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The Leader

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

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News of the Week.

WHITSUNTIDE has been wet, bustling, chilly, and altogether out of rule. Politics are as flat, in the ordinary routine, as boiled mutton chops daily; and it is only in the distance that some more movement and excitement are desired. The Exposition, true to its rule, has stultified expectation, by showing, in lieu of the excessive crowding anticipated, quite a moderation of multitude. The weekly subscription to pleasure excursions for the Monday was not to be set aside: Greenwich, Hampton Court, and such holiday places, were not defrauded of their company by that vast attraction which defrauds almost everything else.

Great banquets in the City continue to signalize, not the Exposition, which signalizes itself, but the good services of the officers connected with it; Lord Stanley has confessed that fears respecting it have been negated by the great reality; Baron Charles Dupin has introduced his brother, President of the French Assembly, to Queen Victoria in the Exposition. The deplorable wet weather has done nothing for Colonel Sibthorp towards melting the glass or otherwise destroying the Crystal Palace; the receipts of which have now covered the cost, and people are asking what is to be done with the surplus?

Under cover of the great metropolitan gathering, the British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its meeting earlier in the year than usual: and Professor Airey delivered his inaugural address as President on Wednesday. The attendance of foreign visitors is numerous enough to frighten Absolutists on their thrones.

Among the election affairs going forward, dull enough, for the most part, that at Bath creates some interest—more, perhaps, from the *understood* views of the candidates than their overt addresses. Mr. Sutcliffe, the Conservative, is understood to decline any pledge to demand a renewal of Protection; and Captain Scobell, who will go for a large extension of the suffrage, is supposed to be willing to accept the *largest*: Bath should secure him.

The friends of the Church of England, not less than the friends of "religious liberty," should look after the sons of the Church, whose vagaries are doing it more mischief than the most systematic opposition could do. For acting in the spirit which moved the Bishop of London, when he offered the use of certain places of worship to foreign Protestant divines—that is to say, for acting in a spirit of Christian fellowship with Protestants not belonging to the Church of England, Mr. Bland has been forced to resign at Norwich. At Whitehaven, by dismissing a charge of assault on the score of *spiritual* provocation, a zealous magistrate has virtually declared from the bench, that the preacher of the Unitarian doctrines must undergo violence from any member of the Church of England who resents his schism, and must expect no

redress. At Lincoln the Church-damaging process of extorting church-rates has been renewed, and has been self-defeated by excess.

The frightful accident on the Brighton and Lewes Railway, briefly reported last week, still engages much talk. Possibly it was brought about by an act of boyish folly, which removes it in some degree from the common class of railway accidents. Perhaps an act of childish mischief never had a more frightful result. But the fact is far from certain.

Several incidents illustrate the progress of Association. The congress held by the Leeds Redemption Society not only proves the activity which distinguishes that body, but also prepares a plan for concentrating the scattered Associative efforts. Some such concentration is very necessary. At present considerable numbers of Socialists throughout the country remain ignorant of what is done, even among the regularly-organized societies, still more among out-lying adherents. There is at present no effective machinery for bringing all those efforts into one view, although there can be no doubt that such a unity would be productive of the greatest advantages. Two advantages alone would repay any effort of the kind. It would fortify the confidence of Socialists, in all sections, by displaying their numbers. By the same process, it would at once draw in a number of adherents, who would avow themselves if they knew the numbers already prepared to stand by them.

The morning journals have been chuckling this week over the real "Message" from the "European Central Democratic Committee." It was published in the *Voix du Proscrit* on Saturday, and will be found in our columns authentically translated. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most comprehensive and catholic document yet issued by the Committee. The policy which it advocates has our entire concurrence. The aim of the Committee—a Holy Alliance of Nations—and the means proposed to attain it—Liberty, Association, Labour—have been and are the aim and means of the *Leader*. The declaration that the Committee not only do not desire but will combat "anarchy" and "terror," disarms, in the face of Europe, the Reaction of its choicest weapons. Side by side with the dastardly policy of French reaction, of iron Absolutism of Russia, the servile oppression of Austria, and the mean treachery of Prussia, how brightly shine the frank and earnest declarations, the noble summons of these exiles!—not exiled, however, from the confidence of their countrymen.

The crowned conspiracy at Warsaw and Olmutz has resulted in a fixed determination on the part of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to employ their united forces against all popular convulsions in Europe which may arise in 1852; presuming, of course, that the reactionary measures of the majority, and the imperial ambition of Louis Napoleon will, in that year, culminate, and urge France into the vortex of revolution. The *Morning Chronicle*

distinctly, and the daily journals generally, have announced this imperial resolve. We see an instance of the cordial understanding of the German Kings in the treatment of Bakoonin. He is a Russian subject; his political offence was participation in the Dresden insurrection. For this offence against the King of Saxony he is sentenced to die by an Austrian court, and that sentence commuted by the Austrian Emperor into strict imprisonment for life—"carcere duro." Meanwhile, with the consent of France and the Papal Government, Austrian troops are to occupy the Papal States. Austria occupies Tuscany, Austria occupies Hesse Cassel, Austria occupies Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg, and Austria is about to occupy the Romagna. The preparations for an Absolutist campaign are complete; and where are the constitutional Governments? England is isolated, and moreover bound in the bonds of Palmerston diplomacy. Switzerland is cowed, Piedmont overawed, and Belgium necessarily neutral. Where, then, are the avengers of Bakoonin, of the Hungarian exiles, of the Italian bondsmen?—Waiting.

In France the decision of the bureaux upon the revision question is tantamount to a defeat of the party. To report upon the various propositions for revision they have nominated a commission, which contains four Republicans and two Orleanists, opposed to all the propositions. The remaining nine are of various shades of the Party of Order, in favour of revision; but for such various reasons that no union can be hoped for: there are three Legitimists, who will only consent to *legal* revision; there are three in favour of revision at any cost; and there are three of the dubious "tiers-parti." The debates in the bureaux were moderate in tone, but not lacking determination. The striking features of the deliberations were the severe attack which M. de Falloux made upon the Dijon speech, contrasting it unfavourably with the policy of the Ministry of which he had made one; and the meek and quailing reply of M. Leon Faucher on the part of the Government. Another point to be noted is the open declarations of both the extreme parties, as well as of the Bonapartists: General Cavaignac stands sternly by the Republic, his hand on his sword; M. Moulin goes headlong for monarchy; while M. Larabit frankly states that his object is the reflection of Louis Napoleon, to be effected by evading the provisions of the constitution. The revision, it is clear, cannot be carried without a "coup d'état." It is clear, also, that the Dijon speech has estranged the Legitimists still further from the President: they would fight for the Republic rather than tolerate a bastard monarchy: hence, with the Republicans ever on the alert in front, with estranged and outraged Legitimists and disaffected Orleanists on each flank of the imperial revision party, a coup d'état is impossible. Also, in the teeth of the express provisions of the constitution, revision is impossible. We must not omit to notice the declaration of Montalembert,

the man who makes a merit of adoring only "the possible"—that "France was too disturbed in its ideas, too much moved by revolution, to endure monarchy." This is a great admission from the paladin of Jesuitism, the defender of the Pope, and the Godefroi de Bouillon of the "expedition against Rome in the interior"! It will be observed that M. de Larochejacquelin and M. de Cormenin—moderate Legitimist and pink Republican—state the European question alike—Monarchy or Republic; or, in the oft-quoted words of Napoleon at St. Helena, "Europe must be Cossack or Republican."

Portugal is settling down without the military reaction that some parties anticipated. There is reason to believe, however, that Saldanha's success is not precisely what his coadjutors intended, but that originally the movement was, in a great degree, republican. This accounts for the rumours that the Queen was about to abdicate; and it is not to be disconnected from the fact that Republicanism is making considerable advances in Spain.

At the Cape of Good Hope Sir Harry Smith succeeds in maintaining his ground against the "revolted" Kafirs, even without the reinforcements that he expected. The colonists were showing a greater disposition to support him; and although his native ally, Kreili, had seceded, the defection had not done much harm.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons met again on Thursday. On the order of the day being read that the House should resolve itself into a committee of supply, Mr. ANSTAY moved a resolution censuring the conduct of Sir W. Denison in revoking the tickets of leave granted to the Irish political convicts, M'Manus, O'Donohue, and Doherty, and sending them for three months to the convict settlements at Tasman's Peninsula. Mr. Anstey stated that the plea for revoking the tickets of leave was that the three convicts had broken the conditions under which those tickets were granted, by leaving the police district where they were located to visit Mr. Smith O'Brien. But the fact was, the tickets of leave were granted to the convicts on the express condition that they should not attempt to leave the "colony." Nothing was said about "police districts." But there was an old rule that ticket-of-leave men were not to leave police districts without a pass: this rule, it was contended, had been abrogated by a late statute, and upon the understanding that it was so abrogated the convicts had left their districts without asking permission. The case had been brought before a magistrate, who thought that at least it was doubtful whether the old rule now applied to ticket-of-leave men, and recommended a compromise reserving the question of the legality of leaving police districts without permission. On this decision being given, Sir William Denison immediately revoked the tickets of leave, and sent the alleged offenders to a penal settlement. Sir GEORGE GREY made a lame defence of the conduct of Sir William, and took refuge in an appeal to the passions of the House by dwelling upon the "grave offence" which the political convicts had committed, and the "great indulgence" with which they had been treated, and vindicating Sir William on the ground that they had acted in "disobedience to the regulations applicable to ticket-of-leave holders," and insinuating that the convicts had broken their engagement not to attempt to escape from the colony. In the absence of official document, Mr. HUME and Colonel DUNNE recommended that the motion should be withdrawn, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Naval Estimates. The whole discussion turned upon points of detail in dealing with half-pay and retired officers, and in the management of naval stores. Sir F. BARING moved the first vote, which was of £718,647 half-pay and retirement to officers of the navy and Royal Marines.

A discussion ensued upon the Government proposition for organizing a retired list, into which a certain number of lieutenants, commanders, and captains, who had not been employed afloat during the last twenty years were to be drafted and placed upon permanent half-pay, the active list being thus weeded of a large number of practically unavailable officers. Ultimately the vote passed, with the understanding that the new plan for retirement was to have a fair trial.

The next vote proposed was £843,193, a sum which Mr. Hume moved should be reduced to one-third, for naval stores, repairs, and steam machinery.

Mr. TRELAWNY recommended that "tanned sails" should be used in the navy; and Admiral BERKELEY created some amusement by asking whether Mr. Trelawny had ever been up on a topsail yard, adding, that he should "like to see the honourable gentleman gather up a tanned sail in a gale of wind." The Admirals were the chief opponents of Mr. Hume, and

Mr. Cobden his chief supporter. On a division there were—

For Mr. Hume's amendment, 38; against it, 106.
Majority against, 68.

A variety of small sums were then voted for naval purposes; the House resumed; and shortly afterwards adjourned at one o'clock.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The revision party have sustained a comparative defeat in the nomination of the Commission to report on the projects of revision.

The Assembly met in the bureaux on the 6th of June. The result of their deliberations and votes was the election of fourteen commissioners, of whom four Republicans and one Orleaniste were opposed to revision. The representatives elected were MM. Montalembert, Moulin, Dufour, de Melun, de Broglie, Odilon Barrot, de Tocqueville, Berryer, and de Corcelles,—revisionists for different reasons; and Cavaignac, Charras, Jules Favre, Charamaule, and de Mornay, opposed to revision.

In the first bureau M. de Montalembert said:—

"As to the objection made against the revision in the present case on account of the law of the 31st May, he had to reply that that measure had nothing whatever to do with the question. He was opposed to the proposition of M. Larabit, because it confined itself to the reëligibility of the President; and he disapproved of that of M. Payer, because, though it spoke of the revision of several articles, yet it had forgotten that when once a constituent assembly was elected nothing could prevent it revising as much or as little as it pleased. It was the third proposition, that of M. de Broglie, which could be accepted, because it made no restriction in the mode or extent of the revision. As to the object of such revision, M. de Montalembert did not conceal that his preferences were altogether in favour of a monarchy; but he believed that at the present time France was too disturbed in its ideas, too much moved by revolution, to support that form of government. He did not believe that the nation would at present declare in favour of the monarchical form of government, and since the Republic was to subsist for some time longer, he desired to see it rendered as supportable as possible."

M. Moulin, elected by the second bureau, declared that a total revision was necessary; that the dismissal of the Cavaignac Ministry on the accession of Louis Napoleon to power, was a protest against the constitution; and that the country had pronounced its opinion by rejecting the majority of the constituents at the elections.

M. de Larochejacquelin, in the fourth bureau, pointed out the weakness of the majority, who demanded the revision, each section for different reasons:—

"It were better for the dignity of the noble party to which he belonged not to take part in such a spectacle of the weakness of the party of order. What, besides, he would ask, would become of the party of order at the elections for a constituent? The Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Bonapartists would each have their candidate; they would oppose each other, and make way for Socialism, against which terror now formed a union without principles. For his part he only knew two principles—the Republic or the Monarchy. By duty, by reason, and by conscience he was a Legitimist, but he would defend the Republic against any bastard government."

In the fifth bureau, M. de Mornay, Orleanist, who was elected by twenty-nine to eighteen against M. Drouyn de Lhuys, declared against all revision as dangerous!

M. Beryer, in the seventh bureau, admitted that the constitution was the safeguard of the country, and that, however it might need revision, he would not vote for that revision unless it were done in a legal and regular manner.

M. de Corcelles likewise demanded legal revision. The main interest, however, attaches to the speeches of MM. de Falloux and Leon Faucher, in the ninth bureau, in which M. de Broglie was elected:—

"M. de Falloux.—I could not at the present moment accept the laborious office of being a member of the committee which is about to be named. But the gravity of the circumstances, and the presence of the Minister of the Interior in this bureau, impose it on me as a duty to submit to you in a few words, my thoughts on what ought to be the aim of each member of the committee. The *Moniteur* of the 2nd of June was perfectly correct in saying that the interest of France is superior to that of all parties, and that the Government ought to place itself in a position to be above them all; but it is neither by offensive allusions, nor by violence, that such a mission can be accomplished, if even the indication be given that it is understood and will be carefully prosecuted. It must not either be forgotten that in France parties, in the acceptance, a little elevated and a little political, of the word, represent henceforward something else besides passions or egotism; they represent also interests, principles, and fundamental conditions, which it is not in the power of any person to destroy; but which, on the contrary, ought to be conciliated and induced to cooperate for the common safety. Do you suppose that you elevate authority in France when you attack, under a false and calumnious name—that of ancient régime—the principles and the men of the monarchy? Do you suppose that you respect liberty when you stigmatize at the same time, under the name of factions and intrigues, the principles of our thirty years of constitutional Government, as well as men who still

preserve some parliamentary habits and susceptibilities? Do you wish to struggle against anarchical passions, and at the same time to flatter that which is of all things the most anarchical, the Government of one—to calumniate all the political situations honourably achieved, and all the services which have been honourably rendered? Do you want to endeavour to oppose Utopian schemes, and at the same time to aim at the most chimerical project of all—that of a personal and isolated Government, opposing the sole prestige of a name to the real difficulties of each step and each hour? I am profoundly grieved that any official act should call forth such questions. For my part, I have had the honour, for a time, of seconding the President in a quite different policy; I do not, consequently, think that I am wanting in any respect when I remind him of the fact, or when I persevere in my former course. I never spoke to my friends or my adversaries but in such language as permitted, with frank and sincere act of conciliation, every honourable effort in view of the good of the country and of that alone. I am less than ever disposed to change such sentiments and such language; but they are entitled to reciprocity, and where that should not be afforded the country will know how to immediately discern the fact, and the motives which prompted it, and the extent of the responsibility attached to such conduct. In consequence, I propose that the member whom we name to the committee shall support the revision in that sense—that is, in seeking out in all their liberty and all their extent the real durable wants of the country, and in paying attention absolutely to them alone. And when the Government is thus warned, let it be well understood that such warning is not given it through jealousy, but, on the contrary, from a sad prevision of the dangers in which it may be placed. Every exclusive power will henceforward inevitably perish in France—we as well as you, you as well as we—and with the first Government that will so perish all society will run the risk of falling to pieces.

"The Minister of the Interior (M. Léon Faucher): I did not wish to speak in this preliminary discussion. The Government has not taken the initiative in the proposition submitted to you; it belongs to the Assembly. The Government thinks that the constitution should be revised; it unites in the wish which it considers as being that of the immense majority in the Assembly and in the country. But until the moment arrives for the public discussion it thinks it its duty to act with great reserve. The bureau will, therefore, permit me to confine myself to this declaration of my opinion, without entering into further developments. What has been just stated by the honourable M. de Falloux obliges me, however, to reply. There are here three members of the Cabinet formed by the President of the Republic on December 20, 1848. My honourable friend M. de Falloux has there left souvenirs which will never be effaced from my memory. These souvenirs give me the right to tell him that the policy with which he inspired the Cabinet on December 25 is the same as that which animates the present Ministry. M. de Falloux is mistaken as to the bearing of the speech delivered by the President of the Republic. At a solemn moment when the country had its eyes fixed on him, the President was obliged to explain his ideas. He was compelled to say what he was and what he was not, separating himself equally from a past which would not return, and from a chimerical future. The President of the Republic has been often and unjustly attacked; he makes use of no reprisals. He explained himself as to his ideas, and committed no act of aggression against persons. The honourable M. de Falloux declines for himself and his political friends any kind of joint responsibility with retrograde doctrines. I accept from my heart this declaration. I always thought that he belonged to a generation which was necessarily impregnated with the spirit of the age. I will add that, far from rejecting the cooperation of the honourable M. de Falloux and of his friends, we call for it with our wishes and our efforts. The Government proposes, before all things, the union of the two great powers of the state. Far from wishing to divide the majority, it labours to strengthen and to extend it. It believes that the bond formed by the friends of order is not too compact, and that society requires all its force against anarchy; it knows that the great shades of opinion of which the majority is composed differ in some tendencies, but it also believes that these opinions have still more common tendencies, and it would reproach itself if it said a word or did an act which might compromise that accord on which the safety of all depends."

M. Larabit boldly declared that the object of his proposition was to effect the legal reëlection of the President.

General Cavaignac would vote against all propositions for revision because they contained a covert attack upon the Republic; and he could not admit that any one had a right to propose a return to monarchy. M. Bineau thought all return to monarchy impossible under the circumstances. All that ought to be attempted was to ameliorate the constitution of the Republic. M. Molé declared that if the Republic came out of this trial triumphant, it would be impregnable and incontestable.

The fifteenth bureau have elected M. Bazo, the renowned parliamentary quæstor, and approved anti-Bonapartist. He is decidedly opposed to all revision. In this bureau, also, M. de Lamartine declared that he should hold himself a traitor to the Republic if he voted for the revision while the law of the 31st of May remained unrepealed.

The *Assemblée Nationale* is furious against the Dijon speech. "Fusion" is at a discount. Their organ at once passionately attacks the President, and sneers at the "eighty leagues of acclamations going, and

the eighty leagues coming," to and from Dijon, which saluted Louis Napoleon. As the Revisionists only obtained a majority of 60 votes on the whole, the Republicans naturally regard the result as a triumph.

In his last pamphlet, M. de Cormenin (Timon) has thus expressed the present state of the European question:—

"I defy any party to reestablish in France a monarchy which shall not concede a parliamentary government and a free press; and I defy any monarchy which shall concede the liberty of the press and representative government to continue longer than three years.

"The Republic alone, because it is right and true, can and may be discussed with impunity.

"The question henceforth in all the great governments of Europe will be between the Republic and Absolute Monarchy.

"These are the two terms of the question from which there is no escape."

Ferdinand Flocon, writing in the *Democratie du Bas Rhin*, declares that the first thing that the Republican party will demand when the time comes to revise the constitution, will be the abolition of the Presidency; declaring that, for their part, they neither want a Prince nor a Soldier.

The commission appointed to consider the propositions for the revision of the Constitution met on Tuesday, and appointed M. de Broglie, president, and M. Moulin secretary of the commission. A sub-commission of five has been appointed to examine the host of petitions for revision which have been presented to the Assembly. The names of the five are—Dufour, de Corcelles, de Melun, Baze, and Charras.

K A I S E R J O S E P H.

"The Emperor returned to Vienna and his faithful lieges on the 3rd of June, and the papers are permitted to announce the gratifying fact to us this morning. Now, as the town is very full, and most of the celebrities are here, and there is no political news, perhaps I may amuse some of your fair readers by giving an account of Franz Joseph the First, and the pillars of his throne, and of some of the beauties that give grace to his court, of the wits that brighten, of the good that endear.

"Do you remember, then, ladies, in Schiller's noble ballad of 'The Diver,' the stately boy, with an aspect unfeared but gentle, who broke the silence which succeeded the king's throwing his jewelled cup into the deep? Of course you do! Well, then, just such a 'herrlicher jungling' you may fancy the Emperor of Austria. A figure of singular grace is set off by a most gallant carriage; personal bravery is shewn in every look and in every quick, firm movement. He is considerably above the common height, though not absolutely tall. His face is very peculiar. To the marked characteristics of the House of the Hapsburg, he adds an expression which I never saw in any other of that family, either in a portrait or the living face. The forehead is high and beetling, the nose and mouth well formed, but nothing peculiar. It is in the eyes that something remarkable strikes you at once; they are not large, but sunken, and the eyebrows form over them in a singular manner—they are piercingly bright, and have an earnest, almost melancholy look, which must have been planted there by thought beyond his years. The eyes, then, are the chief characteristic of his face, and mark it out so strongly that once seen it were hard to forget it.

"The Emperor never appears but in uniform, and generally wears the plain light grey coat of a general. He is seldom decorated, except on great occasions, and his whole appearance is strikingly simple and military. Unlike any of his family, or the Austrians generally, he is a most expert horseman, and a keen sportsman. He rides straight across country, and seldom goes home while the dogs last. He is a capital shot. A soldier at heart, he is little luxurious, and his private apartments are the least splendid in the palace. The room where he usually sits at Schönbrunn has a fine look-out, and commands the garden where Napoleon used to walk and meditate, and which still goes by his name. It requires little stress of imagination to suppose that such a prospect may often set him musing, and check aspiring, and rebuke pride. The walls are covered with maps; on the table lie books of reference, mostly on military matters. He rises early, and not seldom indulges in the pastime of riding out unattended, and paying visits betimes to barracks and public places to see with his own eyes that all things are in order. He inspected the artillery barracks a little while ago, at seven o'clock in the morning. This keeps up a great state of *qui vive*. He has an extraordinary eye for detail, and will detect with a glance if an officer be not wearing the proper regulation sword. He has the royal gift of remembering names and faces; and if an officer should not be in uniform, he his rank what it may, he had better not fall under the eye of the Emperor. There is a story in the army of his having one day placed six general officers under arrest for this breach of orders during a state of siege.

"He is very accessible, and since his reign the rules of the court have been a good deal changed in this respect. His chief society is, however, that of military men, and not a day passes but Nugent or Schlick, Hess or Windischgratz, are invited to his table. Radetzky, while in Vienna, lives with him altogether, and sleeps in the palace. When in public, and of course surrounded by a crowd of gazers, his eye wanders about in search of a known face, and if he finds it he will talk pleasantly for a long time with the same person. Like the Emperor of Russia, whom, perhaps, he may in some degree have taken for a model, he is fond of surprises,

and likes to appear unexpectedly everywhere: it may be owing to this fancy that the journals have been forbidden to chronicle his movements till officially announced. There is altogether an absence of parade about him, except on state occasions. If he drives, which is but rarely, it is in an open carriage with two horses, and a coachman and footman in undress liveries. No guards, with nodding plumes and caracoling chargers, surround him—not even an outrider precedes; and were it not that Vienna is one vast camp, and the soldiers turn out and the drums beat when he passes a guard-house, a stranger would scarcely suspect 'he ruled the land.' On horseback, a single English groom, wearing the plain livery of an English gentleman's servant, rides behind him, and Count Grünne, his adjutant and constant companion, at his side, but about a neck in the rear. He will change his horse several times in the same ride, and appears usually on three or four during his afternoon's ride in the Prater. To sum up, as my letter is ending, I will finish in the words of a Russian general—'To ladies he is gallant; to the men courteous.' I will sketch the court less in detail in my next."

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The *Daily News* of Wednesday contained the following announcement:—

"Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2nd of June received via Vienna announce the advance of Austrian troops into the Papal province of Spoleto. The intelligence is official, being confirmed by the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 7th instant, which mentions the movement as in course of preparation.

"The *Lithographirte Correspondenz*, also an official medium of publication, adds that the movement has taken place in conformity with a convention passed between the Austrian, French and Papal Governments. We cannot but receive this explanation with great suspicion. The movement, at any rate, is curiously close upon the publication of the celebrated Papal memorandum which we lately published, and which the Governments of Vienna and Rome were so quick in disclaiming. We do not hear of any diminution in the immense army which the King of Naples has assembled at Capua. Rome is exactly midway between Capua and Spoleto."

On the same day the *Morning Chronicle* said:—

"Letters from Rome of the 2nd of June state that in virtue of a convention between Austria, France, and the Holy See, Austrian troops were preparing to advance into the province of Spoleto, beyond Terni. Letters from Vienna confirm this intelligence."

This, if correct, is probably the first move of the New Holy Alliance of Warsaw and Olmutz.

The Hamburg journals state that an usually high rate of mortality prevails among the Hungarian soldiers who form part of the garrison of Rendsberg, and that cases of suicide are also frequent among them. The Tyrolese regiments also suffered much when in the district; the mountaineers of the south soon became afflicted with Heimweh, and pine among the flat sandy plains of the north.

The severe regulations respecting the saluting Danish officers by civilians in Schleswig, which caused so much irritation, have been suspended; among the expedients the people adopted at last to turn the order into ridicule was the following—they agreed to meet each other with the slightest nod of acquaintance, but to salute every dog, pig, bullock, and Danish officer with a profound bow. The absurdity became popular, and, it is stated, has been one of the causes of the order being revoked. It is understood that the English Consul in Hamburg, Colonel Hodges, at present on a special mission at Flensburg, had felt it necessary to make strong representations on the effect of the regulation in some parts of Schleswig.

The Portuguese news is of no note politically. The captains of the English ships in the Tagus have been killing time with dancing. The ball on board the *Leander* on Friday week, given to the English residents and a portion of the Portuguese nobility, was particularly successful. "Upon the splendid upper deck a tent-like saloon was beautifully illuminated and decorated with flags and flowers, and although there was nothing wanting in any of the arrangements, it is a fact that the vessel had been officially inspected, with her crew at quarters and every gun in its place, three hours before the ball; nor had the whole of the delighted participants in the evening's amusements reached the shore before every vestige of the arrangements had disappeared on board, and the *Leander*, with her gallant captain and crew, might have been inspected, and would have been found in its usual efficient state, ready for sea or any other service."

The so-called kingdom of Poland, patched up by the treaty of 1815, has had, up to the present moment, a separate postal administration, and now, by an imperial ukase of March 4, 1851, this administration falls under the disposition of the general imperial board and control, and will hereafter form the thirteenth postal circle of the Russian empire. Thus vanish one by one all traces of a separate existence established by the Congress of Vienna.

The fate of the Russian exile Bakoonin, who some time ago was dragged from the Saxon fortress of Königstein to that of Olmutz in Austria, has at last been decided. The decree against him is thus worded:—"Michael Bakoonin, born in 1814, at

Torshok, in the Russian Government of Tver, of Grecco-Russian religion, legally and in virtue of his own confession, convicted of the crime of treachery against the Austrian empire, the court-martial, by its decree of May 15 last, sentenced him to death by strangulation, and to pay the expenses of the whole trial, for which he is mutually responsible with the rest of the guilty persons." This decree was legally sanctioned, but commuted by the Emperor to *carcere duro* for life.

Mark this solidarity between the continental despots! Bakoonin, a Russian by birth, lieutenant of artillery in the Russian army, accused of having taken an active part in the revolution of Dresden against the Saxon Government, is condemned by an Austrian court-martial, as guilty of a crime of treachery against the Austrian empire!

To what extent the German writers have lost all feeling of dignity and national honour, is shown in a leading article which the Prussian gazette (*Die Neue Preussische Zeitung*) of May 24 published, and which expresses itself as follows on the occasion of the King of Prussia's departure to Warsaw: "After many disturbances which have occurred during the two last years, the monarchs and the peoples have reëntered their natural relations. The monarchs tendered to each other a friendly hand, and the peoples look now with joyous confidence towards futurity, and the benign blessing which a lasting peace and the reign of order and law will bestow upon them. We greet the meeting of the monarchs in Warsaw with joy, as a token of a new and closer alliance among them, which, in our eyes, acquires an enormous weight if we consider the friendly sentiments of the Emperor Nicholas toward our country... It only requires that the Russian statesmen should not judge with prejudice, but acknowledge that Prussia can win much in the present circumstances, and that nothing can be lost by preserving the closest relation with Russia." The author of the article then endeavours to show that from Frederic the Great up to the present time, it was ever a national interest, a sound policy for Prussia, to go hand-in-hand with Russia. He then thus concludes his arguments:—"Frederic William IV., faithful to the principles of Frederic the Great, and to the last wish of his never-to-be-forgotten father, went to Warsaw, in order to renew the alliance with his imperial brother-in-law. The foreign and internal enemies of Prussia may look upon this event with a malevolent and curious eye, but the more it disquiets and displeases them the greater the reason for the friends of Germany to rejoice, and to place an unlimited confidence in the Congress of Warsaw."

A correspondent from the frontier of Poland thus writes:—

"There is again a great difficulty in the kingdom of Poland to obtain passports. Even persons going to the waters are obliged to obtain certificates from responsible physicians, and to depose written declarations that they will not go to London. This is the more surprising, as a ukase had been previously promulgated, by virtue of which no obstacle was to be put in the way of obtaining passports to those who should wish to proceed to the Exhibition of London. Some attribute this change to the circumstance, that when the Russian ambassador announced to the English Cabinet his master's intention of visiting London, and required the principal refugees to be removed from London during his stay, Viscount Palmerston, it is said, answered that H.I.M. should be received with pleasure, but that the Government could not condescend to satisfy a claim which was contrary to the laws of the country."

HUNGARIAN CAPTIVES IN TURKEY.

The following letter has been received from the Foreign-office, in reply to a memorial agreed to at a public meeting in the Tower Hamlets, last week:—

"Foreign-office, June 7, 1851.

"SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a memorial, signed by you as chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, praying the interference of her Majesty's Government, in order to procure the liberation of the Hungarian refugees detained in Turkey; and I am to request that you will acquaint the memorialists that her Majesty's Government have been using, and are continuing to use, their good offices with the Turkish Government to obtain the release of these Hungarians from their present captivity in Turkey; and her Majesty's Government trust that their endeavours may before long lead to a favourable result.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

"T. Hunt, Esq., 10, Wellington-street, Strand."

Active exertions are still made by the people of Sheffield to sustain public sympathy in favour of those Polish Hungarian exiles whom they have succoured so generously. A public meeting was held at Stannington, near Sheffield, on Monday week, in their behalf, and attended by a numerous and enthusiastic audience.

GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Mr. Paxton presided on Monday over the annual festival of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, held at the London Coffee-house. The literary men carried away all the oratorical honours. Douglas Jerrold proposed the health of the Duke of Devonshire, the president of the institution; and the Chairman proposed "Success to the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, and long may it prosper." He said—

"Up to the close of the seventeenth century, indeed from the time of Trajan to that of George the Second, there had been little or no alteration in gardening. That which was called in this country Dutch and French gardening, was in fact nothing but that which existed in Pliny's Etruscan villa. He had been through Greece and Italy, and in no way could he find any traces of ancient gardening, except at that villa—and there he saw clearly that there had been no improvement in gardening from that time to that of George the Second. When, however, this country began to extend her colonial possessions, and her commerce advanced, so did her gardening—as her merchants and her nurserymen brought at a large expense new plants to this country from every portion of the world."

