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# The Leader.

"The one idea which history to throw down all the barriers of Country, and Colour, to treat nature."—Humboldt's Cosmos.

habits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour effected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

## News of the Week.

"ONE foot on sea and one on shore, to one thing constant never"—that is exactly the position of parliament men just now, with one foot in the House and one on the hustings. Lord John stands more upon the hustings than the floor, and he has put forth a letter to the electors of London, asking a renewal of their favours. His programme is almost entirely retrospective. Lord Derby has met him by a remarkable declaration, that a five-shilling duty on corn is "not necessary," but only "desirable;" that is, Lord Derby thought it desirable, and still retains that opinion; only he has now arrived at the conviction that it is not desirable under existing circumstances—that is, in default of a great majority. So Protection is shelved.

Maynooth is shelved for the season. The adjourned debate on Mr. Spooner's motion for a committee of enquiry was resumed early on Tuesday, and, the debate flagging, there was a motion, half jocose, half mischievous, to adjourn it to the Derby day; ultimately that ruse to leave it at the mercy of the Irish brigade and the non-sporting radicals was defeated, and the debate was adjourned to the evening; but before it could be resumed, the House was counted out. Few high Protestants had thought it worth their while even to stay and keep a house.

The Commons have forwarded the bill to continue the Poor-law Commission. On behalf of Marylebone, Lord Dudley Stuart raised a question respecting the exemption of parishes under local acts. Exempt them, said Sir John Trollope, and why not exempt all parishes whatsoever? That would amount to abolishing the commission, which would involve the overhauling of the whole system; and for that Sir John was not prepared. And no shame to him; since nobody is yet prepared for the next reform. The addendum was defeated by 112 to 33.

An amendment by Mr. Thomas Duncombe to extend the Bribery Bill to counties, was more successful. Ministers had waived Protection for corn, but they stuck to protection for county bribery, and were defeated by 100 to 70.

The next Parliament is beginning to supersede the expiring session in the general interest, and addresses multiply. It is remarked that the literature of the Protectionists is not up to the

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

classic standard. Lord Mandeville proposes to "rebuken" evils and "unnecessary tampering" with legislation. And Mr. Swinton tells a Scotch constituency that the Education question is affording "peculiar facilities for the introduction of measures calculated to supply"—what?—"the existing deficiencies in the means of education in an efficient and satisfactory manner." Surely, the root *facio* never had such a crop of branches so entangled! But what anomalies may not become feasible under Protection! Another trait of the Protectionist movement is the prevalence of free trade supporters of Lord Derby—politicians who have so much confidence in him as to give him a blank check.

A banquet at Fishmongers' Hall excites the faint pulse of public interest. Since Peel proclaimed his newly-constituted Conservative party at Goldsmiths' Hall, the banquet rooms of the great companies have been regarded as a kind of outer council chambers, in which political leaders make their initial demonstrations; but the gathering of fishmongers discloses little. The appearance of three leading men of the late Cabinet in conjunction—Lord Grey, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Palmerston, is inferred by some to signify a secession from the old Whig ranks, and a new party to compete with the three already existing—the Disraeli-Derby, the Russell-Cobden, and the Peelite parties. Lord Clarendon was a new member, and played his part very congenially. But Lord Palmerston was evidently the guest of the night, and it is noticeable that the most emphatic part of his speech was a declaration of amity and alliance with America.

In spite, if not in consequence, of churlish opposition, the Oxford University Commission have done their work thoroughly and unflinchingly. Their report is far more sweeping in its conclusions than the world of the nineteenth century had dared to hope, or the Oxford of the fifteenth, to fear. The whole document is a perfect marvel among Blue-books for clearness, thoroughness, exhaustiveness. The reforms it entertains are, in the best sense, radical: they strike at the root of the present grievous inefficiency with far-sighted directness. An energetic professional is substituted for an effete collegiate system: a living liberty of knowledge for a dead monopoly of statutes; and, after a long slough, Oxford is again to be taught how to teach. The question of prepa-

ratory religious tests is not ever so distantly mentioned, but within the present framework, the thirty-nine articles being understood, nothing is omitted to "place the University of Oxford at the head of the education of the country, to make its great resources more effectually serve their high purposes, and to render its professors fit representatives of the learning and the intellect of England." The report, fully carried out, contains the germs of indefinite expansion. We render the Commission respectful thanks in the name of our generation.

The most earnest movement, however, is that for Australia. Last week our Postscript told how Sir John Pakington received the Yorkshire deputation, and was duly badgered by the wool-manufacturers into confessing that emigration is necessary, that emigrants are to be found in plenty, and that the Emigration Commissioners have in hand not less than £318,000; the only want, he said, is ships. But as Ministers have hitherto looked for ships only at London and Plymouth, and quite lately at Liverpool, it is to be expected that vessels will at last be discovered, "hidden in some conspicuous places;" meanwhile the desire to go is becoming a furor; and it is evident that the country itself would lend help. The parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, long moved by a leading ratepayer, Mr. Alexander Ridgway, has resolved on a grant of £1000 to the board of guardians, to be spent in the emigration of persons chargeable to the parish, but not unsuited for work in a fair market. And we shall be disappointed if this intelligent move be not imitated elsewhere.

That the disturbance of the market, by withdrawing labour and pouring in gold, is likely to be felt, we see in the case of the United States, where provisions are rising, and the labouring classes are beginning to ask whether wages ought not to rise too? Although Philadelphia is not very near California, the disturbance has already reached her, and it bids fair to spread. Even under republican institutions the market cannot be kept free from derangement, while man is set against man and class against class.

In the absence of more serious topics at home,—for even the gold is becoming tedious to the *blase* English mind,—some interest is bestowed on mere gossip about sham duels, recalcitrant prima donnas, and "nobbled" favourites. By the latest Australian accounts, it appears that Meagher has really escaped; but after formally sending in

his ticket-of-leave, so that he has *not* broken his parole. The Lord Chancellor has confirmed the Vice-Chancellor's decision, and decides that Joanna Wagner must not sing except with Mr. Lumley; the paternal Albert *thus* only gets deeper into the meshes of Chancery. Coombes, champion of the Thames, has lost a boat-race to Cole. And if Mr. Hamilton, as the Irish papers aver, publishing extracts, has declared before the Irish Outrage Committee, that the Tenant League directs Riband aggressions, has not an Irish horse won the Derby?

Louis Napoleon has been emulating the adventurers of the Lower Empire. He has procured the Parisians to rejoice in the presence of his effigy: causing his bust to be set up in the market-places of Paris, with a feast on the occasion. Government pays all the cost; the commissary of police presides at the ball; the military band supplies the music; and the people supply the enthusiasm. It is a great stroke of art to identify dancing and loyalty, since it begs the question of Parisian adhesion in the most attractive form. The blessing-machine is used without scruple, and clergy are to be found who confer upon the Presidential bust so much of the sacred character. The last place in which this performance has been rehearsed is the *Marché des Innocens*, familiar to our own Town in the "Chain of Events," at the Lyceum, and the tableau at that theatre has some parallisms with the facts in Paris, besides the scene. It is in the market that the false heir of the melodrama first appears, amid the public acclamations, in the carriage which he has usurped. The difference is, that Louis Napoleon is his own villain.

With all his successes, however, he does not make half the progress that Soulouque has already attained. The Haytien Emperor has also had his imperial fête, but it has not ended in disappointment, like the Feast of Eagles. With the nobles of Marmalade and Lemonade on either side, the black chief has attained the imperial crown, and not only for himself, but for his Queen. Her Majesty was attended by her "maids of honour," and if their complexions were black, the title has at least a smack of royalty about it, which Louis Napoleon may well envy. He has surprised Paris, but he has not overtaken Soulouque.

A score or two of recalcitrants outweigh the constituency of seven millions, for their number can be counted and their names remembered. A government supported by Granier de Cassagnac, and deserted by Bedeau, Lamoricière, Arago, Guizot, De Broglie, is a government condemned.

His diplomatic novices are treated as interlopers at Vienna, and left shivering in antechambers at Berlin; whilst the Holy Alliance is re-knit, and Divine Right recognised as the only safe principle of government by the three Powers carousing in honour of their Lord Paramount, the Czar, in the palace of that Frederick William who is every inch a King—after dinner; quite a stage-king, in fact.

And what is our relation to the Fusion? Let Malmesbury confess. The vigorous letter of Mr. Mather shows how an Englishman spurns the money compromise for insult which a Malmesbury can imagine. But, to the shame of Englishmen, they are represented in Paris, in Vienna, wherever Tyranny is rampant, by a Malmesbury, the compromiser, the sympathizer.

#### THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

##### MINISTERIAL INTENTIONS.

LORD DERBY gave the free trade opposition in the HOUSE OF LORDS an opportunity, on Monday, which they dexterously used, of extracting from himself another "declaration" of intentions respecting free trade. The nominal subject under consideration was the Property Tax Continuance Bill, but about which, beyond the dry statement of Lord DERBY, who moved the second reading, scarcely a word was said. His speech consisted of a kind of apology for not introducing any fiscal measure of importance, on the ground that he was precluded by a positive declaration, made by Ministers early in the session, that they would not bring in any measure to disturb or alter the present

financial and commercial system. He stated that, even if they had been left at liberty, circumstances would have rendered it inexpedient to discontinue the tax this year, as our finances would not bear it—the abolition of the tax would not only absorb the surplus of next year but leave a deficiency. Neither could he hold out any prospect of abolishing or reducing the tax for a year or two. But for his own part he rested the continuance of this tax on the necessity of maintaining it for the support of public credit.

The opposition came from the Peelite Duke of Newcastle. His speech was not hostile to the second reading, but hostile to the suspected reactionary tendencies of the Ministry. In the main it was a good defence of the free trade system—going over all the points which have been debated so very many times, and landing the reader in the pleasant belief that the country, which he defined as "the aggregate of the classes that were contained in it," enjoyed great prosperity. From the revenue returns, which showed how diminished taxation and increased consumption had gone on in parallel lines; from the bank returns, which proved that gold had not "flowed out of the country," showing, in passing, how the gold discoveries would have necessitated free trade; from the shipping returns and the poor-law returns; from the fact of the vast importation of corn which had taken place since 1846; and from the diminution in crime, he drew abundant proof and arguments showing that the country was in a high state of prosperity.

He wound up in a strain of earnest entreaty that Lord DERBY would at once and for ever abandon Protection "as utterly impracticable and utterly mischievous."

"Let not the noble earl suppose," he continued, that the views even of the candidates who, under the new designation of free-trade Derbyites (a laugh), were seeking to win over the constituencies to "modification," would avail. All such slippery propositions would be resisted to the utmost by the people, by their representatives of the Lower House, and he was assured, by their lordships also. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl had put himself forward as the champion against democratic innovations, but the noble earl was only one among hundreds in that house, and in the other house, who would resist democratic innovations of dangerous character, of which, however, there were at present not the slightest indications in the country. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had not a right to assume to himself that character until he had made a clean breast upon this most important question. He felt confident that a declaration that night, or at any other time before Parliament dissolved, from the noble earl, that he had once and for all finally abandoned any intention of restoring the corn-laws, or tampering with the great commercial changes of which he was one of the advocates at the outset, would place him in a position before the people which might indeed entitle him to some claim of that kind; but of this he was certain, that a conservative policy at this day was a policy of rational, steady, well-considered, and, because steady and well-considered, therefore safe and salutary progress. (Hear.) He believed we could not stand still without danger; but of this he was still more certain, that if there was anything like an attempt at reaction, then, indeed, the noble lord would forfeit the character he assumed, and he would, though unintentionally yet assuredly, be promoting that onward progress of democracy which he thought he saw, and which he was anxious to arrest. A conservative policy was a policy of progress,—to stand still was dangerous; but a government of reaction, however slow, was a government of revolution." (Hear.)

LORD BERNERS followed, making a grumbling protection speech, partially answered by Lord WODEHOUSE, and completely demolished by Lord ALBEMARLE, who read extracts from letters on the state of the agricultural labourers, proving that they were neither unemployed nor starved by free trade.

Then came LORD GRANVILLE, who succeeded, as will be seen, in doing what the Duke of Newcastle had failed to do—elicit a declaration from Lord DERBY.

He taunted the Government with an unwillingness to admit, and an inability to deny, the facts maintained by the Duke of Newcastle. And then he uttered a string of provocations—

"They had clearly a right to ask the noble earl to define precisely the course he intended to pursue after the elections. They had a right to expect that he would state the general principles and tendency of the measures on which the country was to decide; but so far from the country being favoured with any insight into the general principles of the policy which the Government intended to pursue, it so happened that, sometimes through appeals made by the ordinary supporters of the Government to their constituents, sometimes by declarations made by those connected by high official position with the Government, and, at other times, by speeches delivered in Parliament having different tendencies the one from the other, their lordships and the constituencies of the country were left much more in the dark at the present moment as to what policy would probably be adopted by the Government than they were on the day on which the noble lords opposite assumed the Government. (Hear.) Every point connected with the present commercial system of the country was involved in perfect obscurity as far as the Government were concerned. Was it or was it not intended by the Government to relieve the landed interest by a direct duty on the import of corn, or by some indirect mode:—or was it the intention of Government to continue the present commercial system and the alterations introduced

by Sir R. Peel? The noble earl at the head of the Government had made a speech that very year, in the course of which he stated that the present system was mischievous, that he was still of opinion that a recurrence to a duty on corn for the purposes of revenue and protection was necessary." Here Lord DERBY hastily rose and exclaimed—

"I beg the noble earl's pardon. The noble earl is wrong in quoting me as saying that a duty on corn, in my opinion, is a matter of necessity. What I stated was, and distinctly as my own opinion, that for the purpose at once of relieving the suffering agricultural classes, and also for improving the revenue, whereby we should be enabled to take off other taxes, then, without injury to the consumer, an import duty on corn would be desirable. I also stated that whether relief was to be afforded to the suffering agricultural classes by the imposition of a duty on foreign corn was a matter which was to rest on the opinion of the constituencies. In no case did I say that it was a matter of necessity, but that, in my opinion, it was a desirable mode of offering relief to the agricultural classes. I hold that opinion still, but I state again, that is a question to be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, I may add, if it will give any satisfaction to the noble earl, my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, that there certainly will not be in favour of the imposition of a duty on foreign corn that extensive majority in the country, without which, I stated to your lordships' House, it would not be desirable to impose such a duty. (Loud cries of "Hear," from the Opposition benches.)

LORD GRANVILLE provokingly but politely rejoined, that he was glad a mistake of his should have drawn from Lord DERBY so decided a statement. After that there was hardly any topic on which he need address the House.

Here the debate seemed as if it would close; and there seemed some doubt on both sides whether, as the peers had not been summoned, and there was a kind of understanding with Lord DERBY that the debate should not take place, whether it ought to proceed. LORD GREY obviated all discussion on the subject, by returning to the question of free trade and ministerial intentions, which he debated in his most vigorous fashion. The point he fixed on was sugar—what did Ministers intend to do with the sugar duties? The corn-laws were not to be reimposed, the navigation laws were not to be meddled with—but he had heard that the sugar duties were to be dealt with another year. The body of his speech was devoted to showing that the reduced sugar duties had been a great benefit to the working classes, had not lessened the cultivation of the cane by free labour, and had increased the quantity consumed to a marvellous extent. For instance, in 1844, in the whole year, there were 4,145,000 cwt. admitted; in the half year ending January, 1852, there were 4,033,000 cwt. admitted! Not only this, but the revenue has increased with reduced duties. In 1846, the revenue was little better than £3,500,000; in 1851 it was £4,130,000! Lord GREY wound up by urging the Government to be frank and explicit; to end this studied ambiguity and concealment of their opinions; state, ay or no, their real views on the free trade policy, and either acknowledge protection to be an erroneous system, or manfully attempt to carry it out. Lord DERBY could not escape the reproach, either of want of judgment or want of candour. That was the penalty he must pay some day, and the longer he put it off the heavier it would be.

LORD DERBY accepted the challenge, but declined the alternatives. He argued, not that benefits had not accrued to the community by the abolition of the differential duties; but that those benefits had been obtained by measures of spoliation, and by giving encouragement to slave-grown, by withdrawing protection from free labour sugar. From sugar he glided off to corn, repeating the same argument. The consumption of corn might have increased, but had it not been at the cost of the British producer. For the rest his argument ran thus:—You have made corn cheap and bread plentiful—you have, I will admit, placed the country in the enjoyment of great prosperity; but have you not purchased that at too great a price? The prosperity of the labouring man depends on the prosperity of the employer; and if you deprive the latter of means you deprive the former of employment. Recent free-trade measures have fallen with great oppressiveness, hardship, and severity, on the owners and occupiers of the soil; the stimulus of necessity has, however, caused improvement in agriculture, and thereby the condition of the labourer has been improved for a time—but has not that been, in many cases, at the loss of the landlord? He treated the pauper question and the influx of gold in a similar fashion. Then, terminating his speech, he replied to Lord GREY:—

"The noble earl said, 'What is the policy the Government mean to pursue? Do they intend to reverse the Free-trade policy of Sir R. Peel or not?' Now he (the Earl of Derby) had stated as distinctly as he could, and some might think more distinctly than discreetly, that he had no intention of reversing the policy of Sir R. Peel, understanding by that policy the policy that had prevailed from 1842 down to 1846. He had no desire to reverse the policy of Sir R. Peel as evinced in 1846 by the reduction of the duties upon the importation of foreign corn,



He should desire, and herein he concurred with his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in wishing to see a moderate duty upon the import of corn, because it appeared to him to be the cheapest and most effectual mode of giving relief to classes who were now unduly suffering from our legislation. But he would repeat what he had said, that this was a question upon which the country must decide."

He was by no means prepared to abandon Protection altogether, and seek some other mode of relief. If he got a majority, he should reimpose the corn-laws. Then he concluded in these words:—

"What was his intention, and the determination of the Government, was to direct their attention to the best mode they could devise for the benefit of the whole of the different interests of the country. The extent of the relief which they might be able to give to individual interests might not be what they could desire, but to afford that relief he declared now the intention of the Government would be directed, and that they held it to be their paramount duty in some shape or other to afford relief to those classes which had been suffering for the good of the rest. (Loud cheers.)"

After a short Free-trade speech from the Duke of ARGYLL, the bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

#### THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord John Russell's Bill to prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, was read a third time, on Monday, after an insignificant speaking opposition from a singular trio of members, to wit—Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. GEORGE HUDSON, and Mr. Alderman SIDNEY; and a still more insignificant division. The motion was, that the bill be read a third time that day six months. 6 only voted for the amendment, and 281 against it.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE moved the insertion of the words, "in any county or division of any county." Captain HARRIS brought the charge against the Freehold Land Societies, that the allottees were under the control of the directors. Mr. HUME and Mr. BRIGHT repudiated the charge, the latter retorting, that there was a Conservative Land Society, which might have adopted the plan to which the gallant captain alluded. A discussion arose as to the purity or corruption of county constituencies. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had never heard complaints that they were corrupt. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER sincerely believed they were pure. Mr. WAKLEY, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, and Mr. HORSMAN, asserted a contrary belief, instancing notably West Gloucester. When the House divided, there were 109 for the amendment, and 71 against it. Government were beaten, and the words inserted. The bill was read a third time, and after an absurd speech from Mr. STANFORD, and a similar reply from Mr. WAKLEY, the bill passed.

#### MAYNOOTH.

The adjourned debate was resumed on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SERJEANT MURPHY. He made a pungent speech, defending the Roman-catholics and deprecating inquiry. Towards the conclusion he indulged in some highly flavoured Milesian sallies on the involved and contradictory conduct of Ministers, whom he represented as playing a double game on this question, as on the question of Protection. The tone of the House was restored to gravity by a heavy reply from Mr. NAPIER, who gave a long and elaborate history of the Maynooth grant. He was not prepared to advocate its abrogation, but he was prepared to advise inquiry. The whole discussion was felt to be fruitless; doubly and provokingly so when the bright sunshine was seen and felt in the magnificent chamber of the Commons. Accordingly the debate lingered tediously, and after languid speeches from Mr. FORRESQUE and Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. FRESHFIELD. A conversation arose as to whether it should be adjourned *sine die*, or until the other orders of the day had been disposed of. Several members had notices on the paper and refused to give way. Ultimately a division ensued, and the proposition to resume, after disposing of the other orders of the day, was agreed to by 278 to 58.

Following this, Lord PALMERSTON moved the adjournment of the House over the Derby day. This was opposed by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD and Mr. ANSTBY, who moved the adjournment of the debate until the other orders had been disposed of; but on a division there were only 43 for and 212 against the motion. Finally, the original motion was carried by 190 to 47. Mr. FITZROY then moved that the House adjourn till Thursday; but this was lost by 128 to 89. The Speaker left the chair, but assumed it again at 8 o'clock, when 40 members not being present, the House was counted out. Thus the Maynooth debate became a dropped order, and we may not be troubled with it any more.

#### THE CASE OF MR. MURRAY.

In reply to a question from Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord STANLEY stated the case of Mr. Murray, a British

subject who has been imprisoned for two years and a half in the Papal States, without being brought to trial.

"Mr. Murray, who was the son of a British officer, entered the army of Rome under the Republican Government, and, having been for some time a military officer under that Government, he was subsequently appointed to the office of inspector of police in the town of Ancona, still, of course, under the same Government. During Mr. Murray's tenure of that office very great disorder prevailed in Ancona, and murders took place very frequently, even in open day. These murders were of a political character,—that was to say, that he (Lord Stanley) believed in every case the parties murdered, or attempted to be murdered, were adherents of the old Papal Government; and so openly were the murders committed that Mr. Murray himself fell under the suspicion of having in some manner connived at them. The Foreign consuls and other residents at Ancona felt it their duty, in that state of affairs, to forward a remonstrance to the Republican Government at Rome. The Government at Rome took immediate steps on the subject; several parties were arrested under suspicion of being privy to the assassinations committed, and among those arrested was Mr. Murray, who was sent first to Spoleto, and afterwards to Rome. The case having been inquired into, Mr. Murray was released by the Government. (Hear, hear.) He remained in Rome for a considerable period, and at the time of the overthrow of the Republican Government he retired again to Ancona, where, on the 15th of July, 1849, he was arrested by order of the Papal Government. He (Lord Stanley) was sorry to say it was perfectly true that from July, 1849, to the present time Mr. Murray had been detained as a prisoner. (Hear, hear.)"

Communications on the subject had passed between the Consul at Ancona, the Consul General at Rome, and the home Government, but only within these few months. In fact, Mr. Murray had been imprisoned, and no notice taken of him at all by our agents abroad, until quite lately. He was tried at Rome, and sentenced to death; but instructions had been given to Mr. Freeborn to procure his liberation if he thought him innocent, and a respite of the sentence if he thought him guilty. As a report had reached the Government that Mr. Murray had been sent to Ancona to be executed, despatches had been received from Mr. Moore, Consul there, stating that he had prayed the Governor of Ancona to give him twenty-four hours notice, in case an order arrived from Rome for the execution of Mr. Murray.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The proceedings in Parliament on Thursday were of a most miscellaneous character. In the Commons the Militia Bill, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday week. The Valuation (Ireland) Bill, which Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD characterised as "the simplest and best valuation bill that had ever been introduced into the House," was read a second time by 89 to 6. The Patent Law Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee. The Law of Wills Amendment Bill went through Committee.

After the orders of the day were disposed of, a small talk took place, about a quarter to two o'clock, on the "dropped order" of the Maynooth debate. Mr. Freshfield wanted to fix twelve o'clock on Friday for resuming the debate; but it was opposed seriously by Mr. Walpole, and with ironical encouragement by some other members. The feeling was against continuing the farce; and it was simply made an order of the day for Friday.

In the House of Lords the Common Law Procedure Bill was read a third time; and the Select Committee appointed on the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.

Lord DERBY stated, in an easy off-hand fashion, some private views on our representative system. The occasion for this display was the presentation of a petition by Lord HARROWBY, from the learned professions, praying that some provisions might be made for the distinct representation of the "educated intelligence" of the country. Lord DERBY thought it desirable, but difficult to create distinct constituencies out of the professions. Decidedly representation should not be a mere question of numbers. Property must be represented. Numbers were most easily ascertained; property less easily; but intelligence presented great difficulties. He seemed to regret the days of rotten boroughs, and to insinuate that places like Gatton and Old Sarum were set apart by the benevolent borough-mongers for talent and genius. Among other things, he advocated direct colonial representation! and he thought if property, intelligence, and the colonies combined were represented, they would "neutralize that which appeared to be at present prevailing, a tendency to throw all power, not into the hands of the most intelligent and enlightened, but of the most numerous, and he feared in many cases the most easily misguided, portion of our population."

COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT.—Lord CRANWORTH moved the second reading of the bill on Tuesday, and after entering into a detail of the absurdities and incon-

veniences of the existing system, concluded by stating that the object of the bill was to enable lords to compel tenants, and tenants to compel lords, to enfranchise under certain modifications, which would not operate with hardship upon either lord or tenant. The LORD CHANCELLOR admitted the great inconvenience resulting from the existing system, but thought the bill in its present shape could not with safety be allowed to pass, and therefore proposed that it be referred to a select committee. Lord CAMPBELL had hoped that the bill would have become law during the session, but feared the speech of the Lord Chancellor was fatal to it. After some further discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor assured the House that the Government had no intention, when they proposed that the bill should be referred to a select committee, of throwing it over for another session, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

POOR LAW CONTINUANCE.—A debate was originated, on the order for the committal of the Poor Law Continuance Bill, by Lord DUDLEY STUART, who moved a proviso to the effect that the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Board should not extend to any parish the management of whose poor is regulated by a local act. His main reason was that the framers of the measure did not intend to include such parishes; and he appealed for support to the gentlemen now in office, as they had previously denounced the oppressiveness of the Poor Law Board. This was met by Sir JOHN TROLLOPE, on the ground that if one parish were exempted, all ought to be exempted. Mr. BAINES urged similar reasons. The motion was supported by Mr. J. A. SMITH, Mr. HUME, Mr. WAKLEY, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, Mr. BELL, and Sir DE LACY EVANS; and opposed by Mr. HENLEY and the Marquis of GRANBY. The last gentleman was particularly annoyed at the incidental inference in favour of Free-trade which some members drew from the state of the workhouses. On a division the proviso was lost by 112 to 33. Subsequently, Lord Dudley tried in committee to limit the continuance of the act to 1853, but he was again beaten by 72 to 26. The bill was reported, and the House resumed.

THE FLORENTINE OUTRAGE.—A correspondence appeared in yesterday's Times, between Mr. Mather, senior, and the Foreign Office, relative to the outrage on the son of the latter by an Austrian officer. As an "atonement for the unmerited and brutal treatment" Mr. Mather received at Florence, the Austrian government has agreed to pay the sum of 1000 Francsconi!

Mr. Mather, senior, justly and indignantly repudiates this, as a settlement of the case, or a vindication of British honour. The cowardly scoundrel, in a soldier's uniform, who cut down Mr. Mather in cold blood, is still at large, unpunished. Mr. Mather, senior, properly regards this as an evidence of the "low estimate" held by the Austrian authorities of "British honour and British power." "The offer made by the Tuscan government," he says, "would require of itself no notice from me, but that it is an indication of the expected impunity with which an Austrian officer may outrage a British subject, and a precedent and encouragement to any one disposed to repeat such an offence; in that it is a matter of some concern." And he winds up by expressing the pain he feels that the crime should be "compromised" [Lord Derby's principle—*vide* Mansion House speech,] and the indignation, as far as he is concerned, with which he rejects the offer of the Tuscan government, and "any participation in such proceedings."

#### ELECTION MATTERS.

##### LONDON.

CITY.—Lord John Russell has issued the following address to the electors of the City of London, from "Penbroke Lodge," dated May 22nd.

GENTLEMEN,—More than ten years have elapsed since I was requested by a deputation of electors to relinquish the seat which I then occupied and become a candidate for the city of London. I was at that time in the enjoyment of the confidence of the electors of Stroud, and I had no reason to fear that I should lose that confidence at the ensuing election. But I was urged to quit that honourable position on the ground that the battle of free trade was to be fought, and that the best field for such a battle was the metropolitan city of the United Kingdom. I accepted your invitation, and after a close contest was elected by a narrow majority.

The proposals which the Administration of Lord Melbourne had laid before Parliament bore the character of a marked but gradual advance to the policy of free trade. The heavy tax on the importation of corn was to be exchanged for a fixed duty. The differential duties on the imports of foreign sugar and foreign timber were to be greatly reduced. These proposals were virtually rejected, and the Ministry of Lord Melbourne was at an end.

The policy of Sir Robert Peel from 1842 to 1845 was based on the most enlarged principles of commercial freedom. The articles of corn and sugar were indeed little affected by that policy; but at the end of 1845 Sir Robert Peel proposed to his colleagues the total, though gradual repeal of the duties on corn. He received the support of the whole Liberal party in carrying a bill for this purpose through both Houses of Parliament. In June, 1846, Sir Robert Peel, after accomplishing this great measure, resigned office. In announcing his retirement he expressed a hope that his successors would continue his policy, namely, the promotion of a free intercourse with foreign nations.

The late Ministry fulfilled this hope. In 1846 we introduced and carried a bill for the gradual repeal of the differential duties on sugar. The principle of that bill is still in vigour, and in July, 1846, the duties on foreign and colonial sugar will be equal. In 1849 we proposed and



carried the repeal of the navigation laws; last year we equalized the duties on coffee, and reduced the differential duties on timber.

At the same time, we have not been unmindful of those great interests from which an unjust protection was withdrawn; for instance, in conformity with the suggestions contained in the report of a committee of the House of Lords, we reduced, by 500,000*l.*, the stamp duties which pressed heavily on the sale and transfer of land. With similar views, we extended and enlarged the advances for drainage and agricultural improvements which had been sanctioned under the Administration of Sir R. Peel. The repeal of the navigation laws has been followed by a reduction of the burdens imposed by light dues, which have been diminished in the case of the coasting trade to little more than one-fourth of their previous amount. Other important changes have been made, intended to raise the character, and promote the interests, of the merchant shipping of the country. The question of the Merchant Seaman's Fund, which had so long been a source of discontent among our sailors, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, with the aid of a liberal contribution from the public purse. The general commerce of the country has been assisted by the increased provision made for colonial and foreign packets. In respect to our sugar colonies, we favoured immigration and public works by loans guaranteed by the home Government.

