

Published by Joseph H. Mayton

The Leader.

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

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No. 13.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

MINISTERS are in a mess; and "plucky" as Lord John may seem, it is manifest that their difficulties are gaining upon them. It is not the one great defeat of the week that is their real danger. That would have been more formidable to men more proud and stiffnecked; but it is the weekly recurrence of small obstructions and defeats, sometimes open, sometimes concealed by the appearance of spontaneous concession. Not that we make light of the scandal on Monday evening. Lord Stanley, whose ability always shines best under the stimulant of malice, exposed with terrible effect the united triviality and danger of the foreign policy that drags us into threats of an European war to enforce the scarcely equivocal bill of a wandering Jew against the shuffling Government of Greece. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues stand exposed as trifling, wantonly mischievous, and incompetent. But that was the smallest part of the matter; an unusual concurrence of speakers broadly proclaim the fact, that a majority of the Peers, though not over willing to precipitate a ministerial crisis, felt bound to pronounce an opinion in accordance with Lord Stanley's exposure; and felt bound, moreover, to record that opinion by a decisive majority of thirty-seven over the Ministerial muster. And while Government lends its shoulders to this great castigation, without winning, it is fain also to let Lord Westmeath maul its bill for the Amendment of its Encumbered Estates Act,—to let Lord Ashley dictate the management of its Post-office on Sundays. Even its coups d'états are of a mean and vulgar order. It is said, and the patent facts make the assertion too probable, that Ministers have hastened to acquiesce in Lord Ashley's address to the Crown, for suppressing Sunday labour in the Post-office, not in order to promote the observance of the Sabbath, but in order that the public may feel the inconvenience and may be disgusted. Routed by Lord Stanley, hamstrung by Lord Westmeath, evading straight-forward contest with Lord Ashley, they seek a success upon a small matter by striking their opponent in the back; and they are to profit, next week, by the hard swearing of their political witnesses, the Radicals!

They may claim the right of fashion among existing governments, in accepting a low and mean position; for, indeed, that fashion appears to be general, and not a week passes without some signal specimen of it. See the President of the Great Republic near us haggling with a reluctant Coalition for additional salary to pay his debts withal; and in anticipation of disappointment, currying favour with the People by an opportune largess. See the King of Prussia recovering from the panic of revolution, to carry on a contest with newsmen and newspaper readers in his attempt to crush the press. The poor man is not strong

[TOWN EDITION.]

enough to bear being written about! Indeed there is scarcely a Government in Europe that undergoes the process with advantage. We often think that our Whig rulers must envy the privilege of putting down newspapers enjoyed by their Republican and Absolutist compeers abroad; but they have not yet attempted the same indulgence in London.

The most striking material improvement under active discussion this week—the abolition of the Irish Lord Lieutenantcy—illustrates the too-often forgotten necessity of well maturing measures, especially measures of Reform, and of setting forth a strong case in their support. There can be no question that the abolition of the mock royalty will be a decided improvement; but Ministers have not taken the pains to collect and marshal the telling facts that would enforce that expediency. They have not even arranged their measure so as to ensure its own successful working. It is not certain that they themselves know precisely *what* they intended to do; for they are probably concocting the measure, as they did their Australian Colonies Bill, while it is under the operation of passing through Parliament. They have thus left it open to Sir Robert Peel to utter those doubts which impress the public with so strong a sense of his earnest candour, and so damaging a sense of the Ministerial crudity. He does not threaten to stop the measure; but he has already succeeded in letting the public know that it is by no means what it ought to be.

Another improvement of rather remoter application is chalked out for future efforts, but fails at present. Mr. Bright's motion for a Royal Commission to go to India, and enquire what hinders the natives from growing as much cotton as Lancashire can spin, was a complete failure. The case was an excellent one; but, while the mover was not felicitous in placing it before the House, there was also a sturdy inconsistency in the demand by so strong an advocate of the *Laissez-faire* theory, that Government should do what the men of Manchester can so easily do themselves. What is there to prevent that wealthy order from appointing a Lancashire Commission, much more able and honest than any which the Queen can choose, to proceed to India and collect testimony as to the rule of the East India Company, the Land-Tax, and other flagrant grievances? If they are in earnest they ought to do that at once?

The question of National Education was revived for a brief interval, in the House of Commons, by Lord Melgund, whose bill to reform the Scotch Parish School system provoked a slight and very superficial discussion on Wednesday; and it was almost read a second time. The opposition to the measure, on the part of Scotch members, was very feeble, considering that neither the Church of Scotland nor the "Free Kirk" are very favourable to a national system.

Lord Brougham's escapade against the Chevalier

Bunsen, whom he caused to be turned out of the Peeresses' gallery, has provoked a good deal of gossip and amusement: but it was a melancholy exhibition—we will not say of wanton ruffianism, because charitable excuses may be sought in reflecting on Lord Brougham's years, and his over-excited career.

The public has had happier and more legitimate objects of seasonable gossip. There was Waterloo Day, somewhat relieved of its commonplace by a great military show at Portsmouth, with the inauguration of the statues of Wellington and Nelson. The drawing-room favoured the Queen's first appearance since her last maternal retirement: an endless string of carriages threading all the streets near St. James's Palace, attested to the gaping loungers the number and brilliancy of the attendance. Hampton Races, blessed by splendid weather, drew forth a less critical and sporting concourse than the great races of Epsom and Ascot, but certainly not a less happy one. Tangible signs of the exposition of 1851 already attract notice in the Park—the marking of trees implicated in the building.

But the great object of notice has been the Nepaulese General, Prime Minister, Regent, and Ambassador; for Jung Bahadur seems to be all these gentlemen rolled into his single handsome person. A contemporary describes him as "an Indian Peter the Great," come over to learn our institutions, that he may carry back to India European ideas and commence the regeneration of Hindustan in his frontier state. Is this a romantic view of his intentions? If he has any such object, certainly he does not take a method at all so promising as that of the royal shipwright. The man who can only speak through an interpreter, who cannot eat with the Romans when he visits Rome, who cannot break down the portable hedge of prejudice and ceremonial which he carries about with him, is not likely to learn much more of our institutions than is to be obtained from riding in the streets, lounging at the theatres, and sitting at untasted banquets. Assuredly India would not be regenerated, even though he were to carry over, in lieu of his native institutions, our excellent pavements, public dinners, and ballet dancers.

There is, indeed, enough to reform in India, as we are reminded by Mr. Bright's review of the terrible rent system, almost as murderous in its effects, nay, more so than those crimes of Suttee and Thuggee, to which, as we see by the news of the week, the Indians adhere so obstinately.

But why speak of crime in India? Why moralize on the superficial insight of Jung Bahadur into English institutions? Have we not also our crimes? Do we understand our own institutions? Do we learn the facts about them? Ask if there is anything attended by more general misery, even by ruin and death, than the imperfect arrangements which control the relations of conjugal life. Look at the examples this week, the cases of divorce before Parliament and the Ecclesiastical

Court, the cases of bigamy before Law Court and Police, and say what we know about the working of the law even in these specific instances. Here is a woman in humble life who errs apparently through insanity, and the marital remedy is to thrash her accomplice! A nobleman is charged with falsification; a reverend gentleman figures as plaintiff in a divorce case, and, in spite of the compliments paid to him by the adjudicating Peers, in spite of the indifferent literature of the lady, you feel that neither you nor the judges have penetrated to the true substance and merits of the case. It has not been brought out. The training, the feelings, the motives, the governing circumstances of all the parties—these remain perfectly unknown. There is a difficulty, an embarrassment, a grievance; "justice" is done in a manner rough but not ready; and the parties are remanded to a new state of misery according to law.

Compared with these domestic calamities, the disaster of the Orion is bearable. Better to be the victim of the wild fresh elements, than sink under these perplexing griefs at home. Such disasters in the open sea seldom happen without exhibiting some noble trait of human nature, like that of the little boy in this one, who refused the help of his tutor that it might be rendered to the women.

As the week goes on, the weather grows warmer: probably those icebergs that have been travelling down the Atlantic, crushing our ships and freezing the winds, have past forward on their way, and have at last left to us summer unchecked.

PARLIAMENT.

Lord Stanley's long-threatened review of Lord Palmerston's blunders in the Greek affair took place on Monday evening, in a very crowded House, there being a general expectation that Ministers would suffer severely both in the debate and the division. The opening speech by Lord Stanley was as bitter and as eloquent as the worst enemy of the Foreign Secretary could desire. He gave a complete history of the Greek question from the very earliest period, and, in doing so, contrived to place the meddling, quarrelsome, overbearing conduct of Lord Palmerston in the most unfavourable light. The various cases of quarrel which have occurred, from that of Stello Sumachi, the burglarious blacksmith whose wrongs Lord Palmerston insisted upon redressing, down to David Pacifico, the Portuguese usurer, were all successively exhibited in the most ridiculous aspect. One case in which the Foreign Office had felt called upon to interfere, was to demand compensation for the wrongs inflicted upon certain Ionians, who complained of having been ill-treated by the Greek authorities at Patras. The story of their grievances was very heart-rending. These subjects of Queen Victoria, as appears from one of the blue books, "were obliged, on account of the heat and the fleas, to sleep in the streets, and the gendarmes compelled them to sleep in their houses or go to prison." "For this unmerited ill-treatment," Lord Palmerston instructed the British Minister at Athens, to demand from the Greek Government, for each of the flea-bitten Ionians, the sum of £20. The most amusing part of Lord Stanley's speech was his reference to M. Pacifico's inventory. After stating that, according to all appearance, that gentleman was in very indifferent circumstances, he draws attention to the very largeness which he claimed as compensation for losses:—

"His demand for the destruction of his furniture and property amounts to about £4,520, and his claims on Portugal to £26,618. It appears that the mob not only destroyed all his wines, china, and glass, but they carried off numerous copper stewpans—(laughter)—and various other utensils. (Renewed laughter.) It appears, however, that they left a precise inventory of every item of furniture in the house, and of the value of every such article, down to every saucepan and pudding-mould—(a laugh)—and an account too of all M. Pacifico's clothes, his boots, linen, stockings, jack-towels, and sheets. (Laughter.) But they left him also one sheet to his bed, which he was enabled to produce for the purpose of proving the excessive fineness of three other sheets which had been taken away. (Much laughter.) Why, the house of this M. Pacifico, who, as I have said, was trading on a borrowed capital of £30, is represented to have been furnished as luxuriously as it might have been if he had possession of Aladdin's lamp. He states that he had in his drawing-room—

"A large couch in solid mahogany, British work, with double bottom, one of which in Indian cane for summer, £70; 1 bottom for the winter for the above, a cushion in tapestry embroidered in real gold (Royal work), £25; 2 pillows and cushion also, for the back of the whole length of the couch, in silk and wool covering, embroidered in real gold, as the bottom of the above couch, £75; total for one couch, £170. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, I doubt if any of your lordships have in your houses a couch of the same value. (A laugh.) Then the bedrooms were furnished on a scale of equal magnificence. Their furniture is minutely described, but I will not go into the particulars. (Laughter.) I will only state that M. Pacifico had a double bed in

solid mahogany, with four pillars richly carved, 2½ yards long by 2½ yards wide, with the back and the end carved, the crown in carved mahogany and carved frame, and a set of brass castors, worth £150; and that, he explains, with the greatest minuteness, that every utensil in the bedrooms was composed of the finest porcelain. (Great laughter.) How he came by these articles I do not know, but this is the bill of costs sent in to the British Government."

He then proceeded to ridicule the conduct of the British Government in pressing for the settlement of M. Pacifico's extravagant claims, and sending a fleet to enforce the payment of those claims within twenty-four hours. He contrasted the conduct of the Greek Government with that of England, throughout the whole of the transactions, and animadverted in severe terms upon the unaccountable neglect of Lord Palmerston in delaying to forward instructions to Mr. Wyse of the convention entered into with France—a blunder which had led to the present estrangement between the two countries. He referred to the territorial question between this country and Greece, and contended that here also we had only shown weakness. After formally claiming possession of the islands of Sapienza and Cervi, after ordering our fleet to expel the Greek inhabitants and to take possession of these islands in the name and on behalf of the Ionian states, we were told by Russia that this claim could not be allowed, and now Lord Palmerston would be forced to admit that he had made a mistake, and that the claims which he had urged so strongly must be given up. In conclusion he moved

"To resolve that, while the House fully recognizes the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states, it regrets to find, by the correspondence recently laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers."

The Marquis of Lansdowne contended that the practice of all countries, more especially of maritime and commercial countries, had been to protect their subjects in every part of the world, and, where protection was denied, to procure redress by force. In proof of this he referred to a large number of cases which had taken place during the last thirty years in Great Britain, France, and the United States. As to the claims of M. Pacifico, and the manner in which they had been enforced, he still insisted, notwithstanding all that had been said, that the course pursued had been in no respect dissimilar from what had been done by other countries in cases of the same nature. He denied that M. Pacifico's claim had been adopted positively and arbitrarily, or that the British Government had peremptorily required the Greek Government to pay all that claim. It was only adopted as a claim for discussion. Nor was it true that the late transactions had disturbed our friendship with Russia. Upon many subjects Russia and England never were more friendly than they are at this moment. As regards the disturbance of our friendly relations with France, after a very unintelligible attempt to explain the matter, the Marquis stated that an amicable settlement was on the very point of being completed by the two Governments. In conclusion, he called upon the House not to embarrass the position of the Government with foreign powers, but to reject the motion.

Lord ABERDEEN pointed attention to the fact that the Marquis of Lansdowne had not replied to what Lord Stanley said regarding Sapienza and Cervi. After a wholesale condemnation of our foreign policy, he said he was sure there was not one member of that House who did not agree with every word that Lord Stanley had uttered.

Lord CARDIGAN, Viscount CANNING, and Earl HARDWICKE supported the motion. Lord WARD and Lord EDDISBURY opposed it. Lord BEAUMONT characterised it as "an un-English and hostile motion."

Lord BROUGHAM hoped their lordships would do justice to themselves in the public opinion of Europe by skaking themselves free from the recent proceedings in Greece. He confidently expected they would do so; and, in saying this, he bore testimony to the great ability and the peaceful sentiments of Lord Palmerston. The House having divided, the numbers were:—

Contents—Present, 113; Proxies, 56—169
Non-Content—Present, 77; Proxies, 55—132
Majority against Government—37.