The distress of the gardening fraternity led him to another theme—the institution and its objects:—

"A number of nurserymen and gardeners met together in 1838, and formed the association, by which gardeners and their widows might be relieved should they fall into distress. The subscription was £1 ls. per annum, or £10 10s. for life, and he cordially recommended all young gardeners before they took upon themselves any heavy responsibilities—(laughter)—to pay the first £10 10s. they could spare to this institution. When this society was established, in 1838, its income only amounted to £50. This gradually increased, until 1842, when their annual income amounted to £100, and they had funded property of £200, and they paid £60 to four aged gardeners. In 1843 their annual subscriptions amounted to £271; in 1844 to £342; in 1845 to £414; in 1846 to £445; in 1847 to £502; in 1849 to £552; and in 1850 to £542; while their funded property had amounted to £2500, and they now had thirty-five pensioners on their funds. (Cheers.) When their society was first formed, the members were confined almost wholly to gardeners and nurserymen in the neighbourhood of London, but now he was happy they were extended all over the country, even to Ireland and Scotland—and he trusted ere long that there would not be a gardener in the kingdom who did not belong to it. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Charles Dickens proposed the health of the Chairman. He could assure them that when he entered that room he had no idea of addressing them, but a member of the committee had asked him to propose this toast in a manner which evinced that he thought he required no forcing—(laughter)—and that he only required to be planted in that soil to flower immediately. (Laughter.)

In all ages, gardening had formed the great delight of human beings—and if there were a few persons, and there were such who took no delight in the products of gardening, except it was *London Pride*—(laughter)—and a certain degenerate species of *stocks* which grew about the neighbourhood of that house—(laughter)—he could only regard them as frozen out gardeners, whom no thaw would ever benefit. (Laughter.) He had now to propose to them the health of a gentleman who was both a great gardener and a great man—(cheers)—who by his Saxon determination, energy, and talent had raised a monument in the Crystal Palace to his name, which would exist and be admired when all then present were rotting in the dust. (Cheers)

Mr. Paxton duly returned thanks.

A paper was read by Dr. Hammill of St. Petersburg, showing that John Tradescant, who flourished in the time of Charles I., and who had generally been regarded as a Dutchman, was a native of this country; that he was really the founder of the first museum of natural history—the Ashmolean at Oxford—the materials for that Museum having been left by Tradescant to Ashmole, who removed them from Lambeth to Oxford.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN NORWICH, WHITEHAVEN, AND LINCOLN.

The feeling of Christian fellowship which prompted the Bishop of London to offer the use of non-parochial churches to foreign Protestant ministers was restricted by the Act of Conformity; a similar feeling, which prompted Mr. Bland to preach in the Octagon Independent Chapel at Norwich, has produced a controversy and a turmoil, and has finally resulted in his resignation. Among the many letters which have appeared on the subject is one from Mr. J. Crompton, the minister of the Octagon Chapel:—

"The chapel is one of the old 'English Presbyterian' foundations, rebuilt and opened by the celebrated Dr. Taylor, on the principles of unfettered freedom in Christian worship, which have long characterized that body.

"In the opening sermon he uses these emphatic words:—'Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Calvinists, Arminians, Arians, Trinitarians, and others, are names of religious distinctions. But, however, we may be commonly ranked under any of these divisions, we reject them all. We disown all connection, excepting that of love and goodwill, with any sect or party whatsoever. We are Christians, and only Christians. From the Church of England we do, indeed, dissent, but not as enemies seeking her destruction, but as real friends wishing her most perfect establishment and prosperity.'

"Standing upon the same ground, and holding the same catholic principles, I welcomed into my pulpit a clergyman whom I found willing to show his Christian charity to his fellow-Christians of another communion. I did so, not because I thought him a heretic or unfaithful to his Church, but because I believed him a sound Churchman and orthodox in sentiments, but charitable therewith, and of wide sympathies. Had he been a heretic, or betrayed himself a dissenter in heart while living in the Church, I should not have shared in an act which would in such case have been equally dishonest in both of us. But recognising in him one of a large and increasing class, both in and out of the Church, who, though attached to their principles, are charitable in faith, and do not confound 'unity' with 'uniformity,' I invited him, and he accepted it without compromise to his own sentiments as a Churchman, while with great obedience to the law of 'unity of spirit in the bond of peace.'

"I can fully agree with Canon Sedgwick's picture of the alarm of certain stanch Churchmen and stanch Unitarians of the dogmatic schools of those parties, at the 'audacity' of the act. But 'audacity' in charity is a new heresy, and not one that has much troubled the Church since the time Paul preached to the Gentiles; nor, I fear, is it likely to trouble any Church for some time to come.

"There has been room found in the Church of England for semi-Popery—for Popery nearly complete—for bigotry of the so-called 'evangelical order'; there may be foxhunting, stupidity, laziness, and dulness among the clergy; is there no room for charity and bold defiance of the schismatic spirit of the age? Canon Sedgwick says that 'high legal authorities' do not know how to deal with the case. Every Christian spirit will rejoice that a penalty cannot easily be found against charity, and long may it be before the 'M.A.'s of the church move the Parliament for a bill against 'ecclesiastical charity assumption' to repel the invasion of goodwill unauthorised by the customs of the clergy of this age. Mr. Bland is, however, not quite alone. A bishop now on the bench did, some few years ago, perform the ceremony of confirmation to the youth of Geneva, in the cathedral where Calvin once thundered, at the request of the head of the College of Geneva, an avowed Unitarian! Mr. Bland has only done at home what a bishop would only do where English theologies and ecclesiastical fetters did not stand in the way of his Christian spirit. Canon Sedgwick says there is no word of Unitarianism in Mr. Bland's sermon, nor is there any 'ism,' but much Christianity, and still more in the spirit that prompted the act; and this was what I desired and expected. Belonging to no party or sect whatever, I preach in the Octagon, because I am there free to preach the whole Gospel; and whenever the Canon or any of his brethren will preach Christianity on the same broad basis of the Apostle's Creed on which we all stand, and with which Mr. Bland's sermon is in full accord, my pulpit is open to him, as I believe will be all the pulpits of those ancient chapels. I regret Mr. Bland's resignation, though appreciating his motives, as I never desired he should be compromised in his relations to the Church, to which his attachment is singularly strong. He has gone out of his way to seek peace with men, like 'M.A.'s, as insignificant as they are ignorant, and as contemptible as abusive.

"If it is found, hereafter, that there are laws against such acts as Mr. Bland's, it will only be one more proof that English theology and English churches are preventing the progress of English religion, and be one more item in the growing evidence of the necessity for a thorough reform of the ecclesiastical system of the Church by the repeal of that cause of schism and bitterness, the Act of Uniformity."

The Magistrates of Whitehaven have had a case before them, in which Mr. Charles Flinn was charged with assaulting Mr. Hagan (by religious profession a Unitarian), while delivering a lecture at the end of the Bulwark, a place usually devoted to open-air preaching. Two witnesses proved the serious assault on Mr. Hagan; but the magistrates dismissed the case, on the ground that the address of the lecturer, which was on Progression, was inciting a breach of the peace. Some expressions relative to the divinity of Christ formed the offence which the worthy magistrates pronounced "highly culpable conduct." The *Whitehaven Herald* informs us that the Rev. F. W. Wicks was upon the bench when this disreputable decision was given. Thus it appears that Mr. Flinn has these magistrates' approbation to play the ruffian whenever a Unitarian shall displease him touching the divinity of Christ.

Mr. John Norton of Lincoln refused to pay a church rate and costs, amounting to £2 11s. 5½d., and, in consequence, a warrant of distress was issued against his goods. The constable employed to penetrate the distraint seized goods to the amount of £6 18s. at the least, and an action was brought by Mr. Norton, in the County Court, to recover £8 as damages and compensation for the excessive seizure.

Mr. Toynbee, solicitor, of Lincoln, appeared for Mr. Norton, and made an admirable statement of this case of oppression:—

"It might possibly suggest itself to the minds of the jury that the readiest way to get rid of the difficulty would have been to have paid the rate, rather than have incurred the expenses of resisting the demand; but Mr. Norton, holding different religious tenets to those of the church, and considering that a vicious principle ought to be opposed in its small application as well as more largely, and that each form of religion should be supported voluntarily by those who espoused that particular form, resisted the rate: he contended that money should not be wrung forcibly from those who dissented from the Church of England, which was richly endowed, and had large territorial possessions: he therefore refused to pay. The magistrates had jurisdiction in the matter, and they made an order for the payment of the rate. Mr. Norton, not disputing the legality of the rate, did not appear before the magistrates, and an order was made that the rate was to be paid within seven days, or Mr. Norton's goods would be distrained upon; and supposing the goods were not sufficient to satisfy the demand, Mr. Norton would be sent to Falkingham House of Correction for five days. (Laughter.) Fortunately for Mr. Norton, he had goods enough to satisfy the demand, and the rectory of Washingboro', which was endowed to the extent of £2000 a-year, took not only the 1s. 4½d. and costs said to be due, but the overplus which the plaintiff now claimed. The rate and costs were, up to the time of the seizure, 15s. 4½d., and that sum Mr. Norton admitted to be due according to law. The duty of the constable (Parkinson) was simply to seize goods sufficient to pay the rate and reasonable expenses; but the expense of the seizure was £1 15s. 11d., making the total £2 11s. 3½d. The constable went to the back door, and told Mrs. Norton that he had come to distrain, not for 15s. 4½d., but for £5! Mrs. Norton immediately said, 'Do your duty,' and the constable looked round the kitchen, and, not content with the good eight-day clock, kitchen furniture, and clothes hanging before the fire, viewed them with an air of contempt, as unsuited to meet the huge demand, and walked into the dining-room: there he took a survey of the contents, as if he had received special instructions from some one who was going to furnish a house, and appropriated six dining-room chairs, which had cost Mr. Norton 16s. or 18s. each. One would have thought these were quite enough; but no, for after taking these, the officer required time to consider (he was two hours in making the seizure); he next walked up stairs, without making any inquiry as to whether any one was sick, and brought down three blankets. He then leisurely surveyed the other rooms, and finding nothing to his mind, or probably that his instructions had occasion for, he took two more blankets and a feather bed. He afterwards went into the cellar, but Mr. Norton being a teetotaller—(laughter)—he walked up stairs again, and took a counterpane: with these goods he took himself off. Mr. Murr, who was called in by the constable to appraise the goods, estimated their value (admitting that he put the lowest possible price upon them) at £6 18s.; but their real value was between £10 and £12. The law was very clear as to what constituted excessive distress. According to the constable's own account, after the goods were sold, there was a balance of £1 17s. 5½d. to hand over to Mr. Norton, so that he admitted he had distrained for twice as much as was necessary. Mr. Norton was charged 3s. for levying the distress, and 2s. 6d. a day for nine days for taking care of the goods."

The facts contained in this statement were not controverted by any evidence, nor could the arguments of the opposing advocate throw any doubt upon them. The jury accordingly found a verdict for Mr. Norton, awarded to him damages £3 14s., and Parkinson was ordered by the judge to pay forthwith.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

It seems now certain that traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition were seen in September, 1848, by the Prince of Wales whaler; the report to that effect having been confirmed by a circumstantial narrative of the discovery by one of the crew named William Millar. He states that he was on board the Prince of Wales in 1848, when, early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued very heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the larboard side, over the mast head. The captain, being at first doubtful if it were the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Millar formed one. On landing, the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high-water mark; close by a small cooking place blackened by fire, and a little further on a well-built cairn about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones, but being recalled by a signal from the ship, which was being driven in shore by the current, were compelled to return on board immediately. After sailing a little farther the master of the Prince of Wales found that it was Jones's Sound in which he was, a passage leading directly into the sea north of the Parry Islands.

As regards the cairn, there seems no doubt that it was erected by some of Sir John Franklin's party, and that, in all probability, information of his route will be found beneath it.

"As to the period of the visit," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "we may assume either of two conclusions; first, that during the detention of the vessels off Cape Riley (evidenced by the relics brought home last autumn by the Prince Albert) a boat party was sent to explore Wellington Channel, and thus would arrive at the point in question, lying, as it would appear, at the north-east extremity of that channel, this supposition not impugning our belief that Sir John Franklin was then on his way to the south-west, according to the first part of his instructions. Secondly, we may suppose that having failed in attempting to proceed in the south-west direction, Sir John Franklin had attempted the north-westerly, prescribed to him as the alternative, and had gone up Wellington Channel, with the view of passing westward, leaving notice of his intention at the point in question. The latter supposition gives a more recent date to the shoe-prints, though we are assured by Arctic travellers that similar marks endure with distinctness during successive seasons."

"To the point in question we may, therefore, look for farther and positive intelligence of Sir John Franklin, and we trust that a vessel specially directed thither will be forthwith despatched. The point lies entirely out of the beat of any of those now employed upon the search, and will most likely not be approached by any of them; for although Sir John Franklin, being upon an exploring expedition, might detach a boat-party out of his direct course, those gone to seek him would naturally confine their search for traces of him to the route he was ordered to pursue, and thus necessarily be ignorant of the existence of those of which we write."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

As the seven o'clock train from Macclesfield emerged from the Harecastle tunnel, the stoker found that he "had lost his mate;" in other words, the engine-driver was missing. The train was stopped, and Mr. Cooper, the superintendent of the coaching department, who was in the train, went at once into the tunnel with lights to look for the driver. About half way through they found him lying against the wall, dreadfully mangled, but still alive: his left thigh was severed from his body, and his right foot and the back of his head were fractured. Surgical aid was as promptly rendered as possible; but he died shortly afterwards. The stoker said, on the inquest, that the driver was perfectly sober. It is conjectured that he had advanced to the opening betwixt the engine and tender, and so slipped down upon the rails. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The dreadful tragedy on the railway from Brighton to Lewes, it is now clearly proved, was caused by a sleeper which lay across one of the rails on the down line; but whether the sleeper fell there accidentally, or was maliciously placed there by some one, has not yet been ascertained.

The train consisted of the engine and tender, one first, two second, and one third class carriages. The name of the engine driver was Samuel Jackson, and the name of the stoker, George Chase. It is important to observe that the engine had not been reversed since its last journey, and was proceeding tender foremost down a pretty steep incline; therefore, though going at a moderate pace, with the steam shut off, when the tender came in contact with the sleeper, two miles beyond the Falmer station, instead of crushing or throwing it off the rail, the tender itself was jerked off, and the whole train followed it. A cloud of chalky dust arose as the train ran across the rails, continuing its course for thirty yards, until it dashed into the parapet of a bridge, and breaking its way through, literally leapt off into the road, thirty feet below, dragging after it an empty second-class carriage, and a third-class carriage containing four passengers. The first-class carriage and the guard's van remained on the line. The crash of the falling engine and carriages was tremendous; and, to add to the terror of the moment, the escaping steam enveloped the wreck in a dense cloud. For some moments after the crash nothing could be clearly seen, nor anything heard except the screams of the wounded engine driver. When the steam cleared away four dead bodies were found amid the ruins—Mrs. Chatfield, her daughter, a young man named Langhorne, and George Chase, the stoker, who fell under the engine and was smashed. Samuel Jackson, the engine driver, had his legs crushed, and has since died. In the third-class carriage there were four passengers, and how one escaped was unknown until the inquest. His name was Samuel Parsey. After passing Falmer station he found "dust and stuff coming into the carriage"; he felt a jerk, and laid down at the bottom of the carriage directly. He went over with the carriage, which was "broke about a good deal in going over," but saved himself from falling out by "laying under the seat." The carriage "stood right on one end when it stopped," and Samuel Parsey "scrambled out on to the embankment."

The guard jumped down as soon as the carriage stopped, and sent men on with flags up and down the line to warn any coming train. The guard said, at the inquest on Saturday at Lewes:—

"When I had sent the man towards Falmer he started a-running, and he took up a sleeper and threw it on one side. Directly I saw it I said, 'That was the sleeper that threw us off the line.' He took it from opposite two more that were lying on the side. I saw one end of it was lying on the metal when he took it up. The fragments were splintered and scattered about. The sleeper was taken off the north line of rail; the other end was on the other two sleepers. I cannot say whether any one placed it there purposely, but I cannot see how it got there unless it were placed there purposely. We passed two men, after passing Falmer, who work on the line. That was, perhaps, 300 yards from where the accident occurred. I saw one man on the bank about 200 or 300 yards from the bridge. I never saw children playing with sleepers. I saw no one but those three men near the spot. The man I saw on the bank is in the service of the contractor for the lines. I did not observe the sleeper across the rails as the train approached. I should think the iron guard would have taken this sleeper off the line if the engine had been first. If the sleeper had been on both rails the tender might have crushed it; but as it was only on one rail, it tossed the tender off.

"Coroner: Is it as safe to have the tender first as the engine?"

"Witness: Yes; if there's nothing on the rail. (A laugh.)"

Mr. Charles Shaw, the first-class passenger, also saw the sleeper on the rails after the accident. One of the three men mentioned in the guard's evidence said that they had not been "disturbing the sleepers at all, nor putting down any fresh ballast;" that they were at work half a mile from the sleepers; and that the sleeper, when he picked it up, was "near the rail, not over it." A goods train had passed down before the passenger train: it contained only flour and bricks, but no sleepers. How, then, came the sleeper there? The question at present cannot be satisfactorily answered.

The only suspicion fell on a boy, ten years' old, the son of a labourer who lived near the bridge. His mother, Mrs. Hannah Boakes, was examined on the inquest. She said her son kept "going to and fro" all the morning. He was in the house about half an hour before the accident. She asked him to go on an errand to Ashcombe; but he said he "must go and see the train," and he went out. Soon after he ran in and said, "Oh! mother, the train has fell over; what shall we do?" A very natural exclamation. The boy was called in, and questions were put to him; but nothing could be obtained from him but tears. The jury thought he ought not to be examined.

The evidence of Mr. Balchin, the station-master at Brighton, was very important, as illustrating the working arrangements of the line, and establishing the fact that it was common to send the tender first in the short trains; a proceeding which is very dangerous, as this fearful accident has proved.

"The engine of the 11.15 train preceded the tender. The tender of the train to which the accident happened went before the engine. We usually run the engine first or the tender first of these short trains, as it happens. This has always been done on the Lewes and Brighton line, the Shoreham line, and the main line too, with the short trains. In many places there are no turntables to turn them on. I believe there is no by-law on the subject. I never apprehended danger from running the tender first. In heavy trains, and through-trains upon the main line we always run the engine first, but for short distances and light trains we sometimes run the tender first.

"A Juror: Do you consider it immaterial, then, whether the tender is first or the engine?"

"Witness: I consider the engine best first. There are the means of turning the engine both at Brighton and Lewes; there is a turn-table at both places. The engine and tender in question came into Brighton from Hayward's-heath as near twelve o'clock as can be. The engine could not have been reversed in time for this train to Lewes.

"A Juror: How long does it take to reverse an engine?"

"Witness: About 10 to 12 minutes to do the whole of it. It is turned by hand, you see. The time for starting the Lewes train is 12.5, and the train from Hayward's-heath was due at 5 minutes before 12.

"A Juror: Then if you are a little late you do not take the trouble of turning, although you have a turntable at Brighton?"

"Witness: If I had had a little time I should not have turned this, most probably.

"By the Coroner: There is an iron guard in front of the wheel of the engine.

"A juror asked the witness if it did not occur to him that the object of putting this guard in front of the engine was frustrated by sending the tender first?"

"Witness: Of course I knew that; but the guard of the engine is of more use in snowy weather than anything.

"By Mr. Clark: There is no guard to the tender. The guard is two or three inches from the rails.

"If a sleeper had been lying across the rails, would not the guard of the engine have removed it?"

"Witness: It might.

"Supposing one end of the sleeper had been lying across the line, would not the guard have been more likely to remove it?"

"Witness: I do not know that it would. I would rather, if I had been on the engine, have had a sleeper on both lines than only on one; the engine would have been more likely to have jumped over. The engine would probably have crushed it. The second-class carriage had no passengers in it; it answered the purpose of a luggage van, and was kept locked. I have been station-master at Brighton four years, and during that time it has been the custom to run the tender first or the engine first as these short trains come in or go out. I have no power to alter that arrangement; it would rest with the directors. The tender is heavy enough to run first."

The inquest was adjourned until yesterday. Captain Iaffan, Government Inspector, was present during a portion of the inquiry.

The accident near Ormskirk was caused by neglect. As a train of ballast waggons, employed to convey earth between Burscough and Rufford, was proceeding at a moderate pace, the axle of one of the waggons broke, which threw it on its side, and the weight of the waggons behind smashed those in front. One man was killed, another wounded mortally, and several wounded seriously. The ruins of the smash encumbered the line. Two trains, one up and the other down, were shortly due; but were each stopped by signals. On examination it was found that the axle had long been in a cracked state.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Queen visited the Exposition on the morning of Saturday, the public were not admitted until 12 o'clock. From the attractions of Chiswick or the doubtful appearance of the weather, or from some other cause, there was an unusually small influx of visitors. The numbers were only 12,986, and the receipts, notwithstanding the 5s. admission charge, fell to £1560 10s. Nothing of any interest occurred during the day, except the accidental explosion of one of Phillips's patent fire annihilators in the eastern division of the building. How it went off no one can tell; but had it taken place on Monday, instead of on Saturday, great alarm, and even serious consequences, might have resulted, for from the immense mass of vapour evolved everybody would conclude that a fire had broken out. As it was, beyond the first start no harm was done. The fire annihilator being itself considered a fire, vigorous attempts were made to extinguish it with water.

The Russian collection was the point of attraction during the day. It consists of superb malachite ornaments, a magnificent silver candelabrum, a very rare and splendid collection of diamonds and other jewels from St. Petersburg, the chief feature of which is a casket of ebony, contributed by the Emperor, and ornamented on the sides and lid by precious stones, executed in relief, and representing with marvellous fidelity a variety of fruits. An immense cluster of grapes is typified by amethysts, bunches of cherries and currants by cornelians, and leaves by jasper, beautifully shaded. Then there are pears of agate and plums of onyx; but we will not attempt the description of a work of art, unique in its character.

Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., exhibits in the Holland department of the Exhibition a collection of precious stones. Besides the largest pearl in the world, Mr. Hope displays a number of most valuable stones, including opals of great size, a sapphire once the property of Philippe Egalité, and to which a literary interest attaches in connection with the name of Madame de Genlis; a splendid aquamarine which formed the hilt to the favourite weapon of Murat, "the handsome swordsman"; a cat's-eye taken from the King of Kandy, a jacinth ring once the property of Gregory VIII., and a very interesting collection of pearls, placed in the oyster shells in which they were found.

The excursion trains on Monday brought great numbers to town. A considerable crowd had collected around the south entrance at ten o'clock, and some crushing took place, which, however, speedily subsided. The total amount received was £2438 6s., of which £2 2s. was for a season ticket. A very great portion of the visitors consisted of provincials. At no part of the day was the Exposition inconveniently crowded. The cold wet weather of the week has operated against any alarming influx of visitors.

The amount taken at the doors on Tuesday, was £2272 2s.; and by the police returns 49,697 persons entered the building.

The number amounted to 55,250 on Wednesday; and on Thursday to 48,318 persons visited the building, and £2233 7s. was the amount taken at the doors. The Queen and Prince Albert were there in the morning shortly after nine o'clock, and remained till half-past ten. Nearly eight hundred agricultural labourers and country folk, from the neighbourhood of Godstone, in Surrey, headed by the clergymen of the parishes to which they respectively belonged, and organized for the occasion into companies like a regiment of militia, visited the Exposition. The men wore their smartest smock frocks, the women their best Sunday dresses, and more perfect specimens of rustic attire, rustic faces, and rustic manners, could hardly be produced from any part of England.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says:—

"M. Thiers has returned to Paris from London, full of admiration for the wonders at the Exhibition, of which, he says, none of the writers in the French journals have succeeded in giving anything like an adequate idea of its grandeur and magnificence. He spent nine days there, amongst the most eminent manufacturers and professional men, who, pleased to meet with so superior an intellect, gladly gave him every explanation. M. Thiers asserts that there can be no dispute as to the high position France holds at the Exhibition, especially in her silk manufactures. He was struck with the fact that France is pre-eminent in all the articles of luxury, which none but the wealthiest can buy; whereas England excels in the productions usually consumed by the middle and poorer classes. Thus democratic France works for the rich, and aristocratic England works for the poor. Since his return, M. Thiers has frequently expressed to his friends his admiration of the Exhibition, and he expatiates on the importance of this great page of industrial history as a means of showing the progress of civilization, and giving it a fresh impulse."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler exploded on Saturday at the Starve-all Colliery, King's wood, Gloucestershire, killing three men and wounding fifteen severely, if not fatally. It had been decided that a new boiler should be put up on Whit-Monday. Mr. Brain, the proprietor, had a narrow escape—his hat was knocked off, he was thrown to the ground senseless, and his right hand was injured. Mr. Brain states that the engine at the colliery had completed its work—that he had ordered a man to shut down the engine, and had sent the men to another pit to go up, when his bailiff requested him to wait a few minutes, and he would send a messenger to the men to come up, and so prevent the men from having to go a distance of three quarters of a mile underground; and there were twenty-five men and boys altogether present when the boiler exploded. The explosion is supposed to be owing to an accumulation of steam while the engine was standing still.

The evidence given before the coroner clearly shows that the accident arose from the want of water in the boiler.

After a lengthened investigation the jury returned the following verdict on Thursday:—"That the deceased men died from injuries upon their heads and bodies, caused by the explosion of steam from the bursting of a boiler of a certain steam-engine, and that the said explosion was caused by the want of care and attention of John Burchell, the engineer, who had charge of the said engine."

Burchell has died since the accident, making a total loss of eight killed.

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Personal news is scant this week, and of gossip there is positively none. Speculation has been wholly engrossed in the "great lock question," the bad weather, and the rush of our "country cousins" to the Exposition. There is a rumour that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia will arrive in July, but it requires to be authenticated.

The Queen and her foreign visitors were at the Exposition on Saturday morning for three hours. On Tuesday she went to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park; and on Wednesday she was again at the Crystal Palace in the morning.

Lord Broughton had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, to present some presents from Newab Nazim, of Bengal, to her Majesty. The articles consisted of an elephant's state trappings of velvet and gold; the houdah, framed of ivory, inlaid with gold, with coverings of gold and silver embroidery; a state palkee, or palanquin, also of ivory, inlaid with gold; the covering of similar rich materials to the houdah; a throne, or state-resting couch, of crimson velvet and gold, with a canopy richly embroidered with the precious metals, and supported by silver columns; and a pair of gold moorchals, or emblems of rank, and a palkee or palanquin, for evening conveyance. These presents were brought from India under charge of Dr. Young.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, well known as President of the Theological Seminary at Geneva, but better perhaps as one of the historians of the Reformation, preached on Sunday afternoon in Woburn Chapel, Tavistock-place. The service was wholly in French.

Mr. Sheil was buried on the 28th May at the church of St. Michele Visdomini, at Florence. The funeral procession included the whole of the *corps diplomatique* and the Austrian and Tuscan generals and staff.

A Fancy Fair will be held in the Royal Gardens at Chelsea College, in aid of the building fund of the Hospital for Consumption, in the Brompton-road. As usual, several aristocratic ladies will act as shopkeepers on the occasion.

Lord John Manners has accepted the Reverend Dr. M'Neile's challenge to meet the reverend canon in Liverpool for explanation on the Papal question.

Sir John M'Gregor, Governor of Tortola, died on the 11th May. Her Majesty's sloop *Helena* being there at the time, the interment took place under a fire of minute guns, and the officers and crew attended the funeral.

A hostile meeting took place early on Tuesday morning between Lieutenant S. M. Hawkins, of the Ninety-seventh Foot, and Viscount Maldon, Royal Horse Guards Blue; the former attended by Mr. E. L. Denys, the latter by Captain Brownrigg. Lord Maldon received the fire of his adversary, and discharged his pistol in the air. Thus far the affair terminated.—*Morning Post*.

Professor Kinkel, of Bonn, gave his seventh lecture at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night. He described the character of the Spanish people, the constitution of the theatre, and the habits of the actors, and noticed that Spain was the first country to adopt a fixed theatre, and to employ women on the stage. In the latter part of his lecture he developed the lives of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, and Calderon, principally dilating on the latter.

Marshal Narvaez arrived in town from Paris expressly to visit the Exhibition.

The Prince Metternich left Brussels on the 9th instant, with his wife and family, for Johannisberg. Before his departure the Prince was admitted to a private audience of the King of the Belgians.

Queen Mary Adelaide of Sardinia was safely delivered of a prince on the night of the 2nd of May. The christening took place on the following day, when the Royal infant received the following names: Charles Albert Ferdinand Maria Eugene, Duke of Chiablese. The Duke and Duchess of Genoa were sponsors, and represented by the Queen Dowager and Prince Eugene Carignan.

At Berlin, on the 7th, the theatres were closed, and the Court passed the day in strict retirement. It was the anniversary of the late King's death. After attending divine service in the Charlotteberg mausoleum, the royal family strewed fresh garlands on his tomb.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports, without vouching for its accuracy, that the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia will be in London in July. Have not these potentates enough to do at home? or has Lord Palmerston appointed "The Fountain, Crystal Palace, Hyde-park," as a rendezvous to his absolutist allies?

The King of Hanover's eightieth birthday was celebrated at Hanover on the 4th and 5th. The King of Prussia was present. A procession of Hartz miners, on the 4th instant, is described as highly original and interesting. Nearly five hundred of these hardy men were present, the workmen either attired in white blouses or black blouses, with leathern aprons, and turned-up hats, carrying their lighted lamps, boots, emblems, and banners, and the drivers armed with their whips, which they crack with such skill as to form a sort of harmony. The ceremony began with this whip salute, followed by a hymn admirably sung by nearly the whole body; after

the completion of which, a deputation from each class was admitted to the King's presence, and he received them in the presence of his guests, and listened most attentively to a gratulatory address spoken in the *patois* of the Hartz. After the King had thanked them for their loyal sentiments, the deputation withdrew, and, having joined their comrades outside, three cheers were given, accompanied by a repetition of the "whip salute." The festival was favoured by beautiful weather, and no mention is made of accidents or disturbance. The King, who has now entered his eighty-first year, supported the fatigues wonderfully, and appeared to be in high spirits, and in more than ordinary strength. At the grand ball on the evening of the 5th King Ernest remained in the ballroom until two o'clock.

The Silesian newspapers relate that the Emperor of Russia put himself in imminent peril during his journey on the railway to Olmutz. He passed the night on the 27th ultimo at Mazeki, whence he was to proceed early the next morning. The directors of the Silesian railway sent notice that they would come in person with one of the royal carriages and fetch him. Between Szczakowa and Mazeki the driver of the train in which the directors travelled espied another train coming on the same rail from the latter station. A signal was made that it should immediately return, the directors wishing to avoid delay in fetching the Emperor. But the signal was not obeyed; and it was only by great presence of mind, and with some difficulty that the train with the directors was turned and driven back with all speed to the station whence it came, the other train persisting in chasing it, without regarding any signal or slackening speed, in spite of the imminent danger. On arriving at Szczakowa, it turned out that the Emperor had not chosen to wait till the directors fetched him, but ordered out a special train and started. When the announcement was made to him that the train with the directors was in sight, and that a signal to stop had been made, he gave the order to go on without caring about the other train. The will of the absolute ruler of all the Russias is, we know, accustomed to bear down all obstacles; but still it would hardly be safe frequently to repeat experiments like the one related; running full tilt against iron locomotives might prove too much even for the iron will of Czar Nicholas.