It is not necessary for me to celebrate the success of measures intended to continue and complete the policy of free trade. You will find the more recent facts, furnishing the most conclusive proofs of the wisdom of that policy, in the financial statement of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. That speech deserves your attentive study.

The financial results of the policy of the last 10 years may be thus summed up:—

1. Customs' duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of 9,000,000*l.*

2. Excise duties have been repealed or reduced to the extent of 1,500,000*l.*

3. Stamp duties were reduced, in 1850, to the extent of 500,000*l.*

4. The window duties have been commuted for a house-tax, by which relief was given to the extent of 1,200,000*l.*

5. The produce of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes was, in 1842, 48,000,000*l.*; in 1851, 46,600,000*l.*. Thus, the relief to the country has been 12,200,000*l.*; the loss to the revenue only 1,400,000*l.*

With these facts before us for our information and guidance, I can have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely, and conclusively the contest between protection and free-trade.

What the present Ministers may propose to the next Parliament I cannot divine. For myself, I shall be ready to contend,—

1. That no duty should be imposed on the import of corn, either for protection or revenue.

2. That the commercial policy of the last ten years is not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended,—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened and upheld.

There are, however, restrictions on the pursuits of industry which still require our attention.

The transfer of land is still clogged by legal difficulties, expenses, and delays, which unfairly diminish the value of that species of property, and to a great degree prevent its becoming an investment for the savings of the industrious classes.

The machinery of the department of the Customs ought to be simplified to the utmost extent consistent with the safety of the revenue.

It should be the object of the Legislature to remove, as far as possible, those remaining burdens or restrictions upon the shipping interest which still impede its prosperity.

Leaving questions of commercial policy, I must now advert to other subjects of importance which, during the career of the late Ministry, required from time to time our attention. In 1847 the perils and alarms of commerce induced us to assume the responsibility of suspending the law regulating the issues of the Bank of England. In 1848 the revolutions on the continent of Europe led to a threatened disturbance of the public peace in England, and wild projects of insurrection in Ireland. These dangers were met, and overcome. In 1846, 1847, and 1848 occurred the fearful destruction of the potato crop in Ireland by an unknown and mysterious disease. The ravages of a dreadful famine were mitigated by the expenditure of nearly 8,000,000*l.* of money, in wages to the unemployed and food for the starving. Such were the measures of immediate relief. The acts of Parliament which have been passed for promoting the great trunk railways, for loans for arterial drainage and land improvement, for the sale of encumbered estates, for amending the provisions of the Poor Law, and, lastly, for a large extension of the franchise, will, it is hoped, lay the groundwork for the permanent welfare of Ireland.

The last five years have seen the wise enjoyment and sound exercise of constitutional freedom in the great united province of Canada. Instead of bickerings between the upper and lower provinces, dissensions between the Legislative Councils and Representative Assemblies, and an executive vibrating between arbitrary power and helpless inaction, we have seen all the powers of the State working harmoniously together, and a marvellous increase in revenue and population reward their efforts. I trust that this example will not be lost, either upon other colonies in circumstances somewhat similar, or upon the Legislature at home.

In the West Indian colonies the two great changes effected within twenty years, from slavery to freedom, and from monopoly to competition, have no doubt been severely felt, but, generally speaking, these colonies appear to be now seeking for a revival of prosperity where alone it can be found,—in improved methods of cultivation and manufacture.

Reviewing the policy of the last five years, it has been

matter of satisfaction to us who have presided over that policy, to witness, on leaving office, the people in the enjoyment of greater comfort and increased means, public credit fully sustained, taxes largely reduced with scarcely any loss of revenue, peace preserved, and the name of England respected throughout the world.

The chief cause of these results must not, however, be sought in any existing men, or in any recent measures. They flow from the spirit of our people, from Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, from the freedom of public discussion, and the temperate use of power by the Crown, the Parliament, and the people. It was from a confidence in this wise and considerate use of popular strength that we thought it at once just and prudent to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament. It appeared to us that the advance of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power. I am aware how difficult a task it is to adjust in any plan of representation the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence; but it appeared to us wiser to endeavour to make this adjustment when various propositions for the purpose could be calmly weighed and deliberately settled, than to wait for the storm, when the conflict of the elements might overpower the voice of reason, and the rush of the encroaching tide obliterate the footmarks of experience.

There is a subject not strictly connected with the franchise, but which has an important bearing on the safety of our institutions,—I allude to education. Voluntary effort has done much, but the means of instruction, even in reading and writing, are still unattainable by a great proportion of our working classes. I can only say, I shall pay unremitting attention to a question which so deeply affects the future condition of the people.

Upon another question, which last year so greatly absorbed the time and attention of Parliament as to stop the progress of many useful measures, I have but a few words to say. In arresting what we considered to be an invasion of the temporal rights of our Sovereign and of the nation, we were scrupulously careful to maintain inviolate the sacred principle of religious liberty. In the same spirit in which I proposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, and constantly supported the concession of the Roman Catholic claims, I shall continue to act.

One portion of our fellow-subjects is still excluded from the privilege of sitting in Parliament or holding office under the Crown. The ensuing elections must determine whether the representatives of the people will be prepared by large majorities to remove those useless and degrading disabilities. The oath taken by members of Parliament ought to be the same for all,—simple and not complex,—a bond of union, and not a badge of distrust or a source of religious discord.

I have now laid my opinions before you on many subjects of past and future interest. I have shown you that while much has been done, much remains for us to do. You will rejoice, as I do, to observe that contests for just and useful reforms, though baffled oft, are ever won. Measures of religious, civil, and commercial liberty have in our own time had their origin, their periods of discussion, perhaps of discouragement, have suffered their hour of crisis and doubtful victory, have had their day of signal triumph, and finally have taken their place among our permanent institutions. Thus it has been with the question of Roman Catholic disabilities; thus it has been with Parliamentary reform; thus it is about to be with free trade. In this last struggle I have played a secondary, but not unimportant part. It will be no mean glory if, honoured with the name of your representative, I shall be enabled to promote that great cause which is about to obtain from the electors of the united kingdom its final and irrevocable triumph.

Let it, however, be recollected that if the adverse party is to be encountered with success, it must be met by the free trade reformers in a body. Large and useful improvements in our laws and administration can only be effected by the cordial union and untiring energy of all friends of enlightened progress, commercial freedom, and civil equality.

I remain your faithful and obliged servant,  
J. RUSSELL.

Lord John's supporters met at the London Tavern on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. G. Prescott. Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., moved, and Mr. Thomas Hankey seconded, a resolution pledging the Liberal party to support collectively Lord John Russell, Sir James Duke, and Baron Rothschild on one ticket. A diversion was made by Mr. W. D. Saull, who moved that each name be put separately. This was supported by several gentlemen, and there seemed a good deal of division,—the opposition being represented by Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Charles Gilpin. Discord rose very fast, when Mr. Travers stepped in with a motion for adjournment, assisted by Mr. W. Hawes and others. Several electors spoke in high terms of Lord John Russell, and finally the opposition unaccountably subsided, the amendments were withdrawn, and the resolution carried without opposition.

Sir James Duke and "Lionel de Rothschild" have issued addresses to the electors; but there is nothing new or remarkable in either.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Wyld is canvassing the borough, and a requisition, it is said, is in course of signature, requesting Mr. Alderman Challis to come forward. Mr. Wyld is subjected to a pretty severe cross-examination, out of which he does not extricate himself very successfully.

SOUTHWARK.—Sir W. Molesworth and Alderman Humphrey have now both put out addresses. The

latter says he has always opposed the Maynooth endowment, and all similar grants. Mr. Apsley Pellatt's name is placarded as that of the "resident candidate."

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

BRISTOL.—The Tory candidate for Bristol is one of the new Mongrel species known as "Free-trade Derbyites." His name is M'Geachy; he has been in Parliament before; he is described as being a "backbone" gentleman, and one who takes especial delight in being called Conservative. He addressed a thin meeting respectably headed on Monday, and is said to have been "warmly received." He is a Bristol man.

HUNTS.—Mr. Thornhill's death has left a vacancy in the representation of Hunts. The new candidate is a Derbyite. Lord Mandeville, like the Premier, he gives up Protection—provisionally. Protective duties have been repealed by the voice of the people legally expressed, and only by that voice can they again be re-enacted. It would be "worse than idle to deny" that the subject is "surrounded with the greatest difficulties." Therefore is he glad Lord Derby is Minister. But, he will not pledge himself to follow Lord Derby blindly, or "abandon his right of private judgment;" that is to say, when Lord Derby "ceases to identify himself with a policy" which Mandeville thinks right, then Mandeville will vote against Derby. Two of the things Lord Mandeville is sure will be done are very curious—Lord Derby will neither disturb "public tranquillity by fruitless discussions and unnecessary tampering with legislation, nor allowing acknowledged evils to remain unrebuked." Did anybody, except perhaps the audience of a Mrs. Malaprop, ever hear before of unnecessary tamperings? Are there, then, such processes as necessary tamperings? And what does Lord Mandeville mean by rebuking evils? He might as well speak of applauding benefits. But if such be Protectionist grammar, what must be Protectionist logic?

LEEDS.—The free-trade Derbyites are represented as being in a very deplorable condition in the good town of Leeds. Mr. William Beckett has been implored again to contest the borough on the new political principle—namely, supporting Lord Derby. But he has declined.

MANCHESTER.—The two opposition candidates are Captain Denman and Mr. George Lock. These gentlemen are holding local meetings. They both profess Liberalism of a Whig tendency. Why they should be brought forward to disturb the present members, is a mystery.

The sitting members attended a crowded meeting in the Free Trade Hall on Wednesday, and were most warmly and enthusiastically received. Mr. Gibson demolished the Protestant pretexts on which the new candidates were introduced; and Mr. Bright delivered a capital speech on Ireland.

NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH).—The sitting members, Mr. S. Ogle and Mr. Matthew Bell, retire. Two new candidates have entered the field to supply the vacancies—"a supporter of Lord Derby," in the person of Mr. Henry George Liddell, an offshoot of the Tory Ravensworth family; and a free-trader, whose name is W. B. Beaumont.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Liberal candidates are Mr. Gisborne—a man well known in Nottingham—formerly a member of the House, and Mr. Strutt. They addressed a meeting together on Monday.

PORTSMOUTH.—Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., having accepted the appointment of Commander of the Forces at Bombay, has withdrawn from the candidature for the representation of this borough. Viscount Monck, of Ballybrannon, Wexford, Ireland, has come forward in his stead. In his address he says that his "principles are those of liberal and enlightened progress." With regard to the questions of Protection and Free-trade, he is "opposed to any taxation upon the food of the people, and desires to see carried still further those principles of commerce and finance the application of which has up to this time so remarkably reduced taxation without diminishing the receipts of the Treasury, and placed within the reach of the poor man an increased supply of the necessities and comforts of life." Lord Monck also promises to advocate a modification of the income-tax, an extension of the franchise, and an improved and extended system of education for the benefit of all sects and classes. Nor are local matters overlooked by the new candidate. He promises to advocate the establishment of commercial docks in Portsmouth, and the interest of the borough and port generally.

SANDWICH.—Mr. Grenfell being elected for Windsor, two gentlemen propose to supply his place—Captain French, a liberal and free-trader, living near Deal; and Lord Clinton, whose name is a guarantee of his "high Tory" and "Protectionist" principles.

WINDSOR.—The election terminated on Saturday, in the complete victory of the Free-trade candidate, Mr. Grenfell. The numbers were—



Grenfell . . . . . 330  
Vansittart . . . . . 230

Majority . . . . . 100

This is a considerable defeat of the Derbyites, and must have materially contributed to weaken Lord Derby's hope of obtaining a monopolist majority.

#### SCOTLAND.

**HADDINGTON BURGHS.**—We cannot look for literary excellence in an address to electors, but we may, in these days, expect that a candidate for a "well-educated" Scotch constituency will have the average command over words. Mr. Swinton, however, the new Derbyite candidate for the suffrages of the Haddington burghs, disports in the following fashion among the elements of the British language. He is speaking of education, and he says, "I am firmly persuaded that for the training of youth to present usefulness or future happiness sound religious instruction is also *highly indispensable*;" and he feels convinced "that the unanimity which prevails in Scotland on this point affords peculiar facilities for the introduction of measures calculated to supply in an efficient and satisfactory manner the existing deficiencies in the means of education." Mr. Swinton says, he comes forward at the request of a "large and influential" number of the electors. If they understand his address they see further into a millstone than their neighbours. Are these the people who become stone blind?

It is an omen of better times, that in none of the twenty-one constituencies at present represented by Conservative members, has a "Liberal" ventured to offer himself as an intending candidate at the approaching election. On the other hand, ten of the thirty constituencies at present represented by "Liberals," have already been addressed by Conservative candidates; and we are not without hopes that in five or six others Conservatives will yet make their appearance.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*. [Of course, this must be taken with a grain or two of doubt. The *Advertiser* is Tory.]

#### IRELAND.

**CASHEL.**—Supporters of Lord Derby rise up everywhere. In some instances the adjective "independent" is prefixed. For example, at Cashel, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., is to be opposed by a gentleman named Hume, who starts as "an independent supporter of Lord Derby's Government."

**DOWN.**—Mr. Vandeleur Stewart, the "nominee" of his "patron," Vane Londonderry, unable to bear up against the scandals of the Ker correspondence, retires from the field.

**TRALEE.**—Mr. Maurice O'Connell must feel that his hold on Tralee is slight, for after pleading guilty to the charge of neglecting his duties, he adds, that if they will but trust him again, he will pledge his "solemn promise as a Christian and a gentleman not again to be a defaulter in that regard."

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

##### REPORT.

THE Report of the Oxford University Commission, forming a folio volume of some 800 pages, has been presented. In excusing the length of their Report, the commissioners say:—

"The great aim and purpose of the statutes, both of the university and of the colleges, was to perpetuate what seemed expedient at the time of their enactment, by means of laws intended to be unalterable. If we look only to their statutes, the colleges of Oxford are now what they were in the times of the Plantagenets and Tudors, and, if the Laudian code be binding, the University of Oxford is now what it was in the time of King Charles I.; but, in fact, almost every distinct purpose and every particular object of the founders, almost every detail of government and administration has been neglected or superseded; therefore, the peculiar character of the university and colleges of Oxford made it necessary to give some account of their ancient condition, in order to show what their present condition would be if the statutes were still maintained. The contrariety between the state of things presumed by the statutes and that produced by the lapse of time could not be made clear without some inquiry into the ancient state of the several academical bodies, and for this reason we have deemed it necessary to enter into such inquiries at some length."

The chief recommendations of the Report may be very succinctly stated as follows:—Past alterations of the Laudian code to be indemnified, and full power given for all future alterations or abrogations of statutes, some few fundamental reservations excepted.

The body called "Congregation" to be remodelled, so as to consist of all heads of houses, the proctors, all professors and public lecturers, together with the senior tutors of all colleges and halls; that the mem-

bers of this body should possess the right of originating measures, that it should be convened by the Vice-Chancellor to discuss measures only on the written request of a fixed number of its members; that it should be empowered to appoint "Delegacies" or standing committees; that its members should be allowed to address the house in English; that measures, after being passed by this House of Congregation, should be proposed to the House of Convocation simply for acceptance or rejection in the same manner that measures emanating from the hebdomadal board are now proposed; that these changes being made, the hebdomadal board should continue to discharge its executive and administrative functions, and should also retain its present right of originating measures.

The most important functions of the university to belong to the professorial body alone, that body, however, being very extensively remodelled. The proctors to severally hold office for two years, the first year of the one coinciding with the last year of the other; the duties of the office being confined to matters of discipline, and the election being vested in Congregation without the restraint of the Caroline Cycle. The disciplinary changes include the abolition of promissory oaths, the discontinuance of the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners; a check on the credit given to undergraduates by the early presentation of bills, and the recovery of debts in open court; and the liberty for the foundation of halls as well as for residence in private lodgings, under due superintendence, without connexion with any college or hall.

The alterations affecting the studies of the university are equally extensive. The commissioners propose a public examination before matriculation; the option of some special branch of study in the latter part of the academic course; four professorial boards for the regulation of studies, viz., for theology, mental philosophy and philology, jurisprudence and history, mathematical and physical science; the entire reconstruction and re-endowment of the professorships, partly by the application of college fellowships to the purpose; the election of professors by the Crown, or the proposed Congregation, instead of by the Convocation; the absolute removal of restrictions from university scholarships and prizes, and the formation of libraries and museums of physical science under the entire management of the professors. With regard to the revenues of the university, it is proposed to publish all accounts, including those of the press; to equalize fees; to confine the funds of the university to university purposes, and to remit the stamp duties on matriculation and degrees.

Among the changes proposed in the constitution and government of the colleges, we note the creation of professor-fellowships, and the limitation of scholarships to a term of not more than five years; the opening of all foundations to the whole university except in special cases; the election of heads of houses from the whole body of Masters of Arts, and, if possible, by the fellows of the college; the regular and effective visitation of the colleges, with annual reports to the Crown, and the power of making and repealing statutes. The commissioners, after carefully summing up their labours, add:—

"Of the proposals which affect the university, the most important are those which we have made for remodelling the constitution and for abolishing the existing monopoly of the colleges and halls, by allowing students to reside at Oxford without the expense of connexion with those bodies. In regard to the colleges, we would especially urge the immediate necessity of opening the fellowships and scholarships, of attaching professorships to certain colleges, of increasing the number and value of scholarships, of granting to the colleges the power of altering the statutes, and, above all, of prohibiting as unlawful the oaths to observe the statutes."

We shall, in future numbers, with more particularity examine the conclusions of this very interesting Report, in their present bearings and prospective tendencies.

#### FEASTING AMONG THE FISHMONGERS.

EVERY now and then the great City companies give banquets to political notables. One such occurred on the evening of the Derby-day, at Fishmonger's-hall. The Prime Warden of the company presided, and among the "distinguished guests" were Earl Grey, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Charles Wood. The diplomatists were represented by the American and Persian Ministers; and there were a sprinkling of members of the lower House, two admirals, several high functionaries of the law, and, of course, a goodly number of aldermen and citizens. After dinner, "Welcome" was proclaimed by the distinguished Harker, and the "loving cup" went round. Then the toasts were given. The American minister

acknowledged the "Health of the Foreign Ministers." He eulogized the London companies, and complimented the fishmongers on the fact that the lord mayor who treacherously killed Wat Tyler in a parley, was a member of the company; a compliment which the distinguished fishmongers present loudly cheered. "The House of Peers," brought out Lord Clanricarde and Earl Grey. The "Health of Lord Clarendon" was specially proposed, as he had that day been enrolled as a fishmonger. In doing so, the Prime Warden warmly praised the Irish policy of the late Lord Lieutenant. Lord Clarendon expressed his grateful acknowledgments, and recapitulated what he had done for Ireland. One passage in his speech is sufficiently out of the ordinary routine of after-dinner orations, to warrant special notice.

"Gentlemen," he said, "permit me to take this opportunity, now that I am addressing men of business—men daily occupied in the accumulation and distribution of wealth—to express my surprise that English capital does not flow somewhat more freely into Ireland. At this moment, when Free-trade is falsifying almost all the predictions of its opponents (cheers), and when we find that that nondescript thing which, in Protectionist parlance, is usually called 'the selfish and untaxed foreigner' (laughter) is content to take something else from us than our specie in return for the large quantity of food which our people have always been able to consume, but never till now were permitted to buy (hear, hear),—when we find that we are suffering rather from a repletion of our bullion, I must say it is a wonder to me that a portion of our superfluity does not seek that return which it would find in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) You have some of the best land of the country in the market; the most minute information can be obtained respecting it; it is to be had at a price which could not be displeasing to the purchaser, however it might to the owner or incumbrancer (a laugh); you acquire a title with a cheapness and facility that to us, accustomed to our old English mode of proceeding, seems absolutely fabulous. (Hear, hear.) There are—I speak with some knowledge upon the subject—there are as good 'diggings' to be had in Ireland as there are abroad (hear, hear), and with far greater security to life and property, notwithstanding all that you may hear. (Hear, hear.) We are now in the fourth circuit of judges congratulating grand juries upon improvements in moral habits and immunity from crime (hear); and I can assure you, from my own knowledge, that English immigrants are always welcome in Ireland, and always prosperous. (Cheers.)"

Lord Palmerston's health was drank, and he was described as "an honorary member, whom the company was always gratified to welcome." He was further exalted as a peace-with-honour minister.

Lord Palmerston echoed the last sentence of the Prime Warden. His object had been "to preserve the peace of the country without any derogation of its honour;" and he asserted "that the name of Englishmen stands as proudly now as it ever did in the minds and the opinions of the people of the other nations of the world. (Cheers.)" He defined the "first duty" of a foreign minister as consisting in the extension of commerce; and he instanced the American and Persian ambassadors, sitting at the same table, as a proof of the way in which commerce drew the nations together. Then he spoke with emphasis of the United States.

"I cannot refrain from remarking also, that we have heard with great pleasure and delight the manner in which the representative of the United States has expressed himself in regard to the people of this country (hear, hear); and this much I may, I think, be permitted to say, that when that distinguished representative of one of the greatest and mightiest nations of the earth shall return to his home after the performance of his duties in this country, he will leave behind him, as I can assure you, friendships which will be lasting as life (cheers), founded on that personal knowledge which his residence among us has enabled us to acquire, that distinguished public qualities may be combined with the most endearing and estimable qualities of private life. (Cheers.)"

He wound up, in common with preceding speakers, by exhorting the audience not to relinquish Free-trade. When Lord Palmerston sat down, he was cheered more loudly than any other speaker. Soon after, the company broke up.

#### EPSOM RACES.

IN spite of the unfavourable weather on Tuesday last, the first day of Epsom Races was attended by a greater number than usual of racing men, and the day's sport was as satisfactory as had been anticipated.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added, were won by Mr. G. Henry's Butterfly, 3 yrs., ridden by Kendall.

The Horton Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, were won by Mr. Morris's Harefoot, 4 yrs., ridden by Basham.

The Heathcote Plate of 50*l.*, for all ages, by Lord Chesterfield's Senorita, 3 yrs., ridden by Wells.

The Manor Plate of 100 sovs., by Mr. Magenis's Heriot, 4 yrs, ridden by Freeborne.

Before the starting of this race, one of the horses, Miss Bundy, jumped over the ropes, fell, and rolled over her jockey, who was much bruised.

The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 100

added, for two-yr.-olds, were won by Mr. Oldacre's Orestes, ridden by Templeman.

On Wednesday the soaking rain which fell all day dimmed the splendour of the Derby day, and diminished the concourse of visitors to the race-course, yet the Downs displayed a goodly multitude.

The Carew Stakes, which opened the day, attracted little notice. Then followed the great event of the day,

#### THE DERBY.

For this race there were 181 subscribers of 50*l.* each. There were 27 starters. Just before they got off, Little Harry was the favourite, the odds against him being 7 to 2. The horses proceeded to the post about half-past three.

Lord Exeter declared to win with Stockwell. A good start was effected after a couple of failures, Little Harry, immediately after leaving the post, taking a slight lead, closely waited on by Stockwell, Hobbie Noble, King Pepin, and Harbinger, King of Trumps and Orelia next, and the whole lot, with the exception of Treasurer and Maidstone, lying up in very close order. With one or two changes of no moment they ran to the bend, where Stockwell and King Pepin gave way, Harbinger took the second place, and Hobbie Noble the third—next to him in a body coming Womersley, Chief Baron Nicholson, King of Trumps, Barbarian, Daniel O'Rourke, Alcoran, Augur, and Stockwell. Harbinger was beaten in making the turn, and at the road Little Harry showed symptoms of distress—a few strides further he gave way, and Barbarian took a decided lead, Hobbie Noble and Chief Baron Nicholson lying second and third on the lower side, and Daniel O'Rourke fourth on their right. The race from the half distance was left to this lot, Daniel O'Rourke, who came with a rush a few strides from the chair, winning by half a length, Barbarian beating Chief Baron Nicholson a length for the second place, and the latter beating Hobbie Noble by a head; Alcoran was fifth, and King of Trumps sixth. The race was run in 3 min. 2 sec.

Three other races concluded the day's sport.

Thursday was what is called an "off day," and it was so in every sense of the word. There was nothing attractive in the racing bill of fare; the fields were small, the company thin, and the weather dull and misty.

#### EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

An important meeting was held on Thursday, in the Vestry Rooms of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to promote the emigration of the poor who from want of employment were obliged to demand relief. The Rev. H. Mackenzie, vicar of the parish, presided, and conducted the proceedings in a manner which we should like to see imitated among his clerical brethren. He spoke kindly of the poor, and defended them from the reproach of idleness, which from 15 years' experience he declared they did not deserve. His argument was, that England had a surplus of labour,—Australia a deficiency; there were poor persons willing to emigrate, and funds alone were wanted. This, for their own sakes, the rate-payers would do well to supply. The resolution submitted to the meeting was—

"That the churchwardens and overseers be empowered to raise a sum of 1,000*l.*, to defray the expenses of sending out to Australia poor persons having settlements in the parish and willing to emigrate, under such rules and regulations as the Poor Law Board are willing to sanction."

Duly seconded and supported, the resolution was met by an amendment to defer its consideration to that day six months.

Some of the opponents were unwilling to send out paupers to speculate in the gold fields; others were afraid that, by reducing the supply of labour at home, wages would be raised. One rate-payer, by name Laburn, represented himself as being in a most unfortunate state. He said he looked upon the proposal with "jealousy, fear, and dismay." He accused the board of guardians of being "too confiding, too good, too unsuspicious;" and then he gave an evidence that, in addition to his feelings of jealousy, fear, and dismay which actuated him, he was extremely "credulous" also, for he believed there was "a scheme on foot among the lowest classes, to live upon those immediately above them." Ultimately, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, but properly refused by the vicar.

#### LETTERS FROM PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

##### LETTER XXII.

Paris, Tuesday Evening, 25th May, 1852.

WE have had news of M. Heeckeren, Bonaparte's Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna, but the intelligence is far from being satisfactory to the Government. Austria treated M. Heeckeren's proposition for the re-mapping of Europe with disdain. He was referred to the Emperor of Russia, and accordingly left for Berlin on the 21st. You will remember that in my last letter I said M. Heeckeren was sent on a secret mission. But on the very evening of his departure, the particulars of the famous meeting of the Council of State, and the object of the mission were known everywhere. Louis Bonaparte, furious at finding his state secrets no secret at all, gave orders for the immediate denial of M. Heeckeren's mission. So it came to pass that, while the Austrian papers were announcing his arrival in Vienna, M. Heeckeren, according to the Strasburg

papers, had merely gone into Alsace on family affairs, and, on the same authority, the report of his going to Germany was said to be false. This clumsily managed affair has been well laughed at. When M. Heeckeren reached Vienna, he found the Holy Alliance re-organized. The three Northern Powers have bound themselves to act together in future. There is to be no more single-handed diplomacy, as was the wont of Prince Schwarzenberg last January. The diplomatic notes of the three courts are henceforth to hold one and the same language. The treaties of 1815 are to be vigorously upheld and carried out, as the only basis of power in Europe. By virtue of the same treaties the principle of "Divine Right" is recognised as the only possible principle of government; and the Powers have pledged themselves to adopt every means within their reach to re-establish the Bourbons, in the person of the Comte de Chambord, on the throne of France. It was after these declarations and engagements had been made, that M. Heeckeren, the *secret* envoy of Louis Bonaparte, came forward with his propositions. He was the laughing-stock of the diplomatic circle at Vienna, and the butt of their ironical politeness. M. Nesselrode assured poor M. Heeckeren that the Emperor Nicholas, his master, was really Louis Bonaparte's best friend, and, "in that capacity," added M. Nesselrode, in an under tone, turning to his friend, "to save M. Bonaparte from the guillotine or the gallows, he desires to restore him to the sweets of private life."

Matters are no better at home than abroad. By a kind of tacit understanding among all parties, the Government is compressed within the barest limits of its functions. Hedged in on all sides, poor Bonaparte reminds one of a squirrel in its cage.

The hostility of the Royalists is terrible. They turn largely to account their money, and influence, and the provincial administrations, of which they hold the monopoly. They are working the masses, and sowing gold and silver broad-cast. At Saumur, the non-commissioned officers of the military school of cavalry, seduced by the Royalists, at a public banquet, sang a song, the chorus of which was "Vive le Roi!" and after the banquet paraded the town to the same tune. Only think of the consternation of the local government officials! The Legitimists are above all striving for unity of action. For this purpose, M. Berryer has gone to Frohsdorf to confer with the Duc de Lévis, the principal adviser of the Comte de Chambord. To counterbalance the power of the Legitimists, Louis Bonaparte is seeking by every means in his power to gain the clergy. His grand *motive power* being money, he has increased the salary of the upper and second-class clergy. The pay of the Archbishop of Paris is to be raised from 40,000 to 50,000 francs. The other fourteen archbishops are to have 20,000 francs, instead of 15,000, as heretofore. The sixty-five bishops are each to be raised from 10,000 to 12,000 francs, and so on downwards, in proportion to the rank of the several parties benefited; besides one million which is to be added to four millions already destined for the repairs and maintenance of cathedrals, bishoprics, and seminaries. Well, the church will take the money, and still be hostile to Bonaparte. Whatever power or influence he allows the clergy to assume, it will be turned against himself. Their arrogance is already intolerable. Availing themselves of Bonaparte's hypocritical religious tendencies, they are establishing in the provincial towns the procession of the holy sacrament, which had been suppressed since 1830, in all the localities where there were any Protestant inhabitants. The local authorities are much perplexed at this fresh encroachment. At Orleans the procession was allowed by the Prefect; at Lille and Bordeaux the procession was forbidden, whereupon the clergy appealed for redress to the piety of Louis Bonaparte, who doubtless will decide against the prefects.

The Orleansists, on their side, are not idle; they still point their hidden batteries against Bonaparte. The Duchess of Orleans, following the example of the Comte de Chambord, has addressed two letters to her friends, the *Maréchal* Lobau and the *Marquise* de l'Aigle, urging them to induce her partisans to refuse the oath to Louis Bonaparte. In these letters the Duchess of Orleans makes an important declaration: she states that hitherto she has been the only obstacle in the way of the "fusion," but she will now abdicate the pretensions of her son, and will join her mother-in-law, the ex-Queen Amélie, and the Princess of Orleans, in recognising the Comte de Chambord as the legitimate King of France.