The discussion on the second reading of the Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition Bill in the House of Commons was chiefly remarkable for the doubts thrown out by Sir ROBERT PEEL, as to the advantages anticipated from the measure. Although he would not oppose the bill, he looked upon the experiment with some apprehension. He was afraid that the removal of the Lord-Lieutenant might have an injurious effect upon the administration of justice in Ireland. He questioned the expediency of appointing a Secretary of State for Ireland, there being but one for England, Scotland, and Wales. There might be some risk of

collision between the two Home Secretaries, and in the event of simultaneous popular commotions, which required that the military should aid the civil power, it would be much better that there should be one man to take a combined view of the exigencies of the whole empire than that two men should be separately pressing the Commander-in-Chief to afford them military aid. Would it not be possible, in the distribution of the functions of the new Lord Chancellor to transfer to him some of the present duties of the Home Secretary? He advised Sir George Grey to take upon himself the Irish Secretaryship, in order that one might direct the domestic affairs of both countries.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. MOORE, Mr. M'CULLAGH, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Sir ROBERT INGLIS opposed the bill. Mr. SADLER, Lord NAAS, Mr. SHEIL, and Colonel THOMPSON supported it.

Sir GEORGE GREY urged the importance of having a secretary of state for Ireland, present in the Cabinet, and able to watch over the interests of that country both there and in Parliament. Much as he desired to see unity of action in all parts of the empire, he did not think it would be possible for the Home Secretary to take upon himself the immense additional mass of labour connected with Ireland. He thought, however, that it would be extremely desirable, and might be practicable after a time, that an arrangement might be made by which the duties of these offices should be discharged by one man.

Mr. DISRAELI considered the bill an unwise and ill-natured measure. If the Secretary was to reside in Ireland he must be its governor, if in England, he must depend upon subordinates, and could not be free from local influence.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—

For the amendment, 295—against it, 70
Majority against it, 205.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL called the attention of the House of Commons on Monday to the course of proceeding with respect to addresses to the Crown. In the case of resolutions of that House an opportunity was afforded for a reconsideration of its decision; but when an address to the Crown was agreed to, the advisers of the Crown must either comply with the address, or, if not, there would be a tendency to a breach between the Crown and the House of Commons, which it was desirable, except on very grave occasions, to avoid. It seemed to him desirable, in order to place addresses to the Crown on the same footing as other proceedings of the House, that the same course should be pursued as with addresses to the Crown in answer to the Queen's Speech; namely, to refer them to a committee, who should make a report which might be reconsidered, and an opportunity would thereby be afforded to the House to express its opinion upon the subject on another day. For this purpose it would be necessary to alter the orders of the House.

The important question of—How to promote the growth of Cotton in India? was brought under discussion in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. BRIGGS, who moved

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increased growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances which may injuriously affect the economical and industrial condition of the native population, being cultivators of the soil within the presidencies of Bombay and Madras."

The arguments by which he endeavoured to show the urgent necessity for such a step, were, the great importance of the cotton manufacture, which furnishes employment and subsistence to 2,000,000 of the population; the evils arising from our depending chiefly on the United States for our supply of the raw material, and the benefits which India, as well as England, would derive from an extension of cotton cultivation in that part of our empire. In speaking of the efforts which have already been made to promote the growth of cotton in India, he said that £100,000 had already been expended for that purpose, yet with little or no result. The committee of 1848 expressed its belief that the climate, soil, and population of India justify the expectation that this country might thence receive large supplies of cotton, the great question is, what hinders those expectations from being fulfilled? The main cause is the extreme, abject, and almost universal poverty of the people. He quoted the testimony of Rammohun Roy and various writers, including one of the American planters sent out by the East India Company, to prove the depressed condition of the peasantry of India, the ruin of the landed aristocracy, and the exactions on account of the Government revenue. "The poverty of the people," Mr. Shore said, "was almost beyond belief." The report of the select committee of 1848 stated that the cultivators in the cotton districts in the west and south of India were in the most abject condition, dependent upon money-lenders, who extorted forty or fifty per cent., and regulated prices at their will. He found that the advances made by the Government of India, to enable the ryots to carry on cultivation, amounted to no less than £500,000 a-year. He then proceeded to

show, from various authorities, the defects in the internal communications in India, and the deficiency of artificial irrigation, which alone, he thought, justified the interference of Parliament. A difference of opinion prevailed regarding the land assessment, and the mode in which it was levied. Some maintained that, the Government being the landlord, this assessment was rent; but he contended that, the Government having the power of arbitrarily fixing its amount and of enforcing its collection to the ruin of the cultivator, it was widely distinguished from what we called rent. After anticipating and answering the objections which might be offered to his motion, Mr. Bright suggested that there was a precedent for it in 1822, when a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, the commissioners being instructed to enquire into the tenures of land, the system of cultivation, &c. In conclusion, he drew the attention of the House to the enormous revenues at the disposal of the East India Company, who in fourteen years—from 1834 to 1847—had collected a revenue of £316,000,000 sterling, or (deducting interest for debt) £20,000,000 a-year; whilst the net revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of debt, was but £25,000,000.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE was deeply sensible of the importance of the question before them, and, if he thought the plan proposed by Mr. Bright would answer his object, he would say "Take your Royal Commission, and make the best use you can of it." But no case had been made out. The select committee of 1848, which was named by Mr. Bright, and of which he was chairman, did not recommend a Royal Commission, nor were the men of Manchester at all unanimous in its favour, as was evident from the fact that the Manchester Commercial Association doubted the expediency of it. The great question with regard to India is, why British capital and enterprise have not been applied to the cultivation of cotton as well as to opium, indigo, and sugar? Upon this point the committee of 1848 did not agree. From a firm conviction that there was no ground whatever for the motion, he urged Mr. Bright not to press it to a division.

The motion was supported by Sir T. COLEBROOKE, who thought that a Commission would be highly serviceable if composed of the Company's servants; by Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, who contended that, if indigo, opium, and sugar had succeeded under European management in India, there could be no natural impediment to the improved cultivation of cotton; and by Mr. PATTEN, who thought the want of internal communication was the great impediment to the investment of capital in the cultivation of cotton in India.

Sir JAMES HOGG, in opposing the motion, said there was nothing to hinder the gentlemen of Manchester from sending out a commission of their own to India, or establishing a local European agency in the cotton districts.

The motion was opposed also by Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. MANGLES.

After a brief reply from Mr. BRIGHT, who said he was satisfied with the discussion which his motion had elicited, the motion was negatived without a division.

Ministers suffered another defeat in the House of Lords, on Tuesday evening, on the third reading of the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill. The Marquis of Westmeath proposed a clause restraining the commissioners from selling any estate for less than fifteen years' purchase, save (as was provided by an amendment to the clause) with the owner's consent. Lord CARLISLE, on the part of Government, opposed the clause; but the House adopted it by a majority of 32 to 30.

The Sunday Labour question was slightly ventilated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, by Mr. FORSTER, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the prohibition of the transmission of letters on Sunday, otherwise than through the Post-office. The motion was seconded by Colonel THOMPSON, who said the late decision of the House would cause an indignant reaction throughout the nation. Sir CHARLES WOOD and Lord JOHN RUSSELL both expressed their regret at the late decision as contrary to the precepts of religion, but were unwilling to see that vote overturned by a side wind. After a short discussion the motion was negatived without a division.

The second reading of the School Establishments (Scotland) Bill was moved by Lord MELGUND, who showed that two-fifths of the whole juvenile population in Scotland are uneducated. The system which he wished to establish was one of secular education, supported by local funds and under popular control. The plan embodied in the bill proceeded, with some trifling alteration, upon the old territorial system of Scotland, with this difference that it proposed to abolish all tests, save in matters of competency, in respect of schoolmasters. The injurious effects of the existing tests were well illustrated by the fact that, three or four years since, not less than fifty or sixty schoolmasters were removed from the schools of Scotland, solely because they avowed themselves favourable to the Free Church. With

respect to the expense of carrying out his plan, he did not think it would be so great as many persons might at first suppose. Considering, however, the present deficient state of education, and the great extent to which crime prevailed, he thought they would be doing an act of injustice if they did not compel the wealth of Scotland to contribute a little more largely than it did at present to the promotion of education among the lower classes.

Sir GEORGE CLERK strongly opposed the motion, and characterized Lord Melgund's bill as an insidious attempt to separate religious from secular education. He thought the present system had worked well. It had gained for Scotland the character of being a moral, religious, and well-educated people, and, therefore, he thought it ought not to be rashly interfered with.

Mr. FERGUS and Mr. M'GREGOR both supported the bill. Mr. FOX MAULE was strongly in favour of the principle on which it was founded. Looking to the state of things in Scotland as regarded education, he saw clearly that "unless there was timely interference by the State, there would be a more dangerous interference by the people." Mr. CUMMING BRUCE and Mr. OSWALD opposed the bill, the latter because it would give too much power to Government; the former because it would hand over the education of Scotland to the Free Church.

The House having divided the numbers were—

For the second reading, 94; for the amendment, 100
Majority, 6.

The bill was consequently lost.

The second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill was moved by Mr. SOTHERON, who characterized the measure as of great importance to the working classes:

"The number of friendly societies enrolled and registered under acts of Parliament in England amounts to nearly 14,000; the number of members of those societies is 1,600,000; their annual income amounted to £2,800,000; and their accumulated capital to £6,400,000. The total number of societies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland is not less than 33,232, and the aggregate of members which they include amounts to 3,032,000. The annual revenue of these societies is £4,980,000, and the accumulated capital from the savings of these poor persons amounts to no less a sum than £11,360,000. (Hear.) According to the last census, the male population of the country above the age of twenty years is only 6,300,000. It follows, therefore, that one out of two of the male population, according to these returns, is either enrolled or in some way or other interested in benefit and friendly societies. The subject, therefore, is one of great interest and importance to this numerous class."

From the statement made, it appears that the bill embodies two important points; it embodies and consolidates the existing law relative to enrolled friendly societies; and it gives legal protection to that very large mass of societies which, at the present moment, justly complain that they are not allowed the common privilege of Englishmen, namely, that, if cheated or ill-treated, they may appeal to the laws of their country for protection and redress.

Sir CHARLES WOOD, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. SLANEY, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. SCROPE, and Mr. COCKBURN, all spoke in favour of the bill, which was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

In reply to Mr. ROEBUCK's question, on Thursday evening, whether Government had adopted any special course in consequence of the resolution passed by the House of Lords, on Monday,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was prepared, if the House would allow him, to make a statement on the subject. He then read Lord Stanley's resolution, which we have already given, and began to discuss it, with a view to show why he could not give his support to it. His speech was, however, interrupted by

Mr. DISRAELI, who rose to order. A question of the simplest character had been asked by Mr. Roebuck, and the noble lord, instead of answering it had entered upon a discussion of the proceedings in the House of Lords. He could assure the noble lord that neither he (Mr. Disraeli) nor those acting with him, had the slightest wish to evade discussion on this subject; and if the noble lord had any wish for discussing it, the House was so completely under Government control that there could be no difficulty in fixing upon a fair and fitting opportunity for such a discussion:—

"And when I say that on this side of the house there is no disposition to evade or prevent the discussion—(Loud cries of 'order, order,' from the Liberal benches)—I apprehend, sir, I am strictly in order; I only wish to assure the noble lord that when I said there was no disposition on this side to evade or prevent the discussion—(renewed cries of 'order,' and cheers from the Protectionists)—I think it must be the general feeling of this House that the discussion should be full, fair, and deliberate; and I put it to the noble lord himself whether it is fair to the House that the discussion should come on in this sudden manner—is it likely to be a full, fair, and deliberate discussion—(order, order)? I put it, therefore, to the noble lord whether, instead of discussing the merits of this important question now, he ought not to content himself with giving an answer to the question

that has been addressed to him—(Cheers from the Protectionists)?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the question was, no doubt, a simple one, but it was also a general one. It was whether the Government will adopt any special course of conduct in consequence of the resolution in the House of Lords. Now, he must either explain what course they intended to take, or remain silent. (Loud cries of "Go on," from the Ministerialists.) He would say, then, that Government would not in any respect alter the course of conduct they had thought it right to pursue with respect to foreign powers. (Vociferous cheering on the Ministerial benches.) The next question was, whether it was not the duty of Ministers after so decided a condemnation of their policy by the House of Lords, to resign the Government into the hands of those who would act in accordance with the resolution passed. He was not prepared to recommend such a course, believing as he did that it would be contrary to the Constitution to place upon the House of Lords the weight and responsibility of controlling the Executive Government of this country would soon place the House of Lords in a position which they have not hitherto occupied, and which they could not safely maintain. (Renewed cheers.) He would not deny that the carrying of that resolution was a matter of great importance, deeply affecting, as it did, our foreign relations; but the remedy was clear and obvious, and Mr. Disraeli had been aware of what was going on in the House of Lords; if he had given notice of a similar motion in the House of Commons, it would have decided on the merits of it, and if its decision had been the same as that of the House of Lords the course of Government would have been clear:—

"But, sir, there is a fair and honourable interpretation of the conduct of the honourable gentleman and those who act with him; if they had believed in the soundness and the policy of the resolution that I have read, they would no doubt have found it their duty to bring forward that resolution in this House, in which, besides its being the House where all administration of the Crown is controlled and advised, there is this obvious advantage, that in this House sits the Minister who is charged with the affairs of that department. (Loud cheers.) But, sir, as I have said, there is an honourable explanation of such conduct, and such explanation no doubt is, that those who share the general political opinions of the noble lord whom I have mentioned, do not share in the views he has taken with regard to the affairs of Greece. (Hear, hear.) I say, if they had agreed with him, there would have been no excuse for not allowing my noble friend to make in this House a defence; (cheers;) but if that be the case, I can only say we shall continue in the course we have hitherto followed with respect to our foreign policy. (Cheers.) If the honourable and learned gentlemen, as he intimated yesterday, wishes to make any motion on the subject, he shall have the earliest possible opportunity the Government can give for that purpose. (Cheers.) But, sir, so long as we continue the Government of this country, I can answer for my noble friend that he will act not as the Minister of Austria—(cheers),—or as the Minister of Russia—(loud cheers),—or of France—(renewed cheers),—or of any other country, but as the Minister of England—(loud cheers). The honour of England, and the interests of England, are the matters within our keeping—(cheers);—and to those interests, and to that honour, our conduct in future will be—as hitherto it has been—devoted. (Loud cheers, amidst which the noble lord resumed his seat.)

Mr. DISRAELI denied that his not bringing forward a motion on the subject was from any want of confidence in the case he could present. When the proper occasion came he would be prepared to uphold the decision of the House of Lords.

Mr. ROEBUCK differed in some degree from Lord John Russell. He agreed with him that a mere resolution of the House of Lords was not of itself a reason for Ministers resigning; but an administration which had been thus censured by the House of Lords was bound not to shrink from an appeal to the House of Commons:—

"Because I believe the Administration is entirely crippled as it now stands, and that the dignity of England cannot be maintained in the present condition of her Majesty's servants, I will learn what is the feeling of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) As I agree in the policy which has been laid down by the noble lord at the head of Foreign Affairs in this country, I will test the opinion of the House. (Hear, hear.) We will see if we can find a verdict of this House in its favour, and leave it clearly and distinctly for the world to know if her Majesty's Government has the confidence of the people of England. I beg to give notice that I shall move the following resolution to-morrow:—

"That the principles which hitherto have regulated the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve unimpaired the honour and dignity of this country, and in times of unexampled difficulty the best qualified to maintain peace between England and the various nations of the world." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI suggested that Monday should be the day. He was sure the noble lord did not wish to take House by surprise.