Monsignor Minucci, Bishop of Florence, proceeded on the 31st ult. to the church of Santa Croce, which, on the 29th, the anniversary of the battles of Montanara and Curtatone, had been profaned, and in the midst of the Austrian troops consecrated the edifice!

The Banking Chivalry of Europe has lately received an addition in the person of Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, whom the King of Sardinia has named a Knight of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazare.

A duel took place on Monday morning between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. de Nieuwerkerke. The weapons used were swords. After a fight which lasted ten minutes, and in which two swords were broken, M. de Nieuwerkerke received a wound in the thigh: the seconds then declared that honour was satisfied, and the affair was ended.

Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and formerly president of the Roman Assembly, has been frequently assailed indirectly with odious imputations as having instigated the murder of Count Rossi. Viscount Arlin-court and his *Italie Rouge* are responsible for this. The second son of Count Rossi lay in wait for an occasion to avenge his father's death. Charles Bonaparte was dining with a friend at a café on the Quai d'Orsay, on Friday week, when the waiter announced to him that a gentleman outside wished to speak with him. Prince Canino required his name, and, being refused, begged the mysterious stranger to wait till he had finished dinner. Rossi sat down at one of the little tables outside the café, and when his adversary came out marched up to him, saying, "You are the Prince of Canino?" Having received an answer in the affirmative, he aimed a blow at the prince's face. Mediators interposed to prevent the scuffle from going further, and the principals were led off in different directions. On Saturday afternoon they met again in the park at Versailles, and exchanged a couple of pistol shots each, without effect. The Prince declared that the imputations were calumnious. Rossi apologized, and the seconds declared the requisitions of honour satisfied.

The Baron Lerchenfeld, in the Bavarian chamber, accused the Yunker party of Bavaria of having behaved in a very cowardly manner in 1848, and alluded to certain individuals who were said to have secreted themselves at the period alluded to in a Jewish synagogue. Furst Wrede felt himself personally insulted by this allusion, and challenged the speaker. After some preliminaries, arising out of the fact that more of the Bavarian Yunkers desired to show their courage, the meeting took place, at which after two or three shots had been fired by each combatant without effect, a ball from the pistol of Furst Wrede struck Baron Lerchenfeld in the left side. The wound is not dangerous, the progress of the ball having been stopped by the ribs, and the wounded man is doing well. Furst Wrede walked through the Chamber in the afternoon of the same day, and took his usual seat as if nothing had happened.

Lord Portman's model farm in Somersetshire has been burnt down.

The Treasury have granted a sum of £800 in aid of the proposed Peel Park at Bolton.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have retained sufficient good sense to close the new ride in Kensington-gardens on Sundays.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued a general minute sanctioning the future admission into this country duty free of plate publicly presented to parties abroad.

The hiding-place of the witnesses in the St. Alban's case has been discovered. Inspector Beckerson, of the A division, traced three of the missing parties to Boulogne, where he found them living at their ease, and evidently well supplied with funds. The Inspector's attempt to apprehend them was frustrated by the French authorities,

who told him that if he apprehended the men they would be reclaimed from his custody and set at liberty. Under these circumstances the Inspector has returned to report progress at head-quarters.

The Prince Albert left Stromness on the 3rd of June, to go in search of Sir John Franklin. M. Bellot, an enterprising French navigator, sails with the expedition.

Bridget Lyons, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Margaret Fahey, at Warrington, and whose husband was executed a short time back, has received a commutation of her sentence. She is to be transported for life.

The exhibition of American plants took place on Saturday at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park. The Rhododendron, in great numbers and variety, was the chief flower of the show. But the point of interest was the blossom of the peony tree, a native of the peony district near Shanghai, in the north of China. This plant has flowered for the first time in Europe at the nursery of Messrs. Standish and Noble, at Bagshot. The flower is white, and about a foot in diameter. The plant exhibited was twelve feet high, and bore about five hundred blossoms.

The *Cork Examiner* states that six of the electoral divisions of the Killarney Union are entirely exempted from taxation under the rate just declared, although in other divisions of the same union the rate is as high as five shillings in the pound. The six fortunate divisions are chiefly the property of resident proprietors who have given remunerative employment and aid to promote emigration.

The *Boston Liberator* states, that at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in that town, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That as the honoured representative of the labouring classes of Great Britain in Parliament, and the fearless advocate of all measures of radical reform, George Thompson deserves to be welcomed with open arms on this side of the Atlantic, by all who profess to abhor injustice and tyranny; and that, although events of the highest importance have occurred to cause the protraction of his stay in this country beyond the period at first fixed for the duration of his visit, this society cannot but believe that the generous constituency represented by George Thompson, having respect to the influence of his labours in the United States upon the cause of liberty throughout the world, will justify and approve of his departure from his original purpose, and estimate aright the value of his exertions in behalf of human freedom in this land." Mr. George Thompson will sail from the United States for England on the 17th instant.

The *Builder* publishes the following biography of Mr. Peto, M.P.:—"There was a divine who used to say, when preaching to the youths of his congregation, 'Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters;' and with a like motive it may not be useless to mention that Mr. Peto, now only forty-two years of age, left school at the early age of fourteen, and being apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, the builder, worked three years at the bench, used the trowel for a year, and passed the remaining three years of his apprenticeship at the mason's banker. When he was little more than twenty-one his uncle died, and left his business and his capital jointly to him and to Mr. Thomas Grissell, also a nephew. Their first work was Hungerford Market, their second the new Houses of Parliament—afterwards placed wholly in the hands of Mr. Grissell. They built the Reform Clubhouse, the Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouse, the Model Prison at Clerkenwell, and many other large structures: the St. James's Theatre was completed by them in thirteen weeks. They also entered very largely into railway works, and to these, after the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Peto confined his attention: we may mention more especially the Eastern Counties line, the line from Ashford to Folkestone, the Southampton and Dorchester, the Oxford and Birmingham, and, in conjunction with Messrs. Betts, the whole of the Great Northern line north of Peterborough. When we say that there were employed on his work at one time 10 first-class locomotive engines, 2300 waggons, 916 horses, and 14,800 men, some idea may be gained of their great extent, and of the energy and power required to keep all well in hand. There are many excellent traits recorded of Mr. Peto, but for none does he deserve more honour than for his continued and enlightened efforts to raise the character of the large bodies of men engaged under him. Mr. Peto has earned for himself a great reputation for enlarged views and liberality, and has shown how much we may advance our own interests by attending to the interests of others.

The American ladies seem determined to abolish petticoats and adopt trousers as a substitute. "Examples" appear in many places in the Union. "The first example," says the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* of May 19, "of the short skirt and Turkish trousers has made its appearance on East Water-street this afternoon. The dress is of green silk, and the trousers of white linen, full, and gathered into a band at the ankle, with a short ruff. The appearance is extremely elegant and graceful. The young lady who has had the courage thus to face the Medea-and-Persian law of long-established custom, and discard an awkward and useless style of dress for one both becoming and commodious, deserves the highest praise. We trust that a host of others will follow her example, and leave street-sweeping to its legitimate professors." "Yesterday," says the *Cleveland (Ohio) Herald* of May 22, "two young ladies, of fairest reputations and attractions, donned the new costume, and though the 'observed of all observers,' made their afternoon promenade. Their dress was elegant and beautiful. Skirts reached to the knee, and loose trousers of white." The *Philadelphia Ledger* of May 26 says:—"Chestnut-street was thrown into a singular state of commotion on Saturday last, by the appearance in the public streets, for the first time, of a pair of trousers upon the lower limbs of one of the fair daughters of Eve. The sensation produced was great." The

Boston Mail of May 26 has the following:—"Last evening, or late in the afternoon, our citizens were gratified with the sight of the new costume. A sweet Miss of some sixteen summers was out on promenade, 'the observed of all observers.' She had on pink coloured pants, a coatee, a belt, and nice little hat. The Turkish dressed beauty was accompanied by a gentleman who, carrying a big cane, formed her protection. They marched and counter-marched the streets, and went upon the common." And the *Hartford* (Connecticut) *Chronicle*, of the same date, says:—"Several ladies appeared in our streets on Saturday with pantaloons, short dresses, and hats. As it was the first appearance in this city of this new costume, it naturally attracted much attention."

CRIME AND SUICIDE.

An inquest is proceeding into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Teasdale, alleged to have been poisoned in May by his wife. Suspicion is so strong against the woman, that the body of a previous husband, who died suddenly, ten years ago, has been ordered to be exhumed.

Alfred Pressley has been committed for the manslaughter of Mr. Cole, who died from an attack upon him during the late Isle of Wight election. The Ryde bench of magistrates, it is reported, excluded the press, and would not hear counsel in defence of the accused. Twenty-four men and four women were severely wounded by the police during the riot.

Mrs. Mary Shaw, aged fifty-nine, killed herself by poison on the 30th of May. She was living at the house of her sister, Mrs. Robinson, of Frith Bank, near Boston. She had formerly lived in Liquorpond-street, but being wholly incapable of taking care of herself, owing chiefly to "religious mania," she was, at the entreaty of Mr. Tuxford, surgeon, of Boston, received at the house of her sister. At the inquest held on June 2, it was satisfactorily proved that Mrs. Shaw had taken arsenic, but how she had obtained it was not proved. The verdict was Temporary Insanity.

A family consisting of a gentleman named Thomas Jeffrey Hodges, his mother-in-law, and her daughter, went to reside at Brighton about a fortnight ago. They took lodgings in the Marine Parade. Mr. Hodges was suffering from nervousness, and about a twelvemonth ago, had tried to kill himself by cutting his throat, at Hastings. During the night of June 1, he called up Mrs. Hodges, and said persons were about to murder him. She bathed his temples till about two o'clock in the morning, and he then asked for some tea. The servant went into the kitchen to make some tea, and as Mrs. Hodges's child cried, and Mr. Hodges promised he would lie still in bed whilst she went to quiet the infant, she left him. On returning to the room she heard him say, "I shall murder my sister; I must do so, that she may not have the suffering that I have had; she is sure to go to heaven;" and added, "they are coming up stairs to murder me, I'll jump out of the window." Mrs. Hodges hastened into the room, when she saw the window open and deceased's shirt flying in the air, as he was descending from the window. She immediately ran down stairs, and found him lying on the gravel path in front of the house. He was sensible; his right arm was broken, and shattered in two places. She lifted him up, and assisted him into the house. He said a young lady to whom he had been engaged had been the cause of it. He took hold of Mrs. Hodges's hand and said, "Teach me to say my prayers." Witness knelt and held his hand, and he repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the blessing after her. The surgeon then came in. He lingered till about ten o'clock on Saturday night, when he died. The height of the window was about thirty feet from the ground. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

A man named Thorington shot himself with a rifle-pistol on Monday, at Stroud-on-the-Green, Chiswick. He walked into his wife's bedroom, holding a pistol in his right hand, and exclaimed, "Now, old girl, the time has come." She, fearing that he was about to murder her, rushed towards him, caught hold of the pistol with one hand, whilst with the other she opened the front door, and ran into the front garden, and called out "Murder, police." A policeman was passing at the time, and, as he was entering the garden, the report of a pistol was heard by both of them, and she returned to her husband's room with the policeman, and found him weltering in his blood, and the pistol grasped in his right hand; he was then struggling in the agonies of death. The husband and wife had lived separately for some time. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

POLICE.

Joseph Ady has been again in court. Mr. Peacock, the solicitor for the Post-office, sued him before the Lord Mayor on Monday for £17 15s. for unpaid letters. Of 2130 sent by him, 1312 were refused, 60 of the parties could not be found, and 177 were dead. The plea put in by Ady was that the Lord Mayor had no jurisdiction in the case; Joseph alleging besides that he was "an infirm man now nearly 80 years of age, that he had been unjustly imprisoned contrary to Magna Charta, and that he should require some days to examine all the letters." This defence was overruled, and the Lord Mayor said he must proceed with the case.

Ady: Then I have to say that my debt, if I owe anything at all, exceeds £20, and that fact takes the business out of your lordship's hands. The amount they charge me with being indebted to them is only £17 15s. They cannot go for part of my debt. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor: I have nothing to do with any amount except that before me which is claimed by the Government.

Ady: Perhaps your lordship would like to take time to consider my objections. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor would not take time, and Ady pleaded

not guilty. But the charge was clearly proved against him; and he was ordered to pay the money.

Ady: I plead poverty. I have no money.

The Lord Mayor: Have you goods enough in the City to be a satisfaction for the debt?

Ady: I cannot say that exactly. I wish to be allowed six months for the payment, and then to be allowed to pay by instalments. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor: Is there any objection to give him fourteen days?

Mr. Peacock: No; but we know the interval will be occupied in posting more letters.

The Lord Mayor: Then the money must be paid in seven days. I cannot help feeling for an aged man who thus obstinately transgresses; but there is no possibility of enduring such an interference with the business of so important an establishment.

Ady: There is no law against me. The proceeding is altogether illegal, and I have suffered most severely for no offence at all.

Mr. Peacock here read a paper, signed "Joseph Ady," promising the Post-office most faithfully not to post any more unpaid letters; and stated that the moment the paper was delivered and the defendant was discharged the persecution recommenced.

Joseph, on leaving the justice-room, said that he would try to get the money, and discharge the debt which it was pretended was due. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gordon Cumming keeps an African, not five feet high, nose flat, eyes sunken, and forehead squat; and when this sable gentleman imbibes spirits he becomes somewhat like the beasts of his native forests. This exotic was brought before Mr. Broughton on a charge of drunkenness and assault. Mr. Cumming attended, and a singular scene ensued between the lion-hunter and the police magistrate. Mr. Broughton thought proper to put a variety of irrelevant questions to Mr. Cumming about his African adventures:—

Mr. Broughton: When and where did you meet with him?

Mr. Cumming: About six years ago. He came to drink at a fountain close to which my wagons were encamped in the desert.

Mr. Broughton: What was your object in going out to this part of the globe?

Mr. Cumming: My expedition had its rise with me in a thirst for further knowledge in natural history.

Mr. Broughton: When your wagons were encamped, as you have stated, what number of persons were in care of them while you were pursuing your "sport"?

Mr. Cumming: Three men and two boys.

Mr. Broughton: And this was all the force you had with you, was it?

Mr. Cumming: It was, sir; I neither thought of nor cared for any more. The prisoner at first concealed himself, thinking that those to whom the wagons belonged were Dutch boors; and on my return from hunting I took him at his wish into my service, and he has been with me ever since. He was almost naked when he came to my wagons for protection, having nothing on him but a bit of sheepskin tied round his loins. He took a fancy to me, and has always stayed with me.

Mr. Broughton: You have brought some animals over with you to this country, have you not?

Mr. Cumming: Yes, sir; dead specimens, but none living.

Mr. Broughton (to the African): Do you like England?

African (who spoke English tolerably well): Not much, sir; it is too cold for me.

Mr. Broughton: Would you like to go back naked again to your own country?

Prisoner: I should very much.

Mr. Cumming: I understand he had been with the boors, and that he made his escape from them in consequence of the cruel treatment which he experienced from those in whose service he formerly was.

Mr. Broughton: Do you give him any wages?

Mr. Cumming: I give him clothes and food, but he is rather fond of spirits, and I am therefore obliged to be cautious as to letting him have money.

After this conversation the case was heard. The African had got drunk on Monday, and desired to be driven home in a cab; but the cabman refused to drive him without the money down. A gentleman named Ellis stopped to see the row, when the African, getting furious, struck him and others with a stick from within the cab. He next suddenly rushed out and attempted to bite several persons, and "the nose of the cab horse"; and, after a desperate shindy with the police, he was eventually strapped upon a stretcher, taken to the station-house, and locked up. He made no defence, except remarking that some ale and beer given to him had taken effect "all on a sudden." He was fined 30s., which Mr. Cumming paid.

A man named James Adams, and a woman named Jane Bessie Adams, have been arrested for swindling tradesmen under the names respectively of Lord and Lady Villiers. The plan adopted was ingenious. The confederates wrote to tradesmen at Cirencester in the name of that nobleman: to one for a gold watch and guard; to another for a quantity of tea, coffee, wax candles, and mottled soap; and to a third for a side of the best bacon which could be got. This side of bacon betrayed the fraud. The parcel containing it was misdirected and subsequently sent to the real residence of Lord Villiers. The police were forthwith instructed, and the arrest of the alleged swindlers effected on Sunday morning last. They have been sent down to Cirencester for examination. James Adams has been imprisoned in France, some verses he had written in prison to his "dear Bessie" being found in his pocket.

The Reverend Charles Bloxam was brought up for the last time on the charge of stealing a shilling out of the plate at the Church of All Hallows, Barking, on Monday. The gentlemen who attended upon the part of the prosecution stated that they had no further evidence to offer.

The Lord Mayor then said: Prisoner, I have made very close inquiries into your character since you first appeared at that bar upon the disgraceful charge of having stolen money from the plate of the church. I had hoped that the gentlemen might have made a mistake in believing that you had committed that offence, when I heard the particulars of the first day's examination; but I regret to say that, from all I have since learned of the course you have been for some time pursuing, there is but too much reason to suppose that they were perfectly correct in their suspicions. It has been shown to me that you have been defrauding people in the very neighbourhood in which you have been officiating as a clergyman of the Church of England, and that you have been acting upon a regular system of imposition for a considerable period. In fact, the whole of the information which I have received convinces me that, although the evidence was not such as would justify me in committing you for trial, your moral guilt is beyond all doubt. It is needless for me to say that your conduct is incapable of extenuation, particularly regarding you as a member of a body, from the authority of whose sacred calling the most praiseworthy example might have been expected. You are now discharged, and I trust that you will earnestly beg forgiveness elsewhere.

Mr. Huggins, a solicitor, was charged on Tuesday with setting fire to No. 52, Lime-street. This is a singular case; but as the details are not yet fully before the public, and the accused is remanded, we refrain from entering upon it until it comes again before the court. The only points alleged against Mr. Huggins on Tuesday were, that a suspicious block, with a funnel containing a candle, and two iron troughs filled with wadding saturated with turpentine, were found in the cellar of the house, by the man who extinguished the fire; and that the identical block had been made for Mr. Huggins.

The "gentlemen" who amused themselves by bespattering carriage and foot passengers with rotten eggs on the Derby day have not yet been apprehended. Mr. Elliot has directed the proper officer to apprehend the Dimsdales and Captain Williams without loss of time. Mr. Peat, the saddler, made an offer from Baron Dimsdale, the father of two of the culprits, to compound for the damage done; but Mr. Elliot refused to entertain the proposition. Pierce, the lodging-house keeper, and Saunders, the officer, swear to contrary facts—Pierce asserting that he did not see the egg-throwing, Saunders declaring that Pierce told him that he had seen the egg-throwing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The delegates of the metropolitan parishes' meeting, in Marylebone, have pronounced against the Government Water Supply Bill.

The Southwark people have been bestirring themselves this week. They had one meeting to oppose the impracticable and unjust Water Supply Bill, and another to provide means for establishing baths and wash-houses.

Eleven sermons were preached on Sunday in connexion with the Early Closing Association, by various ministers of dissenting chapels throughout the metropolis, on the spiritual and other evils of oppressive shop labour.

The prizes to the successful students at the Merchant Tailors' School were given away on Wednesday, the election and examination day. In the evening a great company, comprising several foreign gentlemen connected with the Exposition, M. C. Dupin among the rest, dined together. The chief points in the evening were Lord Stanley's after-dinner speech in praise of the Exposition and M. C. Dupin's in honour of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Colonel Sibthorp's bill for further "improving" the police of the metropolis and City of London, proposes to prohibit advertising vans, and also poor musicians from playing in the streets, under a penalty of 40s., and of course commitment. A police constable seeing such an outrage is to be empowered to take the offender into custody.

A farewell entertainment was given to Sir Richard Armstrong, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, by the East India directors, on Saturday last. Several of the foreign commissioners to the Exposition were present.

Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie has again got into prison for being drunk and abusive.

A rule to show cause has been obtained against the proprietors of *Punch* for a libel against Mr. Daly, a Roman Catholic priest. The alleged libel consists of a paragraph imputing to Mr. Daly a speech in which he is made to recommend the burning of the British fleet.

Lord John Manners was married to Miss Marley, daughter of the late Colonel Marley, at All Soul's Church, Langham-place, on Thursday.

An adjourned public meeting of the members and friends of the Westminster Freehold Land Society, resident in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, was held at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the transmission of subscriptions from members in that locality; Mr. G. E. Dennes in the chair. Mr. G. Huggett, the secretary, explained fully the objects of the society, which he stated was formed in August, 1849, and enabled members to obtain land in Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire. The land was purchased and retailed to the members at the wholesale price, the subscription being 3s. a fortnight. Two estates had been purchased, and the committee were in treaty for others. Mr. Farley was appointed agent, and arrangements made for holding monthly meetings in that locality.

Mr. Johnstone has been returned by a majority of sixty-five over his competitor, Mr. Adam, for Clackmannan and Kinross.

The election for Argyllshire took place on Friday week

at Inverary. There being no opposition, Sir A. J. Campbell was returned.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the return of Mr. Crawford for the borough of Harwich.

Lord Melville died about half-past six o'clock on Tuesday night, at Melville Castle, near Lasswade, in the county of Edinburgh, from an attack of bronchitis.

The *Western Times* says that the Exeter Protest against the Bishop's Synod has received 67 signatures, including 11 who had already signed a similar protest which originated at Plymouth. Upwards of a hundred clergymen have thus already formally protested against the synod, and the example will be followed by many more. The last day for receiving signatures will be Tuesday, June 17.

Mr. Philip Pusey has followed up his letter to the farmers, by a letter to the electors of Berkshire. He protests against the kind of opposition got up against him, and refers it to a "secret conclave sitting in London," who excommunicate "all county members who will not bow the knee to the idol of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli." And he adds:—"As long as I am member for Berkshire I will not do the bidding of the member for Bucks. He can no more teach me what is good for agriculture than I can teach him the straight way to office. Gentlemen, indeed I cannot, and will not, turn Israelite. If you ask me why, I do not regard the hon. member as an Israelite himself without guile." And he asserts that "if ever there was a question on which the 40s. freeholder had as good a claim to the free use of his birthright as the tenant of 400 or the owner of 4000 acres, surely it is the price of his loaf."

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions, which comprises 117, having 20,000 members, was held on Wednesday, at Leeds; and in the evening a public soirée was given by the Leeds committee, in the Music-hall. Lord Carlisle presided, and made a capital speech, full of eloquent and graceful remarks, upon the Exposition, with which he rightly connected the Yorkshire Union. One sentence was peculiarly appropriate. "When," he said, "I mark the space which is covered in this show-room of the world by special industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire; when I recognize the banners which are suspended above the productions of your principal towns, with their, to me, most familiar devices—(loud cheers)—when I pass by, not without a sort of joint ownership and feeling—(loud cries of 'Hear, hear!' and applause)—the woollens of Leeds, and stuffs of Bradford, and fancy goods of Huddersfield, and carpets of Halifax (is not their excellent and spirited manufacturer (Mr. Crossley) now among us? and the hardware of Sheffield, and many other things from many other places, which I necessarily omit, to say nothing of all that wondrous whirring machinery to which, among others, this town has contributed so generously, I need offer no excuse for having connected the mechanics of Yorkshire with the Industrial Temple of 1851. (Cheers.)"

Two men have been killed by a colliery explosion near Barnsley.

A prisoner chained to an officer was proceeding by train on the London and North-Western Railway on Thursday. Suddenly he leaped out of the carriage, dragging the officer with him. The train was going at full speed; the prisoner was uninjured, the constable's leg was broken. Taking the key, the prisoner unlocked his wrist and escaped.

The mails from the Cape are up to the 23rd of April. The reinforcements had not then arrived. It will be remembered that the forces under Sir Harry Smith were collected in two main divisions, one commanded by the Governor himself, at King William's-town, and the other by Major-General Somerset, at Fort Hare. The intention of Sir Harry was to concert operations with General Somerset, and to move with both these columns upon the Amatola Mountains, the stronghold of Sandilli and his followers. For this purpose he was awaiting the succours announced from the seat of Government, and it was his opinion that the advance could be made towards the close of March. We now see that on the 23rd of April this definitive campaign had not commenced, but the intervening transactions are of such a character as to suggest satisfactory explanations of the delay. The most important fact communicated by the mail is, that Kreili, a native chief of great influence, hitherto engaged with us, has gone over to Sandilli, and had counselled Pato and Umhala to follow him, advice which they declined. Desertion continued on the part of the mounted rifles. There had been some smart skirmishes, but no general engagement or decided plan of operations carried out.

Some of our readers will regret to hear that Mr. John Clement Francis, aged twenty-one years, died on the 17th of April, at Bloem Fontein, Cape of Good Hope. The *Bloem Fontein Gazette* states that Mr. Francis was of the firm Lowen and Francis, attorneys-at-law, and a municipal commissioner of that place. The British Resident, Major Warden, the officers of the garrison, the magistrates, and all the respectable inhabitants of the place, followed his body to the grave.

From Toronto we learn that in the Canadian Parliament the Governor-General had refused to produce the correspondence with the American Government in relation to the reciprocity of trade, and it was recommended as the future policy of the Government, to close the canal against American vessels as an act of retaliation.

The population of Old Calabar, watching for a favourable opportunity, have broken out against the constituted authorities, and taken possession of everything on shore. The following is the form in which the news was posted in the rooms of the Underwriters' Association, at Liverpool, on Monday:—"Cameroons, February 9.—A boat from Fernando Po, just arrived, brings intelligence of the slaves at Old Calabar having revolted, and being in possession of everything on shore. Her Majesty's ships

Gladiator (6) and Arabia (14), being in Clarence, went over immediately, and a despatch was sent to Mr. Biscoff to bring him down from the Dohmy country. The revolt, it is feared, will entail serious damage to the British vessels trading there, the slaves being in possession of everything on shore."

The *New Brunswick* of the 10th of May gives a detail of the desertion of nine soldiers, composing the corporal's guard stationed at the Ordnance Stores, Lower Cove, who left the station in a body, carrying their arms with them. The affair must have been previously arranged, as they all acted in concert, and at a given signal seized the corporal, bound his arms and legs, and gagged him by thrusting a piece of broomstick in his mouth and tying it round his head to prevent his making a noise. They then started, taking their muskets with them. They were arrested on the following morning at Eastport by the British Vice-Consul there, Mr. Charles Sherwood. The men had stolen a boat from the bark Nova Scotia, in which they made the voyage to Eastport, where they landed in full regimentals with their arms and accoutrements.

A riot lately occurred at Hoboken, opposite the city of New York, between a party of Germans who were celebrating their May festivals, and a number of Irishmen, the latter of whom crossed the river to have a conflict. Four or five persons were killed, and several badly wounded. A justice of the peace, in endeavouring to quell the riot, was shot down. Fifty of the German party were sent to prison for participation in the riot.

The Council of Government of Trinidad have passed a set of resolutions providing for the formation of a board of education, establishing primary and training schools at the expense of the State, to which admission shall be gratuitous and in which instruction shall be purely secular.

Texan advices give further accounts of Indian outrages on the frontier. In one skirmish six of the savages were killed. Major Pratt and Mr. Jones were among the latest slaughtered.

The Prussian Government are about to establish, during the present year, a line of steamers between Warsaw and Bromberg.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, Monday morning, says:—"A sanguinary collision has taken place in our city between some sailors and some Austrian soldiers. Six persons have been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The Senate has declared itself *en permanence*."

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin (Dr. John Torrens) died, after a long illness, on Monday last, in the 83rd year of his age.

It appears from an official account that the number of troops serving in Ireland has been reduced from about 26,000 to 18,000 men.

Ribbon notices have recently been served upon some active members of the police force in Westmeath. One is to the following effect:—"Sargent Moor We give you warning not to meddle or allow your men to be so dutiful. If you do, mark the consequence. You will not be warned again.—*Wicklow Boys*."

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that the quantity of land under flax this season in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary may be estimated at 1000 acres.

The Mary White, Sydney packet ship, was burnt at sea on the 17th of May. The passengers were saved and landed at Fayal. The fire arose from the spontaneous ignition of its cargo of wool and bones. It burnt for two days and blew up on the third. A Russian brig was at hand, and aided in the escape of the passengers and crew.

The steam-ship Neptune which brought over the Russian contributions to the Exposition, struck last Sunday on a reef of rocks lying off Loganas, in the Sound of Elsinore. The passengers and crew were saved, and the cargo partially recovered. It is not expected that she will be got off the reef.

Shark hunting, a favourite pastime on the coast of the southern states of the Union, lately commenced. The *Charleston Mercury* gives us an account of the first hunt of the season:—"The carcass of a horse having been procured, it was properly prepared and set adrift towards the close of ebb tide, and having floated down opposite the battery, its convulsive motion gave evidence that the sea wolves were at their feast. Three of our young gentlemen, who are enthusiasts in this sport, having provided themselves with the proper implements, proceeded in a stout boat to the busy scene, and soon found themselves in the midst of a large shoal of sharks, who, not at all disturbed by their presence, continued their repast—the larger ones moving up to the carcass, fastening their teeth in it, and then with a jerk rending off a limb or other portion, while the smaller ones would snatch at the fragments which escaped from their jaws. Our young gentlemen soon went to work, and in the course of an hour and three-quarters killed nine of the monsters, six of which they succeeded in bringing to the wharf. The sport was of the most exciting character, the animals not only making play, but occasionally showing fight. One of the largest, when struck, seized the boat by the cutwater, and shook it most violently; while another came open-mouthed at a coloured man who was cutting a harpoon out of one of those captured alongside, but was arrested by a well-directed thrust of a spear, which penetrated far down his capacious throat. The six sharks that were brought to the wharf were found to measure respectively as follows:—9 feet 3 inches, 9 feet 4 inches, 10 feet 1 inch, 10 feet 9 inches, 11 feet 6 inches."

We received yesterday copy of a petition to Parliament, moved by Mr. Isaac Ironside, in the Sheffield Town Council, against a standing army, as inconsistent with the fundamental rights and liberties of a free people, a document which we shall publish next week. After three hours' discussion in the council, it was carried by 22 for it, and 14 against it—3 remaining neutral.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters have been received by our publisher complaining of the non-receipt of papers, or the non-arrival of the *Leader*, until Monday. We have made inquiry, and find that the errors have not arisen in our office. The Country Edition of the *Leader* is published on Friday, and the Town Edition on the Saturday, and Subscribers should be careful to specify which edition they wish to receive. Complaints of irregularity should be made to the particular news-agent supplying the paper, and if any difficulty should occur again it will be set right on application direct to our office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

Postscript.

SATURDAY, June 7.

The main topics debated last night in the House of Commons are merely a continuation of Monday's discussion, and with similar results—Mr. Hume attempting to nominate his committee on the Income Tax, and the Government doing their best to get through with the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The evening was further distinguished by a small victory over Ministers on the part of Lord Naas. Mr. HUME moved that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's name be added to the committee. This was opposed by the Chancellor himself, who would not consent to serve unless he had supporters in the committee on whom he could rely. A desultory conversation followed: members generally complaining of the present mode of nominating committees. The appointment of the committee was further adjourned until Friday next, with the understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should nominate the committee, retaining only of Mr. Hume's list, as a *sine qua non*, the names of Mr. Horsman, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Cobden. The House then went into a committee of the whole upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Mr. REYNOLDS moved the omission of the words, "under any designation or description whatever," in the second clause. Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed this, declaring, amid loud cheers, that the words might be useful, that it was desirable there should be no evasion under the clause, and that, under whatever designation, no territorial title should be assumed. The only speech at all notable was that of Mr. WHITESIDE, who was prepared to make every sacrifice short of surrendering the Protestant principle. When the committee divided there were—

For the amendment, 38; against it, 107.