These letters, of which lithograph copies are being circulated, have been a sad blow to poor Bonaparte. If these things continue for three months longer, he will be compelled to make friends with the Republicans, and cry "*Vive la République!*"

The coalition of every shade of royalism, and the absence of all confidence in the durability of the present

order of things, paralyzes business transactions entirely. The stagnation is complete. A certain number of reactionist manufacturers and provincial merchants, who, hailing Bonaparte as their saviour, happy to be delivered from the terrible perspective of 1852, had believed that an unheard-of commercial prosperity was about to dawn, and who, somewhat hastily, had made large purchases of merchandise for manufacture or sale, finding themselves without purchasers for their goods, are now the first to curse the government of Louis Bonaparte. He, still aping the political economy of "My Uncle," thought that a series of balls given by the official world, would be sufficient to bring about an activity in business. The official world dances, but still trade does not flourish. Bonaparte, however, has at length found the remedy: the Minister of Justice, alone, in order not to compromise the dignity of the law, had abstained hitherto, under every form of government, from giving balls. Bonaparte has now signified to him, and all the judges, that they must give evening parties; and he is persuaded that commercial dullness must yield to the combined influence of so many *contredanses* and *polkas*.

Meanwhile, the refusals to take the oath are daily multiplying. In the departments of the Gard, Ille et Vilaine, Loire Inférieure, Haute Garonne, Calvados, L'Aisne, Meurthe, Bouches-du-Rhône, Nord, Pas de Calais, l'Oise, Maine et Loire, l'Allier, and the Tarn, a very great number of the members of the general Councils General have resigned. M. Baze, the famous questor of the National Assembly, and the personal enemy of the President, has sent in his resignation as member of the general council of Lot et Garonne. He addressed a letter on the subject to the prefect of Agen, the terms of which, both for pungency and bitterness, are said to go even beyond the celebrated letter of General Changarnier. Generals Bedeau and Leflo have also sent a letter to the Minister of the Interior, refusing to take the oath. As for the matter of retrospective history raised in General Changarnier's letter, the fact is now established, that Bonaparte sought to bribe Changarnier with money. In vain did Granier de Cassagnac, the *condottiero* of the Elysée, try to divert public attention by accusing the General of having formed a plot against the President, for M. Molé, called in as witness and denouncer, replied by a solemn denial. Granier de Cassagnac having replied, that what M. Molé denied M. La Rochejaquelein, the Legitimist representative, could affirm, the latter published a letter in all the newspapers, in which he declared that "the statement made by M. Granier de Cassagnac was false from beginning to end." The ministerial papers having then been driven to allege, in their own justification, that it was in the committee of *permanence* General Changarnier had proposed the overthrow of Louis Bonaparte's government, and that he was there opposed by M. Molé; it was proved the ministerial papers were guilty of a gross falsehood; that it was subsequent to the review at Satory, and after the attempts at bribery which Bonaparte had made upon General Changarnier had been revealed to the committee of *permanence*, that General Changarnier having asked for *carte blanche* to act as circumstances might require, the committee, by the advice of M. Molé, had rejected the request by a majority of one vote only. That it was not a question of plotting against the government, but, on the contrary, the adoption of means to defeat Bonaparte's conspiracy against the National Assembly. Cassagnac's barefaced assertions had, however, from the first, been treated with the contempt they deserved. In several *cafés* the *Constitutionnel* was torn up. At Tortoni's, and in other *cafés*, Granier de Cassagnac's article was burnt, and several young men publicly announced their intention of provoking the *vil folliculaire*, as Granier was some time since designated by M. Creton, to fight. Several officers, friends of the exiled generals, imitated the example of the young men. More than thirty challenges have been addressed to him. The editors of the *Corsaire* wrote a collective article in their paper to the same effect. Granier de Cassagnac replied to M. Saint Pair, one of them, that he could not accept the challenge of any clown who chose to call him out. M. Saint Pair has promised the gentleman a good caning the first time they meet. M. Granier de Cassagnac, to put a stop to this shower of *cartels*, has declared that he will not fight with any other than either of the offended generals. The presumption of the varlet!

In the meantime a subscription, which already amounts to 325,000 francs, has been started for General Changarnier.

On Monday, Louis Bonaparte, following the example of the First Consul, and decked with the uniform of a councillor, presided over a meeting of the Council of State. He was surrounded by the Ministers of Public Instruction, of the Interior, and of Finance. The question under consideration was the proposed law on



public education, which he desires to see passed by the Legislative Body before the end of the session. Bonaparte's mania for adopting different uniforms as each occasion may require, is considered very amusing. He is compared to *Maitre Jaques*, Harpagon's cook and coachman, who says to his master,—"Is it as coachman or as cook you address me? If it be as coachman, wait until I put on my livery. If as cook, I will quickly put on my white apron."

The Legislative Body oppose this bill; they would prefer the Falloux Act passed last year. The clandestine hostility of the Assembly to the Government waxed apace, and increases in intensity. The commission on the budget invited the Ministers to attend upon them to furnish details and explanations on several items entered in the budget. The Ministers sent word they had other business to attend to, and referred the committee to their clerks. The clerks, when applied to, answered they had nothing to say on the subject; that they had furnished all the necessary documents to the Council of State, and that therefore the Council was the proper quarter to apply to. The deputies, much irritated at this treatment, delegated M. Billault, president of the Legislative Body, and M. Gouin, chairman of the committee on the budget, to lay their grievances before Bonaparte. Bonaparte replied, that his Constitution forbade any communication whatever between the Legislative Body and the Executive, and that it was the duty of the Legislative Body to conform to this rule. MM. Billault and Gouin withdrew, considerably mortified. They are, however, determined to reject certain articles of the budget.

In the Provinces the agitation increases. In the south the authorities are continually being insulted; and in the rural districts it requires the military force to disperse the congregation of the people. There has been an outbreak at Lambessa, at which the troops were obliged to fire on the transported exiles. Four of the prisoners were afterwards shot.

The war of "Notices" still rages against the press. The pretexts for giving these warnings are most absurd and derisory. The *Conciliateur de l'Indre* received a "notice" for having declared the press was not free; "which," said the prefect, "is an insult to the law on the press, and to the government which originated it." The Prefect of Amiens went still further, he summoned the journal of that town to insert a speech delivered at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. If this state of things goes on much longer, the papers will be filled with official notices, or with articles on matters which do not interest their respective localities, but forced upon them by the Government. Let the *Conciliateur de l'Indre* beware in future of asserting that the press is not free.

Orders have been issued for the sale of the furniture of the Chateau d'Eu, belonging to the house of Orleans. The decrees of the 22nd of January are still being enforced, as you perceive. On this subject it is said the Council of State is prepared to act in opposition to Bonaparte. M. Cornudet, who was entrusted with the drawing up of the report on the matter of competencies, which had been submitted to the Council of State, has been advised by the Prefect of the Seine, that the tribunal of Paris had declared itself competent to decide upon the validity of the decrees of the 22nd of January. The report is, therefore, adverse to the pretensions of the executive, and declares the ordinary tribunals to be competent to judge in the matter. President Maillard, M. Marchand, and many more councillors are of this opinion. S.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The *Moniteur* of the 27th inst. declares that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement in some foreign journals that the President of the Republic exercises at this moment at Madrid an influence contrary to the Constitution.

General Bedeau's letter of refusal to take the oath, runs as follows:—

Monsieur le Ministre,—A decree fixes the delay within which the oath imposed upon soldiers ought to be taken. Deprived of the benefit of the law since the 2nd of December, I might abstain from responding to this injunction. I am unwilling that my silence should be misinterpreted. My actions have had always for principle and aim the respect and defence of the laws. I have been for this cause alone violently arrested, imprisoned, and proscribed. Injustice and persecution do not change the convictions of an honourable man. I refuse the oath.—BEDEAU, General.

General Leflo, one of the Questors of the Assembly, has written a noble and touching letter from Jersey, to the same effect.

There have been grand feasting and carousals at Berlin during the stay of the Czar, who has been stealing the hearts of the soldiers and ladies, and giving lessons in paternal government to Prussia and Hanover.

The ministerial crisis at Turin has resulted in a modification of the d'Azeglio ministry. MM. d'Azeglio, Paleocapa, and Pernati have resumed their respective portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Public Works, and Interior; M. Boncompagni has accepted the department of Justice, vacated by M. Galvagno; and M. Cibrario has been named Minister of Finance, in lieu of M. Cavour. The Department of

Public Instruction, lately held by M. Farini, is provisionally entrusted to M. Boncompagni. M. Lamarmora retains the department of War, to which that of Marine is added. M. d'Azeglio has declared to the Chamber that the late crisis was occasioned, not by any difference between him and his late colleagues in matter of principles, but only in the manner of applying them—that all were devoted to the constitution and meant to support it.

It seems probable that M. Cavour will return to office. He has promised to support his provisional *locum tenens*, M. Cibrario.

The late Minister of Public Instruction, M. Farini, is said to have been obnoxious as a Roman refugee, and as a moderate liberal, to the diplomatic allies of the Pope.

Great agitation prevails in Switzerland, in the Catholic canton of Fribourg (the leading member of the Sonderbund, in 1847). The government of the canton is democratic, but the majority of the population, Catholic and reactionist, had refused to acknowledge the radical constitution. The opposition is supported by the Federal Council at Berne, and fomented by France and Austria.

The programme for a grand popular meeting to be held at Posieux, near Basle, on the 24th inst., was published in the *Suisse* of the 20th, and approved by the Federal Council.

The Cantonal Government having seized the proclamation and stopped the presses from which it issued, two members of the provisional committee repaired to Berne for Federal protection; whereupon the Federal Government openly declared against the proceedings of the cantonal council of Fribourg in interdicting the meeting.

M. Charles, a member of the provisional committee who drew up the proclamation, has since been arrested by the Cantonal Government, and various other arrests have followed.

A collision was feared on the 24th.

Meanwhile, in the *Assemblée Nationale* of Paris appears a long letter addressed to M. de Montalembert, on the subject of Switzerland, which is the more worthy of notice, as at this moment, under the countenance of the French government, agents of the Papal government are recruiting soldiers for the Pope in the regions of the Doubs and Jura, where the influence of the head of the church party is paramount. In this letter, signed by M. Leopold de Gaillard, the uppermost proposition enforced throughout is an opinion uttered by Napoleon when First Consul: "Either a Switzerland friendly to France, or no Switzerland at all." This correspondent describes as a political necessity the design of the First Consul to annex to France all those parts of Switzerland whose inhabitants resembled in their manners and ideas the population of Franche Comté. The presence of General Dufour, as negotiator of the confederation, at Paris, and his frequent interviews with Count Turgot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Louis Napoleon, give considerable prominence at this moment to the Swiss question, and the progress of events in that fermenting union of small states is watched with considerable interest.

The Empress of Russia arrived at Wiesbaden on the evening of the 23d.

The *Leipsic Gazette* announces that, in the highest financial circles of Frankfort, a report was current that the Emperor of Russia had given orders to subscribe to the loan of thirty-five millions of florins opened in Austria, in order to employ the twenty-nine millions of francs which he has drawn from France in consequence of the conversion of the 5 per cents.

The Emperor has not received any of the diplomatic corps: but on the occasion of a review, he conversed with the British Ambassador, on horseback. This meeting was of course pre-arranged.

The *Vienna Imperial Gazette* contains in its official columns a statement, in which, after acknowledging the urgent necessity for restricting the public expenditure as far as possible, the government announces its intention to regard frugality as an especial duty. The ministers have submitted the expenses of the several bureaux to a strict examination, and announce reductions to the extent of 14,268,290 florins, exclusive of a saving of 2,600,000 florins on the military budget. It is singular that this announcement should be simultaneous with the projected loan of 3,500,000<sup>l</sup>, now afloat in London and Frankfort.

It is said that some 28,000 men will manœuvre at Czegled, on the occasion of the Emperor's approaching visit to Hungary.

The abolition of the constitution of 1848 has caused great dissatisfaction amongst the Moderate party in Tuscany. Some persons go the length of being apprehensive of demonstrations at the end of May, on the anniversaries of the combats of Montanara and Curtatona, where the Tuscans behaved gallantly. The names of the persons who there distinguished themselves were inscribed in the church of Santa Croce, and the government has given orders to have them removed.

The clergy of Lucca, supported by the Court of Rome, continue to offer opposition to the Leopoldine laws, to which the Tuscan clergy have been long subjected. It is said that M. de Montessuy, the French minister, who has returned to Florence, is charged to support M. Baldasseroni, the President of the Council, in the steps which he may think fit to take for the maintenance of these laws.

A letter from Rome states that M. Thiers has had an interview with the Pope and with Cardinal Antonelli.

A letter from Rome of the 20th states that a new contract has just been concluded by the municipal council with a British capitalist, for the lighting of Rome by gas. Four or five years ago, another had been concluded for the same purpose with two Bolognese, who, though they paid down caution money to the amount of 50,000<sup>l</sup>, never commenced the works. This caution money is now to be applied towards carrying out the new contract. The square of St. Peter's, the Vatican, the Corso, and the Piazza del Popolo, di Spagna and Colonna, are to be lighted first, and from those points the pipes are gradually to branch out into the adjacent streets.

Edward Murray has been removed to the Castle of Spoleto.

#### THE BRITISH EXILES OF '48.

In the *Galway Vindicator* we found an interesting letter respecting the exiles of '48, written by William P. Dowling, a young Irish artist, who resided in London, and took an active part in the Chartist demonstrations of '48. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land, under the Whig gagging act of 1848.

"Cuffy is working at his trade, which, until lately, was not very brisk; but the recent gold discoveries in the neighbouring continent has made every trade good now—he is much respected as a sober and industrious man. Fay has always been in constant employment, and he is considered the best workman in the colony. Lacey has opened a shop in Launceston, his wife and five children have come to him, and he is in a fair way of reaping a fortune, having a great number of men employed, and, particularly since the gold discoveries, has received more orders than he can procure men to execute. Ritchie has not been very fortunate, but is now in employment. With respect to the country Chartists, none of them have been able to get employment at their trades, there being no factories of any consequence in the colony: they are, however, employed somewhere in the interior as gardeners, &c. Smith O'Brien, since his acceptance of a ticket of leave, has lived in great privacy and retirement in the vale of Avoca, having, in order to employ his highly cultivated mind, condescended to become tutor to the young sons of an eminent Irish physician who resides in that retired place. His constant and dignified demeanour has procured him the respect of all, even of those most opposed to him in principles and politics. He is now, I am informed, in very bad health, so much so that he has been obliged to give up the employment he had accepted, and has got permission to reside in a different locality. Mitchel has been joined by his wife and family; and with such a family, and with the society of his old and excellent friend, Mr. John Martin, he must be as happy as it is possible for an exiled rebel to be. O'Meagher still resides in his solitary domicile at Lake Sorrell, save that the solitude is now somewhat disturbed by the presence of his amiable and beautiful bride. O'Donohoe is at present in this town, and has just completed a history of his persecutions in this colony, which would be published immediately, but, in consequence of the gold discovery, printers cannot be procured at any price—they are all gone to the diggings. He purposes to have it published in Dublin and London, for the benefit of his family, as well as in the colonies and America. Letters have been received here from M'Manus, enclosing his business cards to his friends—among others, to the Governor and the Comptroller-General. O'Doherty is practising his profession in Hobart Town, and is universally respected. When last I had the pleasure of seeing him he was in excellent health."

#### AMERICA.

WITH respect to the abrupt departure of Mr. Hulse-mann, the Austrian minister at Washington, we have news up to the 18th of May. The *New York Herald* contains the following letter:—

"Washington, May 13, 1852.

"I telegraphed at the time of Chevalier Hulsomann's departure from this city, that he had addressed an insulting letter to Mr. Webster. I learn from an authentic source the following additional particulars:—The letter is dated April 29, and states that in November and December Mr. Hulsomann had remonstrated with the Secretary on account of his communications and interviews, and their subjects, being treated with ridicule and derision, in certain public journals of New York and Philadelphia. The Secretary's treatment of the Kossuth affair, and particularly his speech at the Kossuth Congressional banquet, had made it the duty of Mr. Hulsomann to ascertain whether such sentiments as the Secretary had made expression of were those of the government of the United States. The verbal explanation and assurances made to him on these occasions had been followed by no change in the manner in which his transactions with this government were treated by the public press. That, particularly, some articles published in New Orleans had recently been the occasion of the Austrian ministry suffering considerable unpleasantness and annoyance. Under these circumstances, he considered it his duty to withdraw from any longer relations with the government, which could only be continued through the medium of one who was a promoter of Kossuth, and unfriendly to the Austrian government; and, therefore, that Mr. Belmont, Austrian Consul-General at New York, would hereafter, if occasion required, be the means of such communications as the Austrian government might have to make. The Chevalier then presents the President his thanks for his kindness, urbanity, &c., and asks the Secretary to accept assurance of his high consideration, &c.

"The letter covers several pages of foolscap, and is written in very ill humour, and quite tart and piquant.

"The reply is by the acting Secretary of State, and is dated May 3. It acknowledges the receipt of the Chevalier's letter very briefly, and merely says such communications as the Austrian government may have occasion to make through Mr. Belmont will be respectfully received."

"A Hungarian named Szedlaky has published a



letter in New York, protesting for himself and eighty-two Hungarians against Kossuth making any use of the money he is collecting for Hungary, until a council of Hungarian emigrants shall have directed how it is to be disposed of. As the money has been given to Kossuth without any conditions, this protest will amount to nothing. Besides, Szedlaky and his eighty-two friends had really nothing whatever to do with raising it, neither have they any title to its control." This is a specimen of the mode of dealing with Kossuth adopted by the anti-Hungarian party in the States and at home. The above extract is quoted from a morning paper. The writer does not specify that several Hungarians whose names were appended to the alleged "protest" had asserted publicly in the New York papers that their names had been obtained under false pretences!

Mr. O'Connor had been ejected from a store for "chucking a handsome young woman under the chin."

It is said that another marauding expedition against Cuba is projected. The story originated in the fact that a large and very powerful secret association exists in New Orleans, called the "Order of the Lone Star," with affiliated societies in other States. The combination already amounts to ten thousand men; but whether they look towards Cuba, Hayti, or Caravajal and the Rio Grande, is not known.

#### THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writing on May 11 from Philadelphia, transmits an interesting paragraph about the labour movement:—

"There are symptoms of a movement already developed in the United States, and probably also in England, which promises at no distant period to ripen into a powerful demonstration. I refer to the influence of California gold causing such a change in the currency—at least such is the supposition—that almost all articles of human food, clothing, and habitation, have advanced and are still rapidly advancing in price. In the markets, meat and vegetables, butter, poultry, and fish are from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than last year. Even rents are up nearly one-fourth, and real estate has risen greatly in value everywhere. Now the movement I refer to is in relation to wages. These have in no one instance advanced at all—much less in proportion to the necessary expenditure of mechanics, labourers, clerks, and their families, except only under the influence of 'strikes,' and trade unions in two or three of the large cities. It is more than probable that these examples will be followed, ere long, pretty extensively; and that the question of a general advance of wages will cause much agitation, difficulty, and embarrassment. Thus a coming plethora of gold will not be without its derangements and inconveniences. In several of the 'strikes' this question has been asked, 'Why should we (mechanics and labourers) be required to work at the old rates, when provisions, rents, and clothing are all from one-third to one-half higher than they used to be?'"

#### EMPEROR SOULOUQUE CROWNED.

ABOUT three weeks before the Feast of Eagles in the Champ de Mars of Paris by the French, Soulouque, his sable brother of Hayti, held a similar but more successful meeting in the Champ de Mars of Port au Prince, in St. Domingo. We borrow a description of the latter event from the correspondent of a New York paper, who wrote on the 19th of April:—

"For the last six months great preparations have been going on here to crown Faustin Soulouque. After several postponements, the grand event at length took place yesterday (Sunday, the 18th). For the last two months the troops were pouring in from every quarter of the country. In they came, helter-skelter, some with sticks, guns, a great number of the latter without locks; some with coats, but the majority without them. The soldiers that had been lucky enough to procure shoes were more fortunate than their officers, but would you believe that many of them had not their lower humanities covered, or, in other words, were innocent of breeches? In fact, no one but those who reside here, or have resided, would believe the ludicrous figure they presented as they marched into town; but certainly it is no fault of the unfortunate slaves that they are in such a miserable and starved condition, as their daily pay amounts to about 4 Haytian dollars, or equivalent to 28 cents. As there was no dwelling here sufficiently large for the coronation, there was a large tent erected on the Champ de Mars, capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 people. At a distance of about 400 yards there was another erected immediately behind the Government Palace, which served as a robing chamber for the Imperial family. On the east end stood a platform, on which there was a Catholic altar: the rest of the tent was partitioned off for the deputies, nobles, ladies of honour (black), consuls, and foreign merchants. As early as two o'clock a.m. the troops assembled and formed into a square, and a double line was stationed along the route leading to the Palace, thus protecting their obnoxious Majesties from violence. Then came the senators and deputies, dukes, earls, and ladies of honour, who were led to the place assigned for them by the master of the ceremonies.

Their Majesties were to make their appearance at six o'clock a.m., but, with true negro punctuality, they did not arrive until nine. They were announced by the discharge of artillery, music, and loud and long *vivas* from the spectators, and none shouted more lustily than the foreign merchants, while at the same time they inwardly cursed him and his government for ruining the commerce of the country. Their Majesties were preceded by the Vicar-General (whom the Pope would consecrate bishop at the request of Soulouque, after all the concessions he promised to make) and about 20 priests. Her Majesty first made her appearance, attended by her ladies of honour, under a canopy like that which is seen at Roman Catholic ceremonies on the occasion of the procession of the Holy Sacrament. She wore on her head a tiara, and was robed in the most costly apparel. You are aware that previous to her husband being elected President she was a vender of fish, and had the reputation of being a correct woman (a miracle in this place). But Soulouque resolved (as the Irish express it) to make her an honest one, by marrying her on Saturday night last. You could not, in your good city, produce a woman in any of your markets who could walk with such a stately step, or play the part of Empress better than she did on the occasion. Soulouque then followed, accompanied by all the distinguished nobility, under a similar canopy, wearing a crown that, it is said, cost 30 dollars, having in his hands two sceptres. Their Majesties were led to the *prie-dieu*, where they first said their prayers, and were then conducted to the throne. The ceremonies then commenced by the vicar pronouncing a solemn benediction on the crown, sword, sword of justice, sceptre, cloak, ring, collar, and imperial cloak of the Emperor, after which were blessed the crown, cloak, and ring of the Empress. Then came the President of the Court of Cassation (the Supreme Court of Hayti), accompanied by the deputies, and presented to Soulouque the constitution of Hayti, demanding of him to swear not to violate it; and he then placed the crown on his head, and placed the Bible on the pages of the constitution, and then said, 'I swear to abide by the constitution, and to maintain the integrity and independence of the Empire of Hayti.' Then the master of the ceremonies cried aloud, 'Long live the great, glorious, and august Emperor Faustin the First.' So ended the pomp and pageant of crowning our nigger Emperor.

#### THE LATE PARLIAMENTARY DUEL.

WHAT is called the "late affair of honour," a transaction between Colonel Romilly and Mr. Smythe, with words first and pistols afterwards, which took place on Friday morning last, and the official account of which we published in our postscript, has occupied the tongues and pens of the Town this week. The case, as between the two principals, stands exactly where it did on Saturday morning, with this exception, that the combatants have respectively published letters on the "difference." We present our readers with the facts as far as they are revealed to the public.

Monday's *Times* presented the public with a statement to the following effect:—Early on Friday morning, Mr. George Sydney Smythe, M.P., Colonel Romilly, M.P., the Honourable Captain Vivian, M.P., and the Honourable John Fortescue, M.P., left town by the South Western Railway, taking return tickets to the Weybridge station. To prevent suspicion, the pistol cases were packed up like sketch-books, and the little band attempted to pass for artists. They took a "fly," the only one to be had, and Mr. Smythe mounted the box, while Colonel Romilly rode with the seconds inside. Arrived at the boundary of Lord Ellesmere's Hatchford estate, the party alighted, and made for a wood on the rising ground. Here, "in a dell," Captain Vivian measured twelve paces, and the word was about to be given, when "a cock pheasant," who had hitherto "assisted" only as spectator, flew up with "loud cry," which startled the duellists, who seemed to expect a surprise. "The alarm having subsided," says the account, "the combatants resumed their places and exchanged shots, as is known, without effect, when Colonel Romilly having expressed himself satisfied, they left the ground. The party returned to the station in the manner of their arrival, and thence to London by railway, but not a word was exchanged by the principals."

The next day the *Times* contained an authoritative denial of this narrative, but on Wednesday, the writer, under the signature of "The Cock Pheasant," defended himself as follows:—

"SIR,—I perceive, with some surprise, that you are requested to contradict 'a statement with reference to Mr. Smythe and Colonel Romilly,' furnished to the *Times* by myself, and that your readers are informed ('as requested,' I presume) that 'the whole paragraph, with one exception, is inaccurate.'"

"So mild a form of contradiction admits of 'explanation'; but will the parties who were seconds on the occasion, and who therefore may be expected to have been cool enough to know what took place—will those gentlemen, I say, deny the journey by the same train to Weybridge, the one 'fly' for the two duellists, the seat on the box for one of them, the measuring of paces by Captain Vivian, the alarming 'rise of a cock pheasant' at the critical moment, and the absence of any communication between the principals? These constitute the only important facts of my communication; and these not being 'inaccurate,' what becomes of the 'contradiction'?"

"I regret that a sense of duty compels me to expose

myself to the danger, under such fire-eating circumstances, of resisting any application of the term 'contradiction' to my paragraph; but I must repeat that the facts really were such as there stated.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"THE COCK PHEASANT."

Weybridge-covers, May 25.

"I inclose you my card, which, for obvious reasons, I must request you to reserve until after the 1st of October."

Following this, another letter headed "Effects of the late Duel," appeared in the same column. We fear it is too absurd to be true; but here it is:—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—I assure you I am neither a colonel, nor a captain, nor an M.P., nor have the prefix of Hon. to my humble name; neither do I wear a moustache, but only a very small imperial, which enables me to charge 5s. extra for my lessons; but, sir, it is on behalf of my brother sketchers that I now take the liberty to write to you.

In company with three or four water-colour artists I am in the habit of going to Windsor or Richmond at this beautiful time of year. Now, it so happens, that yesterday being our beloved Queen's birth-day, we met at the Waterloo-station and went to Richmond, when we took a fly to the park and wandered about, looking out for a subject in the deep dell near to Lord John Russell's, and were sitting down to sketch, but all this time we observed that we had been followed from the railway by a policeman. No sooner had we settled down about 12 paces from each other than he came up to us, and very authoritatively, but very civilly, said, "Gentlemen, I must take you all into custody with intent to commit a breach of the peace. This is the way with you gentlemen—you come with your fly and your portfolios, but it won't do—settling your affairs of honour here." In vain we assured him he should be "perfectly satisfied." He said he had orders to look after such as us with warlike weapons. Our camp stools he mistook for pistol cases, our tubes of colours for charges of powder, and our port crayons for ramrods, and when he saw even our packet of sandwiches he said it was no use our attempting to stuff him.

We had fired no pistol, neither had any cock-pheasant been scared from his propriety; but what I want to know, sir, is how to prevent our being taken into custody. If you would be so kind as politely to request your Weybridge friends not to pretend they are sketchers, nor to take flies, nor to go into dells, nor to fire off harmless pistols, nor do other ridiculous things for ludicrous purposes, they may possibly live all four of them to have their benign countenances painted by pre-Raphaelite brethren soaring out of a certain deep dell upon the wings of four cock pheasants, and be "werry much applauded for wot they had done."

I remain, as ever, your true blue

CHRISTOPHER COBALT.

Indigo-warehouse, Ochre-street, May 25.

One mistake certainly was made by the "Cock Pheasant." Colonel Romilly did not express "himself satisfied." It was his second, Mr. Fortescue, who was satisfied, refusing to allow the fight to continue.

Monday brought a letter from "Frederick Romilly," intended as a reply to the Canterbury speech, and addressed to the electors of Canterbury. He says:—

"Previous to my election in 1850, I had no communication with Mr. Smythe on the subject of it, nor do I know or believe that my being then elected without a contest was owing to his support. The fact of that support I am ready to admit."

"On the subject of the now approaching election, I never had any formal interview with Mr. Smythe. It is true that, having met me on several occasions, he has originated conversations with me on the subject of it. I should have been perfectly justified in refusing to hold any communication with him on the subject, but believing that he and I had not the same political objects in view, out of courtesy and fairness to him, I stated to him that I should not form any coalition with him. He appeared to be annoyed, and expressed himself warmly on the occasion; but he afterwards distinctly admitted to me that I had acted towards him frankly and openly in the matter. This is a short and correct statement of everything material which occurred between him and me."

And he adds, that he never suggested or recommended Sir William Somerville as a candidate for Canterbury.

"George Sydney Smythe" replied by a counter address on the following day. The preliminary paragraphs contain one or two points of interest. Mr. Smythe had hoped that the difference, after the proceedings of Friday, was at an end once and for ever.

"I had hoped so the more," he says, "because I had been led to believe that our dispute terminated in the common formality which Colonel Romilly and myself went through on Friday last, for which I sincerely feel that an apology is due to you, Gentlemen, in the present temper of British opinion. But at least it was not my fault if British ground on that occasion was profaned, and nothing but the insuperable scruples of my gallant colleague 'for private and family reasons of his own' against an issue abroad, prevented me from showing that deference to the general mode of thinking in this country which I feel that you have a right to exact."

And after charging Colonel Romilly with "re-opening the whole question," first by insisting on the publication of the "Minutes of a Difference," against the strong wish of Captain Vivian; next, by the address we have quoted; he says:—

"At any rate, I am confident that you will approve of the feeling in which I met my adversary's second half way when, with honourable promptitude, he expressed his



anxiety to me on Friday morning that thenceforward, throughout the contested election, all bad blood and all ill feeling might cease to exist.

"Colonel Romilly, however, has since thought it expedient to re-open the whole question. First of all, by his insisting upon the publication of 'the minutes of a difference,' to which Captain Vivian, on my part, was strongly opposed, and to which he only after long delays and grave objections finally consented; and secondly, by the address now lying before me, which is very imperfectly correct.

"My gallant colleague states 'that he had no communication with me previous to the election of 1850.' I never said that he had; but I asserted, what he does not contradict, that I wrote to the chairman of the meeting which introduced him, for the first time, to the electors of Canterbury, calling upon all my friends to support him. Colonel Romilly goes on to say that 'his being then elected' was not, in his belief, owing to my support. I believe that it was so owing; and a reconciliation between these two contrary beliefs is obviously impossible. I am glad, however, that Colonel Romilly does not deny, if he somewhat ungraciously acknowledges, my assistance, in his phrase, 'The fact of that support I am ready to admit.'

