

The Story of a Remarkable Man.

Just six years ago there died, at a little town by the sea-side in Sussex, England, a member of the English Parliament, who united in himself some of the most opposite and, one would imagine, conflicting characteristics. He was the son of an earl; his mother was the daughter of a blacksmith; he was the descendant of a staunch line of Tory ancestry, associated in marriage connections with a dozen leading families in the Peerage. He had been the leader in the world of fashion, and the darling of the actresses; and yet, with these qualities, he was, at the same time, the leader of the extreme Chartist operatives; the pot of even the physical force agitators, who at one time contemplated insurrection for the five years since, in peaceable ways. He was at once a confident and a coward, a politician and a champion of Mazzini. This remarkable man left no enemy behind, and despite his extraordinary pursuits and companions, left no scars on the hearts of his friends. To this hour the memory of "Honour Tom Duncombe" is treasured, not only in the immense metropolitan constituency which he represented, but in all the large cities of England.

Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M. P., had all the advantages of birth and fortune. He was at Harrow, one of the best public and aristocratic schools; he was in the crack regiment of "Guards," and rose from an ensign to a captain, and all the paths of fashionable society were open to him. He was one of the handsomest young men about town, as well as the best dressed, and was the heir to considerable landed estate. There was about him an indefinite charm of grace and refinement. He was in his dress, and became a very dandy London swell. He went in for equipage, and his carriage became familiar to every West End lounge. He went in for horses, and with as much spirit rode in the country as he did in the city. His favorite at Newmarket. His vote and interest were sought as a patron of the drama, and he became constant in his attendance on the nightly assemblies of the principal performers, and the most successful of the great actor's gratifications he associated with the aristocracy, and nothing could have been less anticipated than his undertaking, the advocacy of extreme radical opinions, and yet he was far from a heartless man, and his working man's representative *par excellence*. It is a singular story.

Duncombe began life a rich man and ended it poor, though he was still in Parliament and in the case. He was wont to go to the theatre, and he gambled. He went on the turf, and lost heavily. He was fond of the society of actresses and opera singers, and they bled him fearfully. At Drury Lane Theatre not many years ago a chosen few of the London lions in public life, including poets, painters, and some five or six leading men of the public press, were favored with a sort of *ca de blanc* to mingle with the actors and actresses in what is termed the "first room." It was there that Tom Duncombe met a certain painter, and some of his aristocratic associates—Lord Chesterfield—convinced to win a sum which, of itself, caused a milestone to be hung round his neck for the rest of his life. It was worth \$100,000. His horses were such splendid animals that the West End tradesmen were in debt when they were stopping at the shop doors. His company was courted with avidity by marquises and dukes, and men would have looked on him with envy, had not his courtesy disarmed them.

But there is now the really extraordinary part of his life to tell. All the time he was out of doors this "gliss of fashion and mould of fortune" he was engaged in the most ardent advocate of universal suffrage, the enemy of the State Church, and the political associate of men like Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist chief. In 1841 he was elected to present the great petition, signed by 1,300,000 persons, in the House of Commons. He spared no one in his defense of the masses against the ruling class, and said things which from the lips of others would have been treated as treason. He had a way of going straight to the heart of a topic, and a dashing, winning air which was irresistible. In the midst of the gayest part of his career, he was constantly attending public dinners, attending Chartist meetings, meeting deputations, and attending committees. Days of labor and nights of amusement broke up his constitution at last, and for the concluding ten years of his life he had to be carried to his parties of any kind. He was, during this period, always fighting off his obligations. His father died in 1840, leaving him an estate. This he had to sell, and the amount realized, namely, £120,000, went at once to his creditors. All that was known to his constituents, but they would have forgiven him anything.—*London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

**Garibaldi's Defeat.**  
Garibaldi is said to have suffered from extreme prostration after Mentana. On the following day he traveled, in the same railway carriage as his two sons, his son-in-law Canzio Crepi, and the Deputy Cuccchi, who had had the honor of the Zouave. The affair at Mentana. There several Italian officers conduced with him on his defeat, and put the question whether the French had beaten him. "No," replied the General, "it was our own men," by which he evidently meant that, however gallant his army was not sufficiently disciplined to meet experienced troops. He even remarked to a general, "It was impossible to conquer with the *carabinieri* and under my orders." The affair at Mentana had been a real instance of the danger to which undisciplined gallantry may expose an army. The Pontificals lost but two men, and only surrendered when they had spent their last cartridge, and when the houses of the town were actually fired. The General on himself admits he lost three hundred men in that action alone. It was this heroic struggle which prevented Garibaldi from marching on Rome, and which gave the French time to come up.