Majority against, 69.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved to add to the same clause a prohibition of obtaining or procuring hereafter from Rome, or of publishing or putting in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any bull, rescript, &c., or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of creating any archbishop, &c., with titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of the United Kingdom. Lord JOHN RUSSELL resisted this amendment, which, he observed, was similar to that of Mr. Walpole, and open to the same objections. Upon a division there were—

For the amendment, 129; against it, 133.

Majority against, 4.

Colonel SIMMONS moved that the penalty, instead of £100, should be £500, with imprisonment until the penalty be paid, to be followed by banishment for life. He said:—

"His Holiness the Pope would find no difficulty in sending over any sum of money that might be imposed upon the parties who violated the law, and he had no doubt the Pope would do so, for he had a better opinion of his Holiness than he had of the noble lord. (Laughter.) If he (Colonel Sibthorp) had been the Pope he should have done exactly as he had done; but the last thing he should have done was to have gone to Downing-street and associated himself with the noble lord. (Laughter.) He hated half measures. If he meant to kick, he should kick hard. (Laughter.)"

The committee divided—

For the amendment, 63; against it, 199.

Majority against, 136.

The next question was one of very great importance, being nothing less than to determine through whose agency the penalties should be recovered. The bill leaves the Attorney-General to prosecute; Mr. Walpole and his friends propose to place the law in the hands of the informer class by leaving anybody to prosecute. In this state of the question Sir F. THESIGER stepped in with his amendment last night, to the effect, that words be added to the clause giving the right of instituting a suit to the informer, under the sanction of the Attorney-General.

This proposition was vigorously sustained and as vigorously attacked. It was held by Sir F. Theisger and his supporters that, as Attorney-Generals did not do their duty when prosecution was left to them, it became necessary to give power to the private individuals who would not suffer the law officer to sleep at his post. To this it was objected that under such circumstances the Attorney-General would not hold himself responsible; and it was urged, especially by Mr. BETHELL (the new member for Aylesbury), that the prosecution of a national offence ought not to be committed to a common informer. And he asked:—

“Is it wise, is it fitting, is it charitable to put the liberties of the Roman Catholics—their happiness, their comfort—into the hands of those who are around them—to make them subject to the inquisition of spies—to put them at the mercy of every informer? (Hear, hear.) Do you think that such a state of things will conduce to the happiness of the country?”

After Lord JOHN RUSSELL had spoken in opposition to the amendment, Mr. REYNOLDS moved, amidst “groans,” that the chairman should report progress. Lord JOHN thought it was unreasonable, but the committee divided on the motion—

For reporting progress, 41; against it, 306.
Majority against, 265.

This proceeding was followed up by a motion, also by Mr. REYNOLDS, that the chairman should leave the chair. Hereupon a row began. Lord JOHN only blandly remonstrated, and called the motion an unfair return for his kindness. But Admiral BERKELEY attacked the Irish opposition with a great deal of bad temper; declaring, in a very ungentlemanly manner, that the rules of the House were made by “gentlemen” and for gentlemen, and that if “goats” came there the rules must be altered. The majority was angelic, but the minority the most factious he had ever seen. Explanations were demanded; and when Colonel Knox, one of the minority, complained, the admiral explained in a way which Mr. Pierce Butler thought “quite satisfactory.” The committee divided—

For the motion, 29; against it, 230.
Majority against, 201.

It was now nearly one o'clock, but, nothing daunted, Mr. REYNOLDS rose and made another speech. The committee then finally divided on the proviso of Sir F. Theisger—

For the proviso, 130; against it, 166.
Majority against, 36.

The House resumed, and went into committee on the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill. An attempt was made to get rid of the bill by a sideward motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Chairman leave the chair. On a division there were—

For the motion, 123; against it, 140.
Majority against Ministers, 17.

The House adjourned until Thursday, at half-past two o'clock.

The Property-tax Bill received the royal assent on Thursday.

Some discussion took place in the House of Lords last night upon petitions presented by the Duke of Argyll on the Law of Marriage in Australia; and Lord Monteagle on Transportation to New South Wales.

The House of Lords adjourned until the 16th instant.

Four more lives have been sacrificed by railway recklessness. There is an inclined plane between Brighton and Lewes, two miles long. It is so steep that positive instructions have been issued to drivers not to go down at a greater rate than twenty miles an hour. Yesterday, as a short train was proceeding from Brighton to Lewes down this incline, the engine ran off, falling down an embankment 30 feet deep, carrying with it the tender, a second and a third class carriage, killing on the spot three passengers and the stoker, and dreadfully wounding the driver. The *Times* says, “Three of the third-class passengers, Mrs. Chatfield and her daughter, and the young man Lawrence, were thrown out and killed on the spot, but what became of the fourth third-class passenger we have not been able to learn. The unfortunate stoker was jammed between the engine and a brick wall below, and was completely smashed. Upwards of an hour elapsed before those in attendance could extricate the poor fellow, whose face presented a shocking sight.”

REWARDS TO THE WORKERS AT THE EXPOSITION.

June 5, 1851.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to refer the merit of originating rewards to working men in connection with Industrial Exhibitions to the true originators of this act of justice, viz., to the promoters of the Belgian Exhibitions. Mr. Felkin's proposition is, I suspect, the consequence of my “History of Industrial Exhibitions” (now in course of weekly publication), wherein I have given an account of the distribution of medals to working men and working women of Belgium. If the Executive propose to follow the honourable example of the Belgian Government, they would do well to consult the able report on the Brussels Exhibition of 1849, in which they will find a minute account of the system devised for the fair distribution of these honourable rewards. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. BLANCHARD JEROLD.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.
HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The THIRD PERFORMANCE by the AMATEUR COMPANY of the GUILD of LITERATURE and ART, in the Theatre constructed for the purpose, and first erected at Devonshire House, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, June 13, when will be presented Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's New Comedy, in Five Acts, entitled “NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM; or, MANY SIDES TO A CHARACTER”; and the New Farce by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Mark Lemon, called “MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY.”—Tickets (all the seats being reserved), 10s. each, to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hookham, 15, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Robert Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Smith and Elder, 65, Cornhill; Messrs. Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside; and Messrs. Leader and Cook, 63, New Bond-street. Doors open at a quarter before Seven; commence at exactly a quarter before Eight.



SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

Public Affairs.

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

THE SITUATION.

“ALARMIST” is the epithet cast at you in reproach, if you survey the position of Europe or of your own country, and even name its principal incidents. Such is the effeminate state of public feeling in this country, that if you simply turn men's eyes to the broad facts which lie before us, Apathy sneers at the trouble you take, or Timidity turns pale at the prospect. The practical politician of the day prefers to rub on, and thinks it wiser to take no account of the social or political dynamics at work around him. It is this too wide-spread effeminacy among the educated classes on the Continent which made the popular attempt of Europe too weak to stand against the combined forces of Reaction; and which enfeebles the people of this country, not only to aid in that popular movement, but to meet its own future with mastery over circumstance.

In this country we see a Government possessing no knowledge of the people, carrying on affairs entirely according to a routine, and rendering every public interest entirely subservient to the objects or crotchets of its own small clique. Thus the part taken by England in foreign affairs is rendered entirely subordinate to Lord Palmerston's system of making all foreign policies not only fit the ruling parties in the countries to which they belong, but also fall in with the plans and practice of diplomacy. In foreign affairs, cajoled by Lord Palmerston's “Liberal” professions, England is the unconscious but powerful tool of that diplomacy which at once serves Absolute power and feeds upon it. In colonial affairs, the whole policy of the Ministry is bent upon cajoling or bullying the colonies into so much submission under Lord Grey's crotchets as shall stifle noise; thus evading the notice of the apathetic English People, and not obliging Ministers to give up the advantage of Lord Grey's presence in the Cabinet. At home the policy is to conceal every great public truth, but to set up a sham in the place of each truth; and thus it is that Ministers are able to stave off all public movements by one grand system of mystification: Protestantism and Catholicism, Church Reform, Financial Reform, Water Supply, Parliamentary Reform, Education, Chancery Reform, Colonization, Sanitary Reform, Agricultural Difficulties, Poor Law Reform—all these subjects, and others, are entertained and disposed of in some shape or other—are effectually rendered dormant in the shape of Blue Book, Commission, Board, Inquiry, Debate, Bill, or Promise. You cannot learn the truth about any one of them; you may pursue any movement until it ends in a “Ministerial measure”: that is the final bog. The continuance of this state of things is the beau ideal of Whiggery.

To maintain it, Ministers rely upon these resources. First, a standing army or class of professional arms-bearers, which can always suppress in detail the movements of an unarmed People—except when those movements are very general, and impelled by fierce motives. Secondly, a middle-class, over-grateful for enfranchisement, to the exclusion of the numbers that enabled them to get

it, over-confident in the domination of trade; over-confident in the duration of the existing state of things, and repaying the Whig patronage by buying up every movement. Lastly, the Whigs rely upon the disunion of the People—upon the generally prevailing falsehood which makes men distrust each other—upon the effect of trading competition, which has set class against class; they rely upon the long disuse of arms, which has made the People contemptible in their strength; they rely upon the disappearance of chivalrous feelings, upon the total extinction of nationality.

And in all these things the People is helping the Whigs. That such a state cannot last, the most cursory student of history knows, unless he is besotted by the common præ-revolutionary feeling—the dream that “it will last out our time.” But it will not. The session has been an empty form; the Ministry itself is a despicable form; parties are content in negation; they agree to wait—to see what will turn up—what will come out of the next discontent. It will not be long first. Already, in many branches of trade, the roar of prosperity is abating. The woollen trade has felt that for some months; the linen trade is now beginning to feel it; and, though ribbons hold out, cottons are growing uneasy. The tailors in London can say—What are prospects for the autumn? Will they be reassured by the reproach of Moses and Son to the London tradesmen, that business is leaving them, because they do not sell cheap enough? The carpenters of London have been too busy this Exposition season; but they know it will not last. The Protectionists are at the end of their tether, but neither farmers nor agricultural labourers are at the end of their distress. The session is passing away; we have reached Whitsuntide, and journalists are casting up the empty account of measures; the Exposition season has come and will pass away; parties have exposed each other's tricks, and stand confessed in mutual disparagement; the Ministry is passing away, to be succeeded no one knows by whom; and we are drifting onward to a future additionally obscured by our own mystifications, with resources doubly weakened by dissensions, and the extinction, at least the suspension, of patriotic national feeling. It is our consolation that we cannot sink lower, for a rougher period of distress holds out the hope of revived activity, and with it revived national health.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN EUROPE.

The great European struggle is gathering the forces on both sides for a commencement. It is notorious, says the *Morning Chronicle*, that at the recent Congress in Warsaw, the three Monarchs of Austria, Prussia, and Russia “have been engaged in concerting a plan for the effective employment of their combined military forces, in the event of another success of the Parisian populace in May, 1852.” There is to be no violation of neutrality, no invasion of France; “but it is intended to organize a system of coöperation, under which the Prussian, or Austrian, or Russian army may be indifferently made available in cutting off or treading out the first conflagration which the sparks from a new French explosion may kindle on German territory.”

But there will be a counter-alliance. The first step has been taken in the true path to the revolution of Europe. The central Democratic Committee has adopted the two ideas which are essential to the progress of popular power—the true fellowship of nations, and the principle of Association. We, who have long laboured to advance those ideas, though at posts less conspicuous than that occupied by Ledru Rollin, Darasz, Ruge, and Mazzini, cannot but welcome the new manifesto as a most important event in the march of popular emancipation.

The two ideas which we have mentioned as distinguishing the new manifesto we uphold as necessary, not only for the results which they must ultimately produce, but also as essential elements in any present policy which would hope for success. The organized Governments of Europe, which did possess some nationality of feeling while they were ruled by the old traditions of chivalry, and even of superstition, have totally ceased to do so now that they are no more than combinations of particular families and gentlemen possessing hereditary expectations of official employment; and the absorbing aim of their efforts is, not only to maintain their own existence, but to keep their several countries in the state most favourable to weaken any influences that might disturb them. Hence Austria keeps down the

press, sets Croat against Italian, Italian against Croat, and encourages Viennese dissipation. Hence England cultivates well-bred patronage, middle-class, selfish, trading, timid quietism, and disunion of all classes. And the government of every country between those extremes cultivates the debilitated state of *nation* most facile or most favourable to itself. For their better safety, whatever may be the different institutions or customs with which the separate governments separately conform, at home, yet amongst each other they conspire for the one paramount object,—to uphold the governing families and gentlemen, and to keep down Peoples. In that process Diplomacy is their agent. The Governments of Europe combine their armies, as Austria, Prussia, and Russia are now combining for special objects; as France, Austria, and the Roman Government combine against the Roman People. Any people—though the struggle may be a hard one—yet any people, when sufficiently moved, is stronger than its own Government; but *not* always stronger than the united armies of the royal families and departments of Europe. To be stronger than the united armies, the Peoples must unite, each providing work for its Government at home, and so defeating that combination of armies. With such an alliance of the Peoples, the revolution of 1848 would have been successful; and *our* bureaucrats expected it to be so. The Central Committee has begun that work, the Holy Alliance of the Peoples; and we know that they will find friends in *all* countries.

But the other idea, that of Association, was not less necessary. In most of the European countries the nobles have had their Magna Charta, their Golden Bull, or other statute of rights; the middle class have purchased influence and official subservience, if not in all countries their Reform Bill; the working classes alone remain, unenfranchised, statuteless, powerless, and crushed down by competition; and they know it. So well do they know it that they are, in three leading countries, France, Germany, and England, actively engaged in discussing or even shaping the social reorganization for themselves. Labour is asserting itself, its rights, its wants, and wishes. And any popular party not recognizing the principle now growing dear to the People would neither win nor deserve the confidence of the masses. To obtain that confidence it was necessary that the Ministers for the People should hoist the standard of Association. As we understand this last manifesto, the next revolution will be one to give hopes to Industry, since it will strive to establish among national institutions the great principle of Concert in Labour.

The manifesto justly says that the alliance of Peoples for the essential interests of the Peoples as opposed to the conspiracy of armed governments does not weaken the independence of any one nation, its peculiar habits of thought, or its natural bent, but leaves each to act for itself within its own bounds. We have always felt the practicability of this alliance, and now we witness its first commencement.

THE WORLD'S RAILWAY.

Two objects of universal interest would be accomplished by the execution of Mr. Asa Whitney's plan for connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans by a railway across the United States. The first and most valuable to Europe and America would be the settlement of the waste lands of the West by the surplus population of Europe. The second would be the opening of the most direct, the cheapest, and most expeditious route for the commerce of Europe, and Asia, and Australia.

We confess that the first object is the most attractive for us, and that if 800 miles alone of the railway were completed its results would be sufficiently advantageous to the world. That extensive settlement would follow the construction of this portion of the line we have not the slightest doubt. Human experience in America has not proved a more striking fact than this, that population and settlement follow road-making, as the harvest is a consequence of the seed-time. The formation of the Erie Canal added two hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the agricultural value of New York, as assessed for taxation, to say nothing of its influence upon Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and the West. Mr. Whitney's railway would *create*, as it marched along ten miles at a stride, farms, villages, cities, and states in a few years. And this would almost entirely consist of an emigrant population, who would therefore be so many millions not only rescued from want and the miseries of uncertainty,

but actually placed in an independent position as landowners and land occupiers on the railway which their labour had constructed. A belt of civilization would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and form a connecting link between Europe and Asia. An entirely new consuming population would arise, composed of those very men who now glut the European labour-markets, devour poor rates, and subsist on alms.

In a commercial point of view we can conceive nothing nobler or more extensively useful to the world than the prospect this project opens up. Not only are the distances between the great commercial depôts nearer than by any other route, but the charges of freight and carriage would be cheaper than by any other route. Panamá and Suez, at the best, would only be portals or channels between ocean and ocean; and it is doubtful whether ships of any burden could even approach within some miles of the coast at Suez; whereas the broad and well-watered prairies of Western America, by furnishing a field for settlements equal to nations, would open new markets for the products of India and China and the manufactures of Europe. This alone would make the railway a valuable acquisition; but, coupled with the emigrational benefits before mentioned, it would be inestimable.

Mr. Whitney was invited to set forth his project before the Geographical Society on Monday last; and the paper he read, in addition to his able letters published in the *Morning Chronicle*, amply demonstrate not only the practicability but the necessity of the railway. But, as far as we can judge, most of the gentlemen who spoke in opposition to it did not clearly comprehend how it could be made. Apparently they could not separate the idea of a railway from a dividend-paying concern; and it is necessary to get rid of the dividend notion entirely in trying to understand Mr. Whitney's plan. At the meeting we have mentioned, Mr. Robert Stephenson gave it as his opinion that "the only difficulty as regarded a long railway, was a commercial one," and he contended that the "commercial question outweighed almost everything adduced by Mr. Whitney as to distances: for as regarded navigation, it all depended on the amount of money charged for conveying goods from one place to another, rather than on the number of miles." In illustration, he asserted that, even if the Isthmus of Suez were swept away, East Indian commerce would still go by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Fitzroy, in maintaining that the shortest and most expeditious, as well as the cheapest, route to the East, Australia, and China, was across the Isthmus of Panamá, spoke in the face of facts. He also pointed out an apparent discrepancy in Mr. Whitney's statement respecting the engineering difficulties, the reply to which is to be found in the letter to the *Times*, April 17. Mr. Whitney stated, said Captain Fitzroy, that for 800 miles the line would pass through a level country, and that then there was an elevation of 7000 feet, an insuperable obstacle to the construction of a railway. Besides which he thought the prospect of commercial remuneration was very remote; and also that, however valuable the project might be to the United States, it could not possibly be of any use to Europe or the Asiatic world. The Reverend Mr. Nicholay took a narrow national view of the project when he said that the line ought to pass through British territory, or otherwise the whole profits and advantages would accrue to the United States; and Colonel Lloyd betrayed an unworthy distrust when he objected to placing the whole of our commerce at the mercy of the United States. Major Carmichael Smyth and Mr. Vignolles took a comprehensive view of a project which, as they avowed, ought not to be regarded exclusively as a route for existing commerce, but also as affording employment and facilities for the settlement of the people; and, they might have added, by furnishing a route for the new commerce which must spring up in the territory through which the road will pass.

The full answer to these objections is to be found in our exposition of Mr. Whitney's "plan of means" printed in the *Leader* of last week, and in the paper on the Halifax and Quebec Railway in the number of the week before. The project is not a speculation. The railway would be *given* to the world, and the tolls charged, would not be to provide for dividends, interest of loans, or state taxes, but only to pay for the bare working of the line. The railway itself is not a commercial enterprise. Mr. Whitney would depend for remuneration entirely upon the surplus proceeds accruing from the sales of the land. In reply to

Captain Fitzroy it may be urged that Mr. Whitney has himself traversed and explored the proposed route, estimated the difficulties, and concluded that they are far from being insuperable. Neither the route by Suez nor that through Panamá would, as Mr. Whitney states, compete, or in any way interfere, with his railway. The Atlantic and Pacific Railway, therefore, must stand or fall upon its absolute, not relative, value. Only it is important to mark that while the Ship Canal through Panamá would cost a great deal, and have to charge tolls sufficient to pay dividends on the capital invested, as well as to meet repairs and working expenses, the Atlantic and Pacific Railway would, as we showed last week, cost *nothing*, and have to pay *no* dividends, the profits arising from the line coming wholly from the sale of the lands.

We regret to hear speeches like those of Mr. Nicholay, Colonel Lloyd, and Sir James Belcher. They betray a childish jealousy of the United States with which we cannot sympathize, and which it is mean in an Englishman to feel. Surely, Great Britain and her North American colonies would share largely enough in the blessings of such a railway, by the facilities it would afford for emigration, the new markets it would open for home and Eastern productions, and the additional importance it would give to the Halifax and Quebec Railway. Patriotism becomes selfishness when it would thwart a scheme of world-wide usefulness because that scheme cannot be made exclusively subservient to the aggrandizement of a particular nation.

Population, commerce, power, wealth, have travelled westward for ages, and until the circle be complete, until the nations of the world meet and shake hands across the American continent, until the western shore of the Pacific be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, and the islands of the Pacific by the natives of the eastern continent, there will be a gulf in human progress, to bridge which will be a necessity. It has been the happy fate of Mr. Whitney to conceive the grand design, which, when accomplished, will furnish the means of international federation; and we are confident that two thousand miles of railway over the North American Continent would do more to put down war, elevate and enlighten humanity, and link the nations in the bonds of services rendered and received, than all the meetings and all the oratory of European Peace Congresses could effect in a century.

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION AT ST. ALBAN'S.

SOME gentleman or gentlemen connected with St. Alban's is supporting three or more of the inhabitants during a visit to Boulogne. This is kind. The inhabitants were summoned as witnesses before the Select Committee of the Commons on the late election, but they prefer realising Sir Isaac Newton's autobiographical simile, and picking up shells, like children, on the seashore.

Among other objections to any considerable extension of the suffrage it has justly been urged that you would repose the trust in a class quite incompetent to form a judgment on the merit of Members. St. Alban's furnishes a capital illustration. It is quite evident that the electors have had great experience in estimating Members; they know what candidates are good for, and what they are not good for; they have learned the art of "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest"; and, in common with other smaller boroughs, they perform the peculiar function of sending into the House of Commons men who might find a difficulty in getting returned for larger constituencies. Members for the small boroughs, say our high constitutional authorities, have always been our greatest statesmen; and there is no knowing what would become of the country, its institutions, and greatness, if we were reduced to dependence on larger constituencies. It is quite evident that a larger extension of the suffrage without any special disfranchisement would quite swamp the St. Alban's constituency, and would totally preclude any such arrangements as those which we have been considering. No fear, however, is entertained that Lord John Russell's threatened Reform Bill will make so great an inroad on the constitution and practice of the country.

PROGRESS OF ASSURANCE.

THE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE system of combination for mutual defence and protection, whereby the interests of all are advanced without injury to individuals, is being

fast recognised by all thinking men. It has long ago been the professed aim of all good governments and institutions. But in the system of Life Assurance we see the principle adopted by commercial men, and the countries which rank the highest in civilization and are the most noted for prudence and forethought, are, as might be expected, those which have most readily availed themselves of its benefits. The principle of concert is being advanced in this country more than in any other by assurance associations. The superfluity of the many is here applied for the exigency of the individual, and the accumulated funds, which can be increased at an interest wholly out of the reach of any one person, exhibit the benefits which arise from combined action.

And yet we frequently hear the cry that "there are too many assurance offices"—that "they cannot all be doing business." Those who venture to make such an idle observation show how little they really know what they are talking of. Out of thirty millions of British subjects not above two hundred thousand are assured. As one-half at least of these are for temporary purposes, there are on an average only about one hundred thousands of persons in Great Britain who effect "whole-life" assurance.

The principles of Assurance are now becoming popularised. They are no longer confined to the musty closet of the actuary, but are the conversation of the multitude. People have ceased to call it "tempting Providence" to assure their lives; and they do not now believe that the possession of a policy accelerates their dissolution. So greatly are its benefits becoming acknowledged, that Assurance has in some cases been made compulsory. The principals of some of the largest mercantile establishments in London make it imperative on every individual in their employ, whether clerk, warehouseman, or porter, to assure his life for such a sum as his salary will permit. By these means a provision is secured for many a family, who, but for such a salutary regulation, would on the death of the father be left destitute.

Benjamin Franklin used to observe that a man who uselessly spent £5 per annum, threw away the means of purchasing £100 a-year, if he were a man of good repute. But the amount of good which may be effected by the same sum in an assurance office is astonishing. A man of thirty years of age might therewith insure £200 for his family at his decease. The same sum paid annually, from six months old, would insure £200 for a daughter on attaining the age of twenty-one, or the same amount towards the education or apprenticeship of a son. But, not to speak without the book, we will briefly glance at the beneficial schemes proposed by the METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

In addition to the old form of assurance, a provision for old age may be made: a person aged 25 may assure £100 (participating in all the profits of the society), to be paid at the age of 60 years, or sooner in case of his death, by paying the annual premium of £2 17s. 6d. Or he may pay an annual sum, according to age, for the purchase of an annuity, to commence at any period of his life he may choose. But life assurance may also be adopted for many temporary purposes. A policy of assurance becomes a property, which may be available on many important occasions. The debtor can offer it as a guarantee to his creditor. The creditor can secure himself from eventual loss by assuring the life of his debtor. The parent may hand down his name with an appropriate property to an elder son, whilst the possessor of a strictly-entailed estate may make provision for his younger children. The colonist may leave a competence to his family, should he die in a strange land; and a borrower, solvent during his life, secure repayment to the lender, in case he may be deprived of the power to pay by the hand of death.

At a slightly-increased rate we may enter upon the interesting process of "Joint Assurance." If the husband die first, the wife (or other party named) receives the assurance; while, if the wife die first, the husband receives the amount. Thus, where there is a family, the loss of a parent on either side is mitigated, as far as money can afford an alleviation. The same arrangement applies to commercial partnership, and removes the fear that the death of one party may suddenly reduce the capital of the firm, and perhaps destroy, at a critical moment, the future success of the business. There are also tables more complex, but valuable in meeting many a family arrangement. Suppose, if a wife survive her

uncle she is sure of a legacy, but in case of her decease before her uncle, then the property is willed to a third party. The husband, in such a case, would, at a small cost, assure his wife's life against that of her more aged relative, and by those means secure the realization of the expected property. For if the lady die first, then the office pays the amount she would have inherited: if, on the contrary, she outlive her uncle, she receives the property, and the transaction with the company ceases.

In addition to the foregoing schemes we observe a novel feature in this company under the head of Endowments, with a view to facilitate the provision for young children when legal impediments would otherwise interfere. By paying a premium of £3 5s. 4d. annually, a child may be secured the receipt of £100 on attaining the age of 21. A person about to marry a lady aged 30, may secure the sum of £500 to every child, the issue of such marriage, on each child attaining the age of 21, by the deposit of £947 16s. 3d.; or, by the deposit of £1665 10s. on the non-participating scale, he may not only secure the foregoing benefit, but the additional advantage of receiving a return of the whole £1665 10s. at his death. Where there is a difficulty of paying the whole premium down, there are tables under which the same advantages may be secured by annual payments, with security. Malthusian principles will stand no chance against these enlightened marital arrangements.

As may be readily anticipated, with such advantages these offices flourish commercially, and tend to popularise the principles of life assurance, while the old offices partake more of the nature of mere banking speculations. Bound down with a plethora of capital, they must go to Parliament for power to introduce these features, or eventually cease to exist. Many an old office is now only kept alive by the business of former days—the new policies being almost always the effect of some compulsion on the assured, or arising from ignorance of the novel and advantageous applications of assurance. A very little attention to the working of the ancient offices would have shown that, from the immense interest to be paid on the capital, the assured are charged such premiums as exceed the sums their survivors are to receive. Though everyone is aware of the uncertainty of life, a man does not choose to pay more premium than his average expectation of life honestly demands.

Whatever may be thought of the advantages of a "Mutual" office, where all the profits are divided among the assured, we think the popular objection of "insecurity" is best removed by the system adopted in the Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Society. A small subscribed capital gives entire and undoubted security to the assured. The shareholders for their security receive one-fourth of the profits, in addition to 5 per cent., leaving 75 per cent. to be divided among the shareholders. Even this capital, however, our own experience has shown to be next to useless, if regarded simply as a guarantee to the assured. No such guarantee is necessary. The cases are very few—we doubt if there be any—where a Mutual Company, properly managed, is not enabled to pay all its liabilities out of the premium fund. But in the Metropolitan Counties a direct advantage to the assured is given. The capital is used in affording loans on good security, and as no loan is effected without an assurance on the life of the borrower, the business of the office is materially increased, and a corresponding increase of advantages comes to all the assured.

Policy-holders in the young societies have another immense advantage. Under the 9th and 10th of Victoria, the newer companies are obliged to publish their accounts annually, whereby every shareholder and every policy-holder can judge for himself of the commercial condition of the company. The old offices are under no such law, and of their real condition it is impossible to judge, save when some lachrymose individual, not contented with the interest on his shares, lets fall a hint that "younger offices are doing business while the old ones are at a stand."

PROGRESS OF OPINION.

TRINIDAD has not only adopted public secular education among the institutions of that magnificent island, but, amongst other signs of advancing opinion, we see in a local paper an explanation of Socialism.

Socialism among the Negroes would present some new aspects, and it is probable that the divine principle of Concert might ultimately afford a key out of more than one of the gigantic negro difficulties. Soon after the ruin of many planters by Emancipation, Negroes obtained

possession of some estates in the British West Indies but they were not sufficiently trained even in the rudiments of Socialism to maintain success. However, as the race has qualities of a very hopeful kind, it is probable that the Associative idea may fit them better for future opportunities. The principle has yet to be considered as the key to Negro Emancipation in the United States.

We see a portion of the Chartist programme in the *Mediterraneo*, a Maltese paper both in Italian and English—centre of a large political region not as yet much visited by sound Communist ideas.

"The subject of coöperation is one of the greatest importance, and, like many other Social questions, neither its limits nor its principles seem to be clearly understood. It is of the greatest importance that the masses should be enlightened on a subject so exciting, and bearing so directly on their interests. But until it has been further investigated, and numerous instances having a practical connexion with its principles been collected, it is hopeless to attempt a popular treatment of the subject. It would be highly desirable that those of our foreign visitors who have at all studied that most important question should communicate to us the results of their experience." Whence do we extract this remarkable passage? From the *Exposition of 1851*, by Charles Babbage, inventor of the Calculating Machine, and author of the *Economy of Manufactures*.

COMPETITION IN LOCK-PICKING.

THE intense pressure of our social system has brought competition to the skeleton key, and a mutual defiance is now going on in the public journals between eminent lock-makers—a challenge to pick each other's locks. Messrs. Bramah and Co. have a lock on which they so much rely that they offer a reward of 200 guineas to any one who shall pick it. Messrs. Chubb and Son make a like challenge.

Mr. A. C. Hobbs, "Proprietor of the American Bank lock," arrives from the United States, buys Chubb's lock 142,356, and picks it, he says, "without any knowledge except that attained through the keyhole." Of course Mr. Hobbs does not mean that he obtained his knowledge by listening at the keyhole? "Now," says Mr. Hobbs, very cogently, "if lock No. 142,356 can be picked, what voucher can he [Chubb] give to the public that all his locks made previously are secure?" Thus we have a respectable gentleman, "Proprietor of the American Bank lock," and dating from "the United States' Commissioner's office, Crystal Palace," deliberately engaged in blasting the character of Chubb with his 142,356 locks!

But all is fair in trade. Chubb and Son retaliate; they admit that "a person" has "declared that he can pick any lock in England," but they say that the honesty of the experiment has not been tested. "The lock, with its keys, professed to be picked, was in the possession of the person who boasts of his success for several days before he made any public attempt to establish his case." Hobbs declined to teach Chubb's foreman and others how to pick locks.

Bramah and Co. offer him a room on condition "that some one named by him and approved by us should be in the room and see fair play." "The attempt has not been made."

So the quarrel stands; Hobbs levelling his assertions at the locks of Chubb and Bramah—Bramah and Chubb levelling their insinuations at Hobbs's boasts. We ought by the laws of competitive philosophy to expect some very superexcellent lock from this war of America and England; and to compensate for the bad spirit in such contests, the lock, we think, ought to open the door to some very happy place.

POWER AND PEACE.