It was then agreed that the motion should take place on Monday.

The Factories Bill was read a third time, after a coarse attack upon Mr. Bright, in his absence, by Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR.

The Mercantile Marine Bill was read a second time and committed *pro forma*.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

The following is a tabular statement, showing the progress of all bills which have been under the consideration of the House of Commons during the present session, corrected to June 15, 1850.

1. Accidents on Railways—waiting for second reading.
2. Acts of Parliament Abbreviation—passed into a law.
3. Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement—waiting for second reading.
4. Affirmation—put off for six months.
5. Alterations in Pleadings—passed into a law.
6. Attorney's Certificates—waiting for second reading.
7. Australian Colonies Government—waiting for report (House of Lords).
8. Bankrupt and Insolvent Members—put off for six months.
9. Benefices in Plurality—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
10. Borough Bridges—waiting for second reading.
11. Borough Gaols—waiting for committee.
12. Borough Courts of Record (Ireland)—waiting for consideration of report.
13. Brick Duties—passed into a law.
14. Burgess Lists—put off for six months.
15. Charitable Trusts—waiting for committee.
16. Chief Justices' salaries—waiting for consideration of report.
17. Churches and Chapels (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
18. Civil Bill (Boroughs) (Ireland)—withdrawn.
19. Clergy (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
20. Collection of Fines, &c. (Ireland)—referred to a select committee.
21. Commons' Inclosure—passed into a law.
22. Compound Householders—waiting for second reading.
23. Consolidated Fund (£8,600,000)—passed into a law.
24. Convict Prisons—waiting for third reading.
25. County Rates—waiting for second reading.
26. County Rates and Expenditure—referred to a select committee.
27. County Cess (Ireland)—passed into a law.
28. County Court Extension—waiting for consideration of report.
29. Copyholds Enfranchisement—waiting for second reading.
30. Court of Chancery—waiting for committee.
31. Court of Chancery (Ireland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
32. Court of Exchequer (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
33. Court of Prerogative (Ireland)—referred to a select committee.
34. Court of Session (Scotland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
35. Cruelty to Animals (Scotland)—waiting for second reading.
36. Defects in Leases Act Amendment—passed into a law.
37. Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland)—passed into a law.
38. Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
39. Elections (Ireland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
40. Ecclesiastical Commission—waiting for committee.
41. Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
42. Education—second reading put off for six months.
43. Engines for taking Fish (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
44. Estates Leasing (Ireland)—waiting for report (House of Lords).
45. Exchequer Bills (£9,200,000)—passed into a law.
46. Exchequer Bills (£8,558,700)—passed into a law.
47. Extramural Interments—put off for six months.
48. Factories—waiting for third reading.
49. Fees (Court of Chancery)—waiting for committee.
50. Fees (Court of Common Pleas)—waiting for royal assent.
51. Friendly Societies—waiting for second reading.
52. General Board of Health—waiting for third reading.
53. Greenwich Hospital Improvement—waiting for royal assent.
54. Highways—progressing in committee.
55. Highways (District Surveyors)—waiting for second reading.
56. Highways (South Wales)—waiting for committee.
57. Home-made Spirits in Bond—waiting for first reading.
58. Indemnity—passed into a law.
59. Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 1.)—withdrawn.
60. Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2.)—waiting for second reading.
61. Irish Fisheries—put off for six months.
62. Judges of Assize—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
63. Juvenile Offenders—put off for six months.
64. Judgments (Ireland)—waiting for third reading (House of Lords).
65. Landlord and Tenant—waiting for consideration of report.
66. Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
67. Larceny Summary Jurisdiction—waiting for third reading.
68. Life Policies of Assurance (No. 1.)—withdrawn.
69. Life Policies of Assurance (No. 2.)—dropped.
70. Linen, &c. Manufactures (Ireland)—waiting for committee.
71. Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland)—debate on question of second reading.
72. Marine Mutiny—passed into a law.
73. Marriages—waiting for third reading.
74. Medical Charities (Ireland)—waiting for consideration of report.
75. Mercantile Marine (No. 1.)—withdrawn.
76. Mercantile Marine (No. 2.)—waiting for second reading.
77. Merchant Seamen's Fund—waiting for second reading.
78. Merchant Shipping—put off for six months.
79. Metropolitan Interments—waiting for consideration of report.
80. Money payment of Wages (Ireland)—waiting for committee.
81. Municipal Corporations (Ireland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
82. Mutiny—passed into a law.
83. National Gallery (Edinburgh)—waiting for second reading.
84. Naval Prize Balance—waiting for royal assent.
85. Oath of Abjuration (Jews)—waiting for second reading.
86. Parish Constables—passed into a law.
87. Parliamentary Voters (Ireland)—waiting for a committee (House of Lords).
88. Parochial Assessments—waiting for second reading.
89. Party Processions (Ireland)—passed into a law.
90. Petty Sessions (Ireland)—referred to a select committee.
91. Pirates (Head Money) Repeal—waiting for royal assent.
92. Police and Improvement (Scotland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
93. Poor Relief (Cities and Towns)—waiting for second reading.
94. Population—waiting for committee.
95. Population (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
96. Process and Practice (Ireland)—passed into a law.
97. Process and Practice (Ireland) Act Amendment—passed into a law.
98. Public Health (Scotland)—withdrawn.
99. Public Health (Ireland)—waiting for committee.
100. Public Libraries and Museums—in committee.
101. Railways Abandonment—waiting for third reading.
102. Railway Audit—waiting for second reading.
103. Railway Traffic—put off for six months.
104. Real Property Conveyance—waiting for committee.
105. Real Property Transfer—put off for six months.
106. Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages—passed into a law.
107. Registrar's-office (Bankruptcy)—dropped.
108. Registration of Deeds (Ireland)—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
109. Savings Banks—waiting for second reading.
110. School Districts Contributions—passed into a law.
111. School Establishment (Scotland)—waiting for second reading.
112. Securities for Advances (Ireland)—waiting for committee.
113. Small Tenements Rating—read a third time, but not passed.
114. Smoke Prohibition—waiting for second reading.
115. Stamp Duties (No. 1.)—withdrawn.
116. Stamp Duties (No. 2.)—waiting for committee.
117. Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland)—referred to a select committee.
118. Sunday Fairs Prevention—passed into a law.
119. Sunday Trading Prevention—waiting for second reading.
120. Technical Objections Restraining—withdrawn.
121. Tenants at Rackrent Relief—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
122. Tenant-right (Ireland)—waiting for second reading.
123. Tenements Recovery (Ireland)—put off for six months.
124. Titles of Religious Congregations—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
125. Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland)—passed into a law.
126. Trustee Bill—waiting for second reading.
127. Turnpike Roads (Ireland)—waiting for consideration of report.
128. Turnpike Roads and Bridge Trusts (Ireland)—passed into a law.
129. Vestries and Vestry Clerks—waiting for second reading (House of Lords).
130. Weights and measures—waiting for third reading.
131. West India Appeals—passed into law.
132. Woods, Forest, &c.—waiting for second reading.

AN ORIENTAL PETER THE GREAT.

From an article which appears in the *Morning Post* of Thursday we learn that General Jung Bahadoor, whom the fashionable world are lionizing at such a rate, is a much more remarkable personage than most people would suppose from merely meeting his name in court circulars, or as having been present at fashionable assemblies and dinner parties. From the account given by our contemporary it appears that Nepal stands towards our Indian dominions in the same relation as Switzerland does towards France. A hardy population of excellent soldiers occupies the Indian side of the Himalayan Alps, a line of country which has always maintained its independence against all efforts from the plains to annex it to the empire there established. For centuries these hill regions were split into many more rajas, or principalities, than Switzerland contains of cantons, and they continued so until the epoch of Clive's conquest of Bengal.

At that period a man of great energy, named Prithee Nerayann, became Rajah of the Goorkhas, one of the three tribes which had occupied the valley of Nepal for many centuries. Under that prince, and his successors, the power of the Goorkhas has been gradually extended and consolidated. In 1814 they were engaged in war with this country, and it was not till after two arduous campaigns, in which we brought 50,000 men into the field against them, that peace was concluded. During the last fifty years several violent changes have taken place at Katmandoo, the capital of Nepal, and the last of these, which took place some years ago, raised Jung Bahadoor to the office of Prime Minister and Regent, during the minority of the infant Rajah, and the result is that he and his associates are the uncontested rulers of the whole country. According to the *Post* :—

"Jung Bahadur is now the *de facto* ruler of Nipal. There is no faction capable of making head against him—none even that he has any reason to fear. The entire military and financial resources of the country are at his disposal. Instead, however, of resting satisfied with the accomplishment of all these aims of his ambition, and now enjoying his luxuries and his ease, building palaces or accumulating treasure, as most in his situation would do, the idea has come across him to visit England, in order to see at the fountain head the sources of her vast power—that he may learn to apply similar means and similar principles to the advancement of his native country. The motive, so far as we can ascertain or imagine any motive for his coming, is precisely that which impelled Peter the Great, of Russia, to leave his half-savage countrymen, and to seek in the more advanced communities of Europe the means of their improvement. Jung Bahadur and his brothers, and the other members of his suite, are thus objects of extraordinary interest, as well for those engaged in ethnical studies as for those who watch the progress of nations, and would mark the influence of individual character upon human affairs and upon the future destinies of a great and rising race of men."

A grand banquet was given by the East India Company at the London Tavern on Saturday, in honour of the Nepalese Minister. The company included some of the principal functionaries of state, members of both Houses of Parliament and a number of gentlemen connected with the East India Company. With a view, no doubt, to dazzle the eyes of the Oriental visitor, the display of gold and silver plate, rich and rare exotics, and wax lights was unusually magnificent. In front of the chairman

was a large plateau, consisting of five pieces, formerly the property of Prince Esterhazy, and valued at 1500 guineas. The centre piece was a silver-gilt Roman figure, ornamented with frosted silver doves, and grouped around with hot-house plants and passion flowers. In the middle was a glass basin and fountain, in which sported numbers of live gold and silver fish. On either side was a magnificent silver shell vase, in burnished and frosted work, and filled with rare exotics, and beyond these Prince Esterhazy's chased silver vases, lined with ruby glass. At the top of the centre table was a large silver-gilt Warwick vase, and a profusion of vases and candelabra were interspersed among the more solid accompaniments of the feast. On the right and left of the chairman were some splendid gold goblets and tankards, set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

Except as a show, however, the grand banquet was of little value in the estimation of the Nepalese. They took their place at table with the rest of the company, but did not partake of the entertainment. After sitting for a few minutes, they withdrew to another room, where they partook freely of a variety of fruits served up to them, especially of the lychnus, a fruit imported from China, somewhat resembling a walnut in shape and size, with a kernel that tastes like a raisin. They did not partake of any liquid, not even water. After dinner, they resumed their seats at table, but manifested the same abstinence throughout the evening which they displayed at the commencement.

After the usual routine toasts had been given, the Chairman of the East India Company proposed the health of the Prime Minister of the Rajah of Nepal, and Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese forces, in a speech full of compliments and good wishes. The Nepalese Minister replied with much earnestness in a very eloquent speech, but as it was in his native tongue, General Cavanagh, his interpreter, had to translate it for the benefit of the audience. He expressed his high sense of the kindness and courtesy they had received; they had suffered much in crossing the sea, but the reception they had met had repaid them treble for all those sufferings.

Lord Brougham, whose health had been given, coupled with that of the distinguished lawyers present, embraced the opportunity to make a speech. After alluding to the object of the Nepalese mission, he said :—

"He would venture to hope for their sakes, for the sake of their country, for the sake of this country, and permit him respectfully to add, for the sake of the Honourable East India Company themselves, that they would be enabled to carry back to their own country the most ample assurance that there existed no disposition whatever in any quarter of this country, whether on the part of the company, or the India Board as it was called in the East, the Board of Control as it was called here in the West—that there existed no disposition whatever on the part of the Crown or Parliament, or people, or the Company, to encroach in the very least degree (*loud applause*) on any peaceful neighbour, or to spare in the least degree any hostile nation. (*Applause.*) That was the true rule of peace—never to break it, and never to suffer it with impunity to be broken; and above all things that they will be able to convey to their master the most positive assurances from all quarters that there is no intention whatever to diminish by a single acre the distance that separates our eastern frontier from the western frontier of China. (*Great applause.*)"

The "Health of the Visitors," coupled with the name of Lord Stanley, called up that nobleman, who spoke of the great debt which England owes to India :—

"If there was any object more worthy of consideration than another, with reference to Indian policy, it was the importance of developing the great resources of the empire. To India we owed a large debt for having supplanted her in her native manufactures; they owed it, therefore, to them in return to do all they could to develop the natural resources of the country—to promote their industry, and to increase their wealth, and to spread the blessings of religion, industry, civilization, and happiness among untold millions of people. This was an object worthy the ambition of statesmen—more important far than the most successful triumphs of arms which could be recorded. (*Hear, hear.*) And he knew no higher triumph or greater boast than the reflection that we had near us not only those whom long habit had brought into constant intercourse with us, but that we were gradually widening the circle of our friends, and bringing even the princes of the East into personal communication with the civilization and power of England. (*Hear, hear.*) Ours was the happy lot to see, not indeed victories of arms or conquests of territorial possessions, but the triumphs of influence, example, and friendship, which he trusted, throughout the world, would only be exerted henceforward to promote mutual good will and friendly intercourse amid all the nations of the world. (*Cheers.*)"

LORD BROUGHAM AND CHEVALIER BUNSEN.

In consequence of the interest attached to the debate on Lord Stanley's motion, on Monday evening, the gallery-doors were besieged before the hour of opening by a far greater number of persons than could be accommodated with seats. The peers' benches in the body of the House were well filled, the majority being on the Opposition side; while the steps of the throne

and the space around it allotted to strangers were crowded. The gallery allotted to peeresses and their daughters was occupied at five o'clock by about fifty ladies, among whom the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, was discovered to be sitting by the eagle glance of Lord Brougham, who took occasion to display his uncontrollably-meddling propensity by bringing the subject before the House. No sooner had the routine business of the evening begun than the eccentric peer started up to move that the strict rules of the House must be enforced against the gentleman who had been guilty of their infringement:—

"My Lords," said Lord Brougham, "I have given notice—yes, I have given notice to the party on whose conduct I am now about to make some comments. I believe that it is well known to your Lordships that no peer or commoner has any right in the gallery of the peeresses, and that any nobleman or gentleman being there infringes on the rules of the House. There is one gentleman (the Chevalier Bunsen) there now, and he has no right to be there. (*Laughter among the peeresses.*) If he does not come down, I must move that he is infringing the rules of your Lordships' House. (*A pause.*) Besides, that gentleman has a place assigned to him in the House itself, and by his presence in the gallery he is excluding two peeresses. (*Roars of laughter both in the House and among the peeresses present.*) I move that the standing orders be enforced by your Lordships' officers. (*A laugh.*) Let it not be supposed that I am doing this discourteously. I have given that gentleman ample notice that, if he did not come out, I would address the House upon the subject, and have him turned out. (*Continued laughter, and some confusion.*) His Lordship then addressed the individual in question, and said, 'You must come out now.'"