**Russia Preparing for War.**  
The movement of the various divisions of the Russian army westward, which we noticed the other day, has been completed; and the concentration is now in a position to send 200,000 men to the Turkish or Austrian frontier at a few days' notice. 45,000 men are stationed between Dnubny, Polesk, and Witebsk, 20,000 at Borzov and Orza, 15,000 at Minsk, 50,000 at the parts of Latvia, and 70,000 at Cherchov, Zytomir, Kiev, and Ostrog. Speaking of these warlike preparations, the *Goloss* says:—"Our Government may continue to circulate peaceful phrases among the public in Paris, London, and Vienna; but we know here that war is imminent."

**A Distance Measurer.**  
Two mathematicians of Vienna, Gustav Starke and Amadio Gentili, have invented an instrument which has long been one of the greatest desiderata in military science, namely, to accurately and handily distance measurer. Of comparatively imperfect instruments there has been no lack, but this is reported to surpass them all, and to admit of a far quicker and more accurate measurement than the Sturtevant. The price of the "Starke-Gentili," as it is called, is 300 guineas, or about \$150.

—Divorce is termed "unhitchment" in Detroit.  
—Kirby Smith is a school-teacher in Tennessee.  
—Bonner has cured Dexter of shyness.  
—In Arkansas they call a circus a Hippo Olympiad.  
—Swearing has been prohibited in the Austrian army.  
—Prepayment of postage is to be made optional in Canada.  
—Gilt lobsters in the hair are considered a neat thing in Paris.  
—There are two hundred and ninety newspapers published in Indiana.  
—A gang of burglars are at work plying their vocation nightly at Terre Haute.  
—At a recent wedding at Valparaiso, Ind., the groom was seventy-six and the bride seventy-two.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

**THE TRAPPISTS.**—The order of Trappists has just acquired, in the arrondissement of Saint Marcellin, near Roynon, a considerable tract of land in order to establish a house and agricultural farm. The spot selected by these Cistercians is the old and celebrated forest of Chambarand, now partly destroyed, the unutilized lands being of small value. The purchase was made in the name of the Abbot of the Monastery near Nevers, whose secular name is Count de Duran. The order already possessed two houses in the Drome—one, the famous establishment at Algebielle, near Montjoyer, with near two hundred monks; the other at Mauber, between Bondonance and Montemillair. In the latter house a hundred orphans are educated and taught a trade gratuitously. The Trappists of Chambarand are specially devoted to agriculture, like their brothers, who have achieved so much success in the Dombes in the improvement of cultivation and the enrichment of the soil.

**THE HOSPICES OF ST. GOTHARD.**—The official report has been presented to the Swiss Government of the hospices on the summit of Mont St. Gothard, supported by monks who, like those of the great St. Bernard, give hospitality and succor to unfortunate travelers whose cold and weariness arrest midway in their journey. From this it appears that, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1867, the institution has distributed gratuitously 20,773 rations to 8795 poor travellers of all countries, a great number of articles of clothing, and especially of shoes and woollen socks. Of these travellers, thirty-nine were ill and 140 were of tender age. The total expense amounted to less than £340 (\$421.50).

**THE FAIR EXHIBITION.**—An official report of the money taken by the theatre of the fair during the seven months from April to October last, both inclusive, shows the effect of the great "Exposition" upon places of amusement generally. The receipts of the theatres, concerts, "cafes, concerts," public halls, and miscellaneous curiosities, during the seven months in question, amount to 16,533,355f. 30c., whereas those during the corresponding period in 1866 amount to no more than 9,640,216f. 40c. The figure of each month is larger than that of the month immediately preceding, with this exception, that the receipts of August are less than those of July.

**A GLUTTON.**—An awful story of gluttony comes from London. A young tradesman in the Marylebone road ate an enormous dinner, and five minutes after dropped dead. In his stomach were found a pound and three-quarters of solids, consisting of a mass of half masticated vegetables, mixed with lumps of beef and mutton, weighing half an ounce each; whilst his intestines were crammed with food still undigested—showing that it was pure gluttony and not want that made him eat so voraciously. He died from spasms of the heart, caused by the pressure of an over-distended stomach.