GUNPOWDER is a great power almost monopolized at present by the Absolutist or departmental classes of Europe; and popular or Liberal parties, or even Liberal nations, must be content to occupy the inferior position, unless they can accomplish the slow process of converting the Absolutists, or unless they possess themselves of the best gunpowder implements.

The *Times* is expatiating on the merits of "Colt's revolver," a neat invention, by means of which a pistol with one barrel has six or eight separate breeches that can be separately loaded and then brought in rapid rotation to fit the barrel.

At Mulgrave-house, in Fulham, on Tuesday, Lord Ranelagh, with a party of officers and gentlemen, witnessed experiments in the use of the "Zundnadelgewehr," or needle-gun, which was discharged with deliberation, precision, and great force, nine times in two minutes. The gun is loaded at the breech with a sharp conical bullet and a cartridge; the cartridge is primed with percussion powder; the percussion powder is struck by the needle which gives the name to the gun. No ramrod is required, no biting of the cartridge; the bullet hits its man at 500 yards.

Until Russia and Austria be converted to peace principles or to Liberal opinions, perhaps it might be as well if England were to possess the best firearms, whatever they may be.

Literature.

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

"THIS year," writes PLINY the Younger to his friend, "there is a harvest of poets; not a day in April but some new poem sees the light: *magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit. Toto mense Aprili nullas fere dies quo non recitaret aliquis.*" We are not quite so abundant; but, in the dearth of other literature, the copiousness of verse is noteworthy. The cause, we imagine, lies in the eminent indifference of poets to all questions of "supply and demand"—they are not affected by the "state of the market." There is always corn enough to feed Pegasus—he lives on so little! Perhaps, also, the irresistible spontaneity of verse has something to do with it; there are few tormented with a *prose* gad-fly stinging them to composition; but verse, like murder, will out.

Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos
Et quod tentabam scribere versus erat.

The lines are by that "most capricious poet, Honest OVID," and express what every scribbler must have felt. PLINY, with grave irony, avows that the indifference of the public increases his admiration for the courage of these poets who are not to be daunted by non-success; but what true poet cares for success? Is not success the proof of mediocrity, and are not all men "before their age" scorned by the age they outstrip? If failure is the test of genius—which seems to be a theory accepted among the unsold—the world is rich indeed, and HENRY TAYLOR's harmonious sophism—

The world knows nothing of its greatest men,
rises eminent into truth.

Among the volumes of verse, one at least must be honourably distinguished—*Casa Guidi Windows*—but that we have touched upon elsewhere; and one more, for the sake of its subject and authorship—viz., *Abd-el-Kader*, by Viscount MAIDSTONE. The days are past when

Let but a Lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

And we have had so many of the Aristocracy of Birth proving their plebeian station in intellect, that a title is, if anything, prejudicial to a poet; but we shall see next week what Lord MAIDSTONE can make of his noble subject. Every one remembers TOM TAYLOR's glorious ballad in *Punch* upon this Eagle of the Desert.

A "sensation," we are told, is agitating the English circles at Florence by the wicked sketches which LEVER introduces in his serial romance *The Daltons*, wherein all the notabilities of the place are taken off. What a fund of maliciousness there is in human nature! and how domineering an instinct is that for "scandal" falsely said to be the peculiar distinction of women! A subtle philosopher might perhaps make out that this love of scandal was after all but an inverted or perverted sympathy; a saturnine philosopher would set it down simply to envy.

But envy is a word too recklessly flung about. Authors are said to be envious of each other's success; which is unquestionably true of some authors, and of some among those whom one would think the least excusable for entertaining such a feeling; but it is not true of the best men, nor of the highest writers. Whoever knew poor BALZAC knew that he was entirely free from jealousy, though he was more frequently "pitted" against other writers than any of his contemporaries; and GEORGE SAND, whom everyone knows to be incapable of a petty feeling, has in the dedication of her *Molière* given a graceful protest against being supposed by her recent dramatic efforts to have set up a system against that of her brilliant confrère ALEXANDRE DUMAS. To him the play is dedicated, because she wishes to protest against the "tendency that may be attributed to the absence of action as a sys-

tematic reaction against the school of which you are the chief. Far from me such a blasphemy against movement and life! I am too fond of your works; I read them and listen to them with too much attention and emotion; I am too much an artist in feeling to wish the slightest lessening of your triumphs. Many believe that artists are necessarily jealous of each other. I pity those who believe it, pity them for having so little of the artist as not to understand that the idea of assassinating our rivals would be that of our own suicide."

We cannot pass over without mention the very remarkable letters which MICHEL CHEVALIER is publishing in the *Journal des Débats* on the Great Exhibition. They are very different from the wordiness and commonplace which distinguish the majority of articles on this subject; and although they bear the impress of that exclusive preoccupation of industry and its products which is peculiar to his school of thinkers, as if industry were the whole of a nation's life and activity, yet as a philosophic review of the Great Industrial Congress they are well worth attention.

THACKERAY's third lecture was even more crowded than its predecessors: Fashion, Celebrity, Beauty, were there to lend increased attractions to the delightful entertainment; and Fashion, Celebrity, and Beauty, each found itself reflected in that mirror of the Wit and Manners of the eighteenth century. It was more as a picture of that period, full of many-glancing lights, than as a delineation of STEELE that this lecture was remarkable, and hence, perhaps, its diminished interest. He sketched indeed the gay improvident wit, sinning and repenting, and sinning again, but always delicate and kindly, even in his cups!—always the gentleman, even in the sponging-house! He dwelt with admirable emphasis on the truth, that human nature owes much of its loveableness, no less than of its happiness, to its imperfections, and that, to use GOETHE's words—

Es fehlt der mensch, und darum hat er Freunde.
"Man is weak, and therefore has he friends to love and strengthen him." And he applied this general truth to STEELE's particular case, showing that even his foibles and his vices, being but the weaknesses of a nature kind and good in essentials, endeared him to us; and that we loved him more than SWIFT or ADDISON, who claimed more admiration. All this was in THACKERAY's peculiar style—the teaching of a wise, a saddened, and a loving heart—of one who, like the many-teared Ulysses, had "learnt from what he had suffered" *ἐμαθεν ἐπ' ὧν ἐπάθε*. But all this was scarcely sufficient to fill a long lecture; nor, indeed, was STEELE of sufficient eminence to warrant a whole lecture.

Apropos of these appreciations of the great humorists, one anecdote was moving amidst the crowd on the staircase, which is humorous enough to bear publicity. It appears there is some gentleman whose literary susceptibility has been so wounded by THACKERAY's denouncement of the odious qualities in SWIFT, that he wrote a letter threatening to insult him publicly and interrupt his lecture, unless he openly retracted from the rostrum those foul aspersions on SWIFT's memory. He must be an Irishman!

MRS. BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

Casa Guidi Windows. A Poem. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Chapman and Hall.

THAT Mrs. Browning is gifted with the special faculty which demarcates poets from verse writers—singers from speakers—we have already in these columns emphatically declared; the great deficiency in her writings we found to be a want of experience, an imperfect grasp of life, a certain unsubstantiality which made the arabesques upon her Temples more important than the Temples themselves. In her *Casa Guidi Windows* we notice an immense improvement. The subject is grave with sad memories and disappointed hopes, and although vast in its scope, and somewhat abstract in its treatment, is animated by the lifeblood of reality. Out of reality it grew; direct to reality it

appeals. She was there in Florence—not there in bodily presence rarely—but there in spirit, in sympathy, in hope, in gladness and in sadness; and the actual experience of the things she utters in musical creativeness has given a graver and more touching tone to the rhythm of her thoughts, such as transcends all excellence of imagery and chastened expression. Criticism may point out many a flaw in these verses, but the heart recognizes in them the true heart utterance. The difference between feigning and creating—between imagining scenes and language for things which others have experienced, and of taking from the world of our experience things which Art raises into its own world of plastic beauty—this difference, we say, which lies at the root of all aesthetics, Mrs. Browning illustrates in such poems as the majority of those previously published by her compared with *Casa Guidi Windows*.

Having thus intimated that it belongs to the comparatively small class of poems, another question immediately presses itself upon the critic, viz., What rank does it hold in that class? A question we, with all humility, decline to answer at this early period. Long acquaintance with a work of art is indispensable to its thorough appreciation; nay, the greater the work the longer is this critical apprenticeship needful, as every one will testify in such cases as *Hamlet*, *Faust*, *Fidelio*, *Don Giovanni*, *The Triumph of Galatea*, or the frescoes in the Loggia. Without intimating that *Casa Guidi Windows* is of that family, or requires any unusual amount of sagacity for its appreciation, we would rather, for the present, at least, avoid endeavouring to settle its rank, content if we can lure the reader into the proper desire of possessing it.

The subject is Italy, or more especially Tuscany, in the memorable 1848. Her own words best describe her purpose:—

"No continuous narrative, nor exposition of political philosophy, is attempted by her. It is a simple story of personal impressions, whose only value is in the intensity with which they were received, as proving a warm affection for a beautiful and unfortunate country; and the sincerity with which they are related, as indicating her own good faith and freedom from all partisanship.

"Of the two parts of this Poem, the first was written nearly three years ago, while the second resumes the actual situation of 1851. The discrepancy between the two parts is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the truthfulness of the writer, who, though she certainly escaped the epidemic, 'falling sickness' of enthusiasm for Pio Nono, takes shame upon herself that she believed, like a woman, some royal oaths, and lost sight of the probable consequences of some obvious popular defects. If the discrepancy should be painful to the reader, let him understand that to the writer it has been more so. But such discrepancy we are called upon to accept at every hour by the conditions of our nature . . . the discrepancy between aspiration and performance, between faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact."

From her windows in the *Casa Guidi* she hears a little child singing *O bella libertà*, and this sets her musing upon Italy past and present, more especially as in the past Italy appears crowned with the deathless glories of her heroes and artists:—

"Less wretched if less fair,' perhaps a truth
Is so far plain in this—that Italy,
Long trammelled with the purple of her youth
Against her age's due activity,
Sate still upon her graves, without the ruth
Of death, but also without energy
And hope of life. 'What's Italy?' men ask:
And others answer, 'Virgil, Cicero,
Catullus, Caesar.' And what more? to ask
The memory closer—'Why, Boccaccio,
Dante, Petrarca,'—and if still the flask
Appears to yield its wine by drops too slow,—
'Angelo, Raffael, Pergolese,'—all
Whose strong hearts beat through stone, or charged,
again,
Cloth-threads with fire of souls electrical,
Or broke up heaven for music. What more then?
Why, then, no more. The chaplet's last beads fall
In naming the last saintship within ken,
And, after that, none prayeth in the land.
Alas, this Italy has too long swept
Heroic ashes up for hour-glass sand;
Of her own past, impassioned nympholept!
Consenting to be nailed by the hand
To the same bay-tree under which she stepped
A queen of old, and plucked a leafy branch;
And licensing the world too long, indeed,
To use her broad phylacteries to staunch
And stop her bloody lips, which took no heed
How one quick breath would draw an avalanche
Of living sons around her, to succeed
The vanished generations. Could she count
Those oil-eaters, with large, live, mobile mouths
Agape for maccheroni, in the amount



Of consecrated heroes of the south's
Bright rosary? The pitcher at the fount,
The gift of gods, being broken,—why, one loathes
To let the ground-leaves of the place confer
A natural bowl. And thus, she chose to seem
No nation, but the poet's pensioner,
With alms from every land of song and dream;
While her own pipers sweetly piped of her,
Until their proper breaths, in that extreme
Of sighing, split the reed on which they played!
Of which, no more: but never say 'no more'
To Italy! Her memories undismayed,
Say rather 'evermore'—her graves implore
Her future to be strong and not afraid—
Her very statues send their looks before!"

The least sensitive of critics must, we think, appreciate the power of expression manifest in that passage. She does not, however, follow in the dilettante error of keeping her admiration fixed upon the past, and the illustrious dead who should stimulate to rivalry, not overshadow and oppress by their greatness:—

The dead upon their awful vantage ground—
The sun not in their faces—shall abstract
No more our strength.

Respect for them! but respect also for the living forces which in their turn will take rank among the dead:—

'Tis true that when the dust of death has choked
A great man's voice, the common words he said
Turn oracles.

But we are not to grow supine, and live like modern nobles on the achievements of our forefathers:—

"The emphasis of death makes manifest
The eloquence of action in our flesh;
And men who, living, were but dimly guessed,
When once free from their life's entangled mesh,
Show their full length in graves, or even indeed
Exaggerate their stature, in the flat,
To noble admirations which exceed
Nobly, nor sin in such excess. For that
Is wise and righteous. We, who are the seed
Of buried creatures, if we turned and spate
Upon our antecedents, we were vile.
Bring violets rather! If these had not walked
Their furlong, could we hope to walk our mile?
Therefore bring violets! Yet if we, self-baulked,
Stand still a-strewing violets all the while,
These had as well not moved, ourselves not talked
Of these. So rise up with a cheerful smile,
And, having strewn the violets, reap the corn,
And, having reaped and garnered, bring the plough
And draw new furrows 'neath the healthy morn,
And plant the great Hereafter in this Now."

Noble writing, some of this; but the whole of the first part is inferior, we think, to the second, written three years afterwards, in 1851, when all the hopes of Italy had been frustrated, when it seemed as if Italy did—

Only sing of beauty
As little children take up a high strain,
With unintentioned voices, and break off,
To sleep upon their mothers' knees again.

What a charming image! how tender in its scorn! Something less delicate but not less forcible, is in this passage of sarcasm painting the braggadocio spirit:—

"How grown men raged at Austria's wickedness,
And smoked,—while fifty striplings in a row
Marched straight to Piedmont for the wrong's redress!
Who says we failed in duty, we who wore
Black velvet like Italian democrats,

Who slashed our sleeves like patriots, nor forswore
The true republic in the form of hats?

We chased the archbishop from the duomo door—
We chalked the walls with bloody caveats
Against all tyrants. If we did not fight
Exactly, we fired muskets up the void

To show that victory was ours of right.
We met, discussed in every place, self-buoyed
Except, perhaps, in the chambers, day and night:

We proved that all the poor should be employed,
And yet the rich not worked for anywise,—
Payers certified, yet payers abrogated,
Full work secured, yet liabilities

To over-work excluded,—not one bated
Of all our holidays, that still, at twice
Or thrice a-week, are moderately rated.

We proved that Austria was dislodged, or would
Or should be, and that Tuscany in arms

Should, would, dislodge her, in high hardihood!
And yet, to leave our piazzas, shops, and farms,
For the bare sake of fighting, was not good.

We proved that also—'Did we carry charms
Against being killed ourselves, that we should rush
On killing others? What, desert herewith

Our wives and mothers!—was that duty? 'Tush!
At which we shook the sword within the sheath,
Like heroes—only louder! and the flush

Ran up our cheek to meet the victor's wrath.
Nay, what we proved, we shouted—how we shouted,

(Especially the little boys did) planting
That tree of liberty whose fruit is doubted
Because the roots are not of nature's granting—
A tree of good and evil!—none, without it,
Grow gods!—alas, and, with it, men were wanting."

Is not that glorious writing, the indignation tempered by wit turning the rude iron into bright steel? And in another strain how fine is this outburst upon that penny trade sophism—spawned by the Manchester School upon a real though misguided philanthropy—the Peace Agitation:—

"A cry is up in England, which doth ring
The hollow world through, that for ends of trade
And virtue, and God's better worshipping,
We henceforth should exalt the name of Peace,
And leave those rusty wars that eat the soul—
(Besides their clippings at our golden fleece).

I, too, have loved peace, and from bole to bole
Of immemorial, undeciduous trees,
Would write, as lovers use, upon a scroll
The holy name of Peace, and set it high
Where none should pluck it down. On trees, I say,—
Not upon gibbets!—With the greenery
Of dewy branches and the flowery May,
Sweet mediation 'twixt the earth and sky,
Providing, for the shepherd's holiday!

Not upon gibbets!—though the vulture leaves
Some quiet to the bones he first picked bare.
Not upon dungeons! though the wretch who
grieves
And groans within, stirs not the outer air
As much as little field-mice stir the sheaves.

Not upon chain-bolts! though the slave's despair
Has dulled his helpless, miserable brain,
And left him blank beneath the freeman's whip,
To sing and laugh out idiocies of pain.
Nor yet on starving homes! where many a lip
Has sobbed itself asleep through curses vain!

I love no peace which is not fellowship,
And which includes not mercy. I would have,
Rather, the raking of the guns across
The world, and shrieks against Heaven's architrave.
Rather, the struggle in the slippery fosse,
Of dying men and horses, and the wave
Blood-bubbling. . . . Enough said!—By Christ's own
cross,

And by the faint heart of my womanhood,
Such things are better than a Peace which sits
Beside the hearth in self-commended mood,
And takes no thought how wind and rain by fits
Are howling out of doors against the good
Of the poor wanderer. What! your peace admits
Of outside anguish while it sits at home?
I loathe to take its name upon my tongue—
It is no peace. 'Tis treason, stiff with doom,—
'Tis gagged despair, and inarticulate wrong,
Annihilated Poland, stifled Rome,
Dazed Naples, Hungary fainting 'neath the thong,
And Austria wearing a smooth olive-leaf
On her brute forehead, while her hoofs outpress
The life from these Italian souls, in brief.
O Lord of Peace, who art Lord of Righteousness,
Constrain the anguished worlds from sin and grief,
Pierce them with conscience, purge them with redress,
And give us peace which is no counterfeit!"

We must tear ourselves away from this record of hopes, shared with all the generous, to be afterwards so cruelly disappointed by the turn of events. It is a noble poem: full of sustained impassioned music and delicate imagery, with abundant faults for the querulous to crow over, but so lofty in sentiment, and so thoroughly poetical in execution, that criticism runs into eulogy.

BAILEY'S THEORY OF REASONING.

The Theory of Reasoning. By Samuel Bailey. Longman and Co.

THE problem of our intellectual constitution, of the laws of thought and reasoning, and the foundations of human certainty, is one of such essential interest, that even the dry formalism of the scholastic logic has not been able altogether to repel inquirers from its study. Of this fact we have evidence in the increasing number of treatises on the Theory or the Art of Reasoning, which the last few years have produced. Among such we are disposed to give an honourable place to the work before us. It is manifestly the production of an original mind. Its object is not the exhibition of technical forms and canons, but of those general principles of which all special forms of inference are exemplifications. In endeavouring to accomplish this design the author has displayed much sound judgment and discrimination. He has also, as it appears to us, met a popular and really felt want. There are many minds, not unversed in general literature and science, which have been deterred by the apparently forbidding aspect of this class of studies from engaging in their pursuit, and yet feel that they possess high claims. To such we can with confidence recommend the present treatise.

It contains, we think, not the whole truth of the matter, but much of what is most important, presented in an agreeable form, and aptly illustrated from sources of unquestionable general interest.

The fate of logic has, indeed, been remarkable. Before the physical sciences were heard of, it sprang up to what, even now, is almost universally considered its full stature. Its nomenclature, its forms, its technical rules and distinctions, were fixed mainly upon the authority of a single mind at a period when astronomy was but a collection of rude observations and still ruder conjectures. How different has been the progress of the two sciences! If the intellectual efforts which have been expended on each are compared, it may be doubted whether the balance would not incline to the side of logic. More than two thousand writers on this subject, from the days of Aristotle to the present time, are said to be recorded, not to mention those whose names and memories have utterly perished. Yet while the career of astronomy, since its emancipation from the trammels of the schools has been one of increasing light and power, the other seems to have been destined to move ever in the same narrow round of iteration.

Of the evils resulting from the abuse of authority, or from an excessive attachment to ancient systems, there are far more striking examples than are presented in the history of logic. Against these Mr. Bailey's work is an admirable protest. It could scarcely happen that one set of the forms of reasoning should prevail for many ages, serving as types to which no inconsiderable body of writers have endeavoured to conform in their practice without its at length being believed that these forms were universal. Such a claim has, indeed, always been maintained for them by the vast majority of logicians; and, perhaps, they have no more strenuous, certainly no more ingenious or learned advocate than the Archbishop of Dublin. According to this theory all reasoning is reducible to the syllogism in form, to Aristotle's famous *dictum de omni et nullo* in principle. The mind, in every process of demonstrative inference, is solely occupied in applying this one axiom—"Whatever is affirmed or denied of all the members of a class A, in which class an individual B is formed, is affirmed or denied of the individual B." These exclusive claims Mr. Bailey unequivocally rejects. Much that he has said upon this subject is in agreement with the views of Stewart, Mill, and others. We will, however, exhibit the many points of his doctrine, using for the most part his own words. Mr. Bailey defines reasoning as a "determination of the mind to the belief of something beyond its actual perception or knowledge." He resolves it into two species, viz., *demonstrative* and *contingent*, the latter term being used in the sense of what is more commonly termed *moral* or *probable* reasoning. The grounds of objection to the latter terms are thus stated:—

"To the term *moral* there is the objection that it is already used in several acceptations; and, further, that the reasoning so designated frequently relates to purely physical or material subjects. To the term *probable* there is the objection that it is usually employed in the sense of likely, and is qualified by epithets expressive of degrees. Cases might easily be imagined in which these two senses would clash—e. g., it might happen that we should have to prove by probable reasoning that an event was exceedingly improbable."

To the term *contingent* we think it might, on the other hand, be objected that it is liable to be confounded with *hypothetical* or *conditional*, which have already a definite and understood application in certain forms of demonstrative syllogism. Nor do we perceive that there is much real weight in the objection against the word *probable*. If probable reasoning is sometimes used to show that an event is *improbable*, equally often is demonstrative reasoning used to show that a proposition is *false*. It is, in fact, impossible to prove the probability of a given event without proving the improbability of its non-occurrence, just as it is impossible to prove the truth of a given proposition without proving the falsehood of its contrary. Some clashing between the popular and the scientific use of the word *probable* can scarcely be avoided, but the student is in less danger of being misled by it than in almost any other of the innumerable cases in which philosophy has had to borrow its language from common discourse.

Mr. Bailey's theory of Contingent Reasoning is briefly as follows:—

"I am walking on the seashore, and perceiving a quantity of seaweed lying on the beach, while the water is at the moment a quarter of a mile from it, I

conclude that the tide has ebbed and left the weed where I perceive it lying."

He remarks that for such inferences one condition is always necessary—"The seamen must have been acquainted with a similar case or similar cases." In examples such as the above the conclusions are particular inferences; but from analogous premises *general* or *universal* conclusions may equally be inferred, e.g. :—

"COLLECTIVE FACT.

"All men, as far as observation has extended, have been found fallible.

<p>"Universal law : Therefore all men are fallible.</p>	<p>"Particular inference : Therefore the man Peter is fallible."</p>
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Here the particular inference is not *logically subsequent to the universal law*. Both are *probable* inferences, for which the real evidence is the same. Great confusion, it is remarked, has arisen from not distinguishing between the "collective fact," which is simply a summary of the evidence and the general or universal law inferred, which goes beyond the evidence. Furthermore, from every act of reasoning some general principle may thus be deduced, which may be called the principle of the reasoning. In the present instance the principle of the reasoning is, that "similar events or phenomena take place in similar cases." Hence the chief cases of similarity being those of accusation, the two main subordinate principles in contingent reasoning may be stated to be "like causes produce like effects, and like effects proceed from like causes." The drawing out and formal statement of the general principle implied in, or educible from the argument, is of no avail in strengthening the force of the argument, although the contrary has been frequently assumed, and even expressly asserted.

With reference to the general principle of contingent reasoning, viz., that similar events take place in similar cases, Mr. Bailey remarks that it was the opinion of Hume that such inferences as it warrants are truly drawn, but by some unknown medium or chain of reasoning. And he adds :—

"If an inference is unavoidably and justly drawn, no medium or chain of reasoning is needed to enable us to draw it. Drawing an inference is reasoning, and between the inference and the fact from which it is drawn, nothing can, in the nature of the case, be interposed."

And a little further on he says :—

"Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Thomas Brown, do not follow Hume in his demand for a medium, but they unite with him in declaring that inferences of the kind in question are not drawn by reasoning.

"If we construe this declaration literally, it amounts in fact to saying that *we do not reason by reasoning*, which may be true, but is at all events nugatory. We cannot with any propriety be said to do an act by the act itself; but who would think of making the assertion?"

The truth is, as Mr. Bailey's subsequent remarks really imply, that Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Brown here used the term *reasoning* in a more restricted sense than he has done. They meant by it *demonstrative* or *deductive* reasoning—that which consists in perceiving that one fact is *necessarily* involved in another, or in drawing from a given fact some other which is thus *necessarily* involved in it. They spoke, indeed, of other kinds of inference as *probable reasoning*, *experimental reasoning*, &c.; but in so doing, they did not intend to imply that they were a particular species of *demonstrative reasoning*; but used the terms by way of analogy; the ground of that analogy, probably, being the circumstances that the same forms, the same illative and causal conjunctions, *therefore*, *because*, &c., are employed in the expression of these processes as in the expression of demonstrative inference.

Demonstrative reasoning, in Mr. Bailey's account, includes other forms than mathematical and syllogistic or "class reasoning," e.g. :—

"That portrait is a striking likeness of two different persons; therefore, they must resemble each other."

In every example of demonstrative inference, some axiom or universal necessary truth is exemplified. Aristotle's *dictum* "de omni et nullo" is one such axiom, the self-evident truths of geometry are others. The general axiom involved in the preceding example would, in accordance with Mr. Bailey's views, be :—If a given thing is like, in the same sense of likeness, to two other things, those things are like to each other. With reference to the objection against the utility of the *dictum* "de omni," &c., viz., that the major premisses not "only implies, but contains the conclusion," Mr. Bailey thinks that its application is not less on this account an example of inference.

One important consequence flowing from the above doctrine is, that many arguments which are demonstrative in form, are contingent in reality :—

"My doctrine is, that all such reasoning as consists in inferring unobserved facts from general propositions, although strictly demonstrative in form, is in reality contingent, and that it is represented by the formula.

"All other men have been found fallible.

"Therefore, this man (whose fallibility has never been observed) is fallible."

In other words, the interposition of the universal premiss, which is itself deduced by contingent reasoning from the facts of observation, and between those facts and the particular inference, does not change the character of the reasoning; and, indeed, forms no essential point of it, although often recommended by convenience. This doctrine, which is chiefly valuable as a protest against the extravagant pretensions of the logic of the schools, is set forth by Mr. Bailey with great force of argument and much felicity of illustration.

The general reader will, perhaps, find more to interest him in the chapters on "Observation and Induction," and on "The Sources of Erroneous Conclusions," than in those we have examined, which are necessarily to some extent occupied with technical discussions. The Appendix, containing examples of applied logic of the Analysis of Trains of Reasoning, &c., will fully repay attention.

In closing our task, it remains to say a few words upon the general doctrine, of which we have endeavoured to present a brief summary. We agree with Mr. Bailey in thinking that in every step of reasoning, however limited to particular instances or individuals its conclusion may be, some *general* principle is exemplified. We assent, also, to his statement of the principle concerned in contingent or probable reasoning (under which head might properly be included the logic of analogy), and we entirely accept his view that demonstrative reasoning is not confined to the syllogism; and that the *dictum de omni et nullo* is not the universal principle of reasoning, nor even of the syllogism itself. We hold too, with him, that the formal statement of axioms in demonstrative reasoning, as well as of universal premisses collected from particular facts, and serving for particular inference, in *contingent* reasoning, does not add to the cogency of proof, or, indeed, form any essential part of the process of reasoning.

We conceive, however, that Mr. Bailey has not sufficiently apprehended the peculiar, and perhaps central, relation which "class reasoning" occupies among all other forms of reasoning, whether demonstrative or probable. For, although there are a multitude of perfectly correct arguments, in which class reasoning is not really employed, yet there are none which cannot, granting the statement of axioms or of inductive laws, be reduced to an application of class reasoning. We admit that they thereby gain nothing in cogency, nay, that they often lose in convenience. Still, the fact we noticed seems to us to constitute a remarkable and distinctive feature of "class reasoning," and one which gives to it a speculative or scientific interest altogether independent of its practical importance. As in the constitution of the external world we behold the constant inclusion of individuals in classes, the constant subordination of particular facts to general laws, so in the constitution of the mind, as developed in the phenomena of class reasoning, we discern a clear adaptation to this outward condition of things in which it is placed.

Whether the theory of class reasoning has assumed, or is likely to assume, a scientific form, is a question into which we have not space to enter. Different writers appear to have entertained different views upon the mode of attaining this consummation. Sir W. Hamilton has endeavoured to lay down the one universal canon of syllogism. Mr. De Morgan has introduced the principle of numerical definition, and has drawn from it incomparably the most complete list of the allowable forms of syllogism that has yet been given to the world. We cannot, while grateful to these eminent names, conceal our conviction that there exists some prior ground of law in which the ultimate foundations of the possible science must repose. Such a supposition does not entail the consequence that the mind, like external nature, is subjected to the condition of an unchangeable necessity. In the outward world of necessity, indeed, it is the office of law to indicate that which must be. In the inner world of freedom it may be its office to prescribe that which ought to be.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Half-Hours of English History. Selected and Illustrated by Charles Knight. C. Knight.

The first part of a new undertaking suggested by the immense success of the *Half-Hours with the Best Authors*. The glimpses of English history here given are culled from various sources—historical and poetical—from Dion Cassius, the Venerable Bede, Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Palgrave, Guizot, Joanna Baillie, Sheridan Knowles, and Wordsworth.

How to see the Exhibition in Four Visits. By W. Blanchard Jerrold. Visit First: The Transept, Nave, and South-Western Section of the British Department. Bradbury and Evans.

Every one who has been to the Exhibition remembers to have seen crowds of people with catalogues in their hands, and scarcely a soul consulting them. In fact, the catalogues, though indispensable, are not for immediate use while traversing the building. To supply a handbook which shall really explain in the briefest possible terms all that you would seek for in the catalogue during your visit, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has given us the present little work. It has another merit: it gives something like a practicable and coherent plan for seeing every thing in four visits. It is to be used *in* the building, or to refresh the memory after a visit. Portable in size, and cheap in price, it must be successful.

The Comic History of Rome. By the Author of the *Comic History of England*. Illustrated by John Leech. Part II. Bradbury and Evans.

The second number of this elaborate joke is even more laughable than the first. The way in which almost every sentence is made to yield its fun is surprising—e.g., "Though Brutus assumed the look of an idiot, and generally had his eye on vacancy, it was only to conceal the fact that a vacancy on the throne was what he really had his eye upon." The whole number runs on in this strain.

A Little Earnest Book upon a Great Old Subject. By William Wilson, author of a "House for Shakspeare." Darton and Co.

Desultory but agreeable remarks on poetry, poets, and things poetical, interspersed with verses, and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill. It is rather the jottings down of a reflective mind than a work of any coherent purpose.

The Heir of West Wayland. A Tale. By Mary Howitt. (Parlour Library.) Simms and M'Intyre.

Messrs. Simms and M'Intyre, not content with having started the bold undertaking of the "Parlour Library," have been encouraged by success, so far as to produce several new and original novels at the same cheap rate. The novel before us might have formed an attractive three volumes, yet it is published at a shilling. Mary Howitt has here painted Yorkshire life with an agreeable pencil, and told a simple story, simply. There is nothing peculiarly novel in the story or in its incidents; but the *mise en scène* speaks of actual experience, and gives us glimpses into conditions of life which have all the charm of freshness, and thus the *Heir of West Wayland* becomes a pleasant railway companion, or will occupy an evening's leisure by the sea-side.

Familiar Letters on Chemistry in its Relation to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce, and Political Economy. By Justus Non Liebig. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly.