Chevalier Bunsen who, no doubt, looked upon the whole affair as a very clumsy joke on the part of the recognised jester of the Upper House, remained immovable, whereupon Lord Brougham stalked down the House to the bar with great haste, and addressing the Usher of the Black Rod, gave orders that the recusant gentleman should be turned out; which order was apparently put in force, as shortly afterwards Sir A. Clifford went into the gallery, and immediately the Chevalier Bunsen rose from his seat, and, accompanied by two or three ladies, left it.

Next evening the Marquis of Lansdowne made an apology for the shameful way in which the Prussian Ambassador had been treated, and suggested that accommodation should be provided in the House for Foreign Ministers.

The *Times* of Tuesday makes some stringent remarks on the misconduct of Lord Brougham:—

"What will the English public say—what will be thought of us abroad—what will be the indignation of the Prussian people—when they read, what we are most unwillingly forced to write, that an Ambassador, a gentleman and a scholar, a stranger in our country, a representative of an important and friendly power, was last night expelled from the gallery not of a tavern, nor of a lodge of Odd Fellows, but of the English House of Lords by the menial officer of the House? When we say expelled—we use the word literally—we mean tapped on the shoulder and forced to go. Had he refused to yield compliance to the summary command, nothing remained for it but that the Prussian Minister should have been collared and removed by force, like a drunken brawler at a playhouse. And the sole originator of this unseemly exhibition was Henry Lord Brougham."

"Our brief report of Lord Brougham's speech can give but a faint idea of the scene. Imagine Wright at the Adelphi, or Keeley uttering a tissue of coarse droleries, and giving effect to every point by contortions of face and figure; and still the image will fall short of the reality. The gaunt figure of the noble and learned lord, as with his strong Border 'burr' he delivered his points, must be brought before the imagination. The real circumstances of the case are told in a few words. It appears that the gallery on the left of the throne in the House of Peers used to be allotted to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, but for some time a change has been made, and it is now set apart for peeresses and their daughters. No kind of notice of the change, however, has been given to the members of the various missions. The Chevalier Bunsen yesterday presented himself with his wife and daughter, and requested the officer to conduct him to his usual seat. This functionary asked him, if for that once he could content himself with a standing place on the steps of the throne. The Prussian Minister declined this proposal, for it appears a late serious indisposition would have made a standing posture for so many hours painful to him. Thereupon the Usher replied 'that he had a right to his place if he insisted upon it,' and conducted him to the gallery as usual, requesting him only to leave the places on the left hand of the door free, as these had been set aside for the use of the Duchess of Cambridge. Lord Brougham, however, soon disturbed the Ambassador, and ordered him to quit the place. The Ambassador refused, merely replying, 'that he was in the place that had been assigned him by the Usher.' Then followed the discredit but ludicrous scene described briefly in our report, the result of which was that the Prussian Minister was summarily expelled by Sir A. Clifford."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SALARY.

The President's Dotation Bill still continues to stop the way; until it can be got to move on all parties and all powers, the Elysée, the Ministers, Republicans, Socialists, Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Counter-revolutionists, are locked wheel

within wheel, and all the shouting, whipping, driving, and swearing in the world will not get them out of their troublesome situation. The history of the proceedings connected with the affair will form a curious chapter in some future history of the French Republic. After many consultations and much manœuvring, the committee resolved to propose a modification of the Dotation Bill. By a majority, nine against six, it was decided to move the Assembly to reduce the Government measure to the following proposition:—"An extraordinary credit of 1,600,000 francs is opened to the Minister of Finance for the expenses in 1849 and 1850, occasioned by the installation of the President of the Republic. This sum shall be charged by halves upon the credits of 1849 and 1850." Now, as the Ministerial demand on behalf of Louis Napoleon is for 3,000,000 francs, the difference is rather serious, more especially as every one who knows him is of opinion that the President would require the larger sum to make all straight.

On Monday morning thirty members of the right met in a room of the Legislative Palace to attempt to come to an understanding upon an amendment to the bill, to be moved by the four Legitimist members of the committee, which proposes to grant the three millions, under the title extraordinary expenses, in founding the establishment of the President in 1849 and 1850. This amendment was moved in the committee by three members of the majority of nine, and rejected by the Ministers. The meeting separated without coming to any conclusion. Many of the members declared that they considered the allowance voted by the committee exorbitant. MM. Thiers and Berryer conferred together on the course to be adopted on the dotation question. M. Berryer renounced all idea of influencing his friends, but said he would vote for the amendment of the committee. What course M. Thiers may take is not so well known. Previous to his visit to England, he was understood to be on anything but good terms with the President. Since his return, it is said that he shows much zeal in the interest of Louis Napoleon, and is exerting himself with great activity in order to procure the passing of the Dotation Bill. For this purpose he wants to hold a general meeting of the majority in the Club of the Conseil d'Etat to decide the question by vote. But M. Thiers proposes a mute vote, a circumstance not calculated, perhaps, to reassure the Cabinet, when it is remembered that it was a mute vote which procured the rejection of the Duke of Nemour's dotation, and upset the Cabinet of that epoch.

The sittings of the Assembly have been altogether devoid of interest, members being too much absorbed by the crisis to pay the least attention to the business under discussion. The difficulties raised against the bill, and the absence of all satisfactory solution in order to reconcile the dignity of the legislative and executive power, form the universal topic of conversation. A great number of the most influential members of the majority loudly lament the division which prevails, and which has assumed so threatening an aspect.

MM. Guizot, Duchatel, and Dumon were expected in Paris on Thursday last, on their return from St. Leonard's. The visit of these gentlemen to Louis Philippe creates great interest in Paris, and has given rise to the report that the reconciliation of the two branches of the house of Bourbon is nearly complete, and that the distinction between Legitimist and Orleanist is henceforth to cease. It appears, however, that both the Duchess of Orleans and the Prince of Joinville continue their opposition to the reconciliation. It is said that Louis Philippe's fortune is divided by his will among his children and grandchildren, in eight equal parts, and that the share of each will be 500,000f. (£20,000) per annum; so that Louis Philippe's private fortune, notwithstanding the great depreciation within the last two years, amounts to £160,000 sterling a year.

M. Thiers passed forty-eight hours at St. Leonard's. In the *Constitutionnel* he declares that his voyage was only a pious pilgrimage, and totally unconnected with politics; that Louis Philippe knows full well that in these times the people dispose of themselves as they please, without heeding the counsels or restraints of their rulers.

A petition was presented to the Assembly on Saturday from an inhabitant of Paris named Ferrier, demanding a revision of the constitution, and that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte should be proclaimed emperor, and his powers extended to ten years.

THE HALL OF INDUSTRY IN HYDE-PARK.

After a large amount of preliminary deliberation, the committee appointed to superintend the preparations for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 have decided upon the form and extent of the immense structure which must be erected, and have commenced operations in earnest. The building they propose will fill the entire space of ground between Rotten-row and the carriage drive in Hyde-park, which runs parallel with the road to Kensington. It will be no less than 2200 feet long, upwards of 400 in breadth, and the roofed area will be 900,000 square feet in extent. The most striking feature of the building will be a vast central hall, surmounted by a magnificent dome, 600 feet in circumference, or nearly double the size of the dome of St. Paul's. The central hall will be a polygon of sixteen sides,

and its height, from the floor to the summit of the dome, will be about 160 feet. In the daytime the hall will be lighted from the summit and centre of the dome, which, as the committee remark, "will form a striking feature to illustrate the present state of the science of construction."

The building will be of brick, except the dome, which is to be constructed of light sheet iron. It is proposed to ornament the outside of the Hall by using bricks of different varieties of colour. There will be four entrances, the principal being that towards the south, immediately in front of the Prince's Gate. The north entrance, which will front Rotten-row, will nearly correspond with this; and there will also be handsome entrances at the east and west ends. To afford still greater facilities for exit, there will be twenty-five corresponding doorways, situate at equal distances from each other, at the sides and ends of the building.

The door of entrance at Prince's Gate will lead at once into the Great Hall. This edifice is to be devoted to sculpture and the plastic arts. A corridor, fifty feet in breadth, will run out of it the entire length of the building. The whole of the space to the west of the hall will be devoted to manufactures. The uniformity of its arrangement will be varied by the formation of ornamental gardens under the clumps of trees, which it is intended to preserve, and among which refreshments are to be provided for those who choose to pay for them. At the eastern part of the building there will be a large central court of the same kind. One-half of this part of the building will be appropriated to the exhibition of raw materials, and the other will be devoted to machines, numbers of which will be kept in motion by a steam-engine which is to be provided. We must not omit to mention that a space adjacent to the Great Hall is to be appropriated to agricultural implements, and a corresponding space to another refreshment-court overshadowed by the park trees.

The principal points the committee have endeavoured to attain in this plan are, they say, first, economy of construction; second, facilities for the reception, classification, and display of goods; third, facilities for the circulation of visitors; fourth, arrangements for grand points of view; fifth, centralization of supervision; and, sixth, some striking feature to exemplify the present state of the science of construction in this country. The whole building is required to be built, finished, and delivered up to the committee by the 1st of January, 1851. The builders, therefore, have by no means too much time before them.

A striking fact was mentioned to us the other day, as illustrating the deep interest which the preparations for the Industrial Exhibition have already excited throughout Europe. The landlord of a pretty large inn, in the busiest part of London, has applied to his landlord for leave to build an additional story to his house, in order to obtain increased accommodation for the numerous visitors whom he expects next summer. The inn which he occupies contains some 90 or 100 bedrooms, and, in addition to that, he has taken two houses adjacent, to prevent being over-crowded next year. Such, however, has been the demand for lodgings for the summer of 1851, especially from Germany, that the whole of his house, with the additions we have named, has already been engaged for nearly the whole of 1851, and he is now about to build an additional story, with a view to provide room for twenty or thirty more guests. If this may be taken as a fair sample of the "coming events" which "cast their shadows before," the tavern-keepers, shopkeepers, and cab-drivers of the metropolis will hail the 1st of May, 1851, as the coming of the true golden age to them, whatever it may be to other classes.

UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGES.

The House of Lords assembled, on Tuesday afternoon, to hear further evidence in Ashby's divorce. The previous hearing of the case was on the 25th of February, when evidence was given in support of the petition. The Reverend Edward Queenby Ashby, who petitions to be divorced from his wife, married Miss Elizabeth Sophia Palmer on the 26th of May, 1842, the lady being at that time under age. After the marriage they went to reside at Dunton, in Buckinghamshire, where Mr. Ashby held a living of the value of about £500 per annum. Here they resided for two years, and then, on account of the lady's bad state of health, they went over to Italy, where they remained some time, and then returned home. The illness of Mrs. Ashby continuing, she and her husband went to Madeira, in 1848, and it was on arrival there that the first acquaintance between Mr. Ashby and his wife's seducer, Mr. Henry Scudamore Stanhope, took place, in the lazaretto, where all the parties were performing quarantine. During the five months they resided at Madeira, Mr. Stanhope was a frequent visitor at Mr. Ashby's, and before they left the island it had become notorious that that gentleman was too intimate with Mrs. Ashby. Sir William Cockburn, who was examined as a witness in favour of the petitioner, said the supposed familiarity between Mr. Stanhope and Mrs.

Ashby was the talk of the island, but he had no reason to believe that the latter knew that till the week before he left Madeira. On the day before his departure he came to Sir William Cockburn, and told him how miserable he had become from having been the happiest of men before his acquaintance with Mr. Stanhope. He had discovered that morning that Mr. Stanhope had taken his passage by the same ship in which himself and wife and her brother were going. Sir William Cockburn advised him to act like a man—to forfeit his and his wife's passage, and let Mr. Stanhope go. Mr. Ashby replied that he would, but she overpowered him, "so infatuated was she with love" for that person that she would, in spite of him, go in whatever ship he went. The result was that they went next morning all in the same ship for Cadiz.

It was in the course of that voyage that Mr. Ashby one day, as he was walking in the cabin, picked up a pocket-book containing a letter which made him declare that he would never live with her again, and accordingly he sent her home from Cadiz in company with her brother, and on their arriving at Southampton Mrs. Ashby absconded from the hotel and went to live with Mr. Scudamore Stanhope. The following is a copy of the letter:—

"My Berth, Sunday morning.

"My own, own, own, for ever doated on, idolised, treasured, treasured, treasured Henry—I am in a fright, love, and consequently have had not one wink of sleep all the weary night through, and feel very queer, and more excited. I have been all but obliged, my own precious doated on darling, to have a regular open row with that brute this morning, as he is now putting on a sort of quizzing, triumphant air with me, as if he thought now that you, my own idolized love, were tiring of me, and shaking me off, and as if his turn for paying me off was coming. Darling, darling, darling Henry, my blessing and treasure, tell me what I shall do. I do give it him in every possible way, and stick up to him well; but, darling one, if I tell him, as I long to do, that I am yours, darling, and yours only, now and for ever, in all and in every way, he will be looking me up, my own blessing, at Cadiz and Seville, to keep me from you; or, dearest, dearest love, using some brute force or other, which will undo my daily increasing queer feelings and suspicions. Henry, love of loves, best and most precious of treasures, I could have murdered him last night and this morning; and, as it is, I do not believe, my own precious love, I can bear his present horrid taunting way."

Sir William Cockburn was examined at considerable length by Lord Brougham, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Ashby had acted with due carefulness towards his wife, or whether he had not unwarrantably thrown her into the society of Mr. Stanhope. From the evidence given it did not appear that Mr. Ashby had been at all to blame in that respect. Lord Brougham himself, at the close of the examination, was pleased to say that, although there was reason to believe that Mr. Ashby had acted with too much leniency towards Mrs. Ashby, it had been shown that he possessed great affection for her, and that he had been deterred from adopting a harsh course of proceeding from the fear that he should by those means at once drive her into the arms of her lover.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Divorce Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Mr. Crompton opened the pleadings in the crim. con. case of *Taylor versus Lord Arthur Lennox*. The Attorney-General was about to commence his address to the jury, on behalf of the plaintiff, when Mr. Hugh Hill, who appeared on behalf of Lord Arthur Lennox, the defendant, said that, as the inquiry would, if gone into, be painful to many parties, he had to suggest that he was ready to submit to a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages. The Attorney-General having consented to this proposition, Lord Campbell directed the jury accordingly, and a verdict for the plaintiff was returned—damages, £500.