"My gallant colleague goes on to state—'On the subject of the now approaching election I never had any formal interview with Mr. Smythe.' Here, again, I never contended that he had. 'It is true that, having met me on several occasions, he (Mr. Smythe) has originated conversations with me on the subject.' Now the point of this sentence consists in the word which I have ventured to italicise. It is precisely my charge against Colonel Romilly that he *did* allow me to originate conversations on the coming election. My spoken words were these:—'At any rate it was under the hallucination that our coalition, as I had heard nothing to the contrary, still subsisted, that directly after the certainty of an immediate dissolution I spoke to my colleague in the sense of making immediate and joint preparations.'

"Colonel Romilly remarks, very truly, that 'Mr. Smythe appeared to be annoyed, and expressed himself warmly on the occasion; but the gallant officer is under a complete misapprehension when he continues—'but he afterwards distinctly admitted to me that I had acted towards him fairly and openly in the matter.' The matter to which I alluded in these expressions had no reference whatever to Colonel Romilly's general conduct towards myself; they were simply used in courteous acknowledgment of a letter which Colonel Romilly had sent to me, intimating his intention to hold a meeting of his friends in Canterbury; and had I known that at that meeting Sir William Somerville's name was to be proposed, I certainly should not have complimented Colonel Romilly either upon his openness or his frankness."

Of course we are not judges of the "difference," but we put it to our readers whether the reply of Mr. Smythe does not look like a surrender?

#### THE WAGNER CASE AGAIN.

MR. BETHELL carried an appeal before the Lord Chancellor in the above case, praying him to reverse the decision of the inferior Court. The case was argued on Monday and Wednesday. Priority had been granted to it, as the Lord Chancellor understood that the question of the jurisdiction of the Court would only be argued; and he expressed his surprise when Mr. Bethell re-opened and re-stated the case. Mr. Bethell's address, and the dialogue which arose out of it between himself and Lord St. Leonards, occupied the whole of the hearing. The points contended for were, that the Court had no jurisdiction, and therefore ought not to have issued the injunction; that the non-payment of the money vitiated the contract; and on this point the weight of Mr. Bethell's argument rested on a lost letter alleged to have been sent by Dr. Bacher to the Wagners, on the 10th of March, offering to pay the money; and that the agreement had been founded on a misrepresentation on the part of Lumley's agent to lull the Wagners to sleep. The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that that amounted to a charge of fraud in any sense, Mr. Bethell thinking it fraud in one sense.

Resumed on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor heard the counsel for Mr. Lumley, who recapitulated the facts already before our readers. The Lord Chancellor then delivered judgment. He decided that it was within the jurisdiction of the Court to grant the injunction in this case, as well from the general principles recognised by the Court, as upon the authority of precedents, of which he cited a considerable number. With regard to the merits of the case, his lordship cleared Dr. Bacher from any imputation of misrepresentation or abuse of confidence, and decided that he was authorized to act as he did. With regard to the payment of the 300*l.* his lordship differed from the Court below, in deciding that this was an independent contract, but considered that Mr. Lumley had set himself right by tendering the money. He decided that M. Wagner and his daughter had acquiesced in the delay of payment by returning no reply to the communication of Dr. Bacher, in which he offered to pay the 300*l.* The story of the lost letter he thought told against the Wagners.

The rule of the Court, therefore, was that the injunction granted by Vice Chancellor Parker against the defendants should continue in force, and that

Middle. Wagner should not be permitted to sing at the Covent-garden Opera-house.

In connexion with the above case the following fact may be taken. We presume Mr. Lumley's position has necessitated a solemn appeal to the patrons of the old opera, to stand "on the ancient ways" of opera-goers, for a large meeting was held on Saturday at the Duke of Cleveland's, under the presidency of the Duke of Leinster, when resolutions were passed, not so complimentary to Mr. Lumley, as declaratory of a conservative resolve to support the fallen fortunes of Her Majesty's Theatre—*jusqu' à la bourse*. Upwards of one hundred influential *habitués* were present, among them being the Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Worcester, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, his Excellency Baron Brunnov, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Excellency Baron Rehausen, Earl of Shelburne, Earl of Harrington, Lord Ward, Viscount Clifden, Lord Cranbourn, Viscount Anson, M.P., General the Hon. H. Cavendish, Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., Hon. G. S. Smythe, M.P., Lord G. Paget, M.P., Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Lord Wm. Lennox, W. M. Thackeray, Henry Baring, M.P., Colonel Dixon, R. W. Packe, M.P., H. Brereton Tre-lawny, M.P., C. Barry Baldwin, M.P., General Sir A. Woodford, Mr. Albany Fonblanque.

#### CHURCH MATTERS.

THE Church Estates Commission, established "to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England," issued its first report on the 1st of March. It has been printed, and is of some importance, as directly bearing on the Church leasehold question. The report is addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and signed "Chichester, Henry Goulburn, and John George Shaw Lefevre." It is as follows:—

"Under this act any ecclesiastical corporation may, with the approval in writing of the Church Estates Commissioners (who shall pay due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the present holders of lands under lease, or otherwise, arising from the long-continued practice of renewal), sell to any lessee the interest of such corporation, and may enfranchise any copyhold lands, and may purchase the lessee's interest or deal by way of exchange, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon between the parties. Certain sub-lessees are to be considered as entitled to the privileges of lessees.

"The act further provides, that the surplus moneys arising from transactions under this act shall be appropriated to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

"The short time that has elapsed since the passing of the act has afforded little opportunity for ascertaining the extent to which its powers are likely to be made available, but we see no reason to doubt that its operation will materially facilitate the settlement of the Church leasehold question to the satisfaction both of the lessors and of the lessees.

"Proposals to sell reversions, or to purchase leasehold interests, have been submitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Bishops of London and Norwich, by the Chapter of Durham, and the Vicars-choral of Lichfield, and we have reason to believe that similar applications will shortly come before us from several other ecclesiastical corporations.

"We have also received one proposal for the enfranchisement of five copyhold tenements under the see of Norwich.

"No purchase or sale has yet been concluded, but the several transactions are progressing satisfactorily towards completion."

#### PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATION.

##### CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

MR. NASH read, on May 9th, a paper upon the Equitable Labour Exchange, established in Gray's-inn-road in 1832, upon the suggestion of Mr. Owen. He traced the cause of that want of success in great part to the too small amount of capital on which the institution commenced. £2000 had been named, but only £600 was subscribed, and of this nearly £300 was absorbed in payment of arrears of ground rent. There were, however, other difficulties. The notes which served as a medium of exchange, and which at first were at a premium, gradually fell to a discount, from the want of a sufficient choice of articles. The goods brought for exchange gradually changed their character from goods in which materials were worth more than the labour, to those in which the labour was worth more than the material. Much injury was done also from spurious exchanges, which arose and created distrust of the system. Yet goods to the estimated value of £11,140 passed through it during the six months of its existence, and the value of the goods deposited for exchange, as well as of the exchanges, effected an immense saving, by striking off a vast amount of intermediate profit.

Mr. Lloyd Jones expressed his opinion that to such an exchange the introduction of articles of food was requisite to keep the notes at a premium, and that part of the payment ought to have been made in cash. Mr. Saul stated difficulties from articles of food being

wanted so much more frequently than others. The baker would be overpowered with articles which he did not want. Mr. F. Worsley answered this difficulty by showing that a coat or table was worth many loaves. Mr. J. D. Stiles stated another difficulty, the want of persons sufficiently skilled in the value of articles; again, in the want of cash being taken to pay the commission. Mr. Neale called attention to the two principles involved in the Labour Exchange, the bringing the producer and consumer face to face, getting rid of unnecessary intermediate dealers, and the introduction of the labour-note, or new medium of exchange, which was liable to be depreciated by the want of a sufficiently wide sphere. In itself he considered the labour note a more philosophical medium, though in the Labour Exchange it was necessarily imperfect, because one man's hour of labour could not be valued at the same rate as another, whose labour, though not more useful, was, in general society, more highly paid.

Dr. Travis, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. R. Cooper spoke, and the *soirée* adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of United Trades have forwarded to us a document, signed "William Peel," in which they avow their intention of forming a "National Association of Workers," not recognising the distinction between skilled and unskilled labourers, but only between idle and industrious workmen. Thus they hope, by forming a comprehensive Association, to escape the fate of the isolated iron trades, and exercise their fair influence in the labour market.

PROPOSED EMIGRATION OF ENGINEERS.—The emigration committee of the Amalgamated Society to the trades in general have issued an address to their fellow-workmen, in which, after detailing the well-known facts and sequel of the engineers' strike, they call for pecuniary contributions to enable their unemployed members and their families to emigrate, if desirous of doing so.

#### PEEL MEMORIAL.

ON the 5th of May a meeting of the Committee of the Working Men's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, was held at Mr. Hume's house, in Bryanstone-square, and the under-printed set of resolutions agreed to:

"That the fund shall be denominated 'The Working Men's Memorial,' and the amount be transferred to a public and corporate body, upon a declaration of trust, for the following uses:—

"That the annual income of the fund shall be appropriated to the purchase, binding, and stamping of books useful to working men, comprising works upon history, mechanics, arts, and sciences, and general literature suitable to the working classes.

"That each of these books shall be bound in an appropriate cover, and each chapter impressed with a distinctive and appropriate stamp.

"That applications shall be received from all public libraries, mechanics' institutions, reading-rooms, and literary associations in the United Kingdom (where the working classes have access gratis, or at a small charge), for all such books.

"That a preference be given to all towns and places from which the subscriptions have been received.

"That the annual distribution or gift of such books shall be in the discretion of the corporate body, according to rules to be prepared by the committee, and stated in the trust.

"That the binding of each book shall be appropriate, and shall denote that the book has been presented to the particular library, &c., as a memorial of the late Sir Robert Peel, from a fund subscribed by the working men of Great Britain, to commemorate that statesman's successful efforts in giving to the population of this empire untaxed bread, and that the same, or a similar appropriate notification, shall be upon the stamp."

It was also resolved that suggestions as to the carrying out of the above propositions would be received by Mr. Hume from any subscriber.

#### THE ARCTIC SQUADRON.

[From the *Morning Herald*.]

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Her Majesty's ship, *Intrepid*, at Sea,  
May 3, 1852.

I EMBRACE this opportunity of sending a short note by these steamers who have towed us to lat. 59 58 N. long. 21 49 W. We are all well on board the *Intrepid*, and I believe all the squadron are so, as far as I know. We are considerably advanced towards the scene of operations, where Sir Edward Belcher will have an opportunity of grappling with an antagonist hitherto a stranger to him. I should recommend those gentlemen who were so eager to witness the exploding of *tar barrels* by the means of galvanism and gunpowder in Woolwich Dockyard, to make an excursion this summer to Davis Straits, in order to have ocular proof of their effect on the immense flocks that choke "Melville Bay." As for myself, I have every confidence in the energy and perseverance of Sir Edward, but the blowing-up and afterwards clearing away of some fifty miles of ice

is a feat I have but little faith in. I doubt much whether "Old Zero's" barriers will not be "bomb proof" against "galvanic batteries;" however, *this time*, one and all of us are determined to do our best, and show the world what Englishmen can do: and should we be compelled to return unsuccessful, it will not be until the last thread of human endurance is brought to its "maximum strain." I may have an opportunity to write to you again from the scene of operations.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

May 3.

Blowing fresh from S. W., ships unable to communicate as was intended. Signal for tenders to coal as soon as weather will permit.

The *Intrepid* is much improved in her sailing qualities, in consequence of her masts being lengthened. At ten o'clock last night the tugs cast loose from us for the first time since leaving Stromness. All ships making sail; strong breeze. At four o'clock this morning the *Intrepid* five miles ahead of the squadron.

We are much lumbered on deck, indeed too much so to weather out a gale of wind. The weather has been very favourable to us as yet, but I am afraid there is a gale brewing. To-morrow, if the weather permits, we shall receive coals from the steamers, and part company from them.

We left Stornoway on the 28th of April, in tow of the steamers, and parted company with them on the third morning, after filling up with coals from them.

### IRISH CRIME AND OUTRAGE.

ONE of the most infamous charges ever brought against a public political society is alleged to have been made a few days ago by an Irishman, by Mr. Napier's packed committee on "Crime and Outrage." Our authority for this is the *Banner of Ulster*, quoting from the *Dublin Telegraph*:—

"Mr. Maxwell Hamilton, Crown Solicitor for the North-Eastern Circuit, who was called in by Mr. Napier to corroborate the assertions of Major Brownrigge, informs the committee—'The Tenant League, I am sorry to say have lately employed the Ribbonmen to commit outrages.'"

Mr. O'FLAHERTY here interpolates—

"Q. You think that the Tenant League are the originators of outrage in that part of the country? A. This is a very late state of affairs.

"Q. You state that to be the case from your experience as Crown prosecutor? A. I think so.

"Q. You state that they (the Tenant League) employ a certain class of persons to carry out their views? A. They apply through some agency to the heads of the Ribbon society.

"Q. Do you mean to state that the Tenant League are the propounders or the originators of murders? A. I think they are in that way.

"Q. By the Tenant League I mean a certain association which has been established in Ireland for the purpose of procuring what is called tenant right for the country generally? A. As to tenant right, I think what they want is a reduction of rent.

"Q. You will understand that, in the question I put you, I was alluding to a certain body, organized principally in the city of Dublin, called the Tenant League Association—they have meetings in different parts of Ireland? A. Yes.

"Q. As far as the law of the land goes, they are not, I believe, considered to be an illegal body; but I wish to know whether, in answering my questions with reference to that body being the originators, as you have stated, of crime in the North of Ireland, you allude to the body I have now described, or to any other body? A. It has never been traced up to any of them that they directed a murder; but I mean to say that the speeches which are made, and the writings of various parties, are incentives to murder.

"Q. Are the committee to understand that you adhere to your original answers to the questions put to you, or not? A. I rather think I have adhered to them.

"Q. As Crown prosecutor, have you any official knowledge of the Tenant League having taken any part in committing crime, or give any intimation or directions for the committing of crime? A. No."

Again: Mr. Whiteside is the interrogator.

"Q. You have stated that the reduction of rent has not reduced crime, and that, when a reduction of rent was obtained, they looked for a still further reduction, and, finally, to get the land? A. Yes.

"Q. But what do they do with the proprietors of the land? A. They do not care much about that part of the business.

"Q. How are they to dispose of the proprietors? A. Starve them out I take it.

"Q. Any other process? A. Yes; if necessary, THEY MURDER THEM OF COURSE."

This, "of course," has excited great indignation. The tenant leaguers at once called a meeting, which was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

The speakers were Mr. James Burke, barrister; Mr. Lucas, of the *Tablet*; Mr. J. F. Maguire, of the *Cork Examiner*; the Rev. David Bell, Presbyterian minister; the Rev. Mr. Hardiman, P.P., &c.; and a series of repudiating resolutions having been adopted, the proceedings terminated. An address is to be presented to the Lord-Lieutenant.

### THE BETTING OFFICE NUISANCE.

WE have received the following communication on a subject occupying the public mind very prominently at this moment. The facts here stated we commend to the earnest attention of our readers:—

SIR,—As your paper appears to devote its powers, in a great measure, to the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, I think that the crying evil which is now sapping the foundations of all morality among them in this great city is worthy of a few remarks.

The mania for betting is of such great antiquity in England, that we can never hope to see the habit fall into disuse; as long as its consequences were confined to the annual disappearance of a few "swells" about town, the injury it did was so small, as to require no comment. Within the last four years, however, establishments called betting offices (which are detested by all true sportsmen, as tending immensely to increase the trickery and chicanery already too rife on the turf,) have appeared in almost every street in London.

The originator of the system was himself a respectable carpenter, who, finding he could make money by *betting round* in shillings, gradually increased his operations, till he was enabled to leave his trade and take to betting as his occupation. In six years he has, by his integrity and general respectability so prospered, that his name is now good for any amount, and you will have some idea of the extent of his business when I tell you that some of the outsiders that started this week for the Derby, one of which ran second, would have won him 50,000*l*.

His system is to bet all the year on every race that is run, giving tickets to those that back horses with him in exchange for these stakes, with the sum he lays against the horse written on the ticket. The day after the race, the holders of the winning tickets are punctually paid.

This man's prosperity of course attracted notice, and forthwith everywhere betting offices sprung up.

The "Leviathan," (as he is called,) I must here remark, does not keep a betting office, but issues his tickets at a small public-house near the Strand.

The new class of men who suddenly opened shops, with large fronts and racing pictures in them, surmounted by "betting office" in large letters, are, with one or two exceptions, the very scum of the population; several of them have been frequently confined in Newgate, two or three have been under sentence of transportation, many of them were croupiers and "bonnets" in the lowest gambling houses, generally termed "Copper Hells," and some others have found it a more profitable occupation than their former hardly less respectable business of brothel keeping.

However, with these facts well known, these men go on and prosper. After every great race some of them of course shut up shop, and are not heard of again for some time, decamping with the money invested in their hands on other races, as well as on the one which has caused their retirement.

Tradesmen, artisans, errand boys, clerks, women, household servants, every class, may be seen hurrying to these dens; you may often observe some apparently well-to-do tradesman swagger in, and with a most knowing tone of voice, throw down his money on his peculiar bet for the next year's race;—on some animal whose owner has probably not the slightest intention of even starting him:—others immediately follow suit, and the presiding scoundrel has a good morning of it.

When Voltigeur won the Derby, every servant in town was "on him." The consequence was, that almost every betting shop in the West End was closed within the week. I have sketched out in this note the origin of these nuisances, and in a future letter I will, if you think proper to insert this, endeavour to portray the misery they bring upon a very large class of the community, and the dishonesty and immorality they give rise to.\*

I see in the *Globe* of Wednesday, an absurd proposition that these dens should be licensed. How are we to licence them, and at the same time prosecute the gambling houses? Where is the distinction?

No half-measures must be tried with them. War to the knife must be proclaimed against them by every labourer in the cause of philanthropy. The attention of such men as Lords Carlisle and Shaftesbury must be called to the subject, and then perhaps this hydra-headed monster may be destroyed. The evils of the system, its fearful consequences, cannot be exaggerated.

I am, sir, yours,

Θ.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is rumoured that Mr. Archdeacon Manning will return to the Established Church.

Mr. Daniel Webster was thrown from his carriage, near Boston, on the 10th of May, and seriously hurt.

\* We shall be glad to hear again from our correspondent. —Ed. of *Leader*.

Mr. L. Ricardo, M.P., was riding in Rotten-row on Tuesday, when, owing to the disgraceful state of the ride, his horse fell, and dislocated the shoulder of the honourable gentleman. Lord John Manners will lose favour in May Fair. This is the second serious accident.

The Honourable J. C. Talbot, Q.C., died suddenly on Tuesday last. As lately as Friday week he addressed a parliamentary committee for several hours in favour of a proposed line from Oxford to Brentford; and the excitement and exertion of this occasion seem to have greatly affected his health. The cause of his death is said to be water on the chest.

The duel between Colonel Romilly and Mr. Smythe was fought in a wood about four miles from the Weybridge Station. The "parties" proceeded from the railway in a "fly." Mr. Smythe on the box, the Colonel "inside." The distance measured out was twelve paces. Neither of the "combatants" spoke to each other during the journey to or from.

A meeting was held on Saturday last, May 22, at Lansdowne-house, for the purpose of raising a fund in order to erect a monument to the late Sir James Mackintosh; and on the motion of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, seconded by Viscount Mahon, it was resolved that immediate measures be taken with that view. On the motion of Mr. Henry Hallam, seconded by Lord Broughton, a committee was appointed to carry this intention into full effect, Lord Lansdowne consenting to act as chairman, and Sir R. H. Inglis as secretary.

The number of petitions presented against the militia enrolment, up to the 21st inst., was 1,194, containing 199,344 signatures; against the bill 131 petitions had been presented, of 20,534 signatures, and only one in favour, with 15 signatures.

Galway is rising in the world. We hope some day, not a hundred years hence, to see her a packet station for the west of Ireland. Among other signs of improvement, we note that a new journal has been started here. It is happily called the *Galway Packet*, and bids fair to take creditable rank among the Irish provincial press. Its politics are Liberal and National.

Six peers and twenty-two members of Parliament met at Palace-yard, on Friday week, to promote a speedier communication with Ireland. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to devise means for effecting the object. The project before them was, that Mr. Lang, of Chatham, had pledged himself to build a steamer to go 25 miles an hour.

The Championship of the Thames was contended for on the reach between Putney-bridge and Mortlake on Monday. Robert Coombes, who has successfully asserted it for so many years, was beaten by Thomas Cole, of Chelsea. The struggle was severe. The river was alive with boats. The contest decided a match of 200*l*. as well as the honorary rank.

The West London Anti-Enclosure Society, at a meeting held on the 24th inst., resolved to present a memorial to the Post-office authorities, praying for the remission of the heavy postal duties which are particularly obstructive to the operations of societies, in preventing the transmission of their publications. The society again considered their plans for obtaining more land for field gardens, and some hopes were expressed of obtaining fields near London.

A young man at Hull has been garotted to death, and robbed afterwards, in the suburbs of that town. Two men have been arrested.

Mr. George Thomas Minor, at the Worship-street Police Court, brought a charge of assault on Wednesday against a Mr. Thomas Witcher, builder, in the following words:—I am a linendraper in Chapel-street, Somers-town, and am personally acquainted with Witcher, in whose house I formerly had apartments, but left them some time since, and now have a private residence in Shrubland-grove, Dalston. The nature of my business and the distance of the two places sometimes preclude my sleeping at my private house, and I do not think, from what afterwards transpired, that I was expected to come home last night. I, however, did so, about 10 o'clock, and on entering the house was surprised to find that my wife was out, and had been so for a long time. I waited for her anxiously till past 1 o'clock in the morning, when I heard a cab driven up to the door, and rushed out to meet her. Directly I got out Witcher opened the door of the cab, and on seeing me there jumped out of the vehicle. I suspected my wife was inside the cab, and was going to look, when Witcher interposed himself, and holding out his hand wanted me to shake hands with him, saying, "Ah, Minor, how do you do?" I indignantly refused his offer, and said, "How is this? This is not a fithour for you to be out with my wife." I then went past him, and on looking into the cab saw my wife sitting on the seat, with her bonnet broken both at the front and back, and her dress ruffled in a peculiar manner; she was evidently in a most disgraceful state of intoxication and excitement, her combs were out of her hair, which was hanging loose, and one of her earrings was missing. Witcher was not sober. I lifted my wife out of the cab, and having got her into the house attempted to close the door, when Witcher rushed up to it and exclaimed, "I will come in." I tried to keep him out, and said, "You shall not," when Witcher struck me a most violent blow upon the mouth with his clenched fist, and said to me, "You are a ——— vagabond to accuse me of anything." He then again struck me another violent blow on the chest, which was delivered with such force that it caused me to spit blood for more than an hour afterwards; upon which I called out for assistance, and upon a constable coming up I gave him into custody. The case was sent before a jury.

A lady unable to ascend Skiddaw, on foot or horseback, was taken up by six guides, who carried her in an arm chair. This is a novelty.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* reports the fall of a shower of "black rain," invites the attention of the scientific, telling us that a similar shower fell in the last year of the chow.



lers; and that the people attributed the disease to the rain.

The *Agamemnon*, a ninety gun screw steamer, fitted also exactly as a sailing vessel, was launched on Saturday. Some veteran pensioners, formerly of the crew of the old *Agamemnon*, were on board. The wife of Commodore Eden "christened" the vessel.

We read in the *Presse* of Vienna:—"Prince Metternich possesses an amulet which Lord Byron formerly wore round his neck, and which proves how superstitious the noble lord was. This amulet, the inscriptions of which have been recently translated by the celebrated Orientalist Momer Burgstale, contains a treaty entered into between Solomon and a she-devil, in virtue of which no harm could happen to the person who should wear the talisman. This treaty is written half in Turkish and half in Arabic. It contains besides prayers of Adam, Noah, Job, Jonah, and Abraham. The first person who wore the amulet was Ibrahim, the son of Mustapha, in 1763. Solomon is spoken of in the Koran as the ruler of men and of devils."

**THE SPORTING "PROPHETS."**—The value of the "prophetic" announcements respecting the winner of the Derby, which have been recently paraded in "leading" type in the various sporting papers and in some of our morning contemporaries, may be easily estimated, when we state that neither of the horses which were first and second in the race was named by any one of these lynx-eyed "seers" as being likely to obtain a "place." For instance, "Argus," of the *Morning Post*, awards the race to Little Harry; "Touchstone," of the *Era*, gives it to Little Harry or Kingston; and "Priam," of the *Racing Times*, to Little Harry or Chief Baron Nicholson; while "Pegasus," of *Bell's Life*, goes for Harbinger; the *Sunday Times* for Hobbie Noble or Alcoran; "Vates," of the *Advertiser*, for Hobbie alone; and the *Sun* prophet for Hobbie Noble or Little Harry. The prophet of one of the Liverpool papers named four horses for the front rank in the race, not one of which obtained a place; and the readers of a Doncaster paper, that devotes considerable space to sporting matters, were informed that Claverhouse was to carry Lord Eglington's colours in triumph to the winning post—the said Claverhouse occupying in the race itself the unenviable distinction of being duly last.

#### HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

The total deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, which in the first week of May were 972, and in the second rose to 1070, declined in the week that ended last Saturday to 943. The mean weekly temperature rose in the three weeks from 48° 1' to 55° 6'. In the ten weeks corresponding to the last, of the years 1842-51, the average number was 889, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 978. The mortality of last week is therefore less than the estimated amount by 35.

In comparing the results of the last two weeks there is a difference greater or less in favour of last week in all the principal classes of fatal disease. Although small-pox is gaining ground, and there seems to be a great deal of scarlatina, the mortality of epidemics in the aggregate declined from 234 to 228; of tubercular diseases from 200 to 189; of diseases of the heart from 45 to 33; but the principal reduction occurs in diseases of the organs of respiration, which in the previous week were fatal in 169 cases, in the last in 131. Bronchitis, belonging to the last class, has declined in the two weeks from 79 to 50. Phthisis, of the tubercular order, has fallen from 142 to 129.

Of epidemic disorders, small-pox carried off 38 children and 6 adults. The corrected average is 18. It is only reported in three cases, those of a boy aged one year, and a boy and girl severally four years, that vaccination had been previously performed. Next in fatality are scarlatina and hooping-cough, each of which destroyed 42 lives.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

At Madeira, on the 19th ult., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Napier: a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Fossum in Modum, Norway, the wife of H. E. Goodhall: a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Bridgehall, near Bury, Lancashire, the wife of Edmund Grundy, Esq.: a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at the Principal's lodgings, Brasenose College, Oxford, Mrs. Harrington: a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

At Archangel, on the 30th ult., Alexander Felix, eldest son of Felix Clarke, Esq., of Archangel, to Sophie, eldest daughter of J. Outline, Esq., of the said place.

At Riga, on the 10th inst., James Hayward, Esq., of Wokingham, Berks, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. John Ellis of Riga.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lister, eldest son of Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart., of Denby-grange, Yorkshire, to the Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the late Earl of Cottenham.

On the 25th inst., at St. James', Norland, Notting-hill, James Devereux Hustler, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. James Devereux Hustler, B.D., rector of Euston and Barnham, Suffolk, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George Edwards Carruthers, Esq.

##### DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Sydenham-hill, Kent, in his 30th year, Edward Lawes, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Mr. Serjeant Lawes.

At Hampton Court Palace, on the 25th inst., in the 73rd year of her age, the Lady Sarah Bayly, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Jersey.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., aged 56, Martha, the beloved wife of John Booth Freer, M.D., of the Boston-road, Brentford Butts, formerly of Leicester, and second daughter of the late Sir William Walker.

On the 24th inst., after a short illness, while on a visit to his son, the Rev. E. R. Everard, Stanhoe Parsonage, Soarlet Everard, Esq., late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 78.

On the 19th inst., deeply lamented, the Rev. Edward Hayes Pickering, one of the assistant masters of Eton College.

On the 25th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. J. O. Talbot, Q.C., leader of the Parliamentary Bar.

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

### Postscript.

SATURDAY, May 22.

THREE subjects of great interest occupied the attention of the House of Commons—our foreign policy—the deferred clauses of the militia bill—and the constitution of New Zealand.

Lord PALMERSTON drew the attention of the Government to the reports in circulation respecting the attempts being made by foreign influences to change the constitution of Spain. But instead of boldly describing and branding those foreign influences, he delivered a long essay on the benefit of constitutional government, on the part we have played in extending those benefits to various nations, and how essential it was that we should support, with our influence, the nations who enjoyed them. His object was to elicit such a declaration of the opinion of the Cabinet as should disabuse those who imagined that the arbitrary system of government received the countenance of her Majesty's present Ministers.

The reply vouchsafed by Mr. Disraeli was extremely vague. He gave no declaration of opinion on the subject. He agreed with much of what Lord Palmerston had said in praise of constitutional government, but characterized it as, on the whole, unmeasured. He demanded that Government should have "credit for respecting the rights of nations." He feigned ignorance of the source of the "menaced dangers;" he hoped '48 had read a lesson to all extreme parties: civilization would not tolerate "extreme opinions;" and, assuming the prophetic tone, he said:

"In my opinion, both the sovereign and the people, in every instance, have escaped considerable perils, great though may be the cost; but of this I feel convinced; that whether it arises from the highest or from the lowest quarter—whether it be from despotic monarchs or from Red Republicans—if that spirit of disorder again arises in Europe, there is not the same prospect of its so speedily being allayed. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.')"

Nothing came of this wordy episode, except this—that Lord Palmerston stood forward as the champion of continental freedom.

The next subject was the Militia. The main thing accomplished was of great importance. By a majority of 151 to 61, Clause 25 being read, repealing so much of 42 George III. as authorizes the militia being drawn out and embodied in cases of rebellion and insurrection, was, with the consent of the Government, struck out of the bill. This was held by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright to be a breach of faith. Finally, the preamble was agreed to; the House resumed; the Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The second reading of the New Zealand Constitution Bill afforded an occasion for one of those displays of great speaking which now and then occur in the House of Commons. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH opened the debate by a long speech, in which he closely and ably analyzed the bill, describing it as a Brobdignagian measure, devised for the government of a Lilliputian colony. It would create six separate legislatures, subject to a central executive, which, in its turn, would be subject to the Colonial Office. It provided not only for an *imperium in imperio*, but for six petty colonies in one, with a variety of conflicting codes. He advocated a central legislature, with municipalities for local purposes; and an abolition of the system of nomination continued by this bill. He further counselled delay, and insisted upon taking the opinion of the colonists.

