direction of Mr Edward Stirling. Principal characters by Mr Phelps, Messrs J. C. Cowper, H. Sinclair, E. Phelps, Barrett, James Johnstone, C. Warner, W. McIntyre, C. Harcourt, W. C. Temple, Webb, &c.; Mrs Hermann Vezin, Miss Gratton, &c. Increased orchestra and numerous choruses. To conclude with each evening **THE LADIES' CLUB.** Mesdames Beatrix, Shirley, Kate Harfleur, Gratton, Hudspeth, L. Willmot, Mrs H. Vandenhoff; Messrs J. Rouse, Barrett, Harcourt, J. Johnstone, W. C. Temple, F. Moreland, &c.

Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

### THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr BENJAMIN WEBSTER. Directress, Mrs ALFRED MELLON.

Triumphant success of the New Drama by Watts Phillips, Esq., **MAUD'S PERIL**, in which Miss Herbert will appear every evening.

On Monday, and during the week, **MAN IS NOT PERFECT NOR WOMAN NEITHER.** Messrs J. G. Taylor, C. H. Stevenson, G. Belmore; Mrs Alfred Mellon and Miss Emily Pitt. After which, **MAUD'S PERIL.** Messrs Billington, G. Belmore, Ashley, C. J. Smith, W. H. Eburne; Miss Herbert, Miss Amy Sheridan, Mrs Billington, &c. &c. And **THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.** Messrs G. Belmore, C. J. Smith, R. Romer; Mrs Alfred Mellon, Miss Emily Pitt, Miss Harris, Miss Nelly Harris, &c. &c.

Commence at Seven.

### WINTER AT THE SEA-SIDE.

For genial climate and beautiful Scenery, **ILFRACOMBE** (facing the Atlantic) is unsurpassed. Visitors will find the comforts and attentions of home at the **ILFRACOMBE HOTEL**, from November to April, for Two Guineas and a Half a week. Special Family arrangements made by the Manager, Mr Bohn.

### CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS,

#### FOR CENTRE OF ROOMS.

To form two Settees and two Easy Chairs, a great improvement on the ordinary Ottoman. Only of T. H. FILMER and SON, Easy Chair and Sofa Manufacturers, 31, 32, and 28 Berners street, Oxford street, and 34 and 35 Charles street, Oxford street, W. An Illustrated Price-list free on application.

### TRANSPARENT CANDLES.—If

you only want something pretty to look at, without minding a little smoke and smell, and a little bending and running over if the room should happen to be rather warmer than usual; buy any of the very transparent low quality Paraffine Candles now sold freely everywhere at one shilling per pound; but if along with beauty of appearance you require steady brilliancy of light, and freedom from risk of these little occasional mishaps, tell your dealer to supply you with "PRICE'S GOLD MEDAL PALMITINE CANDLES," which though charged at a higher price per pound, are really cheaper when the difference of quality is taken into account. They are believed to be the very best substitute yet produced for real Wax and Spermaceti, now at such an extravagant price, and are being introduced in place of them in the West-end Clubs, and elsewhere where excellence of quality is studied as well as economy.

### WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO**; OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

### WHITE and SOUND TEETH

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Established Forty years as the most agreeable and effectual preservative for the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* None genuine unless signed

**JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester.**

### THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT

GARDEN.

Under the Sole Management of Mr J. RUSSELL. Production of **LA GRANDE DUCHESSE**, Monday next. On Monday next, November 18, will be produced with New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments, Offenbach's Operatic and Spectacular Extravaganza.

**THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.** Adapted from the French, by Charles Lamb Kenney, Esq. Principal Characters by Messrs W. Harrison, Stoyler, Frank Matthews, Odell, Fred. Payne, and Aynsley Cook; Miss Augusta Thompson and Miss Julia Matthews (her first appearance in England). Conductor.—Mr. BETJEMANN.

The National Anthem will be sung at the conclusion of the performance. Commence at Eight. The Box-office is open daily from 10 till 5.

### FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

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# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

# GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

To the Meeting held on November the 14th, 1867,

HEAD OFFICE ... 37 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

**T**HE DIRECTORS have to report the progress of the Society during the twelve months ending on the 31st July, 1867.

3,890 Proposals were submitted during the year, for the assurance of £1,384,917. Of these the Directors selected for acceptance 3,483; and Policies for the amount of £1,152,338 were issued.

The new Premiums received within the year amounted to £39,656 17s. 11d.

The income of the Society was increased to £297,699 8s. 5d. of which amount £263,261 18s. 3d. was derived from premiums, and £34,437 10s. 2d. from interest on investments.

The sum of £94,676 4s. 6d. was paid during the year for assurance and endowment claims, after satisfaction of which, and of all other charges, a surplus of more than £140,000 has been added to the invested funds.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are H. C. T. Beadnell, Alfred Smee, F.R.S. and George Tyler, Esquires, who, being eligible, are recommended by the Board for re-election.

The Auditors, G. H. Ladbury, Wm. Webb Venn, and Wm. Whitelock, Esquires, retire and again offer themselves for election.