**COLONIZATION.**—The Russian newspaper *Moskva* says that the Government intends to try the experiment next spring of establishing Czech colonies in the Black Sea district. Land in the Caucasus is to be offered gratis to Czech settlers, but they are not to be allowed to occupy any portion of their settlements during the first ten years of their stay. The Government will also lend them money for farming purposes, and permit them to build schools and other public establishments.

**RAILWAY PROGRESS IN EUROPE.**—An English paper says:—If we take the total increase of railways in Europe from the end of 1850 up to the end of 1865, and calculate it as equal to 100, the share falling to the different countries is as follows:—To England, 20.5 per cent.; France, 10; Prussia, 11.4; Spain, 1.3; Germany, 10; Italy, 5.7; Austria, 1.3; Belgium, 4.1; Portugal, 2.5; Belgium, 2.4; the Netherlands, 1.7; Switzerland, 1.4; Denmark, 1.4; Norway, 0.8; and Turkey, 0.4.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

**PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.**—NEALE & LEVY, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, 111 N. 2ND ST. PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, GASOLINE ENGINES, PUMPS, AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Also, we have on hand a large stock of all kinds of iron and brass castings, and are prepared to make to order all kinds of machinery, and to repair all kinds of engines, boilers, and machinery. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in connection with the above business.

**BRIDENBURG MACHINE WORKS.**—OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to do all orders to any extent for our well-known and reliable machinery for cotton and woolen mills, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive stock of machinery.

**E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,** Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. Invite attention to their SPLENDID STOCK OF Laces and Lace Goods. HANKERCHIEFS in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen. VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERED RIBB, ETC., ETC. Especially adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at this season.

**T. STEWART BROWN,** S. E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

RAILROAD LINES.

**1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN** Railroad connects Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., via the Delaware River. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Camden at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Camden at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

**PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE** RAILROAD. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Wilmington at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Baltimore at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

**WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA** RAILROAD. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave West Chester at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

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RAILROAD LINES.

**READING RAILROAD.** Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Reading at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

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RAILROAD LINES.

**NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.** Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Allentown at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

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AUCTION SALES.

**MCCLELLAND & CO.** AUCTIONEERS, No. 220 N. 2ND ST. SALES OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. On Monday Morning, Dec. 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, shoes, Brogans, etc., in all styles, to which the early attention of the trade is called. JOHN B. MYERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 222 and 224 MARKET STREET. LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF CARPETS, RUGS, ETC. On Friday morning, December 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages brooms, shoes, brogans, etc. — 12 19 21

**LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.** On Monday Morning, December 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 60 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods. **LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.** On Tuesday Morning, December 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. — 12 19 21

**J. M. GUMBY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS** No. 98 WALNUT STREET. Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMONS. Handbills of each property issued separately. 100 catalogues published and circulated, containing full description of the property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale. Sales advertised in the daily newspapers. **M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141** N. 2ND ST. Assignees' Sale on the Premises. HORSES, COLLIS WAGON, HARNESS, CATTLE, HAY, OATS, CORN, POTATOES, MO WING M. H. HIN, F. H. WAGON, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC. On Saturday, December 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, by order of assignees, at the farm house on the corner of the Berks and Lehigh roads, near Bethlehem township, Montgomery county, about six acres from Chestnut Hill Station, the personal property of J. B. BISHOP. **EXTENSIVE STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE.** On Monday morning, December 23, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, by order of the assignees, the entire stock of a first-class clothing house, including 700 pairs black and fancy cuttens; 700 pairs of blue, green, and red serge; 2000 pairs of blue, black, and red overalls, etc. — 12 19 21

**THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS** No. 240 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA. Sale at No. 110 Chestnut Street, NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLAIN, FANCY, CARPETS, MATS, CURTAINS, CHINA, GLASS, ENGLANDS, FANCY GOODS, CHINA, ETC. On Friday Morning, December 20, at 10 o'clock, the stock of No. 110 Chestnut Street, will be sold at public sale, by order of assignees, at the farm house on the corner of the Berks and Lehigh roads, near Bethlehem township, Montgomery county, about six acres from Chestnut Hill Station, the personal property of J. B. BISHOP. **PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.** Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains leave Baltimore at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 10 P. M.

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