Mr. ADDERLEY criticized the speech of Sir William, and deprecated any longer delay. The difference between the plan of the Government and that of Sir William were merely nominal. Supporting this view, and especially urging the House to avoid delay, Mr. J. A. SMITH and Mr. FREDERICK PERL delivered short and pithy speeches. The latter pointed out that the great merit of the Bill lay in the fact that it was based on the "principle of accommodation" to local circumstances. Mr. VERNON SMITH supported Sir William Molesworth, while Mr. EVELYN DENISON took a medium course—he doubted, and asked for information.

Mr. GLADSTONE reviewed the whole modern system of colonization, contrasting it disadvantageously with that policy which had founded the United States of America and granted the charter of Rhode Island. Our ancestors went out carrying with them the institutions and habits of English freeman; they grew up from small colonies into large states, developing those institutions and habits, not by means of assistance derived from the mother country, but from their own inherent strength and free growth. They had local powers, armed local forces, and liberty of managing their own affairs. But the modern system talked of training colonists for freedom; and instead of permitting them to govern themselves, the settlement of the

commonest question between the mother country and the colony occupied two or three years. How could such a system be prosperous? For the rest, the present bill was a credit to the Government, and he advocated it chiefly on the grounds that it recognised local settlements (so far reverting to the policy of our ancestors), conceded, to a certain extent, local legislation, threw over the modern superstition of the necessity of a Crown influence, proposed to give the colony the control of its own lands, and included large powers for colonial alterations of the work of the British Parliament. On the other hand, he objected to the concurrent jurisdiction of the legislative government (from which he thought the utmost evil would arise), and to the necessity for home ratification of local acts. Mr. Gladstone's speech occupied nearly an hour and a half, and he was warmly cheered as he concluded with an apology for having spoken so long.

Sir John Pakington's reply fell flat on the House. The gist of it was, that the colonists asked for immediate legislation, and the bill before the House was the best thing of the kind he could concoct. After a few words from Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. MANGLES, and Mr. WALTER, the bill was read a second time, and committed for the 3rd of June.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby, in reply to the third and he hoped the last time of asking, said Government had not at present any intention to revoke the grant to Maynooth.

Last night Mr. G. Thompson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department to specify the grounds on which the Metropolitan police had prohibited the Sunday meetings in Bonner's-fields.

Mr. WALPOLE said, that the meetings to which the hon. member had referred had given great offence to the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Bonner's-fields, in consequence of the blasphemous and demoralizing character of the discussions which took place there on the Sundays; numerous complaints having reached the Commissioner of Woods on the subject, instructions were given to prohibit the meetings, and the police had prohibited them accordingly; but, instead of proceeding summarily against the parties, as they might have done, they had contented themselves with dispersing the meetings. (Hear.) The police, in doing that, had done no more than they had done some years ago, when they prohibited similar meetings in the Green-park, St. James's-park, and Hyde-park. (Hear, hear.)

The following document appears in this morning's journals, under the head of "A Parliamentary 'Difficulty.'"

"Mr. Bernal Osborne, Captain Vivian, and Mr. Fortescue present their compliments to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and request him to insert the inclosed communication in his paper to-morrow morning.

"Friday night, May 21.

"Thursday, May 20, 1852.

"Minutes of a difference between the Hon. G. Smythe, M.P., and Colonel Romilly, M.P.

"Mr. Osborne having been deputed by Colonel Romilly, on the 19th May, to wait upon Mr. Smythe, for the purpose of requesting an explanation of some expressions reflecting upon Colonel Romilly, in a speech of Mr. Smythe's, as reported in the *Morning Chronicle* of May 19, 1852, such expressions being considered by Colonel Romilly to exceed the fair licence of a political contest, was referred by Mr. Smythe to the Hon. Captain Vivian, who, on the part of Mr. Smythe, at once acknowledged the entire correctness of the report of Mr. Smythe's speech in the *Morning Chronicle* of May 19.

"Mr. Osborne, on the part of Colonel Romilly, disclaimed the allegation that Colonel Romilly had entered into any cabal, or made use of unfair means, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Smythe in the opinions of the electors of Canterbury; and further denied that any coalition had ever existed between Mr. Smythe and Colonel Romilly, or that he made any personal application soliciting Mr. Smythe for support in the election of 1850. In accordance with this statement, Mr. Osborne called upon Captain Vivian to withdraw the offensive expressions in question.

"Captain Vivian, on the part of Mr. Smythe, declined to accept any such disclaimer of Colonel Romilly's intentions, as not being, in Mr. Smythe's view, borne out by the facts of the case, and maintained that Colonel Romilly not only accepted Mr. Smythe's support at the election of 1850, but personally thanked Mr. Smythe for his exertions and interest in his behalf.

"Captain Vivian, being under the impression that Mr. Smythe had been treated with systematic unfairness through the entire proceeding, declined to withdraw the offensive expressions complained of by Mr. Osborne.

"In consequence of which, a hostile meeting took place between Mr. Smythe and Colonel Romilly this morning, when, after an interchange of shots, Colonel Romilly having, through his second, the Hon. John Fortescue, M.P., declared himself satisfied, the parties left the ground.

Death in coal mines is now one of the most ordinary incidents which it falls to the lot of a journalist to report. This morning news reached us of the loss of thirty-two lives, in a pit near Preston. The account which we append is from a person on the spot. The scene of this desolating tragedy is at Coppull, about



eight miles from Preston; the time, Thursday morning. The pit has three shafts, only one of which, however, is worked; the other two being used for purposes of ventilation. The lessee of the pit had ordered additional caution; but, as will be seen, his intentions were frustrated by the recklessness of the men.

"Altogether, nearly 200 men were employed in the colliery," says the report, which we quote from the *Times*; "and of these, 50 or 60 went down on Thursday morning about six o'clock to commence work. On making his rounds, Smith, the fireman, whose duty was to examine the southern workings, found the air at the three bottom pillars to be in a very dangerous condition, upon which he returned to one of the main air-doors, a little below the pit-eye, where the men were waiting for admission until he had concluded his examination; and, explaining the position of the dangerous places, he told the colliers that none were to go down that 'shunt with a naked light, but they were allowed to go into the top workings on the brow, where there was no cause for apprehension. Leaving his son at that door, to warn any who might subsequently come down, Smith proceeded in a northerly direction towards the Old Coppull Pit, in order to procure, by ventilation, a current of pure air, and to displace the noxious vapour which had accumulated during the night. No sooner, however, had he left the men, than one of them, named Thomas Gregson, with a recklessness of consequences peculiar to his class, passed through the air-door with a naked candle, and was followed by four or five others, and, after they had proceeded some distance down the brow, many of their comrades, encouraged by their assurances, imitated their foolhardy example. One of the workmen, more cautious than the rest, remonstrated with them on the peril they were incurring, but being disregarded, he went to the pit-shaft, and informed John Ellis, jun. (who acted as superintendent in the absence of his father), of what was taking place, upon which he immediately hurried down the brow, where he overtook a number of the men, whom he ordered to return, remarking that every man who had disobeyed the firemen's orders would be fined 5s. Passing them, he followed those who had gone first, and while the former were retracing their steps to the pit-mouth, a tremendous explosion was heard, followed by two others of less violence, which instantly diffused the greatest consternation throughout the mine. Those who had been commencing work in the side levels hurried on their clothes, and rushed precipitately into the main road or Down-brow, but on reaching it they were almost suffocated by the clouds of dust and slack which had been raised by the explosion in consequence of the dryness of the mine, and in the darkness and subsequent confusion many of them mistook their way, and instead of going towards the pure air at the pit-eye, they went in an opposite direction, and were met by the 'after-damp,' which completely overpowered them. Nor did those who had taken the right direction fare better than their companions, for the deadly current pressed on them with lightning speed, and nearly the whole of them were thrown to the ground in a state of all but insensibility. It was about a quarter to seven o'clock when the men in attendance at the top of the pit were alarmed by the report, and, feeling satisfied that an explosion had taken place, information was immediately sent to Mr. Ellis, the manager, who resides a short distance from the colliery. He was just leaving his house at the time to go on business to Southport; but hastening to the pit, he descended, and, notwithstanding the volume of 'choke-damp' and dust which was streaming to the pit-eye, he proceeded on his hands and knees, followed by a few of those who had arrived from the northern part of the pit, to endeavour to extricate the sufferers. The first body found was that of Thos. Banks, a boy, who was then alive, and giving instructions to those who followed to remove him to the pit-eye. Mr. Ellis proceeded down the brow, and, about six yards below, he came upon the dead body of the boy's father. The next body found was that of a boy named Robert Smith, the fireman's son, who had been left to warn the men against going into the dangerous places; and further on John Farrington, Samuel Howeroff, John Yates, and two boys, John Kilshaw and Robert Banks, were found, and got out alive. Notwithstanding the increasing density of the choke-damp, Mr. Ellis still piloted the way, in the hope of finding living men; but, alas! he came upon a heap of 14 dead and dying. They, also, were removed. Still eager to save life, and "hoping against hope" that his own son might yet survive, he went so far that he fell down from exhaustion. A faint moan reanimated him, and, with a desperate effort, he reached another blackened corpse. Finding it impossible to render further assistance in that direction, he returned to the pit's-mouth, and relays of men were despatched in search of the bodies, all hope being abandoned that any could survive.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out between 9 and 10 o'clock in the premises of Mr. Keating, chemist, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Yesterday a deputation from the manufacturers of the West Riding of Yorkshire waited upon Sir J. Pakington at the Colonial-office for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of conveying an increased supply of labourers to Australia, with special reference to the security of the supply of wool from that colony.

Sir John Pakington made a statement of his intentions, which was an amplification of that delivered in the House of Commons last week. He said Government were very anxious to promote emigration; and to facilitate this the Emigration Commissioners had relaxed their regulations, especially with reference to the sum required of an emigrant. Altogether the deputation seemed satisfactory and successful.

The Duke de Broglie has resigned his seat as a member of the Council-General of the Eure and of the Municipal Council of Broglie.

# The Leader

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852.

## Public Affairs.

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

### ABSOLUTISM STILL COMING ON.

THE matter involved in Lord Palmerston's unexpected sally, on Friday last, is one essential to be understood; but the question itself was insufficient or superfluous. "My object," he said, "is to elicit from her Majesty's government some declaration of sentiment, or of opinion on these points [the rumours of a *coup d'état* in Spain, and of reactionary intrigues in Piedmont,] which may disabuse those persons on the Continent, who think that the arbitrary system may receive the countenance of Great Britain under the present Administration." A declaration of sentiment was elicited: on behalf of the Administration, Mr. Disraeli shook his head at "extreme opinions"; but the facts remain as they were. Neither the most touching declaration of sentiment, nor the most solemn shaking of the head at Absolutism for going to extremes, will counteract the progress to which Lord Palmerston has not prematurely testified. Mr. Disraeli's objection, that Lord Palmerston's question alluded to "reports," was a sorry quibble of new-fledged officialism. No one will suppose that Lord Palmerston is really uninformed, or dependent on rumours only: and when he refers to "reports," it must be because certain facts have reached him on which the reference is based. When Lord Palmerston declares that the banded powers of Absolutism are steadily making way, and that they are advancing to a consummation of reaction in Spain, and to a disturbance of better promises in Piedmont, we must understand that, while the etiquette of a past and possible foreign minister limits his overt allusions to reports, his own knowledge confirms the inferences of uninitiated observation endeavouring to penetrate the disguises of diplomacy.

The compactness and progress of the resuscitated Holy Alliance being confirmed by so accomplished an authority, we look with keener interest to the scanty accidental revelations of the spirit moving that Alliance; and here the quasi-diplomatic correspondent of the *Times* comes to our aid. He gives a summary of the confidential correspondence between the Governments of the Alliance respecting the eccentric position of Louis Napoleon towards the European system. From this correspondence we learn three facts.

The first is, that the members of the Holy Alliance adhere, without qualification, to the principle of legitimacy. They abide, indeed, by so much as survives of the treaties of 1814 and '15, but they carry back their adhesion to the sacred principle far beyond the Congresses of Vienna or Verona. Drawing a distinction between a government *de facto*, and a government *de jure*, arguing that a ruler *de facto* cannot, on the strength of universal suffrage, convert himself into a ruler *de jure*, insisting that "sovereignty never can proceed otherwise than from right of birth or of succession," and taking the usurpations of the Emperor Napoleon in France, and of Cromwell, in England, to illustrate the impracticability of the most successful violations of the sacred principle, it will be seen that they still claim for the legitimacy a certain immortal sanctity, paralleled only by the apostolical succession.

The second fact is, that accepting Louis Napoleon as Governor of France, *de facto*, but reserving the right to cross-examine him as to the political tendencies of the French Government, its propagandism, and its encouragement to Polish or Italian refugees, the Holy Alliance, led by Russia and Count Nesselrode, is yet conditionally willing, as an extremity of concession, to grant to Louis Napoleon, with the title of "Em-

peror" for life, a position somewhat similar to that of the Elective Kings of Poland.

The third fact is, that Louis Napoleon is evidently understood to be negotiating for the Emperorship to be made hereditary in his family, under the patronage of the Holy Alliance. This is no news; but it is something to have the fact confessed on the face of a diplomatic document emanating from the Russian ministry, and under the united cognizance of Austria and Prussia. It is true that Louis Napoleon is assuming the place of a sturdy beggar, half petitioning, half threatening; true, that he is craving from the patronage of the Emperors that position which the first Napoleon arranged with Alexander as a boon companion, and extorted from Austria with a bride whose lineage superseded that of Louis Napoleon; but, derogatory as those comparisons may be to him, they do not materially affect the present consideration—that he is seeking to be admitted amongst the European crowns under the patronage of the Three Great Powers, and that they are willing to accept him as a kind of supernumerary by sufferance.

We have for some time known that "Prussia" had not only been coerced and frightened back into the Holy Alliance, but had agreed to join his stakes with the grand conspiracy of Crowns against nations; and the cordiality with which he has done so—for like walnut-trees and wives, good old womanly Frederick William becomes all the more affectionate after a beating—is illustrated by the banquet in the White Hall at Berlin, on Friday last. The Emperor of Russia sat between the King and Queen. The Czar wore a Prussian uniform, the King and royal princes wore the uniform of Russian generals; Russia appearing as the officer of Prussia, and Prussia being the military vassal of Russia. Frederick William drank this toast with his accustomed nervous enthusiasm:—

"In my own name, in the name of my army, and in the name of all Prussian hearts, I drink to the health of his Imperial Majesty of Russia. God preserve him to that portion of his world which he has given him for an inheritance, and to our epoch, to which he is indispensable!"

Whereupon the Emperor replying, "God save your Majesty," drank in return to the King of Prussia and his noble army. We did not need to be informed that the armies of Prussia and Russia are as interchangeable on occasion as those of Russia and Austria with their minor contingents; but it makes assurance doubly sure when we find this spirit of cordial amity trumpeted before the world; and we now see Louis Napoleon awkwardly negotiating to enlist his contingent of 400,000 men in that enormous armament. Denmark has just received a favour at the hands of "Russia," who has waived his veto on the Danish succession. Take the map of Europe, and observe that nearly the whole of it, with the exception of its south-western angle, and the north-western united kingdom of Sweden and Norway, is in possession of the Holy Alliance. Sweden, Belgium, and Piedmont, remain as patches precariously held in the name of Constitutionalism; the Alliance is already negotiating to take possession of France, with Louis Napoleon as the tenant-at-will, in trust, to set up again its own son, the apostolically-legitimate descendant of St. Louis, Henry the Fifth.

In the enumeration by Lord Palmerston of the constitutional governments still extant in Europe, Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, Greece, Denmark, and Belgium, present an imposing array; but of those States Denmark is, at least, the protégé of the Alliance; Prussia is its devoted vassal, Crown and Army; and, as Lord Palmerston relates, Spain and Sardinia are insidiously assailed by the same influence that has robbed Tuscany and Hanover of the last remnants of royal oaths.

Lord Derby lately praised these successful Sovereigns of Europe for their adhesion to the spirit of "Peace;" but what need have they of anything but peace, when peace accomplishes their purpose so well? They are able to coerce nations and men; to practise every exaggeration and refinement of tyranny, from the shaving of professors to the incarceration or exile of populations; and what more would they require? The ambassador of the candidate for their protectorate, Louis Napoleon, recently declared that his Government has the best understanding with that of Great Britain, and this imposing declaration was ratified by the silence of the English



Ministers who were present. Is not that progress?

Mr. Disraeli deprecates the advance of "extreme opinions" on the Continent; but one army of extreme opinions is advancing before our eyes to the absorption of Europe. He professes to dread Republican opinions: in jockey phrase, they are "nowhere." Lord Palmerston pleads for Constitutionalism: it is rotting away from State after State on the Continent; even in England it has been shaken to its roots by the levity and barefaced corruption of that very party whose Ministers have so excellent an understanding with the mendicant bully of Absolutism.

It appears to us that Absolutism is the one only embodiment of "the three courses" that is making way, because it alone is knit together with concentrated purpose, determined action, and that spirit of political vitality—aggression. Absolutism, having crushed the peoples, whose brawling alarmed "moderate" folks, is now eating up Constitutionalism; while the public servants of Great Britain are charmed at the good humour with which the monster sticks to "peace!"

#### THE CITY SURRENDERING.

THE noble member for London offers himself again to the citizens, and they look very much as if they could not help having him again. The advertisement which he has put forward of his own claims, is rendered an insult by their helplessness. To parade once more the exploits of the last twenty years, including Sir Robert Peel's latest and largest work—to offer himself as the head of the free trade reformers if they will act in a body—to speak of Free-trade as the grand work of the day, when Protection is counteracted by Mr. Disraeli, and disavowed by Lord Derby almost in terms, is, to flaunt a series of pretences which ought to condemn any candidate for election. Lord John demands the votes of the London citizens with a transparent absence of rightful claim, as a Sultan throws the handkerchief, knowing that he cannot be refused. A candidate thus proposing himself would be scouted at any other time. An address so totally irrelevant, whether to the present or the future, would be nothing but an act of *niaiserie*; but that which is the act of a simpleton when it recoils on the perpetrator, becomes an insult when it is inflicted upon helpless people who must perforce submit. It is the helplessness of the Londoners which lends force to the disrespect of the candidate.

There was a time, indeed, but a few weeks since, when Lord John Russell's interest in the City was supposed to be very low; but within the last few weeks it has recovered in a surprising degree; and there may be more than one reason for this recovery. The Hebrew interest adheres to him. A few months back it was supposed that no change from the Russell Ministry could be for the worse. Some hopes were entertained that the author statesman, who has given vitality to the new Cabinet, would be able to give character to its measures; and these hopes have been disappointed less through any short-coming on the part of Mr. Disraeli himself, than through the impracticability of Lord Derby's more congenial adherents. The official Protectionists desire to have the credit of Mr. Disraeli's connexion, the ornament of Stanley's high birth, and the results of their own dogmas. But Lord Derby has the full force of a dogged mind in an energetic body; he is head of the Cabinet; and the consequences are, that Mr. Disraeli's spirit evaporates before the Ministry can be moved by it, while the feeble Protectionists, under the weight of Derby's retracting advocacy, sigh in vain for all that Derby promised. To the Liberals, the present Cabinet has proved neither that illustration of Toryism which it would have stimulated all forms of Parliamentary Liberalism to oppose, nor that high-spirited aristocratical Government, which might have redeemed the character of its dogmas by a series of generous administrative measures. Like an old suit of armour in a manorial house, it has the cast-iron semblance of chivalry outside, but the hero is gone; and, as it stands before you, knock-kneed, slack-handed, and wavering, if you look straight into its countenance, you discover nothing but the ghastly gloom of absolute emptiness. The public begins to realize what it supposed to be impossible—a Ministry more fruitless, more vacillating, and more contemptible than the Family Cabinet.

It is upon the strength of that dawning conviction, that Lord John Russell comes back again in lordly style, and claims once more acceptance from the City of London. Perhaps he has done it rather too soon. At the meeting in the City the rapture of welcome was not quite unanimous; the supporters who had got up the meeting, indeed carried their point, but there was one party who objected, and another party who advised delay. Though no longer a virgin constituency, the City does not like to have its favours presumed in that peremptory fashion; and its representatives were rather nettled at the abandoned manner in which Lord John's go-betweens set aside all decency of appearances in proposing the hasty resumption of the match. It is evident that the platform scene had not been sufficiently rehearsed, and the managers retire to rehearse it better.

Lord John's friends without the walls do not conceal the fact that they regard Temple-bar as his portal to office, and they already announce him as the leader who is to lead the Liberal forces. The matter therefore is all arranged for the Liberals of England: they, as well as the City, have been "taken in and done for"—a phrase which has ceased to be a joke, as it simply expresses the proper fact. There has been some talk amongst the genuine electors, the middle classes and well-to-do artisans of the City, as to their submission under the nomination of the old candidate; but the talk is faint, and evidently men are half inclined to presume that there is no other fate but submission. These matters are arranged by election agents, ex-whippers-in, Treasury-lords, and a few other managers of cliques, local and metropolitan. The fact somewhat accounts for the small pains which Lord John Russell has taken to show whether he has any claims either upon the citizens of London or the people of England, either for his seat or a return to office; all he has to do is to save appearances sufficiently for the forms of the election agents aforesaid.

Verily, from present appearances, we believe that the country will submit. It rates itself no higher than the Russell standard. It may not like it. There are few men who have been spoken of so generally, within the year, in terms of slight and wearisome annoyance, as Lord John Russell; and if the country were to choose its Minister, assuredly Lord John Russell would not be the man. Perhaps if any one were named, it would be the very colleague whom it was the object of Lord John Russell's last energetic act to manoeuvre out of office. Although we are so quiet now, there is by no means the blissful security that seems to hang over dogmatic gentlemen of the Peace party. The quiet is of a character that nobody quite understands or trusts, and men would feel more comfortable if there were at the head of affairs an active, sharp-sighted, adroit, resolute man. It was expected that the Tories would supply in efficiency and practical results their shortcomings in professions; but expectation has been disappointed, and people who want anything done look neither to Russell nor to Derby. The two parties have been fighting about the National Defences, which all are resolved to have, though the country cannot make up its mind as to details; but the one mind capable of a patriotic grasp of the subject now belongs to neither clique. If anything is to be done, apart from old factious considerations, the common remark is, "If Palmerston were in office, it would soon be settled." We happen to know that this feeling has been expressed quite recently in the Midland Counties. The friends of national independence, both abroad and at home, would feel much more confidence, apart from matters of opinion, if England were represented by a man not afraid of using England's power. It is the same in that Colonial crisis, which was aggravated by the negligences of the Whig Government, and proves too much for the hesitations of the provisional Tory Government; and, in the columns of a contemporary, the man who has the greatest grasp of Colonial affairs, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, has just declared, that if Palmerston were in office, the crisis would be settled. But Palmerston is too strong for the cliques. In spite of past suspicions, the people have a personal liking for him. The cliques have a fear that he might really do something; hence their chief object is, to elect stopgaps for the principal constituencies, and in office to keep up, in alternate occupation, Cabinets of stopgaps.

#### AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

THE affair of honour between the two Members for Canterbury has afforded a welcome subject for the easy-going wit that chimes in with the morals of the day. Charles Lamb, said that accidents and offences were the spice of life, without which existence would be dull, and newspapers unmarketable. Thus the Honourable George Smythe and Colonel Romilly have reciprocally stood fire, with no other fruit than a vast number of witty articles and letters in the newspapers. So generally is our fatigued social system reducing everything to routine, that not only has the affair of honour its set order, but the subsequent facetiae regularly follow pattern. The reference to "friends" is not more systematic than the reference to first principles, and by this time, as the saying is, any fool knows how the argument about placing an ounce of lead, with a detonating powder, in a hollow tube should be conducted to the final *reductio ad absurdum*. The accessories always have their due part in the jocosity. "Time and place," which are among the primary essentials of the duel, assume a peculiar aspect of humour in the commentary; and "Weybridge," "in the cool of the morning," becomes in some unintelligible manner the point of a joke. A cock pheasant happens to disturb the combatants, and then "the Cock Pheasant" himself appears amongst the correspondence of the *Times* to keep up the fun and protest against being disturbed before the 1st of October. All this is in the regular order. It is the accustomed turn of humour to call the duel an "affair of honour;" the time and place, be the place the most respectable of retreats, and the hour the most quiet, always become droll; pistol, powder, and shot, are the staples of the recipe, and you wind up the joke with the "satisfaction."

The satirists of the clubs and journals, however, always seem to forget that there is a practical and substantial side to every affair of honour—that there is some real grievance at stake, for which the Law affords no remedy, and for which Society has as yet afforded no appeal. Mr. George Smythe, in the public street, accuses Colonel Romilly of supplanting him, with a systematic ingratitude for past support, in the esteem of the Canterbury electors, after the Colonel had invited a coalition. Such conduct, to use an old-fashioned expression, would be in the highest degree ungentlemanly, and no man who claims to be a gentleman, could tolerate the imputation: but where should you look for redress? If amongst the technicalities of the law, the accused might obtain, or lose, a verdict without the slightest bearing on the spirit of the matter; although it is in the spirit of the matter that the whole force of the wrong lies. If he were to appeal to some "court of honour" he would be laughed at for invoking a cumbrous machinery that would pronounce judgment on some constitutional rules of morality, leaving the spirit of the matter as untouched as the Law can do. Mr. Smythe calls the Colonel a supplanter and a traitor: the Colonel, claiming to be neither, appeals to the only measure which society has yet invented to fasten some kind of responsibility on his accuser; and until society sanctions the invention of some better machinery for the same purpose, although commentators may continue to joke, gentlemen will continue to measure paces and demand tubular satisfaction.

The transaction at Weybridge, indeed, afforded in its result more than the usual opportunity for pleasantry. That Colonel Romilly, who has been called a traitor and a supplanter, should exchange two shots with his traducer, and then allow himself to be declared satisfied, is too much of a practical *reductio ad absurdum*; but this fault belongs in part to the weapon usually selected by English duellists. The universal spirit of compromise suggests the suspicion that when two gentlemen meet, as challenger and challenged, on a hostile field, they tacitly combine in an arrangement to evade the substantial part of the duel. The affair at Weybridge has given occasion to the open utterance of suspicions, that gentlemen in such circumstances never do fire at each other, and that the affair of honour has become, even among the upholders of the institution, a polite melodramatic farce, a conspiracy in bravado. The same suspicion could not possibly attach to affairs of honour in which the weapon was the sword. The prevailing apology for the pistol is, that it brings men



of different natural powers more to a level; but is there not an evil in the very fact that it thus lends a factitious impunity to feebleness and faint-heart, to say nothing of the fact, that it has now become the suspected instrument of compromise and evasion?

It is expected, from the usual force of example, that as one hanging is followed by many murders, and one wedding by a swarm of courtships, the parliamentary affair of honour at Weybridge will generate a flock of "affairs" to bring the curtain down on St. Stephen's with *éclat*. We hope not. Perhaps, the suspicions which have dimmed the *prestige* of the recent combatants, may disincline gentlemen to use a weapon so easily adapted to sham-fight, and may recal them to a sense of the fact, that the legitimate instrument for an "affair of honour" is the brave man's sword. Let custom restore that ice-brook tempered judge, and it will go far, if not to abolish these encounters altogether, at least to weed them of these pop-gun salutes, whose multiplication has imparted to an exploded fashion something of the burlesque and the vulgar.

#### THE MAYNOOTH ENIGMA.

"Let us leave child's-play," cries Miss, in Swift's *Polite Conversations*, "and go to push-pin." Parliament leaves Maynooth, and betakes itself to the Derby. The manner in which these Tories, according to their own account, have betrayed the nation, and abandoned it to the Pope, is truly frightful. The Scarlet Lady has unconcealed designs on the United Kingdom. The triple tiara has appropriated Ireland, and is the retainer of the Irish priesthood. England was parcelled out, and its ultimate annexation to Rome was only prevented by the resolute energy of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Inglis. Still the fortress, whose keep had been erected by Peel, the betrayer of Protection for corn and Protestantism, had been suffered to stand even by the Russell-Inglis heroes; and it was reserved for Spooner under the auspices of a Stanley to make the onslaught upon that Stronghold. The doctrines taught in the college are immoral, anti-social, anti-loyal. The safety of the empire demanded instant resistance to the insidious machinations carried on in that priestly abode. The safety of our youth demanded the instant exposure of those horrible seductions. Spooner undertook the enterprise. Stanley watched it with interest, and declared it to be necessary. So stood the matter when Mr. Spooner brought the subject before Parliament, even as Cicero denounced the conspiracy of Catiline. The danger was more imminent, infinitely more horrible. That is the Tory case. But, behold, no sooner is this Ciceronian denunciation ventilated in the House than the pressure is abated. The promoters of the denunciation themselves proposed to adjourn it until the 16th of June, perhaps the day after the break up of Parliament. Laughed out of that procrastination, they fixed it for the day before the Derby: twice are they invited to adjourn it to that day, but they knew they could not obtain an attendance. There are not 40 of them, neither the followers of Spooner nor the followers of Derby, who can be brought to see the necessity of stopping away from Epsom Downs to defeat the Catilinian conspiracy.

The debate on Maynooth, and all its machinations, degenerates into a squabble between the O'Gorman Mahon and John Reynolds on the irrelevant subject of "a return ticket to Weybridge." The debate is adjourned from the morning until the evening. In the evening, without the counter attractions of a Derby, not 40 members are Protestant enough to keep together. The House is counted out, and Mr. Spooner's proposed investigation into the enormities of Maynooth becomes a dropped order.

The question remains for the country, and a very pretty question it is, of the alternative or forked order.

1. When Mr. Spooner's allies, including Lord Derby, insisted on the necessity of inquiry into the dangers of the Maynooth machinery, were they in earnest? or were they simply bamboozling the Protestant prejudices of Exeter Hall?

2. If they were in earnest, how can they defend the awful treachery of which they have been guilty; "dragged away" by the Derby, or enticed by the odours of dinner, and abandoning their country to the Daniel O'Rourke of Maynooth?