An Introduction to Geology, and its Associate Sciences, Mineralogy, Fossil Botany and Conchology, and Pabacoontology. By the late G. F. Richardson. A new edition, revised and enlarged. By Thomas Wright, M.D. H. G. Bohn.

Lectures on Political Economy. By Francis William Newman. J. Chapman

The Daltons; or, Three Roads in Life. By Charles Lever. Chapman and Hall.

General History of the Christian Religion and Church. Translated from the German of Dr. Augustus Neander. By Joseph Torrey. Vol. III. H. G. Bohn.

The Fasti, Tristia, Pontici, Epistles, Ibis, and Halieutica of Ovid. By Henry T. Riley, B.A. H. G. Bohn.

The Doctrine of the Trinity a Doctrine not of Divine Origin; and the Duty of Christian Men in Relation thereto. By G. S. Hawthorne, M.D. E. T. Whitfield.

St. Giles and St. James. Collected edition of the writings of Douglas Jerrold. Part 6. Bradbury and Evans.

Limbird's Handbook Guide to London. J. Limbird.

Hurry-Graphs; or, Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from Life. By N. Parker Willis. H. G. Bohn.

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On the Reformation of Society, and How all Classes may contribute to it. A Lecture. By the Reverend Professor Maurice, M.A. J. Tupling.

A World Embracing Faith; or Religious Whispers from the Exhibition of Industry. By Edward Higginson. E. T. Whitfield.

Timethrift; or All Hours turned to Good Account. Conducted by Mrs. Warren. Longman, Brown, and Co.

The Looker-on; a Record of the Literary, Artistic, and Scientific World. Part 1. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Familiar Things. A Cyclopaedia of Entertaining Knowledge. No. 6. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Knight's Cyclopaedia of London. Part 7. C. Knight.

Knight's Cyclopaedia of Industry. Part 7. C. Knight.

Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare (Hamlet). C. Knight.

Pictorial Half-Hours. Part 13. C. Knight.

Chapman's Penny Map. Part II. Chapman and Hall.

The Infinite Republic; a Spiritual Revolution. By William North. H. G. Clarke and Co.

Poems. By George Meredith. J. W. Parker.

The Sanctuary of Spiritualism; a Study of the Human Soul, and of the Relations with the Universe, through Somnambulism and Ecstasy. By L. A. Cealagnot. George Pierce.

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GOUTHRE.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIANITY.

A mossrose-bud hiding her face among the leaves one hot summer morning, for fear the sun should injure her complexion, happened to let fall a glance towards her roots, and to see the bed in which she was growing. What a filthy place! she cried. What a home they have chosen for me! I, the most beautiful of flowers, fastened down into so detestable a neighbourhood! She threw her face into the air; thrust herself into the hands of the first passer-by who stopped to look at her, and escaped in triumph, as she thought, into the centre of a nosegay. But her triumph was short-lived: in a few hours she withered and died.

I was reminded of this story when hearing a living thinker of some eminence once say that Christianity had been a misfortune. Intellectually it was absurd, and practically an offence, over which he stumbled; and it would have been far better for mankind, he thought, if they could have kept clear of superstition, and followed on upon the track of the Grecian philosophy, so little do men care to understand the conditions which have made them what they are, and which has created for them that very wisdom in which they themselves are so contented. But it is strange, indeed, that a person who could deliberately adopt such a conclusion should trouble himself any more to look for truth. If a mere absurdity could make its way out of a little fishing village in Galilee, and spread through the whole civilized world; if men are so pitiably silly, that in an age of great mental activity their strongest thinkers should have sunk under an abortion of fear and folly, should have allowed it to absorb into itself whatever of heroism, of devotion, self sacrifice, and moral nobleness there was among them; surely there were nothing better for a wise man than to make the best of his time, and to crowd what enjoyment he can find into it, sheltering himself in a very disdainful Pyrrhonism from all care for mankind or for their opinions. For what better test of truth have we than the ablest men's acceptance of it; and if the ablest men eighteen centuries ago deliberately accepted what is now too absurd to reason upon, what right have we to hope that with the same natures, the same passions, the same understandings, no better proof against deception, we, like they, are not entangled in what, at the close of another era, shall seem again ridiculous. The scoff of Cicero at the divinity of Liber and Ceres (bread and wine) may be translated literally by the modern Protestant; and the sarcasms which Clement and Tertullian flung at the Pagan creed, the modern sceptic returns upon their own. Of what use is it to destroy an idol when another, or the same in another form takes immediate possession of the vacant pedestal?

But it is not so. Ptolemy was not perfect, but Newton had been a fool if he had scoffed at Ptolemy. Newton could not have been without Ptolemy, nor Ptolemy without the Chaldees; and as it is with the minor sciences, so far more is it with the science of sciences—the science of life, which has grown through all the ages from the beginning of time. We speak of the errors of the past. We, with this glorious present which is opening on us, we shall never enter on it, we shall never understand it, till we have learnt to see in that past, not error but instalment of truth, hard fought-for truth, wrung out with painful and heroic effort. The promised land is smiling before us, but we may not pass over into possession of it while the bones of our fathers who laboured through the wilderness lie bleaching on the sands, or a prey to the unclean birds; we must gather them and bury them, and sum up their labours, and inscribe the record of their actions on their tombs as an honourable epitaph. If Christianity really is passing away, if it has done its work, and if what is left of it is now holding us back from better things, it is not for our bitterness but for our affectionate acknowledgment, not for our heaping contempt on what it is, but for our reverent and patient examination of what it has been, that it will be content to bid us farewell, and give us God speed on our further journey.

In the Natural History of Religions certain broad phenomena perpetually repeat themselves; they rise

in the highest thought extant at the time of their origin; the conclusions of philosophy settle into a creed; art ornaments it, devotion consecrates it, time elaborates it. It grows through a long series of generations into the heart and habits of the people; and so long as no disturbing cause interferes, or so long as the idea at the centre of it survives; a healthy, vigorous, natural life shoots beautifully up out of it. But at last the idea becomes obsolete; the numbing influence of habit petrifies the spirit in the outside ceremonial, while quite new questions rise among the thinkers, and ideas enter into new and unexplained relations. The old formula will not serve; but new formulæ are tardy in appearing; and habit and superstition cling to the past, and policy vindicates it, and statecraft upholds it forcibly as serviceable to order, till, from the combined action of folly, and worldliness, and ignorance, the once beautiful symbolism becomes at last no better than "a whited sepulchre full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." So it is now. So it was in the era of the Cæsars, out of which Christianity arose; and Christianity, in the form which it assumed at the close of the Arian controversy, was the deliberate solution which the most powerful intellects of that day could offer of the questions which had grown out with the growth of mankind, and on which Paganism had suffered shipwreck.

Paganism, as a creed, was entirely physical. When Paganism rose men had not begun to reflect upon themselves, or the infirmities of their own nature. The bad man was a bad man—the coward a coward—the liar a liar—individually hateful and despicable. But in hating and despising such unfortunates, the old Greeks were satisfied to have felt all that was necessary about them; and how such a phenomenon as a bad man came to exist in this world, they scarcely cared to inquire. There is no evil spirit in the mythology as an antagonist of the gods. There is the Erinnys as the avenger of monstrous villainies; a Tartarus where the darkest criminals suffer eternal tortures. But Tantalus and Ixion are suffering for enormous crimes, to which the small wickedness of common men offers no analogy. Moreover, these and other such stories are but curiously ornamented myths, representing physical phenomena. But with Socrates a change came over philosophy; a sign—perhaps a cause—of the decline of the existing religion. The study of man superseded the study of nature: a purer Theism came in with the higher ideal of perfection, and sin and depravity at once assumed an importance the intensity of which made every other question insignificant. How man could know the good and yet choose the evil; how God could be all pure and almighty, and yet evil have broken into his creation, these were the questions which thenceforth were the perplexity of every thinker. . . . Whatever difficulty there might be in discovering how evil came to be, the leaders of all the sects agreed at last upon the seat of it—whether *matter* was eternal, as Aristotle thought, or created, as Plato thought, both Plato and Aristotle were equally satisfied that the secret of all the shortcomings in this world lay in the imperfection, reluctance, or inherent grossness of this impracticable substance. God would have everything perfect, but the nature of the element in which He worked in some way defeated His purpose. Death, disease, decay, clung necessarily to everything which was created out of it; and pain, and want, and hunger, and suffering. Worse than all, the spirit in its material body was opposed and borne down, its aspirations crushed, its purity tainted by the passions and appetites of its companion, the fleshly lusts which waged perpetual war against it. . . . Matter was the cause of evil, and thenceforth the question was how to conquer it, or at least how to set free the spirit from its control. . . . The Greek language and the Greek literature spread behind the march of Alexander: but as his generals could only make their conquests permanent by largely accepting the Eastern manner, so philosophy could only make good its ground by becoming itself Orientalized. . . . The one pure and holy God whom Plato had painfully reasoned out for himself had existed from immemorial time in the traditions of the Jews, while the Persians who had before taught the Jews at Babylon the existence of an independent evil being now had him to offer to the Greeks as their account of the difficulties which had perplexed Socrates. Seven centuries of struggle, and many hundred thousand folios were the results of the remarkable fusion which followed. Out of these

elements, uniting in various proportions, rose successively the Alexandrian philosophy, the Hellenists, the Therapeute, those strange Essene communists, the innumerable sects of Gnostic or Christian heretics. Finally, the battle was limited to the two great rivals, under one or other of which the best of the remainder had ranged themselves—Manicheism and Catholic Christianity: Manicheism in which the Persian, Catholicism in which the Jewish element most preponderated. It did not end till the close of the fifth century, and it ended then rather by arbitration than by a decided victory which either side could claim. The Church has yet to acknowledge how large a portion of its enemy's doctrines it incorporated through the mediation of Augustine before the field was surrendered to it. Let us trace something of the real bearings of this section of the world's oriental history, which to so many moderns seems no better than an idle fighting over words and straws.

Facts witnessing so clearly that the especial strength of evil lay, as the philosophers had seen, in matter, so far it was a conclusion which both Jew and Persian were ready to accept. The naked Aristotelic view of it being most acceptable to the Persian, the Platonic to the Hellenistic Jew. But the purer theology of the Jew forced him to look for a solution of the question which Plato had left doubtful, and to explain how evil crept into matter. He could not allow that what God had created could be of its own nature imperfect. God made it very good; some other cause had broken in to spoil it. Accordingly, as before he had reduced the independent Arimanes, whose existence he had learnt at Babylon, into a subordinate spirit; so now, not questioning the facts of disease, of death, of pain, of the infirmity of the flesh which the natural strength of the spirit was unable to resist, he accounted for them under the supposition that the first man had deliberately sinned, and by his sin had brought a curse upon the whole material earth, and upon all which was fashioned out of it. The earth was created pure and lovely—a garden of delight of its own free accord, loading itself with fruit and flower, and everything most exquisite and beautiful. No bird or beast of prey broke the eternal peace which reigned over its hospitable surface. In calm and quiet intercourse, the leopard lay down by the kid, the lion browsed beside the ox, and the corporeal frame of man, knowing neither decay, nor death, nor unruly appetite, nor any change or infirmity, was pure as the pure immortal substance of the unfallen angels. But with the fatal apple all this fair scene passed away, and creation as it seemed was hopelessly and irretrievably ruined. Adam sinned—no matter how—he sinned; the sin was the one terrible fact: moral evil was brought into the world by the only creature who was capable of committing it. Sin entered in, and death by sin; death and disease, storm and pestilence, earthquake and famine. The imprisoned passions of the wild animals were let loose, and earth and air became full of carnage; worst of all, man's animal nature came out in gigantic strength, the carnal lusts, unruly appetites, jealousies, hatred, rapine, and murder; and then the law, and with it, of course, breaches of the law, and sin on sin. The seed of Adam was infected in the animal change which had passed over his person, and every child, therefore, thenceforth naturally engendered in his posterity, was infected with the curse which he had incurred. Every material organization thenceforward contained in itself the elements of its own destruction, and the philosophic conclusions of Aristotle were accepted and explained by theology. Already, in the popular histories, those who were infected by disease were said to be bound by Satan; madness was a "possession" by his spirit, and the whole creation from Adam till Christ groaned and travailed under Satan's power. The nobler nature in man still made itself felt; but it was a slave when it ought to command. It might will to obey the higher law, but the law in the members was over strong for it and bore it down. This was the body of death which philosophy detected but could not explain, and from which Christianity now came forward with its magnificent promise of deliverance.

The carnal doctrine of the sacraments which they are compelled to acknowledge to have been taught as fully in the early Church as it is now taught by the Roman Catholics, has long been the stumbling block to Protestants. It was the very essence of Christianity itself. Unless the body could be puri-

fied, the soul could not be saved; or, rather, as from the beginning, soul and flesh were one man and inseparable, without his flesh, man was lost, or would cease to be. But the natural organization of the flesh was infected, and unless organization could begin again from a new original, no pure material substance could exist at all. He, therefore, by whom God had first made the world, entered into the womb of the Virgin in the form (so to speak) of a new organic cell, and around it, through the virtue of His creative energy, a material body grew again of the substance of his mother, pure of taint and clean as the first body of the first man when it passed out under His hand in the beginning of all things. In Him thus wonderfully born was the virtue which was to restore the lost power of mankind. He came to redeem man; and, therefore, he took a human body, and he kept it pure through a human life, till the time came when it could be applied to its marvellous purpose. He died, and then appeared what was the nature of a material human body when freed from the limitations of sin. The grave could not hold it, neither was it possible that it should see corruption. It was real, for the disciples were allowed to feel and handle it. He ate and drank with them to assure their senses. But space had no power over it, nor any of the material obstacles which limit an ordinary power. He willed and his body obeyed. He was here, He was there. He was visible, He was invisible. He was in the midst of his disciples and they saw Him, and then He was gone, whither who could tell? At last He passed away to heaven; but while in heaven, He was still on earth. His body became the body of His Church on earth, not in metaphor, but in fact. His very material body, in which and by which the faithful would be saved. His flesh and blood were thenceforth to be their food. They were to eat it as they would eat ordinary meat. They were to take it into their system, a pure material substance, to leaven the old natural substance and assimilate it to itself. As they fed upon it it would grow into them, and it would become their own real body. Flesh grown in the old way was the body of death, but the flesh of Christ was the life of the world, over which death had no power. Circumcision availed nothing, nor uncircumcision—but a new creature—this new creature, which the child first put on in baptism, being born again into Christ of water and the spirit. In the Eucharist he was fed and sustained, and going on from strength to strength, and ever as the nature of his body changed, being able to render a more complete obedience, he would at last pass away to God through the gate of the grave, and stand holy and perfect in the presence of Christ. Christ had indeed been ever present with him; but because while life lasted some particles of the old Adam would necessarily cling to him, the Christian's mortal eye on earth cannot see Him. Hedged in by "his muddy vesture of decay," his eyes, like the eyes of the disciples of Emmaus, are holden, and only in faith he feels Him. But death, which till Christ had died had been the last victory of evil, in virtue of His submission to it, became its own destroyer, for it had power only over the tainted particles of the old substance, and there was nothing needed but that these should be washed away and the elect would stand out at once pure and holy, clothed in immortal bodies, like refined gold, the redeemed of God.

The being who accomplished a work so vast, a work compared to which the first creation appears but a trifling difficulty, what could He be but God? God Himself! Who but God could have wrested His prize from a power which half the thinking world believed to be His coequal and coeternal adversary. He was God. He was man also, for He was the second Adam—the second starting point of human growth. He was virgin born, that no original impurity might infect the substance which He assumed; and being Himself sinless, He showed in the nature of His person, after His resurrection, what the material body would have been in all of us except for sin, and what it will be when, after feeding on it in its purity, the bodies of each of us are transfigured after its likeness. Here was the secret of the spirit which set St. Simeon on his pillar and set St. Anthony to the tombs—of the night watches, the weary fasts, the penitential scourgings, and lifelong austerities which have been alternately the glory and the reproach of the mediæval saints. They would overcome their animal bodies, and anticipate a life the work of death in uniting themselves more completely to Christ by the destruction of the flesh

which lay as a veil between themselves and Him. And such, I believe, to have been the central idea of the beautiful creed which, for 1800 years, has tuned the heart and formed the mind of the noblest of mankind. From this centre it radiated out and spread, as time went on, into the full circle of human activity, flinging its own philosophy and its own peculiar grace over the common detail of the common life of all of us. Like the seven lamps before the Throne of God, the seven mighty angels, and the seven stars, the seven sacraments shed over us a never ceasing stream of blessed influence. First there are the priests, a holy order set apart and endowed with mysterious power, representing Christ and administering his gifts. Christ, in his twelfth year, was presented in the temple, and first entered on His father's business; and the baptized child, when it has grown to an age to become conscious of its vow and of its privilege, again renews it in full knowledge of what it undertakes, and receives again sacramentally a fresh gift of grace to assist it forward on its way. In maturity it seeks a companion to share its pains and pleasures; and, again, Christ is present to consecrate the union. Marriage, which outside the church only serves to perpetuate the curse and bring fresh inheritors of misery into the world, He made holy by His presence at Cana, and chose it as the symbol to represent His own mystic union with His church.

Even saints cannot live without at times some spot adhering to them. The atmosphere in which we breathe and move is soiled, and Christ has anticipated our wants. Christ did penance forty days in the wilderness, not to subdue His own flesh, for that which was already perfect did not need subduing, but to give to penance a cleansing virtue to serve for our daily or our hourly ablution.

Christ consecrates our birth; Christ throws over us our baptismal robe of pure unsoiled innocence. He strengthens us as we go forward. He raises us when we fall. He feeds us with the substance of His own most precious body. In the person of His minister he does all this for us, in virtue of that which in His own person he actually performed when a man living on this earth. Last of all, when all is drawing to its close with us, when life is past, when the work is done, and the dark gate is near, beyond which the garden of an eternal home is waiting to receive us, His tender care has not forsaken us. He has taken away the sting of death, but its appearance is still terrible; and He will not leave us without special help at our last need. He tried the agony of the moment; and He sweetens the cup for us before we drink it. We are dismissed to the grave with our bodies anointed with oil, which He made holy in His last anointing before his passion, and then all is over. We lie down and seem to decay—to decay—but not all. Our natural body decays, the last remains of which we have inherited from Adam, but the spiritual body, that glorified substance which has made our life, and is our real body as we are in Christ, that can never decay, but passes off into the kingdom which is prepared for it; that other world where there is no sin, and God is all and in all! Such is the Philosophy of Christianity. It was worn and old when Luther found it. Our posterity will care less to respect Luther for rending it in pieces, when it has learnt to despise the miserable fabric which he stitched together out of its tatters.

THE BANISHED STUDENT'S LAMENT.

The earth is gay with leaves and flowers,
The skylark soars and sings above,
The sunlight gleams between the showers
Deep'ning the shadows of the grove.
The waggoner upon his way
Sings out in rude and joyous glee;
I mourn upon this mirthful day,
For thou, dear love, art far from me.

methinks thine aerial beauty bends,
Sometimes above the waving woods;
Or, like a ray of moonlight, lends
A passing brightness to the floods;
Or glides along the glistening grass,
Or laughs with children on the sea;—
I dream—to find how hard, alas!
It is to live apart from thee!

Yet sometimes, from the woodbine wreath,
And sometimes, from the lily meek,
Or from the rose, I feel thy breath
In fragrance on my cheek;
And sometimes, in the pansy's eye,
I see thy smile and smile to see;—
Then still in my heart a sigh
To think thou art so far from me.

The wind blows over field and stream,
The train, with whistle clear and shrill,
And snow-white flag of curling steam,
Sweeps swiftly past the wooded hill.
I hear the brawling of the brooks,
The loving birds in couples see,
And turn, to seek that peace in books,
I ne'er shall find—away from thee!

GEORGE HOOPER.

The Arts.

DON GIOVANNI.

By his performance of *Ottavio*, Tamberlik has taken such a stride in public favour that Mario's superiority has become more and more questionable. Certainly Mario never sang in the mask trio with more exquisite expression; and as for the famous *il mio tesoro*, therein Tamberlik surpasses all tenors in my catalogue. The tenderness and delicacy with which the opening phrases are given are only eclipsed by that marvellous passage *cercate di asciugar*, with its swelling sustainment of the F passing on to B flat—a passage that thrilled the audience to ecstasy. Tamberlik sings this as Mozart wrote it. Rubini was the first to take the shake upon the A from the accompaniment, and though by so doing orchestra and voice are in unison, yet the effect was so striking that other tenors have copied it; but Tamberlik proved that—with his voice at any rate—what Mozart wrote was the finest after all.

While recording this triumph of a singer whom from the first I have battled for, let me also add that but for him Covent Garden would have been in a terrible plight, Mario having so frequently been disabled. There is danger, however, of their overworking Tamberlik: he has scarcely any respite. Tamburini reappeared as Don Giovanni, and sang without voice, but with infinite spirit, and acted without the grace and daring of Don Juan, but with a certain dash which pleased the audience. It was like anything you please, but only not like Don Juan! As for Madame Castellan's Zerlina, I must say of it as of all her performances: she is a pretty woman with a charming voice, but has no more perception of the part than if she actually did not understand the language she sings. "Batti Batti" was cruelly distorted: she dragged the time as if it were a dirge, and threw in ornaments for which she ought to have been hissed. (N.B. The same remark applies to Tamburini. I am no rigorist. I do not object to singers embroidering Mozart; but I do object—vociferously—to singers dragging vulgar commonplaces worn out in the service of Donizetti and Verdi into the music of the divine Mozart!) Yet "Batti Batti" gained its encore, as well as "Vedrai Carino," also taken too slow!

What a contrast was Grisi's impassioned Donna Anna! and Formes's admirably original picture of Leporello! Grisi,—who, like an insulted empress hearing of a pretender, had snatched up the sacred reaping hook of Norma to quell the *sediziosa voce* which dared insinuate that Norma had a rival, and once more reasserted her empire over all hearts, even of those who for a moment doubted whether the youth, dash, fire, and intelligence of Cruvelli were not a match for the great Norma herself—Grisi, I say, fresh from her triumphant reassertion of being the incomparable Priestess supreme over Druids and Fops' Alley, appeared as Donna Anna, just to prove how far below her all younger Annas are! I wonder whether any one fancies that Cruvelli will scream till she is past forty, and still be an enchantress!

The marvellous grace and meaping of the accompaniments to *Don Giovanni* were not slurred over by M. Costa and his band: had the singers been as naught, the accompaniments would have carried off the opera triumphantly.

On Thursday, *La Favorita*, so long promised, was produced; but I was forced to be elsewhere, and must report next week, as on Thursday I went to her Majesty's Theatre to see

II. PRODIGO.

As a superb spectacle *Il Prodigio* is an unequivocal success. No pains have been spared, and the management has been lavish as well as erudite. But *Azrael*, at Drury Lane, has robbed it of its novelty as a spectacle; and as an opera, I have considerable misgivings. Not that it is possible to judge of an opera from one hearing, especially when your eyes are dazzled by such splendour, and your ears assailed by such a tumultuous orchestra; but this much one hearing enables me to say: that the music is gay, coloured, piquant, and that the instrumentation, in its piquancy and mastery, reveals the hand of one who has written much and successfully—it is very sparkling, if not

very novel or suggestive. So much may be safely asserted, even on a first hearing. But for the rest I prefer reserving any opinion—the more so as at present it is not very favourable. The execution of the opera is in good hands. Madame Ugalde, the pet of Paris, made her *début* on this occasion. She has a pure soprano voice of marvellous flexibility, but little power, and with a French twang which amounts to the disagreeable; her head voices silvery, but, partly from imperfect production, and partly from her ineradicable French accent, the chest voice is indifferent. I never heard worse Italian sung upon the stage. It reminded me forcibly of Alfieri's scornful assertion, that the French seem in speaking as if eternally blowing their soup *maigre*! As an ornamental singer she fully merits the praises she has received, and I have little doubt that in French opera she is charming. Sontag looked old, and sang occasionally flat. Gardoni, as Azael, acted indifferently, but sang with tasteful expression the long scena in the fourth act. Massol was admirable in his original part of Reuben, and Carolina Rosati was welcomed with the enthusiasm due to an old favourite. On the whole the opera was well received; and after two or three more performances one will be able to speak of it more decidedly.

INGOMAR.

I have always said it: Unbeaten Woman lords it o'er the world! (By the way, that's a verse, but it is as true as prose itself.) We males swagger, and talk of our superiority, but only the Savage has practical dominion over the "weaker sex," simply because he bangs his recalcitrant female in lordly style! We don't beat our women, and are therefore slaves; we are forced to knock under because we have fastidious scruples about knocking them down! This may be quite correct: I only state the fact, without commentary. Unbeaten Woman is a Tyrant. The weaker they are the more tyrannical. A little blonde creature with fair eyes and fragile figure, whom you could crush in your manly grasp, somehow or other you find yourself trembling before, as before a crowned potentate. She bends you to her purposes, to her caprices: if you resist, her pretty eyes flash scornful fire; if you quail not before her anger, she rushes into hysterics! What is helpless—and, above all, clubless—man to do? Be meek and acquiescent!

That I take to be one of the primordial laws of civilization. Directly man emerges from the savage state, he becomes woman's prey. I find it the eternal theme of literature. In one shape or another it is always Samson laying his shaggy head in the fair lap of Dalilah. From Homer to Paul de Kock the story of *Cymon and Iphigenia*—which Mr. Dryden told in resounding couplets—has been varied in its incidents, but has preserved its kernel of sentiment, which is none other than the dominion of Beauty. The old lion who allowed the fair maiden to draw his teeth and clip his terrible claws, what is that but the symbol of our daily folly? Do we not all stoop from our pedestal and crouch beneath the merciless grace of woman?

"Did not great Hercules lay down his strength,
Spinning with Omphale, and all for love?"

Think of Achilles the Terrible, he whose shout alone made the horses of Troy tremble in their shoes, *ὄσσοντο γὰρ ἄλγεα θυμῶν*, foreseeing the sorrows which that shout implied. Well, the Swift-footed himself, who slew the Horse-tamer, was conquered by the gentleness of the fair Briseis! And when she was taken from him, he stalked ireful and moody by the shores of the many-sounding sea, and mingled his salt tears with the "ocean wave." (Unless you suppose that he had an eye to posterity, and wished to furnish young gentlemen of a classical turn with the *polyphloisboio thalassês* as an appropriate quotation always ready). If Achilles could be tamed by Beauty, who, after him, shall resist?

Returning to my muttens—from which I have only apparently been straying—let me say that the very German play, produced on Monday at Drury Lane, and bearing the title of *Ingomar the Barbarian*, is another version of the old story; and because the old story is eternally true, eternally interesting, *Ingomar* has some touches which redeem the weariness of the ensemble. It is of a very composite order—low comedy and traditional melodrama irradiated with fitful gleams of poetic intention; written most likely by some fourth-rate German, whose views of life smack of the reveries which visit the soul in a *Wein Stube* dense with smoke, through which you dimly recognise the flowing hair and imperfect teeth of "those wild

German students." It was a good idea to place the scene in Massilia, where Greek culture could be brought to bear upon Gothic barbarism; it was a pretty idea also to make Parthenia offer herself as a hostage for her captive father; and as a slave usurp the dominion of her lord and master. Indeed, as I said before, there are several poetic intentions in the piece; but they are lost amidst the rubbish. We see intentions, we do not see a work. Jean Paul subtly remarked of Tieck's *Sternbald* that it was a *wish* of Art rather than a *work* of Art; and the remark may be applied with tenfold force to *Ingomar*.

The acting did not contribute to lessen the tedium of the play. I except Miss Vandenhoff, who by her statuesque attitudes reminded one constantly of the figures on the Greek vases, and by her untheatrical manner threw a charm around Parthenia which made me forget the baldness of what she had to say. Mr. Anderson as the Barbarian developed a capacity for low comedy which was as unsuspected as it was inappropriate. To rob Paul Bedford of his laurels may be a laudable ambition, but I cannot think that a Romantic Play was precisely the field to make that venture in; nor can I believe that *Ingomar* was meant by the author as a low comedy part. Mr. Anderson wished to be *natural*. Very good; I am the last to quarrel with such an intention. But let us understand terms. When it is said that an actor is natural, I always mentally ask: yes; but according to *whose nature*? Art, inasmuch as it is Representation, must present before us the nature of the thing or character represented; and the laughter should at once have told Mr. Anderson that he was on the wrong track—the laughter should have checked his low comedy efforts and told him they did not represent the nature of *Ingomar*. Mr. Anderson is so good an actor in some parts—Ulric, for instance, or Huon—that a mistake like this of *Ingomar* should be unflinchingly pointed out to him—the more so, as the laughter and applause which accompany his performance will tend grossly to mislead him as to the *permanent* effect produced.

VIVIAN NOT AT THE PLAY.

Rachel has been playing to wondering audiences who are never tired of seeing her in the old parts. *Adrienne Lecouvreur* is the most attractive of her performances, at which I feel somewhat scornful, though I understand the causes. After all, how few in a theatre appreciate Art! how few can discriminate between the bourgeois style of that *épicier* in Art named Eugène Scribe (a wonderful *épicier* no doubt, and one whose adroitness I am the last to despise), and that rare consummate artist Jean Racine! To them the pathos of the hospital, which Rachel so powerfully depicts, is more "moving," consequently more run after, than the pathos of Phèdre or Hermione; they like their wine brandied and their drama to match! Bordeaux? pah! it gives a man the cholic—such thin wishywashy stuff! Let me have wine with a "body"—every glass a headache!

Instead of spending my evening in a series of growls over *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, with its mechanical cleverness, its stage commonplaces and its colourless dialogue, I secluded myself from the footlights, and in the "still air of delightful studies" opened a squab quarto containing the *Χριστος πασχων*; a work doubly memorable to me, first as being the *earliest* example of the Modern Drama, and secondly, as being the reputed product of a Christian father—my favorite Gregory of Nazianzen: I say *reputed* because modern scholars, confound their scepticism! throw serious doubts on its authenticity.

By the way, my confession of a partiality to the Fathers has been received with some suspicion. Strange and incredulous is it that the frivolous Vivian should have studies so austere! Learn, my friend, that your profound Bigwigs are mostly shallow dogs; it is your gay and frivolous fellows who are deep! Look at the French—unequaled in filagree and mathematics! Extremes meet, you know; and as Liston delighted in *Young's Night Thoughts*—Spinoza in seeing spiders fight—so Vivian may be pardoned if he vary his frivolity by a partiality for recondite theology. We are a strange family, the Vivians! My sister, who has a very agreeable talent in the representation of cackling hens, was discovered one morning lying in bed reading a French version of one of the Fathers—and cackling! Not having that mimetic accomplishment, I manifest the Vivian levity in other shapes.

How the pen runs on! I sat down to tell you

of all I did *not* see this week, and to supply a little theatrical gossip in lieu of criticism. Well, I did not see Rachel—and you "know the reason why." Neither did I see Madame Vestris, who has revived *Prince Charming*—in which she is so charming! nor did I go once to the Olympic, where revivals have been manifold—to supply, if possible (but it isn't), the loss of Leigh Murray, their pillar, and one of the greatest of public favourites.

You may be glad to know, however, that the theatres are becoming more prosperous: at the Lyceum and Princess's, I am told, they have crowded houses every night. I hope there will be a cram at the Princess's on Monday, for on that night the accomplished Wigan takes his benefit, and he deserves that it should be a benefit.

Of gossip not strictly theatrical, but allied thereto, may be added Bosco's forced cessation of his astonishing performances, owing, as he frankly says, to the Exhibition carrying off all the money and all the visitors. But he promises to reappear. Meanwhile, out-of-door amusements are in high favour; and the Surrey Zoological Gardens must be a fortune to the proprietors. It is really a most agreeable lounge.