Lord Dunboyne's case, which has now been in litigation for some time, has at length been settled, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. Lord Dunboyne, who is eighty years of age, was privately married to Mrs. Vaughan, a widow, in 1842, and again publicly married in 1843, on which occasion he described himself as a "widower," and Mrs. Vaughan as a "widow," contrary to the Marriage Act of William IV., they being actually "man and wife." The charge was that he had willfully made this false statement for the purpose of its being inserted in the marriage register. The defence urged was, that the second marriage could not be registered at all, unless "after that fashion;" and Lord Campbell left the jury at liberty to find a verdict of "Not Guilty," if they were persuaded that the defendant had been actuated by "good motives." After a few minutes' consultation they returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Henry Page, a master bricklayer, was brought before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-office, on Monday, on a singular charge of bigamy. Henry Clarke, plasterer, said he had known the prisoner for the last twenty or twenty-five years, and until within two years past they had been intimate friends. Within the last two years his (Clarke's) wife had been in the habit of absenting herself from her home for a night or two at a time, and on one occasion as long as three weeks. Last Wednesday evening she left her home, and he did not see her again

until Friday, when she returned quite mad, and it was with some difficulty that she could be restored; and when she became more composed she burst into tears, and said, "You may thank my uncle and Henry Page for this." A doctor was called in, and on Sunday night, having become a good deal better, she called him to her side, and said, "I have got a great burden on my mind. I was married to Page at Poplar Church on the 10th of February, 1848."

In answer to the magistrate he said his wife was quite in her right mind when she made this statement. He had been married to her eight years, and had suspected an improper intimacy between her and the prisoner during the last two years, from finding them drinking together frequently. On these occasions he invariably gave Page a sound thrashing.

Donald Briens, a policeman, said that about ten o'clock, on Monday morning, the prisoner was given into his charge by Clarke, and, having been informed of the nature of the charge, he went to the doctor who is attending the prosecutor's wife, and learnt from him that Mrs. Clarke was labouring under the effect of some poisonous substance taken by her. He subsequently saw Mrs. Clarke, who told him that she had been married to the prisoner, who had given her some poisonous substance in some tea at a coffeshop near Newington Church. She also expressed her willingness to attend and give evidence against the prisoner, but was in too weak a state to do so.

Page, who is a married man and whose wife is living, when asked what he had to say, declared that the whole statement was untrue, and that he had not seen Mrs. Clarke for months.

On Wednesday the wife of Clarke was so far recovered as to be able to appear as a witness. She stated that she had been along with Page on Thursday week, and that he wanted her to leave the country along with him. She consented, and went away to get her clothes. On her way home she became very ill, and was out of her senses till next day. This illness she ascribed to some poisonous drug which she accused the prisoner of having given her; but, as it appeared that she had drunk a considerable quantity of ale and beer, and two glasses of gin, her illness may be accounted for without supposing that any other deleterious mixture had been administered. The charge of poisoning having broken down, Mrs. Clarke was placed in the dock along with the prisoner, on the charge of bigamy, of which it seemed clear that they had both been guilty, but, as the evidence was not deemed conclusive, they were remanded for a week.

THE PRESS LAW IN PRUSSIA.

The new restrictive press law in Prussia is being carried out with severe activity both in Berlin and in the provinces. Instructions have been issued to refuse transport to several democratic journals, among them the *Berlin National*, *Abendpost*, *Urwähler*, and four or five of similar tendencies, as well as others published at Potsdam, Spandau, Königsberg, Liegnitz, Glogau, Grünberg, Hamm, Arnberg, Soest, &c., in all eighteen or twenty. The police have also received notice to prevent the distribution of such Berlin journals as are forbidden to be circulated, a duty which the constables do not always perform with the moderation required by their orders. A circular of the police president, published June 16th, reminds all book and printers, antiquarians, proprietors of circulating libraries, vendors of flying sheets, pictures, prints, lithographic establishments, &c., that a special license for carrying on business is required of them, according to the 48th article of the law of 17th January, 1845. All persons concerned are, therefore, required to provide themselves with such permits on or before the 1st of July next.

As another instance of the rigour with which this press edict is enforced, the *Constitutional* states that a gentleman, a Government officer, was walking quietly about the gardens before the gates of the city reading a number of that paper. Just as he had finished reading, and had transferred the paper to his pocket, he was stopped by a constable, who demanded the immediate surrender of the *National*. The gentleman denied that he had a *National* about him; the policeman insisted that his eyesight had not deceived him, declared that he had been ordered to confiscate all papers read in the streets, and compelled the gentleman by threats of force to produce the paper, and thereby showed that he (the policeman) had deceived himself. The gentleman in question endeavoured to procure some kind of apology, but in vain. The President of Police has notified to the publisher of the *Constitutional* that this story is partly incorrect. He appears to be ashamed of the affair, expresses his disapprobation of the conduct of his subordinate, and declares that no orders have been given by him for such proceedings. The letter concludes by stating that a prosecution will be instituted against the *Constitutional* for casting the suspicion on the police of transgressing the law in their measures against the press.

According to the latest accounts, the proprietors and editors of the public journals are about to hold a meeting to deliberate upon the measures that should be adopted in the present crisis of their affairs. To continue their labours under the repressive system was deemed by most of them to be both dangerous and ruinous.

The suppression by the police of the mechanics' unions continues, together with the examination of the members of those which have already been suppressed. The police are not yet satisfied of the non-

existence of the vast political conspiracies which have troubled their digestion and nightly repose since the late attempt on the King's life.

INDIA.

The last overland mail has not brought any political news of importance. Two or three mutinies are, indeed, reported, but these are of so frequent occurrence that they excite little interest. In the Punjab it is said that robberies attended with violence or murder have become so frequent that it was considered necessary a few severe examples should be made of those convicted of these offences, and accordingly a number of the culprits had been hung at Lahore in the end of April. Respecting the outbreak in the gaol at Agra, we find some additional particulars in the Bombay papers:—

"It appears that amongst the inmates of the Agra gaol there were three hundred Sikh prisoners, collected from various parts of the Punjab. A quarrel occurred between a Sikh and a Sepoy: the latter struck the former—others joined in the fray, when the guard without, attracted by the clamour, turned out and fired on the tumultuous mass. The prisoners, either wishing to shelter themselves from the fire, or to make their escape, rushed for the wicket, which they endeavoured to force. Failing this, they seem to have thought it best to return to their cells. In attempting this they were again fired on, and seventy-five were either killed or wounded,—the soldiers of the guard not having suffered the slightest injury. The firing lasted about an hour,—the Sepoys discharging their muskets into the cells when all power of resisting or assailing them was over. Mr. Dennison, in his report to Government, states that the firing at the outset was perfectly uncalled for: the loss of life afterwards occasioned, he considered a merciless massacre."

The *Bombay Telegraph* narrates a case of female immolation, or suicide from superstitious motives, a ceremony which is now becoming somewhat rare:—

"The suttee occurred at a village about twenty miles from the Cutcherry. The husband was an old man upwards of sixty years, and the unfortunate woman quite young, say twenty-two or twenty-three. The patell of the village came in to the collector to give information that such an event was to be apprehended, and expressed a wish to have a guard sent with him to prevent the sacrifice. The guard was given to the man at once, who returned immediately and with all despatch, but found on his arrival at the village, that the woman's object had been effected in his absence, and all that remained was a heap of ashes. All who were known to have been present at the suttee were apprehended and tried by the district judge. Nineteen or twenty were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from ten to two years. I heard the whole case, and blame could be attached to no one. The scene of the tragedy is an out-of-the-way place, and the patell did all in his power to prevent it. No one seems to have advised the woman—it was her own act, dictated and carried through of her own free will. The parties were all of low caste; the husband of the woman was a spurious Brahmin, and by no stretch of the Hindoo law, or rather traditions, could have been entitled to such a sacrifice on the part of his widow."

A case of Thuggism is related in the *Delhi Gazette*. It appears that amongst the missing after the battle of Moodkee was Lieutenant Brockman, of her Majesty's 50th Regiment. He was expected to overtake his regiment on the eve of battle, but did not. It is now discovered that he was waylaid and murdered by a party of Thugs, one of whom has confessed the crime, given the particulars, and pointed out the position of the unfortunate officer's remains, which have been identified by the presence of some regimental buttons. The 50th having returned to England, the Quarter-Master-General has written home to the corps with a view to obtain such information relating to the affair as may throw light upon certain unexplained circumstances connected with it.

THE AMERICAN MARAUDERS.

The papers by the Europa steam-ship, which arrived on Sunday, bring further particulars regarding the disgraceful marauding expedition against Cuba. It appears that the American authorities are either not very able or not very willing to punish the pirates. The grand jury at New York charged with the investigations relative to the connection of persons with the Cuban invasion, have reported that no evidence has been presented to them sufficient for the indictment of any person in that city. A correspondence is said to have passed between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister relative to the imprisonment of certain Americans at Havannah upon unfounded suspicion of connivance with the invaders; and also with respect to the forced enlistment of Americans into the Cuban "volunteer" bands. The Spanish Minister assured Mr. Clayton that the course which would be pursued by the authorities at Cuba would be such as could give no cause of complaint to the Cabinet of the United States, and that no American citizen should be imprisoned or put to death, unless on ample proof being given of the violation of the laws of Spain, Cuba, and also of the United States.

The Spanish Minister has remonstrated against the refusal of the American authorities at Key West to deliver up the money which the invaders had taken. The Spanish commander had demanded the surrender

of the Creole and the money. The reply made was, "We have no force, and the invaders will not give up the money." The Spanish commander then offered to put himself and his entire force under the command of the civil authorities at Key West, for the purpose of taking the Creole and the money. This was declined, a promise being made that the money would be returned by order of the United States Government to the Cuban authorities.

A Washington letter states that at a council of the United States Cabinet held in that city, it was resolved to hold the authorities of Cuba rigidly accountable for their treatment of all American subjects, and to carry out that determination a special agent was to be at once despatched with the necessary instructions to Havannah.

Private letters from Havannah give full details in reference to the unsuccessful Cuban expedition and to the present state of the island. It appears that the adventurers who went over did not exceed 500 or 600 altogether, of whom 170 were taken in two sailing vessels (a bark and a brig under the American flag), by the Spanish admiral, who was on board the war steamer Pizarro. These letters state that General Lopez is a native of South America, who was formerly in the Spanish army and for some time resided in Havannah, receiving pay from the Spanish Government, but being addicted to gambling he became deeply involved and thought it expedient to take leave of his creditors and proceed to the United States, where he spoke loudly of his undying love for freedom, and persuaded various persons that an expedition to Cuba, having for its object annexation to the United States or a declaration of independence, would meet with sympathy from the inhabitants. In this he was assisted by some discontented persons who had been obliged to leave the island from various causes. Instead, however, of finding aid or sympathy from any class, Lopez experienced the most determined resistance, and found it necessary to reembark before the arrival of any troops from Havannah or Matanzas. It is said that Lopez gained possession of Cardenas by promising liberation to the slaves if they would join his standard. To this they agreed, but were no sooner set free than they turned upon the invaders. The prisoners taken were brought into Havannah on the 26th ult. by the Spanish brig-of-war Habanero. The Captain-General of Cuba declined giving any account of the names of the prisoners to the American Consul or the senior or naval officer of the United States' squadron, nor would he permit any interview with the prisoners. General Lopez was formerly implicated in a conspiracy and condemned to death by the political tribunal of Cuba. At the date of the last accounts the island remained perfectly tranquil, and it was not thought probable that any further attempt would be made. The Government had declared the island subject to military law, but the measure was expected soon to be revoked. Merchant vessels were subject to some scrutiny upon arriving in Spanish waters; but if pursuing a lawful traffic and having their papers in order they would suffer but little inconvenience.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

Some short distance up the acclivity which leads from the market-place of Nottingham, in the direction of the Derby road, and not far from the massive and sombre entrance to the public cemetery, stands a cluster of buildings which the passer-by, if strange to the locality, would in all probability take for a collegiate or monastic establishment, with its concomitants of chantries, chapels, and refectories. A close inspection, however, shows a great variety of styles of architecture in this mass of brick and stone work. The Saracenic, the early English, the perpendicular, or florid Gothic, have each their representatives; and an enquiry into the objects to which the fabrics are devoted would show a diversity of no less marked a character. The grand but somewhat gloomy church, whose plan and proportions reveal the hand of Pugin as having been busied in its construction, the monastic buildings around it, the nunnery, with its lofty walls and barred narrow windows, and the scriptural group sculptured over the poor-box at the gate—all belong to the renescent faith of the Middle Ages, and generate ideas of authority, submission, humility, ascetism, and seclusion. The chapel in progress of erection, with its high pitched roof, of somewhat slender dimensions, but elaborately ornamented, its oak-stained stalls, its painted windows, its stone carved pulpit, and spacious baptistery, bring thoughts of strange accordance in æsthetic points between the ancient and the modern faith. It is to be devoted to the spiritual wants of a Baptist congregation.

And that Moorish-looking edifice on the left—is that a mosque where the worship of Allah, as prescribed by his prophet, is offered up? Is undoubting deference to authority and to fate taught within those walls? and does the muezzin summon the faithful daily to its teaching? That fabric has a widely different purpose; it has been raised by public, stimulated by private, munificence, for the promotion of free and unshackled education—for the fostering of that spirit of enquiry, and that culture of the un-

derstanding which is most opposite to blind submission and to sectarian exclusiveness.

The PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, which is the name of this handsome but somewhat inconvenient building, was erected some five years back, on a piece of land given by Mr. George Gill. The same most liberal benefactor has contributed no less than twelve hundred pounds towards the cost of the Institution, besides the site, which is valued at seven hundred pounds, and an annual subscription of fifty. His example has been followed by the generous and public-spirited of the town and neighbourhood: and the result of their exertions, beside the material fabric which we have described, is seen in the daily attendance on the different classes of an average of 100 students, of whose progress an adequate idea may be formed from the following extract from the last annual report:—

"On the 15th of June last, Mr. Reid invited the Directors and a few strangers to an examination during the usual school hours, with respect to which the Directors are happy to lay before their constituents the following remarks—the first from one of the official visitors—the others, the spontaneous testimonies of gentlemen unconnected with the institution:—'The answers to the questions in mental arithmetic were very correct, and given with a promptitude which, to a person unacquainted with the matter, would be very striking. Their sound knowledge of geography, too, showed that they had been taught something more than mere facts; the grounds of those facts and the different phenomena connected with our system, seemed to be well understood. The methods of teaching in all the classes examined seemed well calculated to inform the mind, and powerfully to exercise, expand, and strengthen the intellect.'—'Great credit, indeed, is due to the teachers, for the solid and extensive attainments exhibited by the pupils in all the departments.'—'An astonishing development of the reflective powers of youth, the result of wise and judicious treatment. The pupils sustained a long and rigid examination with remarkable credit to the teachers and themselves. The examination, taken as a whole, spoke volumes in favour of the system of tuition adopted.'"