#### OUR "DERBY" MORAL.

DANIEL O'ROURKE is the winner! Barbarian second! Nothing could excel the astonishment of the Epsom nation at these turns of fate; nothing the wild Donnybrook delight of Irish turfmen and patriots at this double defeat of the Saxon by the Celt. Perhaps the heavy ground might help to account for it; but account for it how you may, you cannot explain away the fact which has dethroned the favourites, and scattered dismay among those nice calculators, who are always in the "secret of the stables."

Another unexpected victory was that aquatic triumph of Thomas Cole over Robert Coombes, champion of the Thames. Coombes was in fine condition, and everybody thought that he would have been able "to walk away from his man" without trouble; but Cole was too much for him.

There is no imputation on Coombes or Hobbie Noble, that comparatively "dark" strangers surpass them; it may perhaps rather illustrate the general spirit of corrupted honour, than the want of honour in Coombes or Hobbie Noble, that these two occurrences have occasioned a burst of allusions to defeats and betting business. In pugilism, it is indignantly asserted, you may get many a man to be thrashed for a few pounds. Perhaps it is too hard upon the practical conservatives who keep up the remnant of our fine national sports, to place them in the same category with politicians and statesmen? To make a motion or vote in the trust that the proposition will be defeated—to enter office under Protectionist colours and "declare to win with free trade"—to wink even unto squinting at a Spooner assault on Maynooth, and aid in counting out the Spooner—these are practices common enough to "another place;" but if the infection has in some degree spread amongst professional sporting men, we are not all at once to assume the universality of the abuse in the sporting world, because we find it in the political world. Jockeys are sometimes bad enough, but it is not fair to compare them with election-mongers.

A liberal view of the question, however, does not militate against some steps to secure greater purity in sporting affairs. Heaven defend the turf from its St. Albans! If the sport is to become a piece of stage play-acting and the cast of fate is to be prearranged by compromise, it is evident to the humblest capacity, that the money passing by bet is swindled out of one set of pockets into another; and it is equally evident that people can be provoked to bet on purpose that they shall lose. If you lay with A, a bet that B will lose in a contest with D, A, in conjunction with D, can pocket your cash to any amount without risk. If you astounded at B's prowess, bet upon him next time, A can reap another harvest in conjunction with B. And when the business becomes thus systematized, A can make quite a good thing out of you. Decidedly the sporting world wants its Roebuck, not for retribution and cure, but for prevention and timely penitence.

#### THE BEDFORDSHIRE EMIGRANT.

##### A RAILWAY STORY.

LAST week, at the Bletchley junction, a countryman, middle-aged, anxious and attenuated, opened the door of our carriage, and asked, in the Bedfordshire dialect, which I do not here transcribe, whether there was room for his "Missus and children." On being assured that we would endeavour to accommodate that somewhat indefinite number of persons, he ushered in an interesting woman, with a wondering look and a thin face, and a baby at her breast, followed by three other children, appearing very much as peasant children usually do, that is, looking as though they had grown up in that case of patched fustian and ragged corduroy, commonly called their clothes, and leaving you in doubt, from the joint effect of the stiffness and the fit, whether the clothes have taken the shape of the body or the body the shape of the clothes. A *prima facie* anatomical conjecture would incline to the latter supposition. The father took his seat by their side, and kissed with unconscious affection his awkward and passive progeny, who neither cried, nor moved, nor spoke. They seemed to labour under a general inanimation. You could not call the father of this stolid family "Hodge;" the race of the Hodges is nearly extinct. The countryman, who used to be represented under that name, had distended cheeks, a vermillion bronze, and a twinkling eye, generated by those renowned agricultural compounds, fat bacon, fresh air, contentment, and beer. Whereas the lips of our friend from Bedfordshire had none of the genuine rural purple, but wore, instead, that modern tinge, that

vile invention of this manufacturing age, the poor-house blue; and his cheeks, lank and collapsed, were of that saffron and tallow mixture which comes of labouring in the sun all day, and having nothing substantial for dinner.

The poor man had never been out of the fields before, and he felt as a child, and spoke as a child, on this his first venture into the strange wide world, beyond the hut where he had vegetated. He told us who he was, and where he was going.

"That," said he, pointing to his wife, "is my 'missus;' that's our 'babby' at her breast; these two are my children, and that's my 'nevvey'"—poking in the stomach a twelve-year old boy, who sat faintly grinning in a smock-frock; "and we are all going to Australy. His mother cried" (meaning the 'nevvey's' mother) "when we came away; but we didn't cry. But it was no good him stopping, she couldn't take care of him. My wife didn't cry."

It was impossible not to share this man's just pride at his wife's firmness. You could see his account was true, as you looked into her unclouded eye. Those accustomed to hear the Irish parting-scream, or witness the convulsive weeping of an English emigrant family, as the ship is hauling out of the docks, could not but notice an exception so agreeable as this. As in some men the cultivated sense of duty casts out the sense of danger, so in this woman a deep and unsophisticated curiosity had cast out all sense of apprehension. Everything was as new to her as to the Indian captured by Robinson Crusoe. She wondered at every arch; she peered at every station-house: the train-whistle, the open panorama of field and water rushing by, the dash under a tunnel, were sounds, sights, and incidents, which filled her with ecstasy. What a world of bliss this woman would experience before she reached the golden shore of Melbourne! The orient sun showering down his million beams on the silver smiling sea, the sight of unknown lands and new races, the ever-expanding wonder of water, moon, and stars, and all the marvels of ten thousand miles of travel, would have the inspiring interest of a new existence for such a nature. A storm would be a world of astonishment; the groaning spars, and screaming cordage, a mystery of sound, and even in a wreck she would go down prying into the solemn depths, thinking them something new: she was without knowledge and without fear: in full possession of the rarest and richest inheritance of poverty—the inability to dread. For it is blessed to be without fear, where destiny has left you without hope. An elderly man sat opposite to her, who did, what foolish persons frequently do, suggest to her the difficulties and perils of so long a voyage. But his simpering folly had no effect. The woman asked, "Whether the sea was not worth seeing," and added, "we have been starved; we can't be worse off;" and with this simple effort at logic she relapsed into her primitive wonder at the train going without horses, and when her marvelling subsided, she hugged her child closer to her breast, and tried to shelter it from the cold air by her scanty cloak. Of a chain of reasoning she had never heard—she could only construct a single link, but it was a link of iron, and it sufficed for her repose.

"We couldn't go out ourselves," she said; "the parish is sending us." In answer to the question—"Do you prefer going?" the husband answered—"We can't live here. I have worked for one master nineteen years, and my wages have been only seven shillings a week, and we clammed on it when we had children." "But surely you lived rent free?"—"No," he answered. "You had food given you? you had clothes found you?"—"No," he replied, "we had to find all out of seven shillings a week. We shall all go out as can. One man I left behind me has only seven shillings, and he has six children. I don't know how they live. I'd go out if I was him. The last few weeks my master gev me eight shillings; but I never had so much before. But I would go. I am to have 40*l.* a year and all found me in Australy. Master said he was sorry to part with me, but I wasn't sorry to part with him."

Emigration wears a different aspect from what it did years ago. The working-class used to dread it, now they long for it. At every junction you meet them journeying to distant lands, and leaving, without regret, a country which gives them nothing to regret, and nothing to remember. The penury of manufacturing towns is bad enough, but that families of five and eight persons should be condemned year after year to subsist on seven shillings a week, sounds as incredible as it is disgraceful. The admissions paid to one grand morning concert in the height of the London season, would support one thousand agricultural families a week. Perpetuation and multiplication to Concerts, I say, by all means, but let not *prima donnas* and pianos beguile you from your duties towards furnished labourers—charm they never so wisely!



Seven shillings is the sum for the support of five or eight persons. It is thus we keep our "bold peasantry, a country's pride." Political Economy, as expounded by the Employers of Engineers—by Members of Parliament, and infinitely wise Doctors of Labour, tell us there is no help for this. Why, a family of five or there is no help for this. Why, a family of five or eight horses, young and old, would be allowed more than seven shillings per week for their support. It is better to be a horse than an agricultural labourer. The moral rhetorician sometimes rebukes the poor for being sunk as low as the beasts. The Bedfordshire emigrant would be obliged by being raised up to the level of the beasts. Surely the plethoric wealth of St. Stephens, lounging at the Opera in town, and preserving pheasants in the country, might forgive the poor that single saying—"When you take away our Right to live on the Land, you ought to concede to us the right to labour at living wages." ION.

#### ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX. IV.

WE have already described the flax plant as consisting of three component parts, exclusive of the seeds—viz., the "shove" or woody pith, the gum or resinous matter with which the fibres are made to adhere to each other and to the stem, and the fibres themselves; but we recal its construction to the attention of our readers on fulfilling our promise of explaining the Chevalier Claussen's interesting discovery, by which the separation of these substances is sought to be effected by chemical means. We will add, that the fibres consist of an infinite number of small cylindrical tubes, articulated like a cane or stalk of rye grass, and that they differ from cotton in that the latter is found, on microscopic examination, to possess a flat ribandlike form, and that there is no gum to be got rid of before it can be made available for manufacture.

This is not an inappropriate place, moreover, for giving a more minute analysis than we have already done of the flax plant; and we are glad to find that our theory, based upon the experience of scientific men, is so well supported by the eminent Professor of Chemistry in Ireland, Sir R. Kane. Excluding the seed, the entire plant is found by him, on quantitative analysis with incineration, to be composed of

Carbon . . . . .	38.75
Hydrogen . . . . .	7.33
Nitrogen . . . . .	0.56
Oxygen . . . . .	48.36
Ashes . . . . .	5.00
	<hr/> 100.00

The pure fibre, when analyzed, produces scarcely any ash whatever, while the pith and the gum, separately analyzed, yield 1.57 and 42.01 per cent. of ash respectively. Nearly one half, therefore, of the gum is composed of inorganic matter derived immediately from the soil, and this, it appears, has hitherto been found so difficult of solution, as to require the aid of putrefaction kept up continuously for from seven to twenty-one days. It is effected, as explained in our previous articles, by steeping in rivers or artificial pits, and, so delicate is the operation, that a perfectly pure fibre is seldom obtained except by persons thoroughly versed in the business. Mr. Mac Adam, the Secretary to the Royal Irish Flax Improvement Society, in a lecture delivered in March last before the Society of Arts, in London, happily illustrated the almost impossibility of ordinary farmers succeeding in this branch of husbandry in the following words: "Great attention is demanded from the farmer to ascertain the precise moment when the gum is entirely disengaged, and before the strength of the fibre has been injured by the action of the water, which has become charged with the substances separated from the former, and chemically altered. Nothing is more frequent than under-rating or over-rating; the fibre, in the first of these events, remaining harsh and coarse, and, in the second, weak and cottony."

Acids and alkalis have been severally called to aid in the separation of the gum, but without much success, until M. Claussen thought of the possibility of so combining their action as to cause an almost instantaneous disintegration, by explosion of the fibres from each other. His plan is our own, so far as relates to the cleaning out by mechanical means as large a portion as possible of the woody pith of the plant, both for the sake of the grower, who uses it for litter, or for mixing with cattle compound, and also on account of the reduction in bulk. M. Claussen then boils the flax for about three hours, in water containing about one-half per cent. of caustic soda, and it is afterwards transferred to a vessel containing water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, in the proportion of 1 of acid to 500 of water. This process so effectually separates the fibre by a chemico-mechanical action, that, when required for linen, all that remains to be done is to dry and scutch the fibre in the usual manner.

But as the object of M. Claussen is to provide a substitute of home growth for foreign cotton, capable of being spun upon the existing cotton machinery, a further process is required, and we cannot better explain it than by using his own words, as stated in a paper read last year before the Royal Agricultural Society of England:—

"Complete, however, as may be the separation produced by this mode of treatment, the fibres, from their tubular and cylindrical character, are still adapted only for the linen or present flax manufactures, as their comparatively harsh and elastic character unfits them for spinning on the ordinary cotton or woollen machinery. At this stage, therefore, it is, that the most important part of the invention is brought into operation. The flax, either before or after undergoing the processes required for the severance of the fibres, is cut by a suitable machine into the required lengths, and saturated in a solution of sesqui-carbonate of soda (common soda) a sufficient length of time to allow of the liquid entering into and permeating, by capillary attraction, every part of the small tubes. When sufficiently saturated, the fibres are taken out, immersed in a solution of dilute sulphuric acid of the strength of about one part to two hundred parts of water. The action of the acid on the soda contained in the tube liberates the carbonic acid gas which it contains, the expansive power of which causes the fibres to split, and produces the results above described."

The next process, that of bleaching, is effected by placing the mass of flax in another vessel containing the hypo-chlorite of magnesia, by the action of which it attains the colour, as it had before received the texture, of cotton.

This discovery has now been sufficiently tested for us to pronounce it of the first national importance, although it may be long ere the arrangements necessary for carrying it out, so as to make it available to our farmers, will be as complete as we should wish to see them. The best way of bringing it within their reach would be the association of a certain number of growers in a district, for the purpose of erecting a factory where their flax could be worked up under a licence from the inventor, which he is ready to accord on very moderate terms. They would thus share the profits of a very valuable establishment, and, under proper arrangements—which none could so well define as the farmers themselves—they might receive in their return-carts their due proportion of matters which ought to be restored to their farms, just as a Middlesex farmer loads his hay-cart with London stable manure.

The profits may be fairly stated as follows—viz.:

Cost of 5 tons of flax straw . . .	£15 0 0
"Breaking," "cutting," and "blowing" . . . . .	1 19 0
Chemical ingredients . . . . .	1 5 0
	<hr/> £18 4 0
Bleaching, washing, drying, &c. . .	2 16 0
	<hr/> £21 0 0

The produce being one ton of flax cotton, equal to "fair quality American," which will sell at Leeds or Manchester for about 56*l.* per ton. Thus, exclusive of interest, carriage, packing, and other incidental charges, there will appear a gross profit of 35*l.* upon every five tons of straw worked up. If we estimate these charges to amount to as much as 10*l.*, it will still leave 25*l.* to divide amongst the growers of five tons of straw in addition to 3*l.* per ton already carried to their credit.

It is stated that the cost of a "plant" capable of preparing 10 or 15 tons per week of flax straw is only 2000*l.*; and we think this is a very proper subject for tenant farmers to introduce to their landlords, who might safely undertake the erection, receiving, or rather sharing in the royalty to be stipulated for with the inventor.

Cotton now ranges in price from 3½*d.* for common Surat, to 2*s.* per lb. for finest Sea Island samples; and flax cotton may fairly be placed in the category of "fair bowel," which now commands about 6*d.* per lb. in the market. It appears, therefore, that a substitute for, or an auxiliary to common cotton may be produced at our own doors for something less than one-half the price at which foreign cotton is now sold; and when we add to this that flax cotton is capable of being "milled" with or without wool, and of being even so prepared as to admit of an admixture with silk, the full value of the discovery will be apparent to our readers. We cannot more appropriately confirm our present remarks upon M. Claussen's discovery, than by quoting from a speech of Sir James Graham's on the 13th of February, in last year, delivered in a debate upon agricultural distress:—

"I cannot conceive any dispensation of Providence more merciful, than that science and skill should succeed in overcoming this difficulty, (the then short supply of cotton,—*Ed.*) whereby we shall be rendered in a great degree independent of foreign supply, while a great stimu-

lus would be given to our manufactures; and if, happily this encouragement to the cultivation of flax here should succeed, I am very confident we shall hear no more of the distress of our hand-loom weavers, that the cultivation of land will be largely improved by the introduction of capital in growing this new plant, and that this plant will be of great service to the agriculturist, from its being peculiarly adapted to increase the fertility of the soil." (Cheers.)

Such of our readers as may desire to inform themselves more fully on this subject, may obtain full particulars, and see samples of the manufactured cloths, on applying to Mr. Christopher, at 26, Gresham Street, or to the Chevalier Claussen at his works on Stepney Green.

#### MISSIONARY FANATICISM.

THE following is an extract from a letter we have received from "F. B. B.," taking us to task for the manner in which we spoke of the unfortunate Patagonian missionaries:—

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—I was exceedingly surprised and grieved to find the *Leader* missing so good an opportunity of exposing and denouncing superstition and fanaticism as was afforded by the fate of Captain Gardiner and his party on the coast of Patagonia. Instead of which, these infatuated men are held up to admiration on account of their *faith*; as if there were any merit in faith when unsupported by any evidence, when in direct opposition to reason and facts; it then surely becomes contemptible and culpable credulity. For a man who has lost his companions by starvation, and is himself on the eve of the same fate, to talk of "the great and marvellous loving-kindness of his gracious God," is nothing but the ravings of insanity, which usually precedes death by starvation. Fanatics, from their want of knowledge and thought, first place themselves in difficulty and danger, and then look to the miraculous interference of Providence to rescue them from the deserved consequences of their folly and credulity. Nay, so blinded are they by superstition, that if they meet with any little unexpected relief, which is not enough to save them, they break out into rapture about the "infinite mercies of their gracious Father," as Captain Gardiner does because he managed to get a little water by means of his India-rubber shoes—"what combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my heavenly Father; blessed be his holy name!"—as if it would not have been much more kind and merciful in Providence to have saved Captain Gardiner from so much suffering and misery, and so painful a death, than having sent him (for every event is by fanatics ascribed to God) into such a deplorable position, merely to give him a little water only to prolong a miserable existence for a few days.

Fancy a human parent acting in this way with his child, and then being extolled by the victim of his cruelty, for his mercy and loving kindness!

Really it requires a hundred-Job power of patience to read Captain Gardiner's language with calmness, and still more, to find a journal that professes to take the *lead* against cant, superstition, and fanaticism, eulogizing such miserable delusion as "faith," which we should do well to imitate! From such deplorable credulity, mis-called "faith," may reason and common sense deliver us! I cannot consider the death of those who perish in such an enterprise as that of Captain Gardiner and his party as any loss to society, but rather as a gain; for think for a moment how huge an obstacle to human progress would be removed if all the most active agents of superstition and fanaticism were immersed ten fathom deep in the Pacific ocean!

The *Leader* complains that from want of "faith" we see the "canoe" and the "India-rubber shoe," but we do not see "God." That is to say, we see and employ visible, material agencies, and do not see, do not know, and therefore do not refer to the Invisible and the Unknown; we take account of the real and tangible, and neglect the visionary and incomprehensible: this surely is wise and rational—would that such procedure were universal!

"F. B. B. assumes the attitude of a man who is perfectly reasonable; but we have seldom read a more remarkable tissue of assumption and unreason than the preceding passage. The writer speaks as if all religious men were deficient in the "knowledge" which he seems to assume to his own side; whereas we all know that many men of strong religious convictions have been models of philosophic thought and liberal accomplishment. He presumes that Captain Gardiner must have looked more especially to his rescue; whereas it is evident that that devoted man was thinking more of the evolution of good out of things adverse, whether it came in the shape of hope for the enterprise or of a mouthful of water. Such phrases as "culpable credulity," "victim of his credulity," and so forth, exemplify the illogical temper of the writer. That which we held up to imitation in Captain Gardiner was not the peculiar colour which may have distinguished his creed, but his trust in the working of truth such as he conceived it to be, and his willingness to stake himself upon the pursuit of that truth.

"F. B. B." is evidently one of those philosophers who trust only to "visible and material agencies," to nothing that is unknown; in which case he must stop short at the first stage in the process of his own digestion, and investigate no more; for the transmutation of food into chyme is as much concealed from our knowledge as its transformation into chyle, again into blood, and ultimately into flesh. The fact is, that with the modicum we know is mingled an indefinite proportion of the unknown, which

presses upon us too forcibly for us not to ignore it or to be silent about it. We do, and must, continually talk about the unknown. The history of our own instincts is to us unintelligible and incapable of logical proof. "F. B. B." is one of the monomaniacs who profess to perceive nothing but through the logical medium; the rest he is proud to ignore, and his writing reflects that ignorance preposse; otherwise he would have understood the respect and sympathy which can traverse the boundaries of theological difference.

It will be found, we believe, that the *Leader* serves the cause of free thought none the less faithfully, that it can discern and allow for the power of all varieties of sincere conviction.

#### THE WARNER ALTERNATIVE.

CAPTAIN Warner has made it understood that if the report of the new Lords' Committee does not lead to the unconditional acceptance of his plan, he will at once proceed to make terms with the Emperor Nicholas.—*Daily Paper*.

And if my proofs are not enough:

And still they doubt my powers to kill:

My shells it may be *won't* go off:

But then,—why then,—my lords, *I* will.



### Open Council.

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

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

#### THE COMING ELECTION AND OUR UNIVERSITIES.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Not the least active in the coming election should be the small but compact phalanx of Liberals in our Universities. We think the time is come for them to make an effort on their own account. Let us see a good, honest Radical started for Oxford. Of course there would not be the remotest chance of success, or anything approaching to it; but once to have reared the Gonsalon of Liberalism in the head-quarters of Ancient Prejudice, would be worth a victory anywhere else. The time has come for taking a step in advance from the defensive position so long occupied. What hope of making any event probable till its possibility is recognised? Why should Oxford Liberals be content to poll for a moderate Conservative against a High Tory, and think they have done well if they turn the scale? The very act of proposing a Liberal Candidate would create a Liberal party. The question is one of far higher importance than merely securing an additional vote in the House of Commons. There seem just now to be symptoms of a revolution in feeling at Oxford. We attribute it mainly to the great religious movement of the last twenty years, which, for the first time, introduced serious and earnest thought into the University. Such a movement—whatever the first bias that may prompt it—must in the end produce good, by elevating the moral sense. That there is such an elevation in the University of Oxford none can deny. The great social questions of the day are discussed, both in public and in private, with an earnestness and care for which we might often look in vain among many of a riper age. The Liberal minority has at last become respectable in numbers, as it always was in ability. Such a tendency as this should be encouraged, and nothing would contribute so much to foster it as to mark out for it a definite course of action. Then, when those who are now undergraduates are able to take their share in the government of the University, they will not have to begin the struggle, but will find all the first difficulties overcome. In those days we may expect to see the

hard contest which will return the first Radical for Oxford.

Our Universities are the only bodies in the kingdom to whom a purely educational franchise is conceded. They are the only bodies separately represented, by virtue of their union, without reference to territorial location. These are high privileges in England, and how have they been appreciated? The members returned have generally been not more distinguished than others by their literary acquirements, while they have hardly more connexion with the Universities than the Duke of Wellington or Prince Albert. What signifies it that they once in early life spent some three or four years there? It was a connexion which terminated with the circumstances which gave rise to it. A literary body should send one of themselves—one really of themselves—living, thinking, and talking amongst them. Why not send some *Resident Fellow of a College*, who would pass the time of the session in town, and then return to his constituency? The opinion of such a man would be attended to without any antecedents. It would be felt that it was truly an honour to a man to be selected by his brethren to explain their views before the nation. Certain we are that there is no lack of men of this class, who would fill such a position much more suitably than Sir R. Inglis or Mr. Gladstone. We have no wish to under-rate the high character and abilities of the latter, but we contend that he is no more a representative of Oxford, than of Manchester or the City. It is true that the prejudice in favour of laymen for members of Parliament somewhat restricts our choice. But we could easily point out laymen who fully answer every requisite we have named. We repeat, our advice to the Universities is, to choose for their representatives men who will speak as deputations of the most intelligent constituencies in the country; our advice to Radicals is, to lose not a moment in commencing a permanent organization.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S.

Oxford, April 19th.

#### INVESTMENT OF MILITIA BOUNTIES.

Bridgend, Glamorganshire, May 3rd, 1852.

SIR,—It appears that six hundred thousand pounds is shortly to be given as bounties for militia men. Will that not have a demoralizing influence on the country? Would it not be more rational that the money should be applied to make a provision for their old age, which would give them a new interest in the state, and the country would be saved a great outlay of money.

Let each militia man convert his bounty, through the savings bank, into a deferred annuity for the above object.

According to returns by the Rev. J. T. Beacher, M.A., to a committee of the House of Commons, in 1825, 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* paid by a person of the age of twenty, will secure for him 4*s.* a-week for life after he attains the age of sixty-five. 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by a person of the age of twenty will secure him 8*s.* a-week for life when he attains the age of seventy.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CADOGAN WILLIAMS.

#### THE RIGHT OF OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

13, New Nelson-street, Commercial-road East,  
May 24, 1852.

SIR,—The committee appointed by a public meeting, held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Morpeth-street, Green-street, Bethnal-green, in consequence of the interruption of the open-air speaking in Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, on Sunday, May 16, have instructed me to send you an account of their proceedings, and request the assistance of your readers.

The meetings in Bonner's Fields have been conducted, during seven years, in an orderly manner, but lately they appear to have given offence to some person or persons who have had sufficient influence with the authorities to induce them to send a number of policemen and mounted patrol to put them down.

Thus the public investigation of subjects of the most important character in connexion with our present and future condition has been prevented.

Many persons who were in the habit of meeting in the park immediately held a public meeting in the Morpeth-street Institution, and from this meeting a committee was formed, who called another public meeting in the field, where resolutions were passed condemning the authorities, and a petition received, which has been forwarded to the House, praying for the right of assembly.

The committee determine, if this should fail, to do one or both of two things:—

1st, To test the right by legal means, and thus dis-

cover how far the authorities have the power to interfere with a peaceable assembly.

2nd, To call another public meeting, when the members for the borough will be invited to attend, to give their opinion upon the subject.

As either of these courses will involve expense, and the committee do not desire any one to be imprisoned or inconvenienced in testing the affair, unless they have the means of supporting him in every way, they are now raising a fund for that purpose.

The committee look upon this as a public question; they consider that the right of speech put down on Sunday will be a good beginning for putting down the right of speech elsewhere.

We therefore hope your readers will lend their assistance, so that we may be enabled to carry out our desires with effect. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES BENNET.

#### POLISH HONOUR VINDICATED.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Being anxious to give the greatest publicity to the refutation of a calumnious assertion of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, mentioned in the *Times* of the 28th of April, we trust in your sympathy for all good causes and love of fair play, for the insertion of the subjoined reply to that newspaper.

Yours most respectfully,

S. WORCELL.

London, May 1st, 1852.

("To the Editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

"SIR,—We learn from the *Times* newspaper of April 28th, that your Posen correspondent informs you of the dismay purported to be prevailing among the Poles of that province, on account of the news having reached them, that the refugees have been led by despair to the resolve of throwing themselves into the arms of Russia, and of imploring an amnesty from the Emperor Nicholas. These news are utterly false. The persecution to which the body of the Polish emigrants is subjected is by no means recent, and could not therefore have produced such effect. When, twenty years ago, the Poles rushed *en masse* into exile, in quest of a soil to freely work out the restoration of their country, they knew full well what hardships they would have to encounter, and, strong in their faith, they did not shrink from them. Persecution did but steel their hearts, double their energies, stimulate in them the spirit of self-sacrifice; and it was from amongst the emigrants that, at various epochs, sprung those numerous martyrs who conveyed to their country words of hope and salvation. It was the whole body of the emigrants who hastened to fulfil their duty at the expense of their own blood, whenever an opportunity arose to fight, arms in hand, the enemies of their fatherland. Nor have the recent events in France altered in any way the feelings and convictions of the refugees, whilst the adjection to their body since 1848 of about 2000 young members has but rejuvenized it. This body of refugees has never given itself up to despair; it has never disgraced, nor ever will disgrace itself, either by imploring or accepting an amnesty; and if among its members there has happened to be a vile renegade, who wishes to shelter his infamy under the signatures of numerous accomplices, none of those to whom his character and antecedents are known will be surprised at it. As to the present views, tendencies, and efforts of the body of Polish refugees, they are well known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Posen, as well as of the most remote provinces of Poland. These are too well convinced of the perseverance of the refugees in keeping to their post, and in the final accomplishment of their mission, to be either frightened or discouraged by their present condition, which they, on the contrary, endeavour, inasmuch as in them lies, to alleviate by material assistance. Even the events of France, far from lessening the hopes of our nation, have exercised a salutary influence by strengthening, among the Poles, that very old belief that upon their own efforts depends the salvation of their fatherland. Neither time, space, nor prudence, allows us to enlarge upon that subject. As members of the central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society—of a body known, by name at least, to your readers, we feel confident that these few words will be quite sufficient to find credence among the unprejudiced.

A. DARABZ.

A. ZABICKI.

S. WORCELL.

London, April 20th, 1852.

An "Edinburgh Elector's" communication is far too long for insertion.

William Myles's suggestion shall receive our attention. *Erratum in our last*.—In the *Literary Summary*, p. 403, for "Conviction is creating anew," read, "Correction is creating anew."

CATERPILLAR FUNGUS.—On the subject of fungi; of all the strange fungi that ever I met with—not excepting the luminous toadstool of Australia, by which you may see to shave yourself at midnight!—the vegetable caterpillar, whereof I saw several specimens found in this district, is the most strange. I believe the insect is, at one stage of its existence, a large grey moth, at another it becomes a caterpillar. When tired of a somewhat dull life, it buries itself in the earth, and, after death, assumes a fungous form, or, at least, there springs from its skeleton a fungous excrescence like a bulrush, which pierces and rises several inches above the ground.—*Our Antipodes*, by COLONEL MUNDY.



## 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*.

THE election of Librarian to the LONDON LIBRARY is a matter involving some considerations respecting the position of Literature. It is an excellent post, well remunerated, and agreeable in its duties; a post which assuredly cannot be said to lie beyond the province of literary men, and one therefore to which, in the ordinary course, a literary man of bibliopolic experience might reasonably aspire. Yet in the active canvas now going on, it is earnestly desired by one section to bring in a foreigner. Let us first state that we do not even know the name of this foreigner, and are speaking on purely abstract considerations in saying, that unless he have some overwhelming pretensions, such as those of a MURATORI, no foreigner ought, in common justice, to be preferred to an Englishman. We have already too many flagrant injustices of the kind; and considering the extremely small patronage bestowed upon Letters in this country, as compared with other European states, it does seem wholly unwarrantable that that little should be shared by foreign exiles, however deserving of compassion. Would France, would Italy, would Germany, would Spain, elect an Englishman in such a case?

Certainly it is not in Germany that Men of Letters have to complain of want of honour. They are honoured and rewarded during lifetime, and must have produced but little stir in the world, if after their death they do not leave their names reverently graven on some *Denkmal*—as the Germans felicitously call a monument. We find by the papers that BOECKH, BERHARDY, MEIER, ROSS, and ECKSTEIN, have opened a subscription for a *Denkmal* to the great philologist, FRIEDERICH AUGUST WOLF, to be erected in Halle; and we have little doubt that the money will speedily be collected.