Viardot and Ronconi, two of the very greatest actors ever seen, are both arrived, and have come to strengthen the great company at Covent Garden. What an array: Grisi, Viardot, Ronconi, Mario, Tamberlik, and Formes! It rivals the day when Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache, all in their prime, formed so brilliant a constellation, that one sighs to think such days ever pass into night!

VIVIAN.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.

There are yet periods when the people will make holiday, and Monday was one. Showers of February severity, and more than April frequency, fell throughout the day; but gay dresses and smiling faces were everywhere to be seen. The GREAT EXHIBITION drew numbers through the day; but myriads were also to be found in almost every place of public amusement. Amongst public exhibitions the BRITISH MUSEUM appeared to be the favourite, where the King's Library is now open to the public. The NATIONAL GALLERY and MARLBOROUGH HOUSE were rendered more attractive by the presence of a large number of foreigners, in the costume of their several countries. The COLOSSEUM, with its varied attractions, was well patronised. The Panoramas of London by day and Paris by night, the conservatories and aviaries, the glyptotheca and stalactite caverns, form a combination of glory and marvel entirely unequalled. In the rear of the building is the CYCLOPAMA, where, by mechanical appliances, the devastating effects of an earthquake are exhibited. Not far from this is the DIORAMA, where views of Mount Aetna and the Castle of the Stolzenfels illustrate most vividly the beauty and variety of the dioramic process. The PANORAMA in Leicester-square continues ever attractive. One picture succeeds another, and Mr. Burford seems with each more and more successful. The new PANORAMA, by M. Gompertz, "The Arctic Regions," invested with a peculiar interest from the doubt which hangs over the fate of Franklin, is now attracting large numbers. The GREAT GLOBE is at present the theme of conversation. Its size and the various peculiarities of our world, which strike the beholder for the first time, render a visit there an affair of peculiar interest. Mr. Wyld intends to stock the vestibules with maps, charts, small globes, &c., so that it may become a geographical institution or store-house for everything appertaining to a knowledge of the superficial structure of the earth. Nearly opposite the entrance to the Globe, strangers are much interested by the ASSAULTS OF ARMS which take place in the Linwood Gallery. Fencing, single-stick, broadsword, boxing and wrestling, are here played by professors of the several arts, and the whole conducted with a decorum as desirable as it is novel. Under the same roof is the Maximilian collection of ANCIENT ARMS and ARMOUR, containing about 150 suits of the 15th and 16th centuries, together with numerous halberds, pikes, battle-axes, and other weapons. CANTELO'S INCUBATOR, adjoining the Gallery, has been visited by hosts of farmers and country people, who appear greatly puzzled at the facility with which chickens are hatched by dozens. THE TOURISTS' GALLERY, where continental travellers may journey again over well-remembered spots, is still subjected to a critical ordeal, through which it passes triumphantly. At the POLYTECHNIC, one of the most

attractive features is the Fourcault process for proving the rotation of the earth; while the diving-bell, the dissolving views, the gallery of contrivances for accomplishing all kinds of cooking, exhibited by the Gas Fitters' Association, attract large crowds to attest the variety of the exhibition, and its service in illustrating all branches of useful science. Not far away is Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, filled with wax preparations of parts of the human body, in the normal state, as well as numerous pathological specimens. The celebrated anatomical Venus is also here exhibited, and lectures illustrative of anatomy are delivered periodically. Taking a great leap we arrive at the CHINESE EXHIBITION, where the Chinese lady with the "lotus" foot sings Chinese songs, and plays on Chinese instruments, to the great delight and edification of the public. North of Hyde-park, a living stream moved on towards MADAME TUSSAUD'S, which has lately presented a new attraction—a wax figure of Cardinal Wiseman. There is scarcely an exhibition in the metropolis which more deserves the attention it receives. Though popular as ever, no opportunity is lost of increasing its attractions, and new and interesting subjects are continually being added.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Amongst other entertainments an aerial ascent took place on Monday by W. H. Bell, in his patent locomotive balloon. Mr. Bell undertakes to rise from the gardens, direct his course across the Thames, and return in sight of the spectators, the only condition being a calm state of the atmosphere. The gardens were filled with a gay and hilarious crowd. The entertainments comprised a vocal and instrumental concert, equestrian feats in the circus, a brilliant display of fireworks, and a ball. The weather has hitherto been very unfavourable, but the numbers who venture to the gardens, notwithstanding, show how the royal property will be frequented as soon as the evenings become warmer.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Jullien's Concert Monstre drew together a tremendous crowd of not less than 10,000 persons. To the ordinary corps were added the military bands of four regiments. Amongst the pieces which met with most favour were the cornet solos of Kœnig, the performances of Mr. Lazarus on the clarinet, and M. Lavigne on the hautboy, and Beethoven's Battle Sinfonia, accompanied by salvos of artillery. The entertainments concluded with a discharge of fireworks of unusual brilliancy.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The entertainments here commence at an early hour, and no out-door amusement offers greater attractions to the holiday people. By three o'clock the gardens begin to fill, and from this time till eleven there is a continual round of amusement, when a display of fireworks terminates the evening. Amongst the wonders are the Bosjesmen of South Africa, the feats of the brothers Elliot and the terrific globe ascent, a ballet entitled the "Star of Beauty," the Panorama of Nineveh, the Ethiopian Serenaders, concerts, and many other attractions, which keep the visitors continually occupied, and leave not a moment without its amusement.

FLUNKEYISM OF VULTURES.—I cannot let the opportunity pass without remarking the extraordinary respect, fear, or whatever it might be called, shown by the commoner species of vulture to the king of the vultures. One day, having lost a mule by death, he was dragged up a small hill not far off, where I knew in an hour or two he would be safely buried in vulture sepulture. I was standing on a hillock about a hundred yards off, watching the surprising distance that a vulture sees his prey from, and the gathering of so many from all parts up and down wind, and where none had been seen before, and that in a very short space of time. Hearing a loud whirring noise over my head, I looked up and saw a fine large bird, with outstretched and seemingly motionless wings, sailing towards the carcass that had been already partially demolished. I beckoned to an Indian to come up the hill, and showing him the bird that had just alighted, he said, "The king of the vultures; you will see how he is adored." Directly the fine-looking bird approached the carcass, the others retired to a short distance, forming a most respectable and well-kept ring around him. His majesty, without any signs of acknowledgment for such great civility, proceeded to make a most gluttonous meal; but, during the whole time he was employed, not a single envious bird attempted to intrude upon him or his repast, till he had finished and taken his departure, with a heavier wing and slower flight than on his arrival. But, when he had taken his perch on a high tree not far off, his dirty ravenous subjects, increased in number during his repast, ventured to discuss the somewhat diminished carcass, for the royal appetite was certainly very fine.—*Byam's Wild Life in Africa.*

European Democracy.

This page is accorded to an authentic Exposition of the Opinions and Acts of the Democracy of Europe: as such we do not impose any restraint on the utterance of opinion, and, therefore, limit our own responsibility to the authenticity of the statement.

THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The idea marches. The active forces of the revolution multiply, arrange, and organize themselves. The European thought, which presided at the formation of the *Central Democratic Committee*, grows from day to day in the heart of the most widely-separated Peoples. From the lower basin of the Danube to the Iberian peninsula, everywhere, where movements—potent in the wants of the masses, and sacred in their object—would have succumbed one by one, in the weakness of isolation, before the concentration of hostile forces, a precious labour of internal unification and of international sympathy has been accomplished; the same convictions are established, the aspiration towards the formation of the confederated states of Europe assumes a palpable form. From all these incomplete aspirations, from all these preparatory labours, will arise, when the hour of awakening shall have sounded, the HOLY ALLIANCE OF NATIONS, goal of our efforts, supreme synthesis of an epoch whose mot d'ordre must be LIBERTY—ASSOCIATION—LABOUR.

Here, here only, we must never weary of proclaiming to the Peoples, is the sole guarantee of success.

You are stronger than your enemies! Wherever you have engaged them one to one you have conquered. But, since 1815, your enemies have been united; and you have not been able to be so. They have marched together, they have sacrificed all their differences, they have centralized their action under a single banner—the banner of their individual interests, which they have almost elevated to the height of a principle; and you, Peoples, to whom the cause of principle had been confided by faith and humanity, you have narrowed and confined it till it disappears beneath mere local interests!

Germany, forgetting the mission in the world which the mighty voice of Luther proclaimed for her, when he said: INDIVIDUALITY IS SACRED, proclaimed her rights to liberty, contesting the individuality of other Peoples crushed within her empire.

Italy, allowing her national thought to give way to the dynastic interests of a royal house, renounced all solidarity with the movement of European Democracy.

Hungary forgot that a large conception of equality, offered to the Slave and Roumanian races, could alone invest her with the right of victory.

Halting between a thought which is extinct and a new idea to which each day she rallies her convictions more and more, but not feeling sufficiently the urgent necessity of harmonizing idea and action, and of centralizing her forces in one universal and unitary organization, Poland failed to answer to the call of the Peoples.

And France! France thought to solve, alone, the social question, in maintaining a peace which delivered Europe over to the despots.

For this you had inevitably to fall again beneath the yoke, and to expiate, by new sufferings, your fault.

Arise again, in the unity of faith and action! From wheresoever the initiative may spring, let it be for the good of all; let it throw down the glove to conspiring royalty in the name of all who suffer; let all who suffer arise and follow it. Combat for all, and you will conquer for all. Every soldier of liberty should be the armed apostle of a principle. Each people should be prepared to furnish the point d'appui for the lever which is to move entire Europe. You cannot henceforward conquer your own rights save in accomplishing the duties you owe to others.

This is what we have now to say. This alone is urgent; alone it disquiets the camp of our enemies. The persecution and calumnies of each day teach it us; from the collective notes of the diplomatic corps to England concerning certain exiles, to the falsification of documents which they sign with our name! Our oppressors feel that the thought which we seek to represent must ultimately be fatal to them; they feel that it is destined to organize the victory, and they hope to retard its onward March by travestying it.

Contempt, and redoubled activity, are the sole answer which we owe to our calumniators. But there are men, who, deceived by the persistent calumnies of the writers of reaction, believe, in good faith, that we desire to attain our end by a system of terror and of disorder, to the profit of we know not what species of savage anarchy, in which all social guarantees would be overwhelmed. It is to them that we address ourselves. Let them abandon such idle fears; with us there is no *arrière pensée*; whatever we desire we say aloud, and in the face of day.

We do not desire anarchy. We combat it, and we shall ever combat it by every possible means, and under whatever form it presents itself. We seek order and peace; but we know that there is no order possible without liberty, no peace without equality and justice. Strife is in permanence now: behold its living proofs in the martial law which governs two thirds of Europe; in the armies which farrow its soil, and which maintain those laws; in the thousands of the proscribed whom they drive to England and America, in their prisons, on the scaffolds which they erect; and it cannot cease, save by the victory of right, by that collective sovereignty which is its expression; by the free association of all the elements which compose the state, by the fraternal alliance of nations, by the abolition of extreme poverty and misery, by the overthrow of every authority which rests solely on force, on ignorance, or on falsehood. Behold what we seek, and what we shall obtain; nothing more, and nothing less.

We do not desire a reign of terror. We repulse it as

cowardly and immoral. Wherever we have triumphed we have abolished the scaffold! But energy is the sole possible guarantee of the Peoples against the fatal necessity of terror; weakness entails martyrdom; martyrdom holy in the individual who makes ready for the good that is to come, absurd with nations, who have the power as well as the mission to realize it. It is necessary that what the People desire should be accomplished without excesses, as without compromise, nobly and legally. We shall be calm and strong; we shall be neither executioners nor victims.

We desire to abolish nothing which appertains to the essential principles of social order; but we know that in proportion as Association itself becomes stronger, more intimate, more extended, everything becomes transformed and ameliorated. Every serious and permanent manifestation of human life is sacred to us; but it is because by purifying itself more and more, it marches ceaselessly in the path of progress towards the ideal whose realization constitutes our end. Family, country, faith, liberty, labour, property, are each elements of Association; we could not destroy one without mutilating human nature; but they are all modified according to the education of the Peoples, and of the epoch, in their relations and their organization.

We desire neither immobility nor arbitrary system. It is not a negation which we would enthrone; it is the opportunity for every potent and rational affirmation to produce itself in the open light of day, before the eyes of the People, which has to judge and select. Ours is no exclusive system; it is a method of action.

And yet we are not uncertain or incomplete in our views; nor behind the problems which agitate the heart of existing society. Those who have cast this reproach upon us confound labours of different and distinct orders, and misunderstand entirely our mission.

The mission of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE is European; its work is international. To rally the efforts of the Peoples around one source, one common inspiration; to represent by facts that solidity which exists between the emancipation of each of them, and that of all; to unite the ranks of all combatants for the holy cause of right, wherever they may be; to prepare the way for an alliance of Peoples, which shall conquer that of Kings; for a congress of nations which shall replace that of Vienna, still powerful, and ever in action; and to reconstruct, according to the wishes of its populations, the map of Europe; to smooth the obstacles which the prejudices of race, the recollections of monarchical wars, and the artifices of governments oppose to this future: such is, we have said, the aim of our collective work.

This aim can evidently not be attained except by taking, as a starting point, a common ground.

This common ground is national sovereignty for each People, and the alliance, on a basis of equality, of all emancipated nations.

This sovereignty cannot be national if it does not embrace, in its object, and in its expression, all the elements which form the nation, all the citizens who compose the state. The Democratic conception is, therefore, for us an inseparable condition of national existence.

Democracy has but one logical form: the Republic. And the republican principle cannot be said to be applied to the nation unless it embraces and unites all branches of human activity, all the aspects of life, in the individual and in association.

Our labour is then essentially Republican, Democratic, Social; but it is for all Peoples that we invoke the alliance of the devotion of each.

All else appertains to the national committees. Of each of them it is the right and duty to study, to elaborate, in preparatory labour for their own country, that special solution which the moral, economical, and social conditions of the nation may demand; just as within each state it is the right and the duty of every citizen to elaborate and to propose that solution of the problems in discussion, which seems to him the best. The People, judge in the last resort, must decide.

To discover, to judge, to apply any formula, we must exist; we must live the life that ferments within us, free, full, and loving. Do the Peoples live this life? Are they free to examine and to express their wishes, their tendencies, their collective aspirations? Can they love, can they multiply, by a fraternal activity, their faculties and forces, in the midst of this atmosphere of corruption, of distrust, of oppression, and of espionage, which surrounds them?

The Central European Committee has to watch that these solutions do not, by withdrawing from that common ground without which there can be neither justice nor right, infuse a leaven of inequality, of discord and of strife within the alliance of the Peoples. Beyond this its functions do not extend.

No king—neither man nor People! The People, who should pretend to impose its own solution of the social problems, which present themselves under different aspects in each country, would be guilty of an act of usurpation; just as the individual who should seek to impose his own inspiration upon his brethren, by making it a condition *sine qua non* of coöperation, would be guilty of an act of tyranny, and would violate the vital thought of Democracy—the dogma of the collective sovereignty. The one and the other would prove that they understood nothing of the one and multiple life of humanity.

It is necessary, above all and before all, to recall them to life, and to action. It is necessary to open to them the great highways of liberty. It is necessary that noble and great thoughts may arise in their hearts to efface from their brows the degrading mark of slavery. It is necessary that their intelligence should be exalted by the enthusiasm of a mighty affirmation of collective life, of solidarity, of sovereign liberty. This is the first step which they have to take in the ascent of progressive national and European education.

The CENTRAL COMMITTEE is occupied all the more with this aim, because it is forgotten by others. The

men who compose it, and those who labour with them, do not bury themselves in the contemplation of the solitary product of their own intelligence; they would arouse, they would summon upon the arena the intelligence of all. They do not content themselves with *thinking*; they seek to *act*.

And this should be, in these days, the watchword of every patriot.

For the European Central Democratic Committee,
LEDRU ROLLIN. J. MAZZINI.
A. DARASZ. A. RUGE.

London, June, 1851.

Progress of the People.

CONGRESS OF THE REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

This Congress commenced its sittings in the Society's Room, Lambert's-yard, Briggate, Leeds, on Monday, June 9, at two o'clock, p.m. Delegates present:—Mr. D. Green and Mr. J. Hole, Leeds; Dr. F. R. Lees, Garnlywd (Welsh Estate); Mr. I. Bates, Halifax; Mr. D. France, Huddersfield; Mr. J. Bradley, Hyde; Mr. J. Henderson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Mr. R. Stephens, Manchester. The following officers and members of the society were also present and took part in the discussions:—Reverend E. R. Larken, M.A., trustee; Mr. Councillor Carter; Mr. W. West, treasurer; Mr. W. Hobson, secretary; and Messrs. T. Sands, R. Cameron, J. Murgatroyd, T. Wilson, J. Dennis, T. Brownless, T. Arundel, and D. Brayshaw.

The Reverend E. R. Larken, M.A., was appointed president of the Congress, and Dr. F. R. Lees, vice-president, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. J. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson was appointed secretary to the Congress, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. France.

Dr. F. R. Lees having taken the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Article 1. A plan for National Propagandism.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. R. Stephens, that a simultaneous propagandism be prosecuted as far as practicable, and that a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. F. R. Lees, D. Green, W. Hobson, and J. Holmes, be appointed to prepare an outline of the requisite means and machinery.

Article 2. The propriety of appointing a paid secretary (to be paid out of the Propagandist Fund) who shall conduct the correspondence, lectures, &c.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Hole, seconded by Mr. J. Bradley, that a paid secretary and agent be appointed to the Redemption Society, to be paid out of the voluntary Propagandist Fund.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. I. Bates, that Mr. James Henderson be appointed secretary and agent to the society.

Article 3. The new Branch Law.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Bradley, seconded by Mr. R. Stephens, that Messrs. D. Green, W. Hobson, and I. Bates be appointed a committee to consider this matter, and to prepare resolutions to lay before the Congress.

The Congress then adjourned till six o'clock, p.m. On resuming at the hour appointed the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Article 4. To consider the feasibility of uniting, as far as practicable, all existing coöperative and communistic efforts into one movement.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Hole, seconded by Mr. J. Holmes, that this Congress recommend the formation of a central committee in London, whose function and object shall be, the registering of the nature, operations, and results of all the associative experiments now formed, or hereafter working, to ascertain their advantages, defects, rules, and arrangements, to report the same, with such recommendations as may be desirable for information, and for the furtherance of the principles of association by coöperation, assistance, counsel, and advice. And further, to hold a general observation over the interests, legal or otherwise, of the associative societies.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. Stephens, seconded by Mr. I. Bates, that Messrs. Holmes, Hole, and Lees be appointed a committee to carry out the object of the above resolution.

Article 5. A plan for the immediate raising of capital for the prosecution of the shoe, hat, and other trades, in connexion with the community.

Resolved, on the motion of the Rev. E. R. Larken, seconded by Mr. J. Bradley, that £1000 capital be raised, in shares of £1 each, payable by weekly instalments of not less than 6d. per week; and that each shareholder be entitled to receive shoes, clothes, and other articles, at the lowest price at which they can be manufactured on the Welsh estate, or elsewhere.

Resolved, on the motion of the Reverend E. R. Larken, seconded by Mr. W. West, that no person be eligible to take shares under the foregoing resolutions who is not a member of, or donor to, the Redemption Society.

The Congress then adjourned till Tuesday, June 10, at 9 o'clock a.m.

On Tuesday, June 10, the delegates and friends

met at the hour appointed, and proceeded to discuss the resolutions prepared by the committee on Article 3, the New Branch Law, when it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. J. Bradley, that when in any town or district, twenty or more enrolled candidates for, or members of, the society shall be desirous of forming a branch, and shall petition the board of directors for permission so to do, a charter of incorporation shall be granted from the parent society, provided that the following conditions are complied with, viz.: That such branch shall elect and present to the society the following officers for its management—a president, secretary, treasurer, two auditors, and five directors. That such branch shall apply to the registrar of friendly societies for registration as a branch of the parent society. And that all monies collected by the branch, for the objects of the parent society, be transmitted monthly to the treasurer of the society at Leeds.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. Green, seconded by Mr. J. Bradley, that branches incorporated on the above conditions shall have the power of electing candidates for, and members of, the society; and the members of the branches shall have the same privileges of voting for members of community as those possessed by the members of the parent society.

Article 6. The institution of a permanent Propagandist Fund.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Green, and seconded by Mr. France, that an additional subscription of one halfpenny per month be collected from each member in order to create a permanent Propagandist Fund.

Article 7. A plan for the more speedy raising of the funds for the erection of the Communal Buildings on the society's estate, and the consideration of plans for these buildings.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bradley, seconded by Mr. Green, that in order to complete the sum of £200 for the erection of the Communal Buildings, of which £140 is now in hand, those persons who have promised to contribute to the same be solicited to do so, and that a levy of 1s. 6d. a head be made on the members of the society, to be paid in three instalments.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Stephens, seconded by Mr. Bates, that the secretary be furnished with proper credentials, in order to wait upon gentlemen in various towns to solicit donations for the Communal Buildings.

Mr. Smith having laid before the Congress his plans for the Communal Buildings, it was resolved that the thanks of the Congress be tendered to him for the same; and that the plans be referred to the executive to carry out a portion of them as soon as funds can be raised for the purpose. It is in contemplation to issue a sketch of the estate with the proposed Communal Buildings, to be executed by a first-rate artist and engraver, and to be sold at a reduced price to the members of the society.

The discussion of Article 5, respecting raising capital for the shoe and other trades, was resumed, when it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hole, seconded by Mr. Bradley, that Messrs. Holmes, Carter, Gant, and Eggleston, with power in the executive to add to their number, be appointed a special committee to carry into effect the resolution relative to the creation of capital; and to arrange for the supply of articles to the shareholders.

Sixteen shares were subscribed for in the room, and it is hoped that all the shares will be taken up in a short time.

Dr. F. R. Lees presented to Congress the following report from the society's estate:—

Report from Garnlywd.—The farm is looking *your* well. The six acres of winter wheat is of good colour and has tilled well. We have three acres of spruce wheat, with red clover, and Italian rye-grass. Three acres of barley, promising a good crop. Five and a-half acres of oats look very well. Beans and peas sown in No. 3 field, where also vetches are growing, and turnip-seed will be put in. Potatoes, in No. 12, five roods. Mangold Wurtzel, three roods. There are about thirteen acres we have drained; some all stone, others pipes, with nine inches of stone on the top. Capital is wanted for instruments, sheds, and other things to bring the farm into good order, and save labour and horseflesh. We have three horses; nine cows in full milk; one in calf; one two-year-old heifer in calf; one two-year-old bull; thirteen ewes and fifteen lambs, eleven yearlings, six pigs, one sow, one three-year-old donkey; twenty ducks, ready for peas; nine that will be ready in a month.

On the Report of the Propagandist Committee it was resolved, that the simultaneous Propagandist Movement do commence on the 14th July, and be carried on for 14 days from that date. Proposed by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. France.

After a vote of thanks to the Reverend E. R. Larken, M.A., for his kindness in coming to preside at the Congress, the proceedings terminated at four o'clock.

The whole of the discussions were conducted with calmness and brevity, the resolutions were all carried unanimously, and the very best spirit pervaded the meetings. The friends present were much cheered by the whole proceedings. JAMES HENDERSON, Sec.

The following sums have been received:—Newcastle-on-Tyne, per Mr. Henderson, £1 14s. 8d., do. Mr. Henderson, 2s.; Huddersfield, per Mr. France, £1 7s.; London, per Mr. Corfield, 9s.; Hyde, per Mr. J. Bradley, £1 7s.; Huddersfield, Mr. Phillips, 2s. 6d.; Communal Building Fund, Newcastle-on-Tyne, per Mr. Henderson, 5s. 7d.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE "DUNDEE COURIER."

The *Dundee Courier* commences a leader, in its impression of June 4, on the National Land Scheme, thus:—

"Among the distinguished members of the late Chartist Convention, whose precedents our recent correspondent Mr. Holyoake was pleased to particularize, it struck us at the time as somewhat remarkable that he omitted all mention of the man most intimately connected with the Chartist movement—we mean Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P."

We can assure the editor of the *Courier* that the omission he alludes to was quite accidental. There was no reason why Mr. O'Connor should not have been enumerated. The "land scheme" is not precisely the best plan that could have been proposed, and its failure is not to be disputed; but it does not follow that this justifies the attacks made on Mr. O'Connor's private honesty. No satisfactory proof appears of personal defection on Mr. O'Connor's part. We readily enough express dissent from the honourable Member for Nottingham, when differing from him politically; but it is one thing to differ with this gentleman in matters of judgment, and quite a different thing to join in the rude assaults to which he is subjected on wholly personal grounds. Had Mr. O'Connor not been a species of tribune, he would have been judged in this matter very differently by the press. Let Mr. O'Connor be tried as a man of business, and condemned by the rules of business—if condemnation be warranted—but do not infuse the ascription of party spirit into that judgment. Ion.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening; Mr. J. Grassby in the chair. The correspondence received was read. Mr. G. Haggis attended from the Islington locality, to solicit the assistance of the executive in getting up a public meeting in that district, which was guaranteed. The secretary reported the steps that had been taken in order to obtain a suitable place in which to hold the great public meeting relative to the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, and it was unanimously agreed:—"That as the case of Mr. Ernest Jones would not be brought before the House of Commons until the early part of July, the said meeting be held in the National-hall, High Holborn, on Wednesday evening, June the 25th."—JOHN ARNOTT, Gen. Sec.

On Tuesday evening last, the John-street Locality met in the coffee-room of the Institution. Mr. Dent was called to the chair. Several members were enrolled, after which, the chairman rose and briefly stated, that they were met to discuss the important subject of "The relative merits of Free Trade and Protection," and introduced Mr. G. J. Holyoake to open the question, who took that opportunity of explaining the object in view in calling those meetings. The committee of the Institution had granted the free use of the room every Tuesday evening, in order to discuss political and social topics, and to form a locality of the National Charter Association, for which they deserved their thanks. It was well known that for a considerable length of time that institution had held a prominent position in the dissemination of Socialism, and that it had been a model to the various branches in the country; and he trusted that ere long they should have such a locality established as would be equally as prominent in the cause of Chartism. Mr. Holyoake then, at considerable length, went into the question under discussion, and avowed himself an unlimited Free Trader. Mr. A. Campbell took the contrary side, and Mr. Swift moved the adjournment of the discussion until Tuesday evening next, at half-past eight.

A subscription of £3 4s., remitted from Coventry by Mr. Morris, for the Polish Hungarian Refugees, has been paid by Mr. Thornton Hunt to Mr. Worcell.

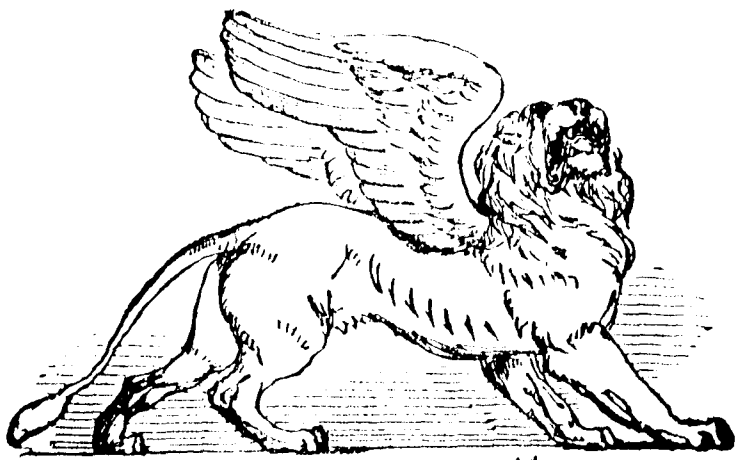
At the weekly council meeting of the Manchester Chartist Association, held in the People's Institute, on Monday, June 2, the speeches made at the London Tavern by Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and others, were read from the *Daily News*, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"Having heard the speeches of Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and others, and believing them to be practical men to carry out parliamentary reform, we pledge ourselves to render them all the assistance in our power in procuring the greatest possible extension of the suffrage to the unfranchised working classes."—By order of the council—H. Nuttall, chairman; J. Alcock, secretary.

COÖPERATION IN FORFAR.—A number of years ago the working men of Forfar formed associations among themselves, for the purpose of supplying bread and groceries to the members at the lowest possible price, without regard to profit. These have flourished well ever since they were established. Year after year, however, an additional shop was opened; and the competition among them has now become so strong, that instead

of adhering to the original purpose, they strive which will divide most profit among the members, and the average sum is about 30s. annually upon a capital of the same amount. But one of the associations has outstripped all the others in point of prosperity. At the bypast term the dividend declared to each member is £3 5s. 2d. on a capital of £2. This is doing business to some account; but we cannot allow ourselves to think that it is a proper mode of dealing; for it is just giving a poor man an article at a high price, which he considers cheap, and then giving him some money at the end of a year. This association, however, seems determined to go on to as great an extent as possible, as a house property was purchased for it some time ago, and is now undergoing alterations so as to be occupied as a shop.—*Glasgow Sentinel.*

ROBERT OWEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—The eighty-first anniversary of Robert Owen's birth, was celebrated at the "Mount Pavilion," Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 14. The tried friends sat down to a substantial dinner, with Mr. Bass for their president, and Mr. Thompson as vice-president. After the dinner was over, the president called upon Mr. Edwards for the first toast, and that gentleman arose and proposed the health of Robert Owen, at the same time giving a brief outline of the early portion of Mr. Owen's public life, and he particularly dwelt upon the grand social experiment at New Lanark in Scotland, explaining clearly and eloquently the results of Mr. Owen's labours, and the causes that led him to retire from the management of that establishment: "At that time Mr. Owen was the most popular man in England, and was surrounded by and associated with the greatest men of the land. But the day had then arrived when he was to lose that popularity, and he did so by fearlessly developing great principles, proving to mankind that society was based upon a fundamental error, the explaining of which was sufficient to array the whole Church against him, and make all those with wealth and power to cling to it with the greatest tenacity." He concluded by describing Mr. Owen's virtues, and showed how happy we should all be could we but imitate such an example. Mr. Sully gave the next toast, which was, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—The Social Reformers of all nations, may their triumphs be speedy throughout the world." He beautifully illustrated the first three words, and explained that without *Fraternity*, both Liberty and Equality were comparatively useless. Fraternity, therefore, was the greatest of the three. Mr. Sully was followed by Mr. Weitling, who related a little of his Social experience in Germany and France, and described his gratification on meeting with Mr. Owen's works; he also alluded to Christ as a great reformer, and was of opinion that many of the principles he promulgated would, if carried out, be good for mankind. Mr. Crabtree read a poem expressly prepared for the occasion, and Mr. Macdonald gave a brief review of Socialism, showing the enthusiasm that once hurried so many too far in advance, and the present cool, though steady adherence to those great truths that Robert Owen made known. The worthy president and vice-president made some appropriate remarks, and the meeting adjourned to the lawn outside the building. The remainder of the afternoon was spent merrily with dancing, singing, and conversation, and the company returned to their homes in a rational time. The weather was delightful, the scenery beautiful, and the sea-breeze so healthful, that each person seemed to enjoy himself as if it was one of the happiest of their days.—*Boston Investigator.*

THOM, THE POET, AND HIS FAMILY.—In the centre of the Western Cemetery, Dundee, a small stone at present marks the last resting-place of William Thom, poet of Inverury. Out of funds collected at the time of his decease it is said a monument is to be erected. The younger portion of his family, left entirely orphans by the sudden death of Mrs. Thom, soon after the poet's, are placed with an uncle near Aberdeen. The committee in Dundee who hold the subscriptions collected at his death, which reached to about £300, apportion £2 per month towards the little ones' support.