The subjects of instruction are reading, spelling, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, and geography. History, popular science, and drawing are taught to the more advanced; while the highest classes of all learn book-keeping, Latin, and mathematics.

There are also evening schools for both sexes, and a day school also for girls. On this the report says:—

"Following out the original design of the founders, the Directors have resolved on opening a Girls' Day School, in the upper room of the College, immediately after the ensuing Christmas holidays. The charge will be 9d. per week, and the school will be conducted on the same general principles as the boys' day school. The directors trust that the subscribers and the public generally will respond to their efforts to promote the progress of improvement in the education of a class hitherto much neglected, and on whose information and intelligence the right training of the young so much depends.

"In the male evening school, the number now on the books is eighty-two; the nightly attendance varies from twenty to thirty. It occasionally reaches thirty-five, and sometimes falls so low as fifteen. Instruction is afforded in such branches of general education as the pupils may consider they stand most in need of. A class for the study of logic has recently been opened at the request of a number of the students, in which they appear to take much interest. The conduct and progress of those in regular attendance is highly satisfactory.

"The nightly attendance at the girls' evening school averages about thirty-three, but is very irregular. An assistant has been engaged and the school is now in a state to afford very efficient instruction to those who attend regularly. The conduct of all the pupils has been exemplary, and the progress of many of them highly satisfactory."

The terms for the boys' day school are 10s. per quarter, those for the girls', 8s. 6d. for the same term. For the male adult evening school, 5s. or 3s. 6d. per quarter, according to the attendance, and for the female evening school, 4d. per week.

The education given at the People's College is purely unsectarian; but while the speculative dogmas of no particular sect are insisted on, the recognition of the Universal Father in whom "we live and move and have our being," and the general principles of Christianity are included in the course of instruction.

A library is being built, which will be open, when completed, for the use of the members and students.

The government of the college is perfectly popular; being vested in a body of directors, of whom four go out by rotation yearly, four being elected in their place by the members at an annual meeting. A yearly subscription of 10s. constitutes a member. Among the directors there is a fair proportion of the working classes.

The students in the day schools have hitherto for the most part been the children of smaller tradesmen, clerks, and the better order of mechanics; the working classes, strictly so called, having chiefly availed themselves of the evening schools. As the operatives become more fully convinced of the benefits of education, it is expected that they will, to the full extent of their means, meet on behalf of their children the longer payment necessary for attendance on the daily classes, or, which is highly desirable, that the subscriptions will be increased, or an endowment provided by which those payments may, to a great extent, be lessened.

Meanwhile, great service has already been done by the People's Colleges, in setting an example of a more active, energetic, intellectual, and unsectarian system of education than any class whatever of the inhabitants of Nottingham have hitherto enjoyed. We have given an impartial account of its principal features, as we shall subsequently do of similar institutions in Sheffield and in Norwich. From a comparison of the different systems pursued in these establishments, and their efficiency as evidenced in the number and advancement of their classes, it will be easy to come to a conclusion as to the principle which should guide the promoters of secular education in any practical measures which they may hereafter set on foot.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY ICEBERGS.

Some weeks ago vessels from America brought intelligence of an enormous field of ice, some 150 miles in length, which was said to be drifting about in the Atlantic, and great fears were entertained lest serious damage might accrue from its presence in those low latitudes where it was floating. This alarm was not without foundation. Within the last few days the loss of a large number of vessels amidst the floating icebergs has been reported; and among the number, we regret to add, was one from an Irish port, with between eighty to one hundred persons on board, every soul of whom is supposed to have gone down in the unfortunate vessel and perished. Great quantities of ice are generally looked for by the traders in the western latitudes about the months of April and May, the result of the break up of the frost in the Arctic Seas. The masses that have appeared this season exceed anything of the kind that has for years been met with, and there is too much reason to fear that the losses related form a very few of the mishaps that have occurred:—

"The ill-fated vessel in which so many are believed to have perished was from Londonderry, bound to Quebec. On the 27th of April the Oriental was beset in the ice, together with two other vessels, and perceived some ten miles to the westward. She was in a most perilous position, evidently stove in by the ice, and sinking. Signals of distress were hoisted without the remotest chance of gaining assistance. For two days she was seen in the same forlorn condition, when she suddenly disappeared, and very little doubt is entertained of every soul having gone down in the foundered vessel. Subsequently, a great many bodies were seen intermingled with the ice, together with some portion of the cargo: the latter led to the discovery of the port to which the vessel belonged and her intended destination. The Oriental was eleven days before she got clear of the ice. Another similar catastrophe was witnessed on the 29th of March, about twenty miles to the westward of St. Paul's, by the ship Signette, M. Mowatt, from Alcoa, for Quebec. The vessel was apparently an English brig heavily laden, with painted portholes. She had got fixed in the ice, and had been cut down by it to the water's edge, admitting a rush of water into the hold. Her crew were observed working at the pumps, evidently in the hopes of keeping her afloat, in the expectation of assistance arriving. She soon sank, however, and all on board met with a watery grave. The exact number who perished was not learned. Letters have been received communicating the total loss of the Ostensible also in the ice. She was from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with several passengers. Up to the 5th of May she experienced heavy weather, when they fell in with an enormous field of ice, and got fixed in it for five days and nights, in the course of which her hull was pierced by the huge fragments, and she became a lost vessel. Pumps were kept going till the arrival of the brig Duke, Captain Welsh, also for Quebec, which, after considerable working, succeeded in making through the ice to the sinking vessel, and rescued the whole of them from an inevitable death. The Ostensible went down within twenty minutes after. Two other vessels from Liverpool—the Conservator and the Acorn—were both lost near the same time. The former was on a passage to Montreal. She got pinched by the ice within three days after losing sight of land, and, filling, immediately went down: the crew were lucky enough to save the ship's boats, in which they were picked up. The Acorn met with her destruction within thirty miles of St. John's, Newfoundland: the crew were saved by the Blessing schooner, of Sunderland. Among the other losses in the ice reported, are enumerated—the Hibernia, from Glasgow, for Quebec; the British schooner Collector, from St. John's, Newfoundland, for London; the brig Astree, of Weymouth; the Wilhelmina, of Aberdeen; the Gosnell, of Newcastle; the Sylph, of Leith; and three others, names of which are unknown. With the exception of the latter, the crews were saved. Most of the unfortunate vessels were heavily laden, and their losses in total cannot be far short of £100,000."

WATERLOO DAY.

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, by the inauguration of the statues of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, which took place amid a great display of military pomp and parade. About three o'clock the Fairy steamer, with the royal party on their way to London from Osborne, passed at a slow rate along Southsea, within view of the statues, while the assembled troops fired a *feu de joie*, presented arms, and gave three cheers.

The Waterloo banquet took place at Apsley-house on Tuesday evening, when there was a numerous attendance of the companions-in-arms of their noble entertainer. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the banquet

with his presence. It is quite unnecessary to attempt to describe that which has so often been detailed, the appearance of the table, in its principal features, being precisely the same as noticed on previous occasions. The magnificent Portuguese plateau, with its hundred trophies, filled the centre of the table; at each end, *vis à vis*, the two most remarkable objects were the statuettes of Napoleon and Wellington, by Count D'Orsay. Two beautiful dwarf vines, over-burdened with the juicy fruit, were conspicuous amongst the ornaments, and two immense vases, the gift of a continental sovereign, overflowing with flowers, were also admirable. All the dessert service was of gold, and the ornamental plate displayed on the table was of the same precious metal. At the north end of the gallery was the buffet loaded with some of the most valuable gifts to his Grace—Flaxman's incomparable shield, the vase from the titled classes, the costly and elaborate candelabra from the opulent citizens of London, &c., and occupying a prominent place in the collection. In the vacancies between the windows looking in Hyde-park were large vases containing flowers, which gave great effect to the *ensemble*. As the Duke, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by his guests, passed from the north drawing-room to the gallery, the band played the familiar air of "The Roast Beef of Old England." The Duke, having taken his position at the table, was supported on the right by Prince Albert and Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, and on the left by his Excellency Prince Castelfidardo and Sir W. Gomm. Covers were laid for eighty guests.

THE FACTORY BILL.

A numerous meeting of factory delegates was held in Manchester, on Monday, convened by the central committee, "to take into consideration the present critical state of the Ten Hours question." Mr. Grant, who had been appointed to watch over the progress of the bill, gave an account of his proceedings while in London, and complained much of the want of cordiality evinced by the delegates in London representing the Lancashire and Yorkshire committee, who refused to unite with him and his friends in their support to carry Lord Ashley's clause. "If they could only have been united in their efforts, he had no doubt but that, instead of having a majority of one against them on that point, they would have had a large majority in their favour. He thought it would be useless to press Lord John Manners's amendment in the House of Lords, because, even if they carried it there, it would again be rejected in the House of Commons, and in the scramble the bill would be lost for the session."

Resolutions were agreed to, imploring the Government and the Legislature to secure the two limitations of ten hours per day and fifty-eight hours per week, without shifts and relays; stigmatising the refusal of the House of Commons to include children in the limitation of the factory-day as evidence of an intention to continue the relay system by the aid of children of very tender years; declaring that the House of Commons had broken faith with the factory operative; pledging the meeting to petition the House of Peers to adopt the amendments proposed by Lord John Manners and Lord Ashley; and deputed Mr. Grant to proceed to London to make the necessary arrangements with Lord Feversham with reference to the passage of the bill through the upper House.

Another resolution was carried, disowning the application for pecuniary assistance made to the National Association for the Protection of Native Industry, "by some parties representing themselves as delegates from the factory workers."

The pretended delegates, as our readers will remember, obtained £30 from Mr. George Frederick Young, out of the funds contributed by the impoverished farmers. Another time he will be a little more cautious before he gives away the funds entrusted to his management in so simple a manner.

WRECK OF A SCOTCH STEAMER—LOSS OF 100 LIVES.

For the first time in the history of steam navigation between Liverpool and Glasgow a case of shipwreck, attended with a large loss of life, has occurred on the Scottish coast. The vessel was the Orion steam-ship, which sailed from Liverpool on Monday evening, and in passing Port-Patrick, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, struck on a sunken rock, and almost immediately went down, with nearly all on board. On the first alarm the life-boat was hoisted out as fast as possible and was instantly so crowded that it heeled over and nearly all were drowned. A second boat was then launched, into which a number of ladies were put, and they reached the shore in safety. In the meantime the vessel gradually filled with water, and the crew and passengers were left floating on the surface of the calm waters. As soon as the accident was discovered from the shore a number of boats put off, and picked up all who could be seen floating on the loose portions of the wreck, or swimming towards the shore.

The number of passengers on board the ill-fated vessel is now calculated to have been from 140 to 150, of whom only 15 were steerage. The latter would have the best chance of being saved, as they were on the deck at the time of the catastrophe. It is ascertained that every cabin berth had been taken, as well as every sofa; and the vessel was consequently crowded with cabin passengers. The number saved by clinging to the wreck and otherwise is variously estimated at 50 to 60 persons, but in consequence of the list of those who took their places on board being lost in the vessel, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what may be the actual number. The Fenella steam-ship from Fleetwood caught sight of the Orion about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, and went into Port-Patrick, staying there a considerable time and taking off the passengers saved from the unfortunate vessel—to whom the utmost kindness

was shown by Captain Wheeler and his crew—who very liberally took the passengers to Troon free of charge, whence they were despatched to Glasgow by a special train, arriving at half-past one o'clock. Among those saved were the captain and most of the crew of the Orion.

Almost all the survivors were in a state of semi-nudity, and they were unable to procure the requisite clothing to enable them to proceed by the Fenella, although the captain gave all the clothes he could spare to cover them.

To attempt to account for the loss of this noble vessel on a fine night, within a short distance of the land, where every stone should be familiarly known to those in charge, is at present impossible; but we have no doubt the most searching investigation will be made by the owners into a casualty which has caused such an awful sacrifice of human life. The rock on which the Orion struck is some distance from the shore, and passed through the vessel principally in her midship compartment, breaking the engines to pieces; within less than ten minutes from the time she struck the Orion was at the bottom.

The Orion was originally fitted up with water-tight bulkheads, and thereby divided into four or five compartments; and it has therefore been a matter of surprise that there should not have been the means of keeping the vessel afloat. The probability, however, is, that she struck so severely that the central compartments which gave the greatest buoyancy were all completely stove in.

A number of the unfortunate passengers were youths returning home from the English schools to spend the vacation. One little fellow, about ten years of age, we have heard of, who, when clinging to a box, was offered assistance by his tutor, but refused it, and told him to try and help the ladies. He was saved.

Mr. Fleming, one of the survivors, stated that he was aroused from his sleep by the shock of the concussion, and his first impression was that a collision had taken place. As soon as he tumbled out of bed he found the mate rushing into the cabin; and before he had time to dress, beyond drawing on his trousers, the water was up to his knee. He immediately rushed upon deck, and soon found himself afloat amidst a crowd of passengers. Fortunately clung to the rigging of one of the topmasts, and was thus providentially saved.

Among other names mentioned as amongst the drowned is Dr. Burns, Professor of Surgery in the University, brother of the Messrs. Burns, the owners of the vessel. His body had been washed ashore before the survivors left the scene of the catastrophe.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the tall houses in Phoenix-street, St. Giles's, was discovered to be on fire, on Monday morning, about three o'clock. The alarm was immediately given; some six or seven persons ran down stairs in their night-dresses, and happily escaped into the street, when all of a sudden a huge sheet of flame shot from the back parlour up the staircase, and cut off all means of escape for those remaining above. A man named Kemble, at the peril of losing his own life, rushed through the fire and succeeded in pulling his wife out. He returned three times, and brought his three children through the flames. When he reached the street with the last one, he was nearly suffocated with smoke. A Mr. Noland, who lived on the second floor, managed most miraculously to save himself and two of his daughters; but one of his children, a girl about fourteen years of age, was burnt to death. Having gained the middle of the stairs, the fire rushed upon them, and ignited the night-clothes of one of the daughters; he, however, impressed upon them the necessity of fighting their way through the flames, to avoid being burnt to death. One of his children, on seeing her sister enveloped in flames, rushed to the top of the house, hoping by that means to escape, but she fell amidst the fire, and when discovered one of her legs was burnt off, and the whole of her body reduced to a blackened and shrivelled mass, so that it was impossible to identify her. Mr. Noland and his two other daughters at length reached the street, but one of the latter was frightfully burned.

A Mrs. Harding, who lived on the upper floor, upon being aroused, made an attempt to come down stairs, when a body of sparks and volumes of hot smoke compelled her to retreat back again. In so doing her night-clothes caught fire, when she rushed to the back window and jumped out. She fell flat upon her back, and was so much injured that she died in an hour or two. Her son, who lived on the same floor, in making his escape was also terribly burned, and was removed to the hospital. A man residing at the corner of the street was awake by hearing violent screams proceeding from the back of his house. He looked out and saw a woman and two children in the next yard; the flames at the same time were bursting from the windows so furiously, as to threaten them momentarily with destruction. By a desperate effort he managed to pull the mother and her two children over his yard-wall, and thereby saved their lives.