The invention of GUTTENBERG, or of whoever did invent "movable types," has not fallen on an ungrateful or inactive Europe. The quantity of printing done in England, Germany, and France, has often excited amazement; and if we look to Sweden, we shall find GUTTENBERG flourishes there also with alarming activity. In the year 1851 there were 1060 books published, and 113 journals. Of the books, 182 were theological, 156 political, 123 legal, 80 historical, 55 politico-œconomical and technical, 45 educational, 40 philological, 38 medical, 31 mathematical, 22 physical, 18 geographical, 3 æsthetical, and 3 philosophical. Fiction and Belles Lettres have 259—but they are mostly translations from English, French, and German. Of these details we are tempted to say, what JEAN PAUL's hero says of the lists of *Errata* he has been so many years collecting—"QUINTUS FIXLEIN declared there were profound conclusions to be drawn from these *Errata*—and he advised the reader to draw them!"

Among the few French books worthy of notice, let us not forget the fourth volume of SAINTE BEUVE's charming *Causeries du Lundi*, just issued. The volume opens with an account of MIRABEAU's unpublished dialogues with SOPHIE, and some delicate remarks by SAINTE BEUVE in the way of commentary. There are also admirable papers on BUFFON, Madame de SCUDERY, M. de BONALD, PIERRE DUPONT, SAINT EVRE-MONT et NINON, Duc de LAUZUN, &c. Although he becomes rather tiresome if you read much at a time, SAINTE BEUVE is the best *article* writer (in our MACAULAY sense) France possesses. With varied and extensive knowledge, a light, glancing, sensitive mind, and a style of great *finesse*, though somewhat spoiled by affectation, he contrives to throw a new interest round the oldest topics; he is, moreover, an excellent critic. *Les Causeries du Lundi* is by far the best of his works.

## GREAT ARTISTS AND GREAT ANATOMISTS.

*Great Artists and Great Anatomists: a Biographical and Philosophical Study.* By R. Knox, M.D. Van Voorst.

THIS is a very readable bit of braggadocio. The details are interesting; the manner is too amusing to be offensive. Dr. Knox is what people call a "dashing writer." He is trenchant, dogmatic, imperious, and self-laudative. There is a certain swaggering magnificence of manner which robs his sarcasms of their sting, and renders his arrogance entertaining. That all men are asses except Dr. R. Knox, and a few of "my illustrious friends,"—that no living being understands anything of anatomy, descriptive or transcendental, except Dr. R. Knox,—and that this science is about to receive a sudden illumination in these pages, are facts somewhat vociferously obtruded upon the reader, who would smile down their presumption with better grace, did he not observe that this braggadocio is not confined to style, but carries its haughty incompetence even into Dr. Knox's conception of his subject. His work, so vast and magnificent in prospectus, turns out, on inspection, to be fragmentary and superficial. He intends to tell us of the life and labours of Cuvier, the great Descriptive Anatomist, who first established the relation of descriptive anatomy to the science of the organic world, *past* and present; he intends to tell us of the life and labours of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the great Transcendental anatomist, who, in conjunction with Goethe, established the *unity* of all organic beings; and, finally, he intends to discover in the works of Leonardo, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, the true relation of descriptive anatomy to art. All this he intends. But he does nothing of the kind. With him an assertion seems equivalent to a demonstration, an intention equivalent to a result. He writes with his will. The wish is father to

his book. Instead of doing anything like what he proposes, he gives us lively and very readable sketches, which in a magazine would have been very acceptable. More than sketches he has not given, unless it be assertion.

Taking the book for what it is, and not for what it asserts itself to be, we can recommend it to the general reader, and especially to the lover of natural history. Really to write the lives, and to set forth the results of Cuvier and Geoffroy, would give a delightful and profoundly instructive book; Dr. Knox has indicated such a task.

"Quarries were dug in the olden time; Mount Athos was tunnelled by Xerxes; a canal connected the Nilotic waters for many centuries with the Red Sea; and the crust of the globe had been dissected by the metallurgist and engineer. Fossil remains had been seen by millions of men, ere Cuvier appeared. But man would not, or could not, see the truth. All things swam in the chaotic deluge of the Roman poet; shell-fish rested on the tops of mountains, and fishes took refuge amongst trees! The human mind, oppressed by conventionalism, was unequal to describe simply 'the anatomy of man.' At last appeared the man, gifted with the *desire to know the unknown*; the anatomist.

"To the quasi-philosophic men of his day, practitioners of medicine and surgery, profoundly ignorant of the structure of that animal they practised on, Bichat offered the 'Descriptive anatomy of Man;' Cuvier went further.

"These bones, which you conjecture to have belonged to elephants and crocodiles, and horses and men, did not belong to any such animals. The exact anatomy of animals which now live teaches me, that, provided *species are not convertible into each other* (an hypothesis he mistook for a theory), these bones are the remains of an organic world which has ceased to be. Suddenly, and as if by magic, the obscuring veil, the thick pall of ignorance, drops from before human sight; the mist disperses from hill and valley; a vast and wonderful land, redundant with life, exhibiting ever-varied, gigantic, and grotesque forms, is spread out to the gaze of the admiring observer. That observer was George Cuvier. Still, what he saw was but an image, a phantom of the past. His view was backwards into remote antiquity, whilst yet the world was in its infancy. Occupied with facts and details, that is, history,—eschewing principles, that is, philosophy,—his view, even of the past, was limited and confined. That past he did not fully comprehend, or rather, he avoided admitting that he did; of the future he said nothing. Simultaneous with him arose others, who valued facts merely as leading to principles; of these, Goethe and Geoffroy may be considered the type and the leader. Other illustrious names must be conjoined to these. They did not discover the transcendental in anatomy, but they collected the facts in support of its principle, and they applied them to the history of organic life, not merely as it is now, but as it has been, and as it may be in futurity. Thus two men, and two modes of thought, overturned all existing knowledge, all existing chronology, all human history. Descriptive anatomy, which Cuvier and his followers called comparative anatomy, in his hands overturned all existing cosmogonies: the transcendental went further; it developed the great plan of the creation of living forms; the scheme of nature. It unfolded the secondary laws by which the transformations are made, the metamorphosis out of which variety springs from unity: the natural history of creation was for the first time explained to man."

Although Europe excessively exaggerates the merit of Cuvier as a philosophic thinker, and Dr. Knox, in this case, sides with the majority, yet the blind conventionalism (not to use a harsher phrase) he exhibited, in his controversy with Geoffroy, has not escaped Dr. Knox's observation:—

"But he advanced not; and by the influence of his great name and position, became an obstructor of science. Latterly he resisted all attempts to theorize: and, as a leader of a numerous body of partisans of all nations, he became the bitter and uncompromising enemy of Geoffroy and the transcendentalists. He did his utmost to crush these men, and to drive them from the Academy. Sufficient for him it seemed to be, that he had established the *great fact*, that the species of animals now alive, and forming the organic world since human history commenced, differ essentially, specifically, and generically, from those whose remains, fossilized, we now discover in various parts of the world.

"He called this merely a fact! and so it is, no doubt. Cuvier called his great discovery a fact. It is a fact so far as it goes, the most extraordinary fact ever discovered by man; but it is, as we shall perceive, a discovery rather than a fact, admitting of no modification. By this discovery Cuvier upset all existing cosmogony, natural history (if it merited the name), geology; but to convert his discovery into a fact, applicable to all ages, to science, involved several hypotheses, which he at first admitted, afterwards rejected. The eternal fixity of species was one of these, and this included the non-convertibility of one animal into another by any secondary cause whatever; by climate, by domesticity, by time, by geological epochs, or cataclysms; lastly, by the eternal laws of development, forming an intrinsic attribute of living matter. Cuvier was scarcely dead, when my illustrious friend, De Blainville, so connected the living rhinoceros with the extinct fossil genera by a series of individuals, as to leave little or no doubt of the identity of the genus, at least; the identity of the present with the past. The mammoth of Cuvier, and his mastodon, genera as he fancied so distinct from the elephant of the present world, were proved to be connected therewith by a chain of species, occurring in time, so resembling each other, so little characteristic as distinct species, that the idea of species began to fade from human thoughts. It was this great law of transition, of metamorphosis, which alarmed Cuvier in his later years, although it ought not to have done so—Nature's transitions of organic life in time and circumstance; the formation of all *living forms* from one living essence. His dislike to see in the living world, past and present, one animal instead of many, was caused simply by a dread of its touching that reputation, which he knew the world based on his having proved the contrary.

"In whatever way the transitions are effected, they are purely the results of secondary causes; to abandon this view is to abandon human reason. Transitions of organic beings from one form to another, are the results of certain natural laws, the existence of which he discovers and proves by the history of the organic world.

"What a history of life was thus disclosed by Cuvier! Has any similar *fact* ever been discovered? But he refused to see all this; denying the conclusions obviously resulting from his own researches. He took up a dislike to theories, seemingly because they were adopted and patronized by his academic rivals. Listen to his own remarks: 'Theories I have sought; I have set up some myself, but I have not made them known, because I ascertained they were false, as are all those which have been published up to this day. I affirm still more; for I say that, in the present state of science, it is impossible to discover any.' The dogmatism and

self-reliance brought out in such passages as the above, form the *forte* and *faible* of the race of men to which he belonged.

"Thus he declared against theory, yet was himself the greatest of theorists; his great fact led to startling hypotheses, which he asserted to be facts. He maintained the *fixity of species* for ever and ever, grounding his assertion on the paltry, pitiful records of humanity; records generally worthless, or so limited in time, as to be valueless for the settling of any great secondary law of Nature. The invention of six successive creations was at last forced upon him, chiefly through his English partisans; against his common sense, and in contradiction of his own writings.

"All honour, notwithstanding, be to his great name; his dislike to transcendentalism was forced upon him. What passes for the views and theories of Cuvier, in England, do not belong to him. They emanate from a school with whom truth in science is of no moment. They emanate from men who are not strictly scientific, but who, like Philo-Judaus, Derham, and Paley, look into works of science, not with any view to extract the truth therefrom, but to find happy applications in support of errors in human history, and a cosmogony to which antiquity has lent a sort of reverential awe."

If there were nothing else to throw a doubt on the solidity of Cuvier's reputation, it would be enough to mention the instantaneous and universal acceptance of his views by orthodox and academic Europe,—that surely was suspicious? When we reflect that Goethe was forty years before he could get anatomists to recognise the existence of the intermaxillary bone in man,—that is to say, to recognise a *fact* which was offensive, because it destroyed an imaginary difference between man and the monkey; and that his great morphological discoveries, which now rule in science, were thirty years before gaining acceptance,—this opposition, first, to a single *fact*, and, second, to an *idea*, indicates the routinist obstructions which all reforming thinkers have to encounter, and suggests, that any man who is at once accepted as a new light, is not very likely to turn out a true light. Let us continue to borrow from Dr. Knox:—

"We have now to view Cuvier as entering on a new career; from simple naturalist and anatomist, he had become geologist in a sense that never man was before. Historian of the catastrophes of the globe; author of a new cosmogony. Unwittingly, the man of facts was forced, also, to become the theorist. Human bones were not found fossilized. Then came theory first—namely, that man's origin or formation was quite recent. In theory second he advanced the principle of the fixity of species, founded on the fact, that during the *historic period* animals had not changed their appearances,—forgetting that this historic period was but a drop in the great ocean of time; that no great geological epoch had occurred during that period, and, consequently, neither man nor animals had been violently dislocated from the aboriginal continents; ever been exposed to the only influences likely or competent to produce changes in form, amounting to a specific or permanent alteration. Lastly, a theory or two was forced on him by the theological school of England, which were not his, and expressions which he never uttered were ascribed to him. It passes current, for example, in England, that he advocated the theory of successive miraculous creations of animals. This is a pure invention of the English geologists, invented by them to reconcile the conflicting facts of true geology with their imaginary cosmogony and fabulous chronology. With the exception of his first paleontological essay, Cuvier constantly opposed the theory of successive creations. There cannot exist a doubt on this point, although the contrary opinion has, as is usual, become stereotyped in England;—in England, where things are said never to change—not even errors. These are his words:—'Nous ne croyons pas même à la possibilité d'une apparition successive des formes diverses.' Thus the theory ascribed in England to Cuvier, this illustrious anatomist has declared not only to be false, but impossible.

"Whilst Cuvier was thus applying with such success the single method of the descriptive anatomy of the *adult animal* to zoology, and to the history of the globe, overturning all existing theories, cosmogonies, and histories, other minds were at work in Germany and France. 'The descriptive anatomy of the adult animal formed *selon le règle*,' is not all; there is the anatomy of the embryo; of varieties or *lusus naturæ*; of monsters; of organs found in man and animals, evidently of no use to the individual. This Cuvier persisted in overlooking. His mind was filled with that idea, the most natural of all—namely, the persistence and fixity of the present order of things; an idea proved to be false, first by himself. But this, also, he would fain have overlooked. Of the new doctrines of transcendental anatomy, originating in these sources, he took but little notice at first, at times admitting them, at times rejecting them. At last the doctrine of unity of organization became too great to be overlooked; a struggle evidently approached between the parties. But it did not fairly come off until Geoffroy, the French advocate of the heterodoxy, had boldly advocated in the Academy, and in the presence of Cuvier, the theory of development, a necessary sequel of the grand law of unity, which teaches that 'the animals to which belonged the fossil remains, so admirably described by Cuvier, are not specifically distinct from the living organic world, but simply the forefathers of the existing race of animals.'"

#### JERDAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

*The Autobiography of William Jerdan, with his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscences and Correspondence.* Vol. I. Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co.

WHEN complete, this work will probably be attractive enough as a collection of gossip and of letters from celebrated persons; but no misplaced delicacy ought to prevent the critic from expressing an emphatic condemnation of the work as regards the autobiographical tissue on which the anecdotes are woven. William Jerdan may, from the accidents of position, have materials in hand which a gossip-greedy public will eagerly devour; but no one can conscientiously accept him as a man whose literary achievements merit the slightest notice, or whose talents give him a claim upon biographical honours. It would be a mockery to examine his pretensions with any seriousness, for he cannot write a page of acceptable prose; and we imagine it would require considerable research to discover any living memory of what he has written. As the editor of the *Literary Gazette* it might please certain authors anxious about reviews of their works to pay him obsequious deference, but we believe we are stating a notorious fact, in affirming that he has *no* recognised position in literature, as we are certain that he never had the talents to deserve one. When therefore we find him assuming the character of one who preaches from the text of his own example, and solemnly warning men against the profession,

of literature, which he denounces with a fervour that would lift him into eloquence were he capable of that exaltation, we cannot suppress the thoughts that rise to meet his denunciation. When we read such passages as this—

"I believe that the retrospect may be very serviceable to my fellow-creatures and most signally so to those who have embarked, or are disposed to embark, in the pursuits of literature as a provision for the wants of life. Of all the multitude I have known who leant upon this crutch as a sole support, I could not specify ten who ever attained anything like a desirable status either in fortune or society. On the contrary, the entire class may be assured, that although felony may be more hazardous, literature is, of the two, by far the most unprofitable profession."

the thought that rises spontaneously is:—This may be so, but it makes some difference by whom it is said! There is at this moment a man of genius forced to quit England and to seek in Australia the living his genius fails to secure him here. Had he written such a passage we might have listened to it; but from a writer of the quality of William Jerdan such a passage is an inexcusable insult. What! you have for very many years earned a large income, and have had the far from contemptible advantage of enjoying the personal acquaintance of many celebrated persons—you have earned this and more, and that too by talents which even friendship cannot magnify into distinction, and the profession in which you have earned this is to be insulted by you, and classed below felony!

We abstain from all allusion to notorious facts—we take the insult as it comes—and in the name of the profession to which we think it an honour to belong, we protest against the tone of this book. Not even age and misfortune shall restrain our protest; for age seems to give it the countenance of experience, and misfortune to give it the evidence in proof. The querulous tone which fatigues the reader of this *Autobiography* might readily be pardoned from an old man reviewing his life, and not recognising in adversity the bitter fruit he had himself sown in the careless days; but the attempt to associate his personal errors with literature as a necessary condition, and thus further to traduce a profession already too much disgraced by the whimpering weakness of one class of incapables, and by the unseemly pride of others, ashamed of their high calling—this attempt must not pass unexposed. It may be said, Why take notice of such querulous foolishness, it will die of itself? But it is not so. Literature already suffers too much from want of dignity derived from the consciousness of its high office. Had the denunciation been made against Medicine, against the Law, or against the Army, we might have suffered it to pass unnoticed, certain that it could rouse no echoes. But the Priesthood of Letters is a calling which, with all its trials and they are many, with all its perils, and they are many, with all its abuses, and they are many, is still a high and noble calling, fitly demanding the devotion of a life, and mainly kept from the recognition which is its due, by the miserable facility with which its members have from time immemorial abetted the ignorant by flinging at it their sarcasms and their indignation.

But we will not dwell on this unpleasant topic. What has already been said will doubtless appear harsh, and attributed perhaps to all sorts of motives.

We have been looking for some passage to quote from this volume, and alighted on this fact, connected with the History of the Press, which Mr. Knight Hunt will assuredly make good use of in the next edition of his work on that subject, viz.—that the first appearance of reviews of new books, as a department of journalism, was in 1818, when Jerdan edited the *Sun*.

"The literary leaning nourished in my nature, as I have endeavoured to trace it to the fortunate tuition of Dr. Rutherford (for with all the ills it may bring in its course, a taste for literature and literary occupation is a great blessing), was manifested as soon as the desperate din of war and absorbing strife of politics were so far quelled as to allow a breathing time for aught else to be heard or seen. I immediately projected a Review of New Works to form a peace feature in the paper; and this, I believe, was the first example of any attention of the kind being paid by the newspaper press to the productions of its less ephemeral brethren of the quill. When I look around me at this date, I cannot but feel a sensible gratification on witnessing this little plant become the parent of a vast tree that over-spreads the land, and possesses a universal influence upon the interests of literature. It is true that

'They must dig who gather ore,  
And they must dig who gather lore;'

and that we have a considerable proportion of very superficial scratchers of the soil, both among authors and critics, but the mere fact of notoriety is a wonderful advantage to the really deserving, and can do but little temporary mischief in keeping back the sterling, puffing the mediocre, or bolstering up the trashy. Some years hence, however, in my narrative, will be a fitter time more fully to discuss this important question."

#### LECTURES ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

*Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851.* Delivered before the Society of Arts, at the suggestion of H.R.H. Prince Albert. D. Bogue.

THE twelve Lectures delivered before the Society of Arts, at the suggestion of Prince Albert, have here been gathered into a handsome volume, which deserves its place among the many records of that gigantic work. Dr. Whewell opens with a very suggestive Lecture on the *General Bearing of the Great Exhibition on the Progress of Art and Science*, a topic fertile in commonplaces, which he has managed to render attractive by a suggestion from science, in the shape of classification. Here also is a remark worth quoting, though far from novel. Having dwelt upon the prodigal magnificence of some of the "barbaric pomp" exhibited by Oriental nations, the beauty of which surpasses our own manufactures, and yet holding fast to the belief in progress, and in our superiority, he asks:—

"What is the broad and predominant distinction between the arts of nations rich, but in a condition of nearly stationary civilization, like Oriental nations, and nations which have felt the full influence of progress like ourselves?"

"If I am not mistaken, the difference may be briefly expressed thus:—That in



those countries the arts are mainly exercised to gratify the tastes of the few; with us, to supply the wants of the many. There, the wealth of a province is absorbed in the dress of a mighty warrior; here, the gigantic weapons of the peaceful potentate are used to provide clothing for the world. For that which makes it suitable that machinery, constructed on a vast scale, and embodying enormous capital, should be used in manufacture, is that the wares produced should be very great in quantity, so that the smallest advantage in the power of working, being multiplied a million-fold, shall turn the scale of profit. And thus such machinery is applied when wares are manufactured for a vast population;—when millions upon millions have to be clothed, or fed, or ornamented, or pleased, with the things so produced. I have heard one say, who had extensively and carefully studied the manufacturing establishments of this country, that when he began his survey he expected to find the most subtle and refined machinery applied to the most delicate and beautiful kind of work—to gold and silver, jewels, and embroidery: but that when he came to examine, he found that these works were mainly executed by hand, and that the most exquisite and the most expensive machinery was brought into play where operations on the most common materials were to be performed, because these were to be executed on the widest scale. And this is when coarse and ordinary wares are manufactured for the many. This, therefore, is the meaning of the vast and astonishing prevalence of machine-work in this country:—that the machine with its million fingers works for millions of purchasers, while in remote countries, where magnificence and savagery stand side by side, tens of thousands work for one. There Art labours for the rich alone; here she works for the poor no less. There the multitude produce only to give splendour and grace to the despot or the warrior whose slaves they are, and whom they enrich; here the man who is powerful in the weapons of peace, capital and machinery, uses them to give comfort and enjoyment to the public, whose servant he is, and thus becomes rich while he enriches others with his goods. If this be truly the relation between the condition of the arts of life in this country and in those others, may we not with reason and with gratitude say that we have, indeed, reached a point beyond theirs in the social progress of nations?"

This principle of democratization must be extended beyond Art and Manufactures. If

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns,"

that purpose indubitably is to make Humanity one Brotherhood.

There is also an interesting Lecture by Professor Owen, on the *Raw Materials from the Animal Kingdom*; one by Lyon Playfair, on the *Chemical Principles involved in the Manufactures*, as indicating the necessity for an Industrial Education; one by Professor Lindley, on *Substances used as Food*; and others by Sir H. de la Beche, Jacob Bell, Edward Solly, Rev. R. Willis, J. Glaisher, H. Hinsman, Professor Royle, and Captain Washington. A good index is added.

#### BALFOUR'S BOTANY.

*Class-Book of Botany. Being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom.* By J. H. Balfour, M.D. A. and C. Black.

This is the first part of an elaborate work on Vegetable Organography, or the Anatomy of that vast and varied domain of Nature's activity called the Vegetable World—a subject of intense interest to the student of the laws of Life, and one which even the Botanist, in the more popular and restricted sense of the term, will find investing his pursuit with a new and quite infinite source of enjoyment. This Part is complete in itself, and comprises Structural and Morphological Botany. It embraces an account of the Elementary Structure of Plants, such as microscopic observation has revealed; an account of the Nutritive Organs and of the Reproductive Organs: thus embracing the descriptive anatomy of the vegetable world, and the various morphological transformations of tissues and organs. The whole is illustrated with upwards of 1000 woodcuts, some of them exquisite.

In the execution of this task, Professor Balfour has displayed the most intimate and extensive acquaintance with all that has been ascertained by native and foreign investigators, and has thus brought his text up to the latest discoveries. At the end of each section, the results are recapitulated, so that the student may "take stock" of what he has just learned; and copious references to the writings of the best authorities are also added to the sections, thus making the book what it pretends to be—a really useful Manual for Students. For clearness of exposition, felicity of arrangement, copiousness and exactitude of details, this *Class-Book* deserves commendation; but it must be remembered, that the book is no more intended to be read through, than a work on Anatomy: it is a Manual for the Student, not a picturesque or philosophic survey rapidly introducing the "general reader" into the vegetable world.

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*Great Truths Illustrated by Great Authors. A Dictionary of nearly Four Thousand Aids to Reflection.* W. White.

This is a drawing-room table book. Turning over its leaves during minutes of vacancy, will be an entertaining and not uninstructional process. There is much wisdom, and many felicitous sayings collected here in an alphabetical order. But we must say the "greatness" of some of these "Great Authors" has hitherto been unsuspected; while the wisdom and truth of some of the sentences are more than disputable. What say you to great authors named Hare, Babo, W. B. Clulow, Monro, Colton, Sewell, Greville, and others? And what are we to say to such aphorisms as this by Hare:—

The ultimate tendency of Civilization is towards Barbarism—  
which we take to be one of the many perversely foolish things called "Guesses at Truth."

*The Gospel according to Luke.* Translated from the original Greek, and illustrated by Extracts from the theological writings of Swedenborg. By the late Rev. J. Clowes, M.A. Second Edition. J. S. Hodson.

SWEDENBORG seems to be reviving again in England. The activity of his disciples is worthy of notice. Here is the second edition of a translation of the Gospel of Luke, curiously and copiously illustrated from the *Arcana Cælestia*, *Apocalypse Explained*, *Brief Exposition of the New Church*, *Doctrine of Life for the New Jerusalem*, &c., forming a strange body of Jerusalemic doctrine.

*Course of the History of Modern Philosophy.* By Victor Cousin. Translated by O. W. Wright. In two vols. New York: Appleton & Co.

THESE two handsome octavos will be welcome to many English readers. Of all Cousin's writings, these chapters on the History of Philosophy are undeniably the most interesting and valuable. Brilliant and ingenious in style, and dexterous in their appropriation of Hegel's principles, they contain what to English readers will always be the most attractive pages—those on Locke and his school (pp. 125—329). We cannot allow this commendation of a really valuable work to pass without at the same time stating our conviction that Cousin's criticisms on Locke are unpleasantly shallow and idle. Indeed, although it would lead us far beyond our limits to enter upon any examination of Cousin's fallacies and inaccuracies, we should be neglecting our office did we not enter an emphatic caveat against almost every page Cousin writes. We do not say every page is false, but we do say, Beware how you take his word for anything, either as a matter of fact or as a matter of opinion. Cousin is an amusing cicerone through the Museums of Philosophy; but one never trusts very implicitly to what the cicerone says!

*The Writings of Douglas Jerrold.* Collected Edition. Vol. III. *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, The Story of a Feather, The Sick Giant and the Doctor Dwarf.* Bradbury and Evans.

Is there anything more to be said about Mrs. Caudle? She is a type—a type no man pretends to be unacquainted with; she lives in the British mind such as Jerrold created her; she is his most popular creation; and her lectures open this the third volume of the cheap edition of his works. After her comes the pretty, fanciful *Story of a Feather*; and the *Sick Giant*, which is new to us.

*The Messianic Traditions of the East, with collateral Extracts from their Sacred Books.* [Die Messias-Sagen des Morgenlandes, &c.] By Carl Scholl. Hamburg: Meissner and Schirges. 1852. D. Nutt, Strand.

HERR SCHOLL, the author of this work, is one of the speakers in the *Freien Gemeinden*, or "Free Congregations" of Germany, the latest result of that spiritual insurrection which, originating in the outspokening of Ronge, is now manifesting itself in a bold yet religious phase of Free Thought. The object of the present work is to collate the legendary histories of the various Messiahs of the East, with a view to illustrate the generic similarity between them. Confucius, Buddha, Zoroaster, Moses, Jesus, and Mahomet, are the names selected. A chapter is devoted to the history of each, and the narratives are followed by a series of selections from the Scriptures relating to each Saviour. The work is remarkably concise for a German, and is written in an earnest and genial spirit. Much that it contains is very curious and interesting, and we should be glad to see it in an English dress. It would make a pleasing addition to Mr. Chapman's *Catholic Series*. It may be worth while to add, that Herr Scholl concludes his work with a list of all the references made throughout the book—a novel plan which has many advantages, and which would be still more useful if the page on which the reference is made were specified.

*Rome in the Nineteenth Century.* Containing a complete Account of the Ruins of the Ancient City, the Remains of the Middle Ages, and the Monuments of Modern Times. By Charlotte A. Eaton. Fifth Edition. In two vols. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.) Vol. I. H. G. Bohn.

MRS. EATON'S very useful survey of Rome, its antiquities and modern aspect, has here, in its fifth edition, passed into Mr. Bohn's illustrated series, and considering that the work has been out of print for twenty years, it may be almost regarded as a new book.

*Reminiscences and Reflections of an Old Operative.*

Smith and Elder.

WE recognise in these pages the pen of a judicious, practical, and benevolent friend of the working class. Our author, a "retired operative engineer," discusses the questions of the day agitated by Coöperatives and Trade Societies in a manner that entitles him to their best attention.

*The Gold Regions of Australia.* By Samuel Mossmay.  
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*Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851.*

*Political Elements.* By J. Moseley.

*The Emphatic New Testament.* By John Taylor.

*The Story of Nell Gwynn.* By Peter Cunningham.

*The Autobiography of William Jerdan.* Vol. I.

*Varicose Veins and Varicose Ulcers.* By Thomas William Nunn.

*The Bookselling Question.*

*Importance of Literature to Men of Business.*

*First Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.*

*Family Medical Adviser.* By John Skelton.

*The Charm.*

*Wild Spring Flowers.* By Alice Georgina.

*The Frog Prince.*

*The Picture Pleasure Book.*

*Primary Charge.*

*Sermons on National Subjects.* By C. Kingsley.

*The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man.* By R. B. Todd.

*The Grand Jury. Is it a System which it is Necessary or Desirable to Abolish?* By a Member of the Middle Temple.

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## Portfolio.

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

### COMTE'S POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY.

By G. H. LEWES.

#### PART IX.—The scope and bearing of Physics.

PHYSICS, literally the science of Nature, is restricted to what, in ordinary language, is loosely termed Natural Philosophy. As the second of the Fundamental Sciences we have now to examine its position and bearing in Positive Philosophy. Astronomy and Sociology stand as the Alpha and Omega of Science: the one setting forth the laws of heavenly bodies, the other setting forth the laws which regulate the great movements of Humanity. Between these stand Physics, setting forth as much as may be known of the mystery of this earth, and Physiology (or, more accurately,

Biology) as much as may be known of Man. In an inner centre closely, nay, inseparably connected with both, stands Chemistry, or the science of molecular action. Thus is the circle complete.

I need scarcely say that all such divisions are arbitrary. Nature admits of no distinct lines of demarcation. You cannot say, here ends the inorganic world, and here begins the organic; you cannot say, here we see the vegetable domain cease, and here the animal commence; but you can and do say, this rose is a plant, this lion is an animal. Therefore, although Chemistry is inseparable from Physics, and Biology is inseparable from Chemistry, when analysis conducts us to ultimate principles, yet such distinctions are necessary and convenient.