The Directors in furtherance of their views expressed at the last Annual Meeting, summoned an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders, which was held this day, when the Board of Directors were authorized to issue Policies for sums exceeding £5,000 provided the excess were covered by re-assurance, and they were also empowered to distribute Surplus Funds more frequently than five years.

The current and future financial years will terminate on the 30th June, instead of the 31st of July as heretofore.

By order of the Board,

F. A. CURTIS,

*Actuary and Secretary.*

## GENERAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

# GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

To the Meeting held on November the 14th, 1867, at the

HEAD OFFICE ... 37 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

**T**HE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, held this day, having empowered the Directors to divide profits at shorter intervals than every five years, the Board of Directors have determined that a division of profits shall be made amongst the Members in respect of Surplus Funds existing on the 31st July, 1867, and it has been resolved that the future divisions shall take place at intervals of three years, until otherwise determined.

The Directors having instructed their Actuary to make a very careful investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Society as existing on the 31st July, 1867, have now to report thereon.

As regards the Society's Assurance and Annuity Contracts, the groundwork for the valuation of them was the table of mortality known as the Experience of the seventeen offices, and the rate of interest assumed in the valuation 4 per cent. The former being that which, more nearly than any other table, represents the rate of mortality amongst the assured lives in the "Gresham," and the latter being below the average rate of interest actually obtained on the invested funds of the Company, which, being very nearly four-and-a-half per cent., is about one quarter per cent. more than the average rate obtained at the period of the valuation of 1865.

The investigation made by the actuary of the assurance and annuity contracts shows that there were in force on the 31st July, 1867, 19,634 policies for assurance under various contingencies of life. The present value of the sums assured was £3,590,461 19s., and the present value of the prospective income from premiums was £3,395,658 2s.

Also that there were in force at that date 365 policies for annuities, either immediate, contingent, or deferred, the present value of which was £100,723 14s.

From the general Balance-sheet of assets and liabilities appended to this report, it will be seen that the balance in favour of the Company is £665,591 12s. 8d. This amount constitutes the fund, out of which the present bonus and future profits are to be appropriated, and the future expenses are to be paid.

The attention of the Members was especially drawn at the two former valuation periods to the average duration of the Company's policies as beneficially influencing the general condition of the existing members. In 1860 and in 1865, the policies then existing had been in force no longer than 3½ years on the average. The average duration of the policies in force on the 31st July last was rather over 4 years, showing a slight advance.

The attention of the Members was also drawn in 1864 to the proportion existing between the realised assets of the Company applicable to the contracts of assurance, and the amount of premiums received on the policies then in force. At that time the proportion was 53 per cent.; it is now 70 per cent. Looking at the state of the Company from this point of view, it was in 1864 very satisfactory, and it is still more so in 1867.

After a careful consideration of the whole facts, and actuated by prudence and caution on the one hand, and by regard for the interests of the policy-holders on the other, the Directors have determined to apportion amongst the members, by way of bonus, the sum of 60,000l.

The Company's income, prospective balance, and realized assets at the periods of the several valuations made of the Company's affairs, are shown in the following tabular statement:

Valuation Years.	Income.	Prospective Balances.	Realized Assets.
1852	£23,141	£74,478	£49,662
1855	43,248	105,273	119,377
1860	108,226	206,122	230,166
1865	223,423	312,933	760,796
1867	297,699	665,591	1,025,482

Comparing the statistical condition of the Company in former years with that in 1867, a very satisfactory progression will be observed.

Eighty per cent. of the bonus declared belongs to the participating policy-holders, and will be applicable to all the participating policies in force on the 31st July last. The bonus applicable to each particular policy will be calculated forthwith, so that it may be appropriated on the 30th June next.

In the case of claims under participating policies by death or endowment happening prior to the 30th June, 1868, the cash value of the bonus to be allotted to such policies will be allowed.

In other cases, the usual options will, on the 30th June next, be afforded to the policy-holders in selecting the modes in which the bonus should be applied.

The Directors congratulate the Members on the very prosperous condition of the Company, which they have reason to hope and believe will continue to be progressive.

### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for 31st July, 1867.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Present Value of Policy Premiums, and Re-assurances	3,401,463	5	0
Investments in Funded, Freehold, and Leasehold Property	456,525	12	9
Mortgages on Real and Personal Estate	340,594	14	0
Loans on Policies on Credit Premiums, etc.	70,527	16	10
Cash, Bills, Bankers' and Agents' Balances, and Current Premiums	157,833	19	5
Current Interest on Investments	8,318	18	4
	<u>£4,435,264</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Value of Sums Assured and Bonus	3,590,461	19	0
Value of Annuities	100,723	14	0
Sundry Claims and Charges waiting Settlement	56,775	0	8
Proprietors' Fund	21,712	0	0
	<u>£3,769,672</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

Balance available for present and future Profits and future Expenses	£665,591	12	8
	<u>£4,435,264</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

By order of the Board,

F. ALLAN CURTIS,

*Actuary and Secretary.*

November, 1867.

EXAMINER

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