The fire was extinguished about half-past four, but not till the premises and the furniture were totally consumed.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE REGARDING SUNDAY LETTERS.

The following notice relating to the *hitherto* observance of the Sabbath has been issued by the Post-office authorities:—

"General Post-office, June, 1850.

"On and after the 23rd inst., there will be no delivery of letters throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday, nor will there be any collection of letters, whether by messengers, letter-carriers, receivers, &c., on that day.

"A collection, however, by means of boxes, will still be

permitted on Sunday, as at present, at the receiving-offices, whether in town or in the country, and at the chief offices, in towns, &c, it being clearly understood that letters deposited in the receiving-boxes shall remain unsorted and untouched until the Monday; and that there shall be no attendance of postmasters or their clerks at the window of the Post-office on Sunday.

"The present practice of detaining letters addressed to the metropolis itself when posted on Saturday, until the despatch of Sunday, will not be disturbed, with the exception that the bags containing such letters must be closed on Saturday night; and, as the mails will be transmitted on Sunday in the usual manner, it will be necessary that some person shall attend to despatch the bags alluded to, as well as to receive or forward those bags that have arrived from other offices.

"Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatsoever in contravention of these orders will be most severely punished."

The following notice has also just been issued:—

"On and from the 1st of July next the following regulations will come into effect:—

"1. All letters posted at any rural receiving office for places within the United Kingdom must either be pre-paid by stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money prepayment for inland letters posted at such offices will be abolished.

"2. The postage of foreign and colonial letters may be paid in money at all rural receiving offices, including those where no money prepayment has hitherto been allowed.

"3. The letter-boxes at the rural receiving-houses will in no case be closed until within ten minutes of the time fixed for the despatch of the mail."

A meeting of Newspaper proprietors was held at Peele's Coffee-house, on Thursday evening, to consider what measures they ought to adopt in consequence of the above announcement. Some severe remarks were made on the conduct of Ministers in giving way to a small minority of the House in the way they had done, and the following resolutions were passed almost unanimously:—

"That this meeting conceives that, by the conduct of the Ministry in stopping the use of the post to the weekly newspapers, in an address voted by only ninety-three members of the House of Commons, it has shrunk from its duty as a Government.

"That the stamp on newspapers is supposed to ensure their transmission by post in due time for circulation, and that to stop the transmission on any particular day is a gross injustice to the parties concerned.

"That a committee be formed to take into consideration the general interests of the press, and especially as to all efforts to interfere with its circulation by Sunday bills or otherwise."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen, Prince Albert, with the rest of the Royal Family, returned from Osborne-house on Tuesday. They arrived at Buckingham Palace at six o'clock, having performed the journey in about four hours. On Wednesday evening her Majesty and Prince Albert went to St. James's Theatre to witness the French plays. The Nepaulese Minister, Jung Bahadoor, was also there. He and his suite occupied a large box opposite her Majesty, and attracted much attention.

The Queen of the Belgians and Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg Gotha took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday morning, and quitted Buckingham Palace soon after eleven o'clock. At the Bricklayers' Arms station a special train, with the usual preparations for royalty, was in readiness to convey the royal party to Dover. The train called at Red-hill, where her Majesty was met by the Comtesse de Neuilly and the Princess Clementine, who accompanied her to Dover, whence she sailed for Ostend in the steamer Vivid.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, on which occasion Lord Cottenham resigned the Lord Chancellorship, and Lord Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor of England, and Baron Rolfe, were sworn in as keepers of the Great Seal, and received their commissions as commissioners for its custody. The Great Seal was delivered by the Queen to Lord Langdale, as First Commissioner. After the Privy Council the Nepaulese Ambassador, accompanied by his two brothers, Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung, and Colonel Dhore Shumshere Jung, was presented to the Queen by Sir John Hobhouse. His Excellency delivered a letter to the Queen from the Sovereign of Nepal, and also the valuable and interesting presents sent by that Prince.

The Queen held a drawing-room, in St. James's Palace, on Thursday, which is described as "one of the most brilliant Courts ever held by her Majesty." The suite of state saloons, and also the ante-rooms, were all filled with nobility and gentry soon after the time (two o'clock) appointed for holding the Court. Being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the principal knights of the different orders of knighthood wore their collars; the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer wore their gold collars of S. S., with the portcullis; the Equity Judges and the Honourable Baron Rolfe wore their gold robes; the Envoy from the Sovereign of Nepal, and also the officers of the mission, appeared in magnificent Eastern costumes, nearly covered with the richest gold embroidery, the costume of the Envoy being of green velvet. The turban of his Excellency, and also those of his two brothers, were adorned with a profusion of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, and the Envoy also wore a collar of emeralds of large size. The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace after the drawing-room.

The youngest member of the Royal Family, Arthur Patrick, will be baptized this evening (Saturday). The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Queen of the Belgians, the

Prince Augustus, and Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg, the Duchess of Kent, and a distinguished circle; after which her Majesty will give a grand banquet to her illustrious guests.

A diminutive pony phaeton was landed at Cowes on Monday, destined for her Majesty at Osborne-house. It scarcely weighed 3 cwt. The height of the fore-wheels was only eighteen inches, and of the hind ones thirty inches. The body of the phaeton was of cane, and the fore-part was of iron; the latter was very light and elegant, and beautifully painted. The style of the phaeton was designed by the Queen, and is intended for her Majesty's sole use. She will drive in it a very small Shetland pony. The tires of the wheels were wide, to prevent them cutting up the gravel paths. The workmanship was very beautiful, but plain. It bore no sign of royalty but a small painted crown at the back.

A sporting paper says, "It is a well-known fact that the Prince Consort entertains a most decided aversion to that good old sport of horse racing, in accordance with notions of German growth, and has been more than once heard to express himself very strongly on the subject."

It is intended that, soon after the christening of the infant Prince, a review on a grand scale will take place in Hyde-park. The line will be composed of the five battalions of Guards quartered in the metropolis, the two regiments of Life Guards, the Sixteenth Lancers from Hounslow, and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery from Woolwich.—*Globe*.

The *Neue Preussische* says that the Prince of Prussia will not be able to accept an invitation which he has received from Queen Victoria to attend the christening of the youngest prince.

Lord Langdale is to be the Speaker of the House of Lords on the resignation of Lord Cottenham. Being a Peer, as well as one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, the appointment of Lord Langdale to the Speakership of the House of Lords is the most obvious and natural arrangement pending the time that must intervene in the new settlement of the several duties of Lord Chancellor.

The *Colombo Examiner* announces that Sir Emerson Tennent's new work, "Christianity in Ceylon," was to be published by Murray on the 1st of May.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier has been suffering from repeated attacks of dysentery, which it is supposed will lead, at no distant period, to his return from India. The appointment, we have reason to believe, whenever it shall fall vacant, will be conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm.—*United Service Gazette*.

On the recent visit of the Nepalese Princes to the Royal Polytechnic Institution it was found that their Highnesses were fond of chess, and the committee have elected them members of the St. George's Chess Club during their stay in this country.

During his stay at his native place near Surat, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gave away, in charitable donations, the enormous sum of £47,600, besides about £20,000 in presents to great men in the Guicowar's dominions. During the past twenty or thirty years he has bestowed in charity nearly £350,000.

The *Friend of India* states that the ex-Ranee Chundah (queen-mother) of Lahore has escaped the vigilance of our Government, and is now in disguise with the Nepaul mission in England!

We have authority to state that a liberal subscription has been entered into to indemnify Bishop Phillpotts for his great disbursements in law matters. The subscriptions of the pugnacious prelate's admirers are very liberal, and it is thought that he will be held more than harmless of all costs.—*Western Times*.

The *Standard* speaks with great approbation of an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for its exposure of "the greatest literary quack of our day, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, a gentleman who made a biennial or triennial reputation by oracularly pouring forth the most trite and flattest commonplaces, in a dialect that is not English."

The late Sir Joseph Banks lies buried in Heston Church. There is neither inscription, nor monument, nor memorial window to mark the place of his sepulture; even his hatchment has been removed from its place. Surely, as President of the Royal Society, a member of so many foreign institutions, as well as a man who had travelled so much, he should have been thought worthy of some slight mark of respect. Sir Edward Knatchbull's family inherited the bulk of Sir Joseph Banks's property.—*The Builder*.

The King of Prussia's health is so much improved, and the wound so nearly healed, that no more bulletins will be issued. The last was issued on Saturday morning. Since his return to Sans Souci he has personally received several deputations from the different loyal societies with which Potsdam naturally abounds.

The Emperor Nicholas has just published an ordinance, which regulates the pensions to which Russian and foreign actors at the imperial theatres at St. Petersburg shall be entitled. This ordinance divides the actors (national as well as foreign) into four classes. The first class obtains, after twenty years' service, pensions averaging from 300 to 1140 silver rubles. The others, after fifteen years' service, will receive pensions from 285 to 750 silver rubles.

Advices from Denmark of the 16th instant report that the King contemplates abdicating, and that Prince Frederik of Hesse, who it is expected will marry the daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Helene of Russia, will succeed to the throne.

It is said that the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier will take up their residence in the summer mountain-palace of San Ildefonso, or La Granja (the Grange), as it is more familiarly called, immediately after their arrival at Madrid, and there await the result of the Queen's confinement, which is destined to exercise such an important influence upon their future fortunes.

Baron Gros left Athens for Paris on the 2nd instant. The French war steamer *Vedette*, in which he embarked, had orders to touch at Naples on her way.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte (Prince of Canino) is now at Berlin, where he occupies himself exclusively with scientific pursuits, and the society of learned men and philosophers.

It is stated that M. Thiers projects a visit to Caunterets, in the Pyrenees, with his family.

M. de Girardin has taken his seat in the Assembly, and is said to have given up the editorship of the *Presse*.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the rumour of the illness of M. de Lamartine, and states that that gentleman left Maçon on Saturday last for Marseilles, where he was to embark on the 21st on board the *Oronto* steamer for Constantinople.

The painter, Horace Vernet, arrived at Stettin on the 7th, and after having visited the principal places in the city, embarked for St. Petersburg on the 8th. The Czar has commanded him to paint various battles of the Hungarian campaign.

The French Academy has decreed to M. Emile Augier, the author of *Gabrielle*, the prize of 7000 f. for the best dramatic work inculcating principles of rectitude and morality.

The Paris papers announce the appointment of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix as special commissioner, on the part of the French Government, for communicating with the Royal Commission in this country for the Exhibition of 1851.

A meeting of the united guilds of tradesmen was held at Frankfurt last Saturday, to consider the propriety of sending specimens of their wares. The result of the meeting was to decline sending any specimens of their native industry to the exhibition, under the impression that it was a mere speculation of the English to improve their own manufactures, by profiting from what the foreigners sent in, and adopting their discoveries and improvements.

The college of Freyberg, consisting of the officers, students, &c., have issued an invitation to the mining world to partake in the commemoration about to be given in honour of Werner. It is intended that the commemoration should commence on the 24th of September by an oration on the tomb of Werner; that, on the following day, the centenary anniversary of his birth, the schools of mines, smelting works, and other institutions, are to be visited by those joining in the commemoration.

Dr. Gutzlaff, who is preaching at Berlin and Potsdam on behalf of the Chinese mission, lately introduced into the closing prayer of the service, at the garrison church of the latter place, besides the name of the King and the Royal Family, a supplication for "his" Emperor of China, and the Ministers and people of that nation. Dr. Gutzlaff expresses a confident hope that the Emperor of Japan will become converted to Christianity.

The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to the prelates and a number of the other dignitaries of the church, in the Egyptian-hall, on Wednesday, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the meeting of the archbishops, the bishops, and clergy for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts.

The great meeting of clergy and laity which was fixed for Thursday next, has been postponed, in order to allow one more stage in the Gorham case to be reached. The argument in the Court of Exchequer is expected to commence on the 29th, and will probably last some days: some time will of course be required for the judges to consider and draw up their judgment, so that the meeting can hardly take place much before the middle of July.—*English Churchman*.

The annual midsummer examination of the boys belonging to the model school of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, took place at that establishment on Wednesday, and was attended by considerable numbers of the fashionable public of both sexes, as well as by the parents and friends of those who are receiving instruction within the walls of that institution. The schools in connection with the society in the immediate neighbourhood of London are 203 in number, and they contain 30,160 children. The examination was presided over by Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and afforded the most complete satisfaction.

The proposed park for Finsbury comprises the open fields between Highbury and Holloway, bounded by the Great Northern Railway and the reservoirs of the New River Company in the Green-lanes. The western, eastern, and southern districts of the metropolis have already been provided with parks at the public expense; the northern is the only district for which no such provision has been made.

A lady, who lately gave a large sum of money to the London Missionary Society to send a missionary to China, has presented to the London Congregational Chapel Building Society two freehold houses, which will realize £2100, of which £1000 is to be devoted to a chapel in Somers's town.

The Board of Admiralty have caused an accurate survey of the Tongue Sands to be made, with a view to render the channel more safe to mariners beating up and down. They have also ordered the erection of a conspicuous buoy at the north end of the Tongue of the Prince's Channel, the spot where the Royal Adelaide was wrecked.

A special train, consisting of several first-class carriages, started at six o'clock, on Monday morning, from the Euston-square Station, and proceeded rapidly along the line as far as Rowsley, in Derbyshire, and thence to Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The arrangements for the excursion were exceedingly convenient and satisfactory. Full permission was previously obtained from the Duke of Devonshire to admit the whole party to the mansion and its adjoining grounds. No change of carriages took place at the junction with the Midland Counties line. Omnibuses were provided to convey the party to and from the Rowsley

station; ample refreshments were provided at a marquee in the park, and the usual gratuities to guides and servants were provided by the railway company. The weather was in the highest degree favourable. A considerable number of the visitors, making the most of the excursion, proceeded in an omnibus to the ruins of Haddon; others visited the pretty little village of Edensor, and not a few took advantage of the offer of the railway company and paid the extra half-crown to remain in the neighbourhood over night, and return to town by the ordinary trains next day. At six o'clock the train left Rowsley, and in five hours and a half had returned to the Euston station, having travelled during the day above 300 miles, and given to the party about six hours to enjoy uninterruptedly the beauties of Chatsworth and the Peak.