Open Council.

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

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

NON-RESISTANCE.

June 10, 1851.

SIR,—I think the "dangerous and unwholesome doctrine" of non-resistance may be disposed of very summarily, somehow in this fashion:—"Man was

evidently intended to live in society; society is impossible without rights; and rights can only be guaranteed to their possessors by the 'pains and penalties' attached to their infringement: and, therefore, society is, and must necessarily remain based upon the 'forcible resistance to oppression.'"

The principle, then, of resistance may be considered as fully established. The amount needed in any given instance must depend upon the exigencies of the case, and may vary from the "gentle force" required to remove an intruder from one's house, to the "deeds of bloodshed" of a battle field.

I wish to convince your correspondent "Farewell," and all others who hold his doctrine, that his doctrine leads to an evident absurdity. The principle of non-resistance is violated equally by the imprisonment of a ruffian, and the slaughter of Waterloo; and if this ruffian is not to be interfered with, then society is at an end. Yours sincerely, E.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

June 4, 1851.

SIR,—You will, doubtless, agree with me that the want of education is the most frequent cause assigned by "the powers that be" for their refusal to allow the people the exercise of their just rights. That it is one of the greatest obstacles which Reformers have to encounter is also a well-known fact. In ignorance, priestcraft and intolerance find their greatest bulwarks and crime its recruits. The interests of society, therefore, require its speedy and complete removal. We shall also, I doubt not, agree that it is one of the primary duties of Government to put the means of education within the reach of every subject; but as almost invariably this duty is neglected, it behoves all who have the welfare and prosperity of their fellow-creatures at heart to supply the deficiency as far as they are able. But the question arises—How can it be done? Where are the funds to come from? Who is to commence it? My answers to these questions would be—Let all who feel a desire communicate with their friends and neighbours on the subject, and try how many they could persuade to join them in opening a night school where children and adults could attend free of cost and receive such instruction as the teachers might be able to afford. The expense would be by this system so small that there could be, I should imagine, but little difficulty in raising funds to meet it, neither would the tax on one's time be great if a few coadjutors could be found. It being the wish of myself and a friend or two to attempt something of this kind in the village where we reside—in an agricultural district—I have written this for insertion in your Open Council, if you can afford the space, hoping thereby to attract the attention of some of your more enlightened correspondents, whose suggestions I shall be happy to receive, and which may, perhaps, be of use to others as well as

Your obedient Servant, INVICTA.

THE SOCIALIST CAUSE.

London, June 10, 1851.

SIR,—I shall commence this letter by thanking you for your past exertions in the Socialist cause, and by saying that the *Leader* almost comes up to what I should consider desirable as an outspoken organ of the new opinions, and far exceeds what I should have thought possible as a commercial speculation, calculated by the necessity of the case, so as to "pay." On one great department of social reform I conceive that you fall short most strikingly; but when I consider that you must not too far shock Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson, who advertise, or may advertise in the *Leader*—the said Brown, Jones, &c., having wives and daughters who read, or may read, that paper—I suppose I ought not to grumble; but was not the review of "Realities," last week, too prudent?

Having said thus much, I proceed to the objects which induced me to write this letter.

Firstly: Have you any idea of republishing in a collected form, the letters of Thornton Hunt, on the theory of Communism? They have been quoted in the *Edinburgh Review*, and much dwelt upon by friends and enemies, and yet they can only be got at in the back numbers of the *Leader*. They are not only, as I believe, the best statement, of the subject in the English language, but they are especially suited to catch and retain the attention of the literary class—the class which, as yet, has paid least attention to Socialism. I should like to see them published in a handsome volume, by John Chapman.

Secondly: You promised some time ago to give a series of papers in the *Leader* on the "Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte." I know your facilities for procuring a clear and vivid presentation of this author's theory, and I must call upon you to fulfil the pledge. The synopsis in Lewes's *Biographical History of Philosophy* is, if I do not mistake, the only existing guide for the general public, and this has probably done much to instruct; but I should suggest that the series in the *Leader* consist of eight or nine long papers, so that a detailed account might be offered.

Thirdly: Will any of your readers join me in asking for a statement, as popular as possible, of the "extreme" development of Socialism accepted by many of the most recent German thinkers? Vague hints concerning this system are all that have appeared in English literature, and a notice of a work by Grun, in the *North British Review* is, as far as I am aware, the best information yet given. From all I can gather, Proudhon, amongst popularly-known Socialists, seems to approach nearest to the German ideal—but still to be far from reaching it. The names of Fuerbach, Bruno Bauer, and other such writers, are sometimes met with on the pages of reviews; but the editors seem to be careful that nothing but the names shall appear. Will the *Leader* lead the way?

"So no more at present" from your grateful, but dissatisfied correspondent, W.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Birmingham, June 10, 1851.

SIR,—With reference to your article on Life Assurance, in the number for May 31, no reference is there made to one objection to assurance societies, which will probably always give the preference to hoarding with a numerous class, viz., that their calculations are based upon the supposition that things will always continue as they are, so that their investments shall pay a uniform minimum rate of interest. Thus they should write at the bottom of their prospectuses, "Revolutions excepted." Can any of your readers tell us what effect the continental revolutions have had on assurance associations in France and Germany? Setting aside such a prospect for rotten "Old England," however, what would result to the numerous English assurance associations, if the consequences expected by many should ensue from the influx of gold from California during the next few years? I am, Sir, yours respectfully, X. O.

OBJECTIONS TO MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Dover, May 10, 1851.

SIR,—I am aware that, looking at this proposed measure from a purely rational position, the arguments in favour of its adoption as a law are indisputable; but I am not so clear upon the consistency of those persons who, while professing belief in the divine origin, and, therefore, in the infallibility of the Bible, can still be its deliberate advocates. I am not induced to make a few remarks on this subject out of a spirit of opposition to their advocacy—on the contrary, I consider it a just one as far as it goes; but at the same time it must be observed, that I treat the legality of any marriage as an abstract question—a question of nature, apart from all books, churches, and traditions, and as an humble inquirer after truth I merely seek to learn how they can reconcile their opinions on this particular point with their religious faith. Doubtless some friend among your numerous readers will be ready to give me an explanation.

In Lev. xviii. 6, we read, "None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin;" and St. Mark in his Gospel, x. 8. says, "They twain shall be one flesh, so then they are no more twain but one flesh," and consequently the wife's sister is strictly sister to the husband. Here the query arises—Does death dissolve the relationship? If so, where is it so stated? or if it is not so stated, are we to take it for granted, and why? Proceeding from a different view, we have in Lev. xx. 21, "And if a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an unclean thing," &c. Might it not be implied from this, that it is also an unclean thing to take a sister's husband? How else can the words "Covet thy neighbour's wife" extend to coveting thy neighbour's husband, which they evidently do? If it were granted that the sentence does include the sister's husband, then how could it be argued that the interdiction comes no farther than the termination of the Jewish dispensation as to him, but still continues as to the brother's wife? Standing on exclusively Scriptural ground, my object is to ascertain whether there exists decided Scriptural justification for marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and if there does not exist such justification, to obtain proof that there is also an absence of prohibition. Yours very truly,

RICHARD FRIEND.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The mortality of London continues to be of greater amount than from past experience in the first week of June might have been anticipated. In the 10 weeks of 1811—50, which correspond to the week ending last Saturday, the average number of deaths was 864, and, with one exception, the mortality did not in any case exceed 941; but the present return shows that 961 deaths were registered last week, making an excess of 97 above the actual average, and of 18 above the average corrected for increase of population. The births of 735 boys and 711 girls—in all 1446 children—were registered in the week. The average number in the six corresponding weeks of 1845—50 was 1345.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Consols, which have been steady, gradually rose from 97 3/4 to 98 on Monday to 98 1/2 to 1/4 on Wednesday and Thursday. The opening quotations this morning were—Consols 93 1/2 ex div.

The fluctuations have been:—Consols, from 97 1/4 to 98 1/2; Bank Stock, 211 1/4 to 212 1/4; and Exchequer Bills, from 42s. to 46s. premium.

Business in Foreign Stocks has been limited; Peruvians attracting most attention. The bargains in the official list comprised—Brazilian, new, 87 1/2; Ecuador, 3 1/2; Mexican, for money, 34 1/2 and 34 1/4; Peruvian, 87 1/2, 88, and 87 1/4; the Deferred, 42; Portuguese Four per Cents., 32 1/2; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 102 1/2; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 20 1/2 and 1/4; for the account, 20 1/2; Passive, 6; the Three per Cents., 40 1/2, 1/4, 1/2, and 1/4; Venezuela, 32 1/2; Austrian Five per Cents., 74 1/2; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 92 and 91 1/2; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 60 and 59 1/2.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (Closing Prices.)

Table with columns for Bank Stock, 3 per Ct. Red., 3 p. C. An. 1726, 3 p. Ct. Con., Ac., 3 1/2 p. Cent. An., New 5 per Cts., Long An., 1860, Ind. St. 10 1/2 p. ct., Ditto Bonds, Ex. Bills, 1000, Ditto, 500, and Ditto, Small. Rows show prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Thursday Evening.)

Table with columns for Austrian 5 per Cents., Belgian Bds., Brazilian 5 per Cents., Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts., Chilean 3 per Cents., Danish 5 per Cents., Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents., 4 per Cents., Ecuador Bonds, French 5 p. C. An. at Paris, and 3 p. Cts., June 12, 55.30. Rows show prices for Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc., Neapolitan 5 per Cents., Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents., Portuguese 5 per Cent., 4 per Cts., Russian, 1822, 4 1/2 p. Cts., Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts., and Passive/Deferred.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, June 13.—Supplies since Monday moderate. Wheat trade firm at Monday's prices. Holders ask rather more money, which checks sales. Barley, Beans, Peas, and Oats in demand at Monday's rates. Large sales have been made of Egyptian Beans; other articles in short supply, and business limited.

Arrivals from 14th June to 18th June.

Table with columns for English, Irish, and Foreign. Rows show arrivals for Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Flour.

GRAIN, Mark-lane, June 5.

Table with columns for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, Malt, Ord., Fine, Peas, Hog, and various grades of Flour. Rows show prices for different types of grain.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 6.

BANKRUPTS.—A. BURN, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and Caroline-place, Pancras-vale, tailor, to surrender June 12, July 18; solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Horn, King William-street, London-bridge; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—E. LEECH, Chichester, apothecary, June 25, July 18; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, Nicholas-lane; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield—J. HYNKS, Warwick, grocer, June 17, July 8; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlottetown, Mansion-house, and Mr. Hodgson, Cherry-street; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—H. BLACK, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, June 27, July 11; solicitors, Messrs. Freeth, Rawson, and Browne, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Nottingham—J. JACKSON, Scarborough, silversmith, June 21, July 15; solicitors, Mr. Reece, Birmingham, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds—J. GREENHALGH, Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, draper, June 23, July 14; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

Tuesday, June 10.

BANKRUPTS.—W. SMITH, of West-hill-grove, Wandsworth-road, timber-dealer, to surrender June 24 and July 24; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. Holcombe, Chancery-lane—S. RATCLIFFE, Aldham, Suffolk, miller, June 19 and July 25; official assignee, Mr. W. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Messrs. C. J. and H. Wishaw, Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. J. F. Robinson, Haddleigh, Suffolk—H. MARTIN, Lawes, Sussex, draper, June 19 and July 31; official assignee, Mr. E. Edwards, Sunbrook-court, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury—J. DUMMELLOW, Fenchurch-street, broker, June 23 and July 19; official assignee, Mr. I. Nicholson, Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. H. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheap-side—L. D. SMITH, Little Knight Rider-street, calendarer, June 23 and July 12; official assignee, Mr. W. Bennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. G. Waller, jun., Finsbury-circus—W. GLAZIER, Bristol, grocer, June 24 and July 22; official assignee, Mr. E. M. Miller, Bristol; solicitor, Mr. W. Bevan, Bristol—J. T. HALL, Northwick, Cheshire, bookseller, June 19 and July 10; official assignee, Mr. W. Bird, Liverpool; solicitors, Messrs. Barker and Cheshire, Liverpool—S. HEY and J. HEY, Colne, Lancashire, manufacturers, June 25 and July 18; official assignee, Mr. C. Lee, Manchester; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Son, Manchester.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st of June, at Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, the wife of Captain Weare, Thirtieth (Queen's Own), Regiment, of a son. On the 2nd, at the Master's-lodge, Marlborough College, the wife of the Reverend Mr. Wilkinson, of a daughter. On the 7th, Lady Adela Goff, of a son and heir. On the 7th, at 15, Curzon-street, the Lady Guernsey, of a son. On the 8th, at Chew Magna, Somersetshire, the wife of the Reverend E. A. Ommanney, of a son. On the 9th, at Athlone, the wife of Major Borton, Ninth Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd of June, at St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, the Reverend C. Wodehouse, assistant-chaplain H.E.I.C.S. at Bombay, youngest son of E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., to Marianne Lloyd, second daughter of Charles, late Lord Bishop of Oxford. On the 4th, at Craigie-house, Ayrshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., to Harriet Louisa Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, of Craigie. On the 4th, at Petersfield, Captain G. R. Cookson, of the Fourth Regiment Native Infantry, Bengal, eldest surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General George Cookson, of Esher, Surrey, to Laura, youngest daughter of James Whicher, Esq., of Petersfield. On the 10th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clapham, William James Dundas Cloete, Esq., second son of Henry Cloete, Esq., LL.D., Recorder of Natal, to Maria Albina, youngest daughter of the late General the Honourable John Brodrick. On the 10th, at St. Mary's, Hampton, Matthew Arnold, Esq., eldest son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, to Fanny Lucy, third daughter of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wightman.

DEATHS.

On the 17th of April, at Bloem Fontein, Cape of Good Hope, John Clement Francis, aged twenty-one. On the 8th of May, at Leamington, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Dalrymple, Esq., M.P. On the 29th, at Catrine-house, Ayrshire, Colonel Matthew Stewart, son of the late Dugald Stewart, Esq., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. On the 5th, at No. 1, Green's-row, Chelsea, of typhus fever, the Reverend John Farrer Robinson, M.A., fellow and late mathematical lecturer of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. On the 5th, at St. Alban's, aged seventy-one, John Samuel Story, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Hertford. On the 6th, at 24, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Baker, of the Madras Army, aged sixty-five. On the 6th, at 23, Eaton-place, Lieutenant-General Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B., Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Foot. On the 10th, at his residence, Herne-hill, in the sixty-third year of his age, Richard Hotham Pigeon, Esq., late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

SIGNOR ANELLI'S NEW AND CONCISE METHOD OF SINGING.

by which students cannot fail to sing with correctness, expression, and refined manner and taste, in less than half the time generally employed. The method has been framed on scientific principles, and has obtained the approbation of the first masters of Italy, including the high authority of CRESCENTINI. The Prospectus and Syllabus of Vocal Science and Art, with the Plan of the New Method and effects produced in a short time, may be had at the principal Music-sellers. Applications to Signor Anelli, 4, Northumberland-place, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil.

The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oily, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach. JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

LOUIS ROSSI, HAIR-CUTTER and COIFFEUR.

254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, inventor of the TRANSPARENT HEAD-DRESSES and PERUKES, the Hair of which is singly attached to a thin, transparent fabric, rendering the skin of the head perfectly visible; and being attached to a foundation constructed on geometrical principles, renders them superior to all others hitherto invented. Sole proprietor of the CELEBRATED PERUVIAN BALM, which is universally approved and admired. This BALM, containing neither ardent spirit, pungent essential oils, nor other injurious materials, cleans the Hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of Flowers. The Hair when washed with this Balm soon becomes pleasantly soft, and luxuriant in growth; and although by improperly employing injurious extracts to clean it, the Hair may have been rendered harsh, or turned grey, it will soon be restored to its Natural Colour and Brilliance by using the PERUVIAN BALM.

SCOTTISH and IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE.

261, Oxford-street, near North Audley-street, Manufactory, Dumferline. DAVID BIRRELL begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to his new make of DAMASK TABLE LINENS, specimens of which are now on view at the Great Exhibition, near the west end of the building, under the head of "Flax," Class XIV., No. 60, and in the North Gallery, Class VII. The QUEEN'S PATTERN has been engraved in the Art Journal for the present month, and is thus alluded to in the editorial remarks:—"Among the fine diaper and damask linens, received from Dumferline, are some singularly rich and beautiful table-cloths, manufactured by Mr. Birrell, from designs furnished by Mr. Paton, an artist who has upwards of a quarter of a century aided the manufacturers of that famous and venerable town. We have engraved one of them on this page—bold and elaborate in design, and in all respects worthy of covering a regal table. In the corners of the border we discern the St. George, and in the centres of the same part the badges of the order of 'The Thistle' and 'St. Patrick.' In the centre of the cloth is a medallion bust of her gracious Majesty. The table-cloth is made from the finest Flemish flax." The "CAGE PATTERN," in the style of Louis XIV., and the "WASHINGTON MEDALLION BUST," surmounted with national and other emblematical figures, are also on view. Napkins, in silk and linen, to match the above. ROYAL EXHIBITION LINENS. DAVID BIRRELL has ready for inspection a choice parcel of the celebrated 7-8 and 4-4 Crown Linens, all manufactured from English yarns, and warranted of sound bleach. These goods can be strongly recommended, and embrace every quality, up to the finest No. which can be produced. Hucksbacks, Sheetings, Table Covers, &c. May, 1851.

CALDY ISLAND. FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT.

MOST DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE INVESTMENT, in the Bristol Channel, 2 1/2 miles from TENBY, and forming the Western Boundary of Carmarthen Bay, together with the Mansion-house, Walled Gardens, important LIMESTONE QUARRIES, and 650 acres of land. The Island of Caldy will insure to the purchaser, arising from a total absence of restraint, and being a freehold, an income of at least

EIGHT HUNDRED PER ANNUM.

It includes upwards of SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES to low-water mark, FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of which comprise the much admired FARM OF CALDY, and contain Land, Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, far surpassing in value the general productive soils IN WALES. There are

NO TAXES, TITHES, NOR POOR-RATES, AND THE LAND-TAX IS REDEEMED.

THE MANSION,

which is replete with every possible convenience, is of recent erection, and embraces within it all the accommodations requisite for a

FAMILY OF DISTINCTION.

THE REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT MANSION have been mostly converted into Farm Offices of every description necessary for the management of this extensive farm, amongst which stands the

TOWER OF THE ANCIENT CONVENTUAL CHURCH, which is surmounted by a STONE SPIRE, and forms a conspicuous object of picturesque appearance, imparting with the rest of the ruins, an interesting and romantic character to this sequestered spot. There are TWO LARGE WALLED GARDENS, well stocked with Choice Fruit Trees, a Lawn in front of the House, with Flower Garden; and several Ornamental Sheets of Water, which together turn

THE VALUABLE CORN GRIST MILL, leaving a sufficient supply for any other Machinery purposes that may be required.

There are TEN COTTAGES for Labourers, with extensive Stores, producing a Rental of nearly THIRTY POUNDS per annum.

THE EXTENSIVE LIME-STONE ROCKS, which stand unrivalled for quality of the STONE, are now partially worked, but in the hands of an enterprising person AN INCOME OF AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND POUNDS per annum may be realized. The Quarries are on the North side of the ISLAND, and form a Harbour of Safety, well known to mariners by the name of

CALDY ROADSTEAD,

which is allowed to be the safest Anchorage for Vessels to ride in during a storm in the Bristol Channel, and on the Island a Lighthouse has been erected by the Trinity Board.

THE PURCHASER,

in addition to other very numerous advantages, will be SOVEREIGN OF THE ISLAND AND MANOR OF CALDY. Steamers plying between Bristol, Tenby, and Ireland, pass and repass this

REALLY BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE ISLAND, which, whilst it presents, from its many and innumerable advantages to capitalists, an investment for their money but rarely to be met with, offers, at the same time, to private gentlemen, ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND INDEPENDENT PROPERTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The present proprietor will feel great pleasure in showing the Estate, and giving every information that a purchaser may require. For terms, and every information, apply to JOHN GWYNNE, Esq., Solicitor, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, and Messrs. COLE and SCOTT, Solicitors, No. 12, Furnival's-inn, London.

THE QUEEN'S PARASOL, REGISTERED by THOMAS EVANS and CO., Feb. 19, 1851.

"Upon the highest authority—that is, fair authority—we are enabled to state, that the existing ne plus ultra is to be found in 'The Queen's Parasol,' which has this week exhibited itself at our office, 'and made a sunshine in that gloomy place.' It is admirable: brilliant, but not gaudy; light, but not fragile; commodious, but not clumsy. It is firm, without obliging the parasol to become an umbrella; light, without obliging it to become a wreck."—The Leader, April 19, 1851.

To be had of all Drapers and Wholesale Houses; also at the Manufactory, No. 10, WOOD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

GREAT EXHIBITION CENTRAL AVENUE.

An Illustrated Priced-List of Church Furniture contributed by GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire. Transmitted free on application. Parcels delivered in London daily.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—HINTS TO VISITORS.

Among the tens of thousands who will grace the Industrial Fair, every nation will contribute bright samples of its youth, beauty, and fashion. The frequenters of the hall, the public assembly, and the promenade, will find both personal comfort and attraction promoted by the use of Rowland and Sons' valuable aids; and what better mark of esteem can be offered to friends on their return home, as a memento of the Great Exhibition, than a packet of "Rowlands' Unique Discoveries."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYLOR, For improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, Or Pearl Dentifrice, for preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

Beware of spurious imitations! The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.

The public attention is particularly directed to this Manufacture. The carpeting combines beauty of design, durability, imperviousness to dust, and economy in price, costing half that of Brussels. It has now been in general use many years, and become well established with the trade and the public, and can be purchased at all respectable Carpet Houses in London, and in nearly every Town in the United Kingdom. The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, 8, LOVE-LANE, ALDERMANBURY, also manufacture Printed and Embossed Table Covers in the newest designs, Window Curtains, Cloths for Upholsterers, thick Felt for Polishing, &c. &c. Manufactories at Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, London.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE,

In connection with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

The London Central Co-operative Agency has now completed its arrangements for transacting the wholesale business of the various co-operative stores.

The books of the agency will be open at all times for the inspection of its customers, and thus the best guarantee will be furnished for honest dealing.

Original packages will be sent whenever the order will admit of it, so that the first cost of the goods may be ascertained by inspecting the invoices.

All goods are purchased at the first markets for ready money. Address, Lloyd Jones, Manager, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

DEAFNESS—SINGING in the EARS.—Extraordinary Cures are effected daily, in cases long since pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Even in cases of total deafness, which have existed a lifetime, a positive cure can be guaranteed without pain or operation, by a newly-discovered and infallible mode of treatment, discovered and practised only by Dr. FRANCIS, Physician, Aurist, 40, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. Dr. F. has applied this new treatment in the presence of and on several of the most eminent medical men of the day, who have been utterly astonished at its magical effect. All martyrs to these distressing complaints should immediately consult Dr. Francis, as none need now despair, however bad their case. Hours of consultation daily from Eleven till Four, and Six till Nine. Country patients, stating their case by letter, will receive the means of cure per post, with such advice and directions as are guaranteed to render failure impossible.

GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Just published, 96 pages,
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR!
By a PHYSICIAN. Sent gratuitously on the receipt of four postage stamps to repay it.
Address, Mr. Booth, publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

A copy of the Library Edition (large) of "Every Man his own Doctor" will be sent post free on receipt of 14 postage stamps.

TESTIMONIALS.
"Medical books were always a mystery to me. I am exceedingly thankful for your excellent gift."—*J. M., Boston.*
"A better work for enlightening the million on medical matters we have never met with."—*Windsor Express.*
"A death-blow to quackery and medical extortion, worthy the eventful year 1851."—*Western Times.*

Just Published—Library Edition,
MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE NO MYSTERY.—A Hand-book of the Wonders of Clairvoyance and Mesmerism, written in a popular style.
Sent free by post, on receipt of 14 postage stamps, by Mr. Booth.

"By means of this work, every one can understand and practise mesmerism and clairvoyance."—*Literary Journal.*
"The best work on these mysterious subjects we have met with."—*Times.*
Address, Mr. Booth, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c., may be with certainty obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c.

Purchasers who have been deceived by imitations of this Pomade, under various ridiculous titles, will do well to make ONE TRIAL of Miss Coupelle's preparation, which they will find to answer all its professions.
Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.
Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes: "Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."
Mrs. Buckley, Stapelford: "Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton: "The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."
Mrs. Lello, Worthing: "I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.
Also will be sent (free), on receipt of thirteen stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury: "It cured four corns, and three bunions, amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."
Address: MISS COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE, which has obtained a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, preventing its falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from ten till one.

For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.
Persons are cautioned against imitations of this preparation, under French and other ridiculous names, by persons envious of its success.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.
"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—*Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.*
"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—*Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.*
"Prof. Dr. on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—'It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent.'"

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.
Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormenting ills.
Sent post-free, on receipt of Fourteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

DR. CULVERWELL ON NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, AND INDIGESTION; also on Urinary Derangements, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids. 1s. each; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.

"Abstinentia multi curantur morbi."
A popular exposition of the principal causes (over and careless feeding, &c.) of the above harassing and distressing complaints, with an equally intelligible and popular exposition of how we should live to get rid of them; to which is added diet tables for every meal in the day, and full instructions for the regimen and observance of every hour out of the twenty-four: illustrated by numerous cases, &c.

Vols. 2 and 3, companions to the preceding,
THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE. | HOW TO BE HAPPY.
"Jucunde Vivere."

ON URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION, and HÆMORRHOIDS; their Obviation and Removal. Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street: consultation hours, ten to twelve; evenings, seven till nine.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1849.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY,
"SIR,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure,
(Signed) "WILLIAM SMITH,
"(frequently called EDWARD)."

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the kingdom, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps; or by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

ADDRESS.—Henry Guthrey, M.D., 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At home, for consultation daily, from Eleven till One, mornings, and Five till Seven, evenings; Sundays excepted.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of his remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND EARS, &c.
"The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—*Medical Review for the year 1850.*

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till One, and Five till Seven, Sunday excepted.

A NEW MEDICINE.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE—A form of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copaiba and cubeb are commonly administered.

Each Capsule containing the Specific is made of the purest Gelatine, which, encased in tinfoil, may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and, being both elastic and pleasant to take, affords the greatest facility for repeating the doses without intermission—a desideratum to persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as to those who object to fluid medicines, being unobjectionable to the most susceptible stomach.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his Laboratory, 90, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, or sent free by post at 3s. and 5s. each. Of whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

TESTIMONIALS.
From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba."
(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."
"Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 15, 1855."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba. Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success."
"New-street, April 13, 1855."

* * * These medicines are protected against counterfeits by the Government Stamp—on which is engraved "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road"—being attached to each.

JUBILEE YEAR of COCKLE'S PILLS.

1851.
"Truth lives not for a fleeting hour,
But scorns e'en Time's destroying power."

The last fifty years have seen many wonderful changes—social, political, and, indeed, all but universal. The medical world itself, too, has had its revolutions. New drugs and new compounds have been introduced, some of which have experienced but an ephemeral existence, whilst others have been retained as choice and valuable medicines. But through all these eventful changes, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, the compound of a qualified practitioner, have continued to rise in public estimation, increasing in sale to the present hour. Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon and Apothecary, 18, New Ormond-street, London; and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"AN OLD FAVOURITE.—It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we learn that Mr. Cockle's Antibilious Pills have reached their fiftieth year, with a sale equal to their reputation. They are the best medicine of their time, and we more than doubt if the future will bring us anything as good."—*John Bull.*

"A 'SOVEREIGN' REMEDY.—In claiming this title for Mr. Cockle's Antibilious Pills, no pun is intended; for the remedy, though sovereign in virtue, may be purchased for thirteence-halfpenny. But fifty years of the most widely-extended experience proves that in all bilious affections Mr. Cockle's Pills are truly what we call them, 'the Monarch of Antibilious Medicines.'"
—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"A DISTINGUISHED MEDICINE.—There is a permanence in really good things which never fails to distinguish them from their class, and exalts them into respect. A striking instance of this truth is before us in Cockle's Antibilious Pills, which have outlived all the prejudices of a patent medicine, and are recognized by the faculty and the public at large as the most valuable compound extant."—*Globe.*

"A CURE FOR BAD LIVERS.—Physically we know not a greater plague than a disordered liver; quite equal to the moral plague of a disorderly one. We make laws to reform the latter; pills to cure the former. And it is mere justice to say that no medicine has done the state more service in this respect than Cockle's Antibilious Pills."—*United Service Gazette.*

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, STRUCTURE, &c.—DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

as their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicates, have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and are now established by universal consent, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, retention of urine, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death. For gout, sciatica, rheumatism, tic doloureux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties. May be obtained at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. DE ROOS.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

"T. Webster, Esq., Sealford, near Melton Mowbray, Jan. 6, 1850.
"Having read your advertisements, I felt assured your Renal Pills would be of service to some of my neighbours. I have had twelve boxes, and they have derived great benefit from taking them. One man had a 4s. 6d. bottle of your Life Drops, and he very earnestly solicits more, it did him so much good. I have and shall continue to recommend your valuable Pills to all my friends."

"I. Heats, Esq., Potter's-bar, Herts, Dec. 7, 1850.
"Your Renal Pills have given me so much relief that I have recommended them to a friend here. Will you send me a 2s. 9d. box of the same?"

John Andrews, Abersychan, Pontypool.—"After taking a box of your Pills I am so much better that I am induced to send for another."

Mr. Milton Welch, Furness.—"Your Renal Pills are the only medicine I have met with that have been of service."

Mr. T. Bloem, Limekiln-street, Dover.—"Please to send a few more of your wonderful Pills. My wife feels great relief already."

Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds.—"One person informs me that your Renal Pills are worth a guinea a box."

2, Buckingham-place, Brighton, Feb. 23, 1851.—"Major Micklethwait thinks it but justice to Dr. De Roos and his invaluable Medicine to inform him, that he had suffered very much from pains in the back and loins, which induced him to try the Renal Pills, after which he finds himself quite free from pain, &c."

Wm. Cobb, Ewelme, Oxon.—"I should think myself ungrateful if I did not bear testimony to the efficacy of your Pills. I have, though but a young man, been a great sufferer from pains and debility resulting from gravel. I have had recourse to several medical men of good standing, but nothing has relieved or done me so much good as your Pills. I have not been so free from gravel, nor has my health been so good for many years, and all this I owe to your invaluable Pills. Before I began to take them, my system was always out of order."

CAUTION.—A self-styled Doctor (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) is now advertising under a different name, a highly injurious imitation of these Pills, which to allure purchasers, he encloses in a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos's celebrated Medical Adviser, slightly changing its title; sufferers will, therefore, do well to see that the stamp is a GOVERNMENT STAMP (not a base counterfeit), and not to place reliance on the statements of this individual, which are published only for the base purposes of deception on invalids, and fraud on the Proprietor.

TO PREVENT FRAUD on the Public by imitations of this excellent Medicine, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp round each box, without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony and transportation.

"THE MEDICAL ADVISER," on all the above diseases, by Dr. De Roos, 168 pages, with coloured descriptive engravings; to be had through all booksellers, price 2s. 6d., or, on receipt of forty postage stamps, will be sent direct from the Author.

N.B. Persons wishing to consult the doctor by letter must send a detail of the symptoms, &c., with the usual fee of £1, by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which the necessary medicines and advice will be sent to any part of the world.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where he may be consulted from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sunday excepted, unless by previous arrangement.

N.B.—Should difficulty occur in obtaining the above, enclose the price in postage-stamps to the Establishment.

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