Physics did not (according to Comte) begin definitely to disengage itself from Metaphysics, and to take a truly positive character, until after the great discoveries of Galileo, on the fall of heavy bodies; whereas Astronomy was really positive, under the purely geometrical point of view, from the foundation of the School of Alexandria. Here, therefore, we ought not only to look for the direct influence of the greatest complication in the phenomena, but also expect to find the scientific condition of Physics much less satisfactory than that of Astronomy, as well under the speculative point of view, in respect of the purity and the co-ordination of its theories, as under the practical point of view, in regard to the extent and exactness of the predictions that result from it. In truth, the gradual formation of this science during the two last centuries, was owing to the philosophical impulse of the precepts of Bacon, and the conceptions of Des Cartes, which necessarily made its general progress much more rational, by directly establishing the fundamental conditions of the universal positive method. But, however important this great power may have been in accelerating the natural progress of physical philosophy, the long dominion of the primitive metaphysical habits was so absolute, and the positive spirit, which only use could develop, remained so imperfectly characterised, that this science could not in so short a time acquire complete positivism—a state not attained by astronomy itself, as respects the mechanical part of it, before the middle of this period. Thus, starting from the point where our philosophical examination has now arrived, we find in the different fundamental sciences remaining for our consideration, more and more profound traces of the metaphysical spirit from which astronomy, of all the branches of natural philosophy, is now completely freed. This anti-scientific influence will not be found limited to details of slight importance. We shall find that it notably alters the fundamental conceptions of science, which, as it appears to me, has not, even in the case of physics, yet taken entirely its definite philosophical character.

And first, as to the extent of the domain of the science of Physics.

Like Chemistry, it has for its object the discovery of the general laws of the Inorganic world. The study of these laws is completely distinct from that of the Science of Life, as from that of Astronomy, which is confined to the consideration of the forms and movements of the great bodies of nature. But the distinction (a real and indispensable one) between Physics and Chemistry is less precisely marked, and modern discoveries are rendering it more difficult to be made. There are, however, three general considerations which, taken together, make the division between the two sciences quite distinct.

The first consists in the characteristic connexion between the necessary *generality* of truly physical questions, and the *speciality* no less inherent in investigations purely chemical. Even the philosophers of the seventeenth century had some glimpse of this. All the conceptions of physics, properly so called, are more or less applicable to all bodies whatever; while, on the contrary, every chemical idea necessarily relates to an action peculiar to certain substances, whatever resemblances we may otherwise find between the different cases. This fundamental contrariety between the two categories of phenomena, is always distinctly marked. Weight, for example, is shown in all bodies; so also are the phenomena of thermology, acoustics, optics, and even of electricity; there being only a simple inequality of degree in their manifestation. The compositions and decompositions of chemistry, on the other hand, show radically specific properties, varying both in the elementary and compound substances. The apparent exception to the generality of physical studies, in the case of magnetism, was dispelled by the discovery that its phenomena are only a modification of the undeniably general phenomena of electricity.

The second elementary consideration distinguishing Physics from Chemistry, is of less importance, and indeed it rests on less firm grounds than the preceding one, although susceptible of being turned to proper use. It consists in this, that the *phenomena considered in physics refer to the masses, and in chemistry to the molecules*; whence the habitual denomination of *molecular physics*, formerly given to the latter science.

But purely physical phenomena are often molecular. The weight of a mass, for example, is the total weight of all the separate molecules in it. Again, in chemistry, a certain mass is required to show chemical action. Still there is much truth in the distinction. In order to produce chemical phenomena, one, at least, of the bodies between which the chemical action is to take place, must be in a state of extreme division, and even, most frequently, in a state of true fluidity; and without this, the action will not be produced: while, on the contrary, this preliminary condition is never indispensable to the production of any physical phenomenon, properly so called, but is even a circumstance always unfavourable to it, although it is not sufficient constantly to prevent it.

Finally, a third general remark is perhaps more suited than any other, precisely to distinguish physical phenomena from chemical. In the former, the constitution of the bodies, that is to say, the mode of arrangement of their particles may change, although most frequently no essential alternation of it actually takes place; but their nature, that is to say, the composition of their molecules, remains constantly unalterable. In the latter, on the contrary, not only is there always a change of state as respects some one of the bodies in question, but the mutual action of these bodies necessarily alters their nature: and it is a modification of this sort that essentially constitutes the phenomenon. The greater number of the agents considered in physics are doubtless susceptible, when their influence is very energetic or very prolonged, of effecting, by themselves, some compositions and decompositions perfectly identical with chemical action, properly so called; and this is why there is so natural and so direct a connexion between Physics and Chemistry. But at this degree of action, the phenomena pass, in fact, from the domain of the first science, and enter that of the second.

It appears to me that the *ensemble* of the preceding considerations suffices to give us a precise definition of the proper object of physics, when strictly circumscribed within its natural limits. We see that in this science *we study the laws which govern the general properties of bodies ordinarily viewed in their mass, and constantly placed in circumstances capable of maintaining intact the composition of their molecules, and even most frequently their state of aggregation*. Besides, to act up to the true spirit of philosophy, we always require that every science worthy of the name have for its evident aim, the establishing, on sure grounds, of a *corresponding order of predictions*. In order, therefore, to complete the definition, it is indispensable that we add, that the ultimate object of the theories of physics is *to foresee, as exactly as possible, all the phenomena which may be presented by a body placed in any given circumstances*, excluding always those which could alter its nature. It is not to be doubted that this end is rarely attained in a complete and perfectly precise manner, but this is only because the science is imperfect. Were its actual imperfection much greater than it is, such would still be its necessary destination.

From this simple and summary exposition of the general object of physical investigations, it is easy to perceive that they necessarily present greater complexity than astronomical studies. The latter are limited to the two most simple and elementary aspects of the bodies there considered,—namely, their *forms* and their *movements*. In Physics, on the contrary, the bodies are accessible to all our senses,—the general conditions which characterize their actual existence are considered, and they are studied under a great number of different and mutually complicated relations. Physics must inevitably be less perfect than astronomy; and were it not for the extension of the means of exploration in the former, in accordance with the law mentioned in a previous article,—the increased imperfection of Physics might be conceived, *a priori*, as rendering a science impossible. The method of Comparison is not more applicable here than in Astronomy; but it is otherwise with Experiment. Observation (no longer confined to that of a single sense), and experiment have their most complete development in physics. In organic physics, as will afterwards be seen, it is impossible to obtain the requisite conditions of a perfect experiment. The freedom of choice of the case (whether natural or artificial) most fitted to manifest the phenomena best, constitutes the chief characteristic of the art of philosophical experiment, and this freedom is found more in Physics than in Chemistry. It is to the development of the former that the creation of the art is due.

Next to the rational use of the Experimental Method, the application, more or less complete, of Mathematical Analysis forms the principal basis on which the perfection of Physics rests. It is here that the actual range of this Analysis in natural philosophy finds its limit; and in the sequel of Comte's work it is shown how chimerical it would be to hope that its domain will be further extended, even to Chemistry, with any real efficacy. The comparative fixity and simplicity of physical phenomena ought naturally to permit an extensive employment of Mathematics, although it is much less adapted to physical than to astronomical studies. This application may occur under two very different forms, the one direct, the other indirect. The first takes place when the phenomena are such as to permit of our immediately finding in them a *fundamental numerical law*, which becomes the basis of a more or less prolonged series of analytical deductions, as in the eminent example of the great Fourier when he created his beautiful mathematical theory of the distribution of caloric, founded altogether on the principle of the *thermological action between two bodies being proportional to the difference of their temperatures*. Most frequently, on the contrary, mathematical analysis is introduced only indirectly, that is, after the phenomena have been connected with some geometrical or mechanical law by means of a course of experiment more or less difficult, and then, it is not to physics, properly speaking, that the analysis is applied, but to geometry or mechanics. Among other examples, we may cite the theories of reflection or of refraction, as respects geometry, and those of weight or of part of acoustics, as respects mechanics.

The application of mathematics to physics ought only to take place, and with extreme circumspection too, when assurance has been obtained of the *reality* of the physical facts from which the mathematical deductions are to be made. The neglect of this rule has occasioned numerous analytical labours founded on extreme hypotheses or on chimerical conceptions, and has often converted physical studies into mere mathematical exercises. To



avoid these evils, natural philosophers ought themselves to be familiar with as much mathematics as to be enabled to apply them to physics, instead of leaving the application to simple mathematicians, destitute of true physical ideas.

Comte—whom I have been following almost verbally—adds, that the services rendered by Mathematics to Physics have been immense. They have given to Physics that admirable precision and perfect co-ordination which always characterize their employment. But still, he remarks, they are less applicable to Physics than to Astronomy. In the former, we have, more or less, to overlook the essential conditions of the problem, and in so far to alter the actual nature of the phenomena, in order to permit the use of analysis; while to ensure correctness and reality in physical studies, it is necessary to have recourse both to experiment and analysis, checking and aiding the latter by the former, without subordinating the one to the other.

It will be unnecessary for me, with so much material lying still before me, to enter into the reasons assigned by Comte for the position he gives to Physics in the hierarchy of Science. From what has already been said in previous papers, the reader may easily appreciate them. In my next, I will follow him into the more interesting discussion of the direct action of Physics upon the *ensemble* of our intellectual system.\*

#### MY PLAYMATES.

I ONCE had a sister, O fair 'mid the fair !  
With a face that looked out from its soft golden hair,  
Like a lily some tall stately angel may hold,  
Half revealed, half-concealed in a mist of pure gold.  
I once had a brother, more dear than the day,  
With a temper as sweet as the blossoms in May ;  
With dark hair like a cloud, and a face like a rose,  
The red child of the wild ! when the summer-wind blows.  
We lived in a cottage that stood in a dell ;  
Were we born there or brought there I never could tell.  
Were we nursed by the angels or clothed by the fays,  
Or, who led when we fled down the deep sylvan ways,  
'Mid treasures of gold and of silver ?

When we rose in the morning we ever said " Hark !"  
We shall hear, if we list, the first word of the lark ;  
And we stood with our faces, calm, silent, and bright,  
While the breeze in the trees held his breath with delight,  
O the stream ran with music, the leaves dript with dew,  
And we looked up and saw the great God in the blue ;  
And we praised him and blessed him, but said not a word,  
For we soar'd, we ador'd, with that magical bird.  
Then with hand linked in hand, how we laughed, how we sung !  
How we danced in a ring, when the morning was young !  
How we wandered where kingcups were crusted with gold !  
Or more white than the light glittered daisies untold,  
Those treasures of gold and of silver.

O well I remember the flowers that we found,  
With the red and white blossoms that damasked the ground ;  
And the long lane of light, that, half yellow, half green,  
Seem'd to fade down the glade where the young fairy queen  
Would sit with her fairies around her and sing,  
While we listened, all ear, to that song of the spring.  
O well I remember the lights in the west,  
And the spire, where the fire of the sun seemed to rest,  
When the earth, crimson-shadow'd, laughed out in the air,—  
Ah ! I'll never believe but the fairies were there ;  
Such a feeling of loving and longing was ours,  
And we saw, with glad awe, little hands in the flowers,  
Drop treasures of gold and of silver.

O weep ye and wail ! for that sister, alas !  
And that fair gentle brother lie low in the grass ;  
Perchance the red robins may strew them with leaves,  
That each morn, for white corn, would come down from the eaves ;  
Perchance of their dust the young violets are made,  
That bloom by the church that is hid in the glade ;  
But one day I shall learn, if I pass where they grow,  
Far more sweet they will greet their old playmate I know.  
Ah ! the cottage is gone, and no longer I see  
The old glade, the old paths, and no lark sings for me ;  
But I still must believe that the fairies are there,  
That the light grows more bright, touched by fingers so fair,  
'Mid treasures of gold and of silver.

M.

#### CONFESSION.

I dare not love thee, for I am not good,  
I must not love thee, for I am too poor,  
Gentle and fair art thou, I plain and rude,  
O Graceful ! be less graceful, I implore.

\* May I be permitted again to draw attention to the Comte Subscription Fund ? I have only to acknowledge 2s. 6d. from A. J. H., and must shortly close the list. Perhaps those who intend contributing will be kind enough to do so with as little delay as convenient.

I have no love for thee, though thou art fair,  
O, act more nobly than to think of me ;  
That which I feel for thee is most like prayer,  
I may not love, but I can worship thee !

#### FAIRYLAND.

WHEN violet odours fill the air,  
When May is pink in hedge and lea,  
Wild yearnings seize me unaware,  
And dim old longings wake in me—  
And I believe in Fairyland.

When sunset fades along the west,  
In blue, and green, and lilac bowers,  
I hear the trumpets of the Blest  
Blown from those old forgotten towers—  
And I believe in Fairyland.

When summer comes with bloom and leaf,  
And looks and laughs thro' wavering trees ;  
When crimson peach and golden sheaf  
Hang ripening in the sun and breeze—  
Then I believe in Fairyland.

When kindness half would look like love,  
In eyes that give, yet veil their light ;  
When song and fragrance float above,  
And casements open on the night—  
Then I believe in Fairyland.

M.

#### The Arts.

##### MADAME DE LA GRANGE.

" Another blaze of triumph !" How many more am I to witness, and, having witnessed, to condemn ? If my readers have a watchful memory, they will recal numerous examples of works and artists, whose appearances have been hailed with intense columnar enthusiasm, with jubilant bravos and bouquets, (so that the public might really believe in the " triumph,") to all of which I have been forced to oppose a cold negative, a decided protest, or, at the best, but lukewarm and qualified praise. Had not these blazes of triumph been mere rushing rockets, followed by profound darkness,—had not these works, and these artists, swiftly disappeared into obscurity or contempt, and so justified my criticism, I should appear to have adopted the small and easy system of *nil admirari*, as easy, and less generous, than the other system of indiscriminating eulogy.

A more unpromising *début* than that of Madame De La Grange at HER MAJESTY'S, on Saturday, I have not seen for some time. It was a " blaze of triumph ;" but I call upon the reader to watch the duration of this fervour. The opera was *Lucia*. The *débutante* created such a " sensation" as genius alone could justify. I stand, therefore, in a minority ; but I am not the least concerned as to the result. As far as I understand acting, Madame De La Grange is one of the worst actresses on the stage ; as far as I understand singing, she is the least agreeable *prima donna* we have. The sentence is severe : let us await the verdict of a few weeks. Her voice is worn, unsympathetic, and, in its high screams, painfully resembles the sound of whistling through a key. As a set-off against this, let me add that her execution is often marvellous, especially in *staccato* passages, which she accomplished with a precision and delicacy that deserved the applause that saluted them. But, although to deny her great skill would be to deny evidence, I return to my position, that her singing is decidedly not agreeable, because *unmusical* ; for the delicacy and intensity of expression demanded by music, I can accept no substitute in the way of *fioriture*.

Ferlotti was the *Enrico*. Here is another " artist" whom I sternly refused to accept. Does any one accept him now ? Gardoni was the *Edgardo*, and, although his *physique* unfits him for the part, he sang with agreeable expression, and, when not taxed beyond his powers, produced a real effect—a *musical* effect.

The new Spanish dancer, Pepita Oliva, produced no effect. She appeared ; went through immense displays of crinoline and castagnets ; smiled with determined provocation at the pit : but all to no purpose : her dance ended, the curtain fell, without a sign of approbation or dislike. The other new dancer, Regina Forlé, made a decided impression : she is light, buoyant, graceful, and, with those (they are countless) who are ecstatic about French dancing, a thing only tolerable by me, when the dancer is a Taglioni, a Carlotta, or a Cerito, Regina Forlé will be a favourite.

##### I PURITANI.

MARIO was not dead, but sleeping. His voice—that sweet and tender voice, so delicate, so voluptuous,—that voice which we all thought had lost its *bouquet*, made itself felt the other night in *Puritani* with all its pristine beauty, and a crammed audience rejoiced in the discovery. That was a " blaze of triumph"—that was *singing* !

When I look back through the crowded years, and recal *Puritani* as I first heard it, some fifteen years ago, with Giulia Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache in the plenitude of their glory, with fresh voices, an adoring public, and an orchestra that did not prevent their being heard, it seems to me as if the day of opera was irrevocably gone, as if never again could

four such singers unite to make one opera perfection. Grisi is still *Elvira*; but, wonderful creature as she is, she is not what she then was—the cynosure of beauty—the divinest voice in Europe. Mario in this part may be accepted for Rubini. Ronconi, consummate artist, is not equal to Tamburini as a voice, and the character of *Riccardo* admits of no display; while Marini in place of Jupiter Tonans, Lablache the Magnificent—oh! oh!

On Thursday we were to have had Angiolina Bosio in *Il Barbiere*; but “indisposition” unkindly balked our expectations, and Castellan played the part instead. What was the consequence? To a large public admiring Castellan the change mattered little; but to me, who cannot bring myself to listen to her with more than extremely tranquil pleasure, it was sufficient excuse for staying away. When Angiolina Bosio plays the part you shall hear from me. Meanwhile I rejoice to hear that Mario *redivivus* was again the delicious and fascinating *Almaviva*, and Ronconi still the unapproachable *Figaro*.

#### LE PIANO DE BERTHE.

A PRETTY woman, in a moment of fond confidence, once began this speech to her lover: “Jules, what I love in you is——” “Ah!” he passionately exclaimed, “*Si vous savez quoi, je suis perdu!*—If you know what it is you love in me, the spell is broken!”

I do not know a truer *mot*. Love is a transcendental mystery: to penetrate it would be to dissipate it; because, to penetrate it would be to remove it from its real sphere of emotion, and to drag it into the sphere of intellect; before you can *know* it you must rob it of its infinity, and reduce it to the proportions of finite intelligence.

Love being a mystery, one has no right to doubt the truth of Berthe's affection for the gay, confident, insinuating composer, who intrudes himself upon her *ennui*, piques her vanity by criticising her singing, breaks her china, will not be bowed out, meets her frown with a smile, kisses the hand that strikes, looks tenderly into the eyes that flash, interests her by his misfortunes, makes her tremble beneath the subtle intonations of his voice, flings his impetuous passion at her feet, and finally crowns his life with her love. This is the subject of *Le Piano de Berthe*, a proverb produced on Wednesday for the benefit of that promise-keeping, enterprising, pleasure-giving manager, Mr. Mitchell. Berthe was the mask worn by Rose Cheri; but it was carelessly worn, and altogether the proverb was not amusing. Had Alfred de Musset taken up this subject he might have made something of it, for the subject is a suggestive one. Some wet morning I may take it in hand myself. Think of that, beloved reader! A proverb by Vivian! A dramatic setting forth of what may be called the “magnetism” of love. Ah! if I had but the talent requisite for the stage, what a piece I could write; unfortunately, I only know what ought to be, and don't know how to do it. *Que voulez vous?* One cannot make silk purses out of flannel waistcoats, and a dramatist must be *born* a dramatist. I resign myself.

On the same evening we had an old comedy of Scribe's *Yelva*, chosen by Rose Cheri for the display of her pantomimic qualities. Dumb, she has to be eloquent with look and gesture; and eloquent she is, though I should prefer her speaking. I only saw half of this comedy—superior fascinations having kept me from the stall of duty—and the half I did see was of mediocre interest, although Scribe's bright and pleasant dialogue helped it through. *Un Service à Blanchard* gave that admirable Numa a good opportunity to display his dry, natural, queer comedy. Numa is an actor who gains immensely on being known.

#### VAUXHALL.

If only for its old historical associations, Vauxhall will not easily fail in attractiveness. Other and younger beauties may pique a wandering attention for a time, but the French truly say, “*On revient toujours à ses premiers Wauxhals*,” and now that “Summer has set in with its usual severity,” as Horace Walpole wittily remarked, Vauxhall becomes a necessity. Oh! what a charming night was that opening night of Wednesday—the Derby night—the *bal masqué* night! A *bal masqué* is, as you know, of all things the one most congenial with British vivacity and *laissez aller*; our gay and unreserved countrymen shine in these exuberances of fantastic animal spirits. There never were such Greeks as our Greeks; Wapping itself produces no such tars as our tars; while for the deep genial humour of our clowns, and the airy pleasantry of our dominos, Europe must be ransacked for parallels. Imagine then, this gay and brilliant crowd of motley gathered in the gardens of Vauxhall, the night when the weather was as bright and genial as their spirits, and you may realize just such a picture as “our artist” would draw for an illustrated paper. The rain had been steady, persevering, torrential all day, yet it did not increase the brilliancy; the atmosphere was heavy, damp, and dirty, yet it did not intoxicate the revellers. Nature and England combined their dreariness—I leave you to appreciate the product!

But to be serious, although the *Bal Masqué* was but a damp orgie, the gardens, as a nightly entertainment, are very materially improved since last season, and the Rotunda now having a flooring makes a Ball Room of immense capacity; and when the seasonable severity of our capricious climate has passed into mild and balmy nights, these gardens will be crowded. And for the suppers—Oh! those suppers!

VIVIAN.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

##### IV.

##### CERTAIN HISTORICAL PICTURES.

INTELLECTUAL propositions are precisely the subjects most unfitted for art. Raphael had approached the nearest to a shadow of that sort in his School of Athens; which is, however, rather an embellishment, a fanciful grouping of traditionary portraits and of modern portraits arbi-

trarily associated with the idea, than the pictorial embodiment of a real subject. For historical painting the proper subject is one morally impressive or physically striking; and in the greatest master of design we see that selection, and also the most simple and direct mode of treatment. Whether we take the cartoon of Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, which belongs to the moral class, or the death of Ananias, which is both moral and physical, we see the main idea of the picture presented in its simplest form, and the figures that are accessory to the story, behaving in a manner the most direct. The adoring crowd in the former cartoon, the figure of Paul rending his garments and weeping, are conceived in a spirit as simple as that of a boy endeavouring to set forth the story in living figures. In the “Death of Ananias,” one apostle points to heaven, another deals the curse upon the liar, the sinner himself falls convulsed, the people around are startled and astounded, and the episode of the wife bringing the false tale of money to the apostles is scarcely an episode in the composition.

The simplicity of this conception is dictated by the fulness and richness of the painter's mind rather than by any meagreness of idea or barrenness of resources; for it is accompanied by the utmost fertility and amplitude in the science of organic life and the outward expressions of passion. There are few of the pictures of Raphael which do not exhibit the same example of a striking idea, often a moral one, grasped with the most distinct firmness of purpose, expressed with a directness of youth, or it may be said of truth, and embodied with an abundance of organic power unknown to painters whose studies have been less accomplished.

Taking this model as a standard, we might have some difficulty in finding an historical picture in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy. There are, indeed, pictures whose painters must evidently be intended to take rank in that category—for example, Mr. Maclise's of “Alfred in the Camp of Guthrum.” In spite of its hackneyed subject, it is intended to be a composition of much force, and the incident itself is very suitable to the treatment of historical painting; but, when we investigate Mr. Maclise's composition, we are bound to reject his picture as one not having the slightest claim to be included in the list; the main idea is frittered away in a number of episodes, so treated that each one attracts equal attention. The strange group on the left, engaged in some unintelligible occupation of astonishment—the not less strange group on the right, in which one heated enthusiast is proposing a toast to another who is “sewed up”—the hamper-full of revellers, packed immediately round the person of the royal invader—attract the attention quite as forcibly as the central figure of Alfred; though he is watching under the rose as intently as if he were Mr. Macready. Now, here is not one subject, but a scattering of subjects. As to the treatment, although Mr. Maclise has studied the human figure, and is able to present diagrams of its muscular construction even in action, with somewhat more anatomical exactitude than is usual in English painters, he seems so far to have missed the study of the human figure in the movements and aspects of life, that he has forgotten many matters, trifles in themselves, but essential to the true aspect of vitality. He seems, for example, to have no acquaintance with the actual appearance of the skin; and the edges of his eye-lids are often no better than a caricature on the same feature in the knave of cards. The colouring is a great improvement upon the picture of “Noah” and other of Mr. Maclise's great works,—less chalky, less opaque; but still belonging essentially to the style which is fitted for paper hangings—harsh powdery colour, with harsh heavy outline. Through this dust and pother of vehement pigments, of these convulsive diagrams and scattered episodes, the spectator has so much difficulty in penetrating to the subject, that the picture may less be called an historical painting than an historical shindy.

In the “Hagar and Ishmael,” Mr. Armitage has evinced his desire to follow in the steps of the greatest masters. The action is simple, the colour is natural, the outline is vigorous, the treatment is direct; but there is a kind of factitious *pose* in the attitude of the Hagar, suggested by the studio rather than by the observation of nature in its extreme of passion; and the excessively bald treatment of the picture places it rather among the category of drawings and sketches, than amongst that of completed works. It is the product of an amateur who appreciates the great masters, but who has been thinking of their manner rather than of the subject which he had undertaken to embody.

Perhaps the sole approach towards an historical picture, treated with anything resembling perfectness of composition and directness of purpose, is to be found in Mr. Ward's “Execution of Charlotte Corday.” The picture is, in many respects, an immense improvement on the previous works by the same artist. The subject is much graver and more weighty; there is considerable success in the aim at the *couleur locale* in the character, the expression, and the physical information, which to the English eye have much of the French type about them. If the portrait of Charlotte Corday somewhat violates historical description, which would give her dark auburn hair (*châtain noir*) and blonde complexion, instead of black hair and dark eyes, there is still much of majesty, resolution, and direct purpose in that sad severity of lip and brow, that calm, fixed, onward look, soft and bright as woman, tranquil as a saint, serenely exultant as a martyr, sternly beautiful as an avenging angel. In spite of its *petit maître* costume, the figure of Robespierre is still recognizable as that of “the Sea-green Incorruptible.” Danton, the type of brutal *bonhomie*, looks butcher enough; but Camille Desmoulins is scarcely airy and spiritual enough in his countenance and bearing. The principal defects of the composition, however, are that the *dame de la halle*, or Parisian fishwife, who is fiercely insulting the heroic victim, occupies too prominent a position in the picture, and the gendarme, with his back towards you, fills far too large a proportion of the canvas; so that the eye is arrested upon minor and even negative accessories of the subject. Still, upon the whole, the main idea stands forth with much vigour; the spectator is sufficiently filled with it, and remains impressed by the simple truth which it conveys—the indomitable strength of woman's devotion, and of that fanaticism which is but the ecstasy of faith.



## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, May 28.

The bargains in the official list on Thursday comprised—Brazilian Five per Cents., 99½; the Five per Cents. (Rothschild's), 99; Buenos Ayres, 73½ and 73; Chilean Three per Cents., 69½; Ecuador, 4½ and 4; Granada Deferred, 8½ and 8; Mexican Three per Cents., 25, 24½, and 25; Peruvian Deferred, 60½, 60, and 62; Portuguese Five per Cents., 101½; the Four per Cents., 36½; Sardinian Five per Cents., 98½ and 98; Spanish Passive, 5½ and 5; Spanish Three per Cents., 47; the New Deferred, 20½; Spanish Committee Certificate of Coupon not funded, 2½ and 2 per cent; Venezuela, for money, 37½ and 38½; for the account, 38 and 38½; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 93½, 93, and 93½.

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

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock .....	220	221	221	221	221	221
3 per Cent. Red. ....	99	99	99	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Con. Ans. ....	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
3 per Cent. An. 1751. ....	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
3 per Cent. Con., As. ....	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
3 per Cent. An. ....	101½	101	101	101½	101½	101½
New 5 per Cents. ....	124	124	124	124	124	124
Long Ans., 1860 .....	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
India Stock .....	272	272	272	272	272	272
Ditto Bonds, £1000 .....	79	79	79	79	79	79
Ex. Bills, £1000 .....	68 p	68 p	68 p	67 p	71 p	71 p
Ditto, £500 .....	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p
Ditto, Small .....	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p	66 p

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian 5 per Cents. ....	99½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ....	36½
Ditto (Rothschild's) .....	99	Sardinian 5 per Cents. ....	98½
Buenos Ayres Bonds .....	73	Spanish Passives .....	5½
Chilean 3 per Cents. ....	69½	Spanish 3 per Cents. ....	47
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. ....	93½	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def. ....	20½
Ecuador .....	4	Spanish Com. Certif. of	22
Granada Deferred .....	8½	Coupon not funded .....	2½
Mexican 3 per Cents. ....	25	Venezuela .....	38½
Peruvian, Deferred .....	62	Venezuela, Acct. ....	38½
Portuguese 5 per Cents. ....	101½		

## LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, SATURDAY.

The sales of cotton to-day amount to 8000 bales, of which 2000 bales American are on speculation, and 600 American, 200 Pernams, and 200 Surat are for export. The market is steady.

Sales.		Descriptions and Prices.	Imports.	
To-day.	Yes-terday.		To-day.	Yes-terday.
Bales.	Bales.		Bales.	Bales.
6300	5500	American ... .. 0 to 0	—	—
700	500	Egyptian ... .. 6½ — 8½	—	—
300	200	Pernam ... .. 6½ — 7½	—	—
200	100	Bahia ... .. 6½ — 6½	—	—
—	100	Maranham ... .. 0 — 0	—	—
500	600	Surat, &c. ... .. 3½ — 4½	—	—
8000	7000	Speculation this week ... 3000	—	—
		Export this week ... 2000	—	—

## THURSDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The state of the market to-day calls for very little remark. The Porto Rico at public sale was chiefly bought in, at 38s. to 45s., the expectation of holders being for higher rates. The St. Croix sold dearer, viz., from 41s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. The Manila was taken in at 35s. to 36s., and the Havannah also at 38s. to 39s. The sales of West India for the last two days amounted to 625 hhds., at stiff rates.

## STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &amp;c.—

Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance and of the additional lines of communication, now established by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the East, &c. The Company book passengers, and receive goods and parcels as heretofore for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month. The next extra Steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria on the 3rd October next, in combination with an extra Steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th September. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from Southampton to Bombay by their steamers leaving England on the 20th May, and of alternate months thereafter, such passengers being conveyed from Aden to Bombay by their steamers appointed to leave Bombay on the 14th of May, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connexion with the steamers leaving Calcutta on the 3rd of May, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from Bombay and Western India.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 20th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA.—On the 20th and 20th of every month. Constantinople.—On the 20th of the month. Alexandria.—On the 20th of the month. (The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—The Steamships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

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## SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—ASCOT RACES, Tuesday the 8th, Wednesday the 9th, Thursday the 10th, Friday the 11th, of JUNE, 1852.

SPECIAL TRAINS will run from Waterloo Station to Windsor during the Forenoon of Tuesday and Thursday, commencing at 8 A.M., and from Windsor after the Races until 11 P.M. Fares:—

Single Journey—First Class, 4s. 6d. Second Class, 3s. Double Journey—,, 6s. 9d. ,, 4s. 6d.

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Carriages and Horses will only be conveyed on Tuesday and Thursday by a Special Train, leaving Waterloo at 7 A.M., and returning from Windsor at 10 P.M. A day's notice required, in order to secure Horse Boxes and Trucks.

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10, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, 10th May, 1852.

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