The inhabitants of Pentonville-hill were somewhat astonished on Sunday evening at seeing two carriages drive up to the Pentonville Swimming Baths, containing several ladies attired in the most fashionable manner. The ladies were observed to go into the boxes, and begin to undress themselves. In the meantime the Reverend Mr. Cook, of the Pickering-street Mormonite, or Latter-day Saints' place of worship, had addressed the auditory. He plunged into the water, his dress being made of Macintosh's waterproof cloth, and, while waiting the arrival of the ladies about to be baptized, he gave out a hymn, in the singing of which all present joined. After a short interval the ladies made their appearance in bathing dresses, and, after having plunged about the water some minutes, were immersed three times. The reverend gentleman then blessed them, and the ceremony of baptism, according to the rites of the Latter-day Saints' religion, was terminated. The singing of a hymn closed the proceedings. It was stated that the ladies were suddenly struck with the ideas of the Mormonites relative to baptism, and at once consented to become followers of them. Their names did not transpire, though their equipages proved that they belonged to the higher orders of society.—*Morning Post*.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have come to a resolution that, considering the vast extent of the diocese of Montreal, and the great importance of its subdivision, the sum of £4000 be granted towards the endowment of two additional bishoprics in Canada.

The shortest voyage ever made from America was performed by the steam-ship *Europa* last week. It left New York on the 5th instant, and arrived in Liverpool on the morning of the 16th, having performed the voyage in ten days and nine hours, which is twelve hours less than the celebrated run of the *Canada* steamer twelve months ago.

The directors of the Newmarket Railway Company have issued a public notice stating that from the 30th instant the company will cease to carry or convey passengers and goods upon the line.

A large meeting assembled in the Guildhall, East Retford, on Saturday afternoon, to listen to a flaming speech from Mr. Ferrand, in favour of wearing flannel and other comfortable woollen stuffs in hot weather.

The following tempting offer, addressed to clergymen of the Established Church, appears in the form of an advertisement in the columns of a country paper:—"Next presentation to a sinecure provincial rectory producing £252 per annum, to be sold. Present incumbent aged seventy-two. No pauper population: No poor rates, no church, no glebe, no duty. For terms apply, &c."

The *Morning Herald*, in speaking of Lord Aberdeen's speech, on Monday evening, says:—"We have no interest in praising the noble and learned earl, but when we say that his lordship's speech—even to the articles of Cervi and Sapienza—was compounded from the *Morning Herald*, it may be conceived that we have some fellow-feeling with the honourable peer who has thus adopted our opinions. But never once during the debate did the noble earl acknowledge his obligations to us, though the *Morning Herald's* articles of eighteen months' date were spoken by him in extenso."

A large Protectionist meeting was held at Dunmow on Tuesday. The chief speaker was the ubiquitous Paul Fosskett, who made an amusing attack upon the Exhibition of 1851. We learn from his speech that the said Paul is of opinion that "men are not likely to become more loyal to their Sovereign—more respectful to their superiors—more contented with the institutions of their country, by the admission of some 50,000 Socialists or Communists, who despise order and speak evil of dignities"—who are well-practised in the arrangement of insurrections—and experienced artists in all the practical horrors of revolution." He also broached the doctrine that, bad as political economists are now, they are not likely to be much improved by being brought into closer union with men who carry "model constitutions" in their waistcoat pockets, and "Utopian Republics" within the lining of a hat.

Miss Wilson, an orphan niece of Sir Charles Beaufort, Bart., was riding with some friends, in the neighbourhood of Oxford, on Tuesday week, when her horse took fright, and, in jumping a ditch, threw her with great violence on her head. The shock produced concussion of the brain, and, after lingering in a state of unconsciousness till Friday morning, she expired.

Colonel Craigie, a retired lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal service, committed suicide at his residence, in Exeter, on Friday morning, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

A singular attempt was made upon the life of a lady last week. From the account given it appears that "Lady Kircudbright, who has for some time past been residing in the vicinity of Exeter, was awakened out of her sleep on Thursday night, in consequence of experiencing a suffocating smell of tobacco, and almost immediately afterwards she heard sundry small explosions, resembling crackers. Having called out to know if any person was in the room, and receiving no answer, she again went to sleep, and in the morning, when the servants came to call her ladyship, they found that the door had been screwed to the side posts, and that all

ingress or egress were thereby cut off. As soon as the doors had been unscrewed, and the rooms examined, it was discovered that some miscreant had placed some hay under Lady Kircudbright's door, and had afterwards forced under a lighted cigar, having previously fastened down the door, so that in the event of the house taking fire, her ladyship must most inevitably have been burned to death."

The *Times* contains a letter from Captain Cook, who states that, in 1822, the ship he then commanded was "boarded and taken possession of by a boat from a piratical schooner near the island of Cuba, which boat was commanded by an Englishman named Aaron Smith." When the said Aaron was tried for this act of piracy, he rested his defence upon having been compelled to act as he did by the pirates, upon which Captain Cook emphatically remarks—"He acted so admirably that, for my life, up to this hour, I have never been able to divest myself of the idea that he was a real pirate and no 'mistake.'"

Two printers in Paris have been fined 3000f. each for having printed two political songs without their names being attached to them.

Among the petitions presented to the French Assembly on Saturday was one from a young female, praying that a tax might be placed on all bachelors.

The *Presse*, in its weekly commercial bulletin, states that 40,000 workmen are employed in executing orders for articles of Parisian manufacture. There will, it says, be specimens of all kinds of articles sent to the London exhibition, accompanied by great numbers of visitors.

An old order of the school administration that has been forgotten for some years is about to be reinforced as a sanitary measure in France. It forbids all attendance at school in the afternoon, if the thermometer in the forenoon reaches twenty degrees of Reaumur.

The Paris Savings Bank deposits on Sunday and Monday amounted to 487,434f., while the money withdrawn only reached 230,138f.

A return of the price of meat just published shows that beef, mutton, veal, and pork are cheaper in France at the present moment than they have been for the last twenty years, and that the price has been gradually coming down for the last four years.

More than 600 old soldiers of the Brunswick corps, that served in the Waterloo campaign, and at that battle, sent in their names as guests at the "Waterloo Festival," at Brunswick, on the 18th. The Nassau Brigade, which was engaged at Quatre Bras, was represented.

An officer of artillery has quitted the Prussian service to proceed to Turkey, in order to assist in the instruction of the Turkish troops in this branch of the military art.

The Director of the Lunatic Asylum at Leubus, Dr. Martini, has examined the criminal Sefeloge in his prison, and has stated not only that he is quite insane and irresponsible for his actions, but that, according to the evidence collected, he must have been a monomaniac before 1848. Other medical men have expressed, from observations of Sefeloge's conduct in confinement, the same opinion. It is doubtful whether any criminal inquiry will be now instituted.

The foundation stone of the memorial which is to be erected in honour of the soldiers who fell at Berlin in the course of the year 1848, "fighting against insurrection," as the programme says, was to be laid on the 18th inst., in honour of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and it was expected that the Prince of Prussia would return from St. Petersburg in time to represent the King on the occasion.

At Mayence, forty persons accused of having formed part of a free corps during the insurrection of Baden, have been tried and acquitted; all of them have been nine months in confinement during the preliminary investigation into the charge; the process has also been very expensive.

The German journals express considerable apprehensions at the preparations for war by land and sea reported from Denmark. They state that, if Denmark marches troops into Schleswig, Prussia will immediately occupy Holstein.

The Free-Trade Society of Stettin has issued an address to the landowners of the provinces, exhorting them to support the cause of free trade, as their interest is wound up with that of the whole community.

The Parliament of Hesse-Cassel was dissolved on the 13th inst., in consequence of the opposition to the Ministerial proposal to grant the taxes for three years.

The German-Austrian postal union has been joined by the Governments of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Oldenburg, and the Hanse Town, Bremen.

The *Austrian Gazette* of June 12 contains the long-expected ordinance for abolishing the Hungarian Austrian customs frontiers. This measure, the credit of which does not belong to the present ministry, as it was naturally superinduced by the events of the revolution, will give a great impulse to the home-trade of the Austrian empire.

Letters from Gottenburg state that the River Glommen, which falls into the Fiord of Drammen, in Norway, had risen so suddenly that seven villages were swept away. This accident, which has caused great loss of life and property, has been caused by the sudden melting of the snows in the mountains. The waters were, at the latest dates, twenty-nine feet above their ordinary level; twelve feet higher than during the inundation of 1785.

Whilst the Supreme Court of Denmark was sitting, on the 11th inst., at Copenhagen, a violent wind suddenly forced open a large window just behind the President, M. de Louzow. The President hastened to shut it, but just as he had caught hold of it he made a false step, lost his balance, and fell to the pavement below. The Court being on the first floor, the height was considerable, and the unfortunate judge fractured his skull.

That terrible scourge the locust, which has never entirely disappeared from Spain, has shown itself on the

fertile plains of Pinto. Energetic measures have been adopted to keep it under as much as possible.

The Spanish and Portuguese governments have resolved upon putting the capitals of their respective countries into easier communication with each other. As there is no practicable road from the Spanish frontier to Lisbon, the Portuguese government intend making one, which is to be the continuation of that which unites Badajoz to Madrid. A large stone bridge is to be thrown over the river, which separates Spain from Portugal, the expense of constructing which is to be shared by the two nations.

Accounts from Madrid state that the guns which are to announce the birth of the royal infant are already placed in battery. The director of the public fêtes in Paris has been engaged to preside over the illuminations and decorations which are to take place on the occasion.

The Florence papers of the 12th state that the trial of the members of the Provisional Government and its accomplices is about to take place. The Chamber *de mise en accusation* has found that, out of the forty-four accused, no true bill has been found against twenty. The remaining twenty-four are to stand their trial, but seventeen of them are *contumace*.

The *Concordia* of the 15th gives the following account of the state of Rome:—"All the Roman youth have either emigrated, are imprisoned, or under suspicion, and are not allowed to be abroad after sun-set. The perquisitions are no longer confined to men, women, and children, but extend to cravats and hats. Yesterday a Frenchman's hat was searched, and he had to walk home bare-headed. All the letters of the English consul (except official ones) are also intercepted and examined."

A naval education institution is to be established at Trieste; plans for a great arsenal are in preparation. Several frigates and smaller men-of-war are ordered to be built.

A party of Italian refugees, who had served in Hungary under Kossuth, lately arrived in the island of Sardinia, under the command of Colonel Monti, formerly in the Austrian service. General La Marmora, commandant of the island, received Colonel Monti and his legion with great cordiality, and pronounced a speech professing his esteem for their valour.

Another California has been discovered, and within a few days' sail from Trinidad, in the province of Yuruary, in the country of Venezuela. Several young men are already talking of an early trip from that island to the diggings.

The Jamaica papers speak of the progress of emigration from that colony for Chagres. The total number of persons who have already taken their departure is estimated at 500.

On Saturday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, there was a slight fall of sleet and snow at Lincoln, sufficient to lie upon the flag pavement. The mornings and evenings have been very cold.—*Boston Herald*.

It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., has been promised the new situation under the Dublin Improvement Bill, for which so many industrious Whigs have been haunting the purlieus of the Castle of Dublin, and the Irish office to boot, and which bears the title of Collector-General of Taxes. The salary fixed by the act is £800 per annum.

The present rate of mortality in the Kilrush workhouse exceeds forty a week. There are between 700 and 800 now under medical treatment.

Another atrocious murder has been committed in the north of Ireland. The name of the unfortunate victim was James Nocher, the gamekeeper of the Reverend W. B. Forde, a magistrate of the county of Down. It appears that the man was in pursuit of some poachers on Sunday morning, when he was suddenly shot down from behind a hedge, not, it is supposed, by any of those of whom he was in pursuit, but by some assassin who lay in wait for him.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an action for a breach of promise was tried, on Monday, in which a widow lady named Sparling was plaintiff, and a Scotch gentleman named Paul was defendant. There was nothing particular in the case beyond the proof of the promise, and the clear and decided breach of it, which led to a compromise, by the defendant consenting to a verdict of £100 against him.

A gentleman named Kelly, an extensive farmer in the county of Roscommon, who some time ago was worth £10,000, has, at the age of sixty years and over, emigrated lately with his family, and accompanied by some others of the same class, to America, carrying with him only £300, the wreck of his property.

The *Dublin News Letter* says, "Government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitability of one of the Irish ports for an American packet station. This concession is one of the utmost importance, and shows what may be obtained at the hands any Ministry by united resolve and determined action on the part of the Irish representatives."

At the residence of Mrs. Fisher, Grimsby-house, near Banbury, a nightingale has recently built its nest in a rose-tree which is trained against one of the columns of the portico of the house.

On Saturday last, Mr. Reynolds, Lord Mayor, was served with nine writs of summons for penalties of £50 each for acts done in his capacity of Lord Mayor. These proceedings are taken under the recent Process Act passed by Parliament, which places members of Parliament on the same footing in relation to law proceedings as ordinary subjects.

The *New Englander* says, "Lottery-tickets were sold in Providence, the other day, the scheme of which was drawn on Monday week, in the State of Delaware, for the erection of an academy, and furnishing the Episcopal Church in George-town."

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, June 22.

UNITED STATES.

The arrival at Liverpool this morning of the steamship *Asia*, on her first homeward trip, has placed us in possession of one week's later intelligence from the United States and British America. The *Asia* left Boston on the 12th inst., and Halifax on the 14th.

No progress has yet been made in the slavery question.

General Lopez was arrested at New Orleans by order of General Taylor.

The latest dates from California are to the 1st of May.

One million and a half dollars of gold-dust had arrived by the Cherokee steam-ship.

The Cuban affair is likely to be settled amicably.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in moving, last evening, for a committee to report upon the best mode of accommodating the diplomatic body in the gallery of the House, explained that the Chevalier Bunsen had not been to blame for taking his place where he did, because he was admitted to the seat by one of the officers of their lordships' House; and, secondly, because on the door through which he passed into this seat were inscribed the words "seats for diplomatic persons."

Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion, and at great length endeavoured to show that he had done nothing wrong, and that he had acted towards the Prussian Ambassador in the most courteous manner. According to his account the only one to blame in the affair was the Chevalier Bunsen himself, who had kept his seat after having been told, "in the most courteous terms," that by sitting there he was excluding two peeresses from their places. It had been alleged that he and the Earl of Carlisle had been frequently seen in the peeresses' gallery:—

"To be sure we have, over and over again. (*Laughter*.) But no one has ventured to say that either my noble friend or myself occupied a seat when peeresses were standing and could not find room to sit down. There is no gentleman in England, be he a member of this House, or, I believe, of the other House—(*Great laughter*)—but I can only speak with certainty of the House to which I have the honour to belong—there is no gentleman, in Parliament or out of it, who would keep a seat to the exclusion of a lady who is unable to obtain one. (*Hear*.)"

Earl GREY owned that he was present at the unfortunate affair which had been adverted to, and took shame to himself for not having interferred, but, owing to the rapidity with which the matter was gone through, he had not expressed his opinions against the enforcement of the order.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY condemned the conduct of Lord Brougham, and referred to a letter addressed by the Chevalier Bunsen to Lord Palmerston, which stated in detail what had taken place, and that in a somewhat different way from the account of the noble and learned lord. He wished to see that letter laid upon the table.

Lord BROUGHAM said there would be no end of producing papers if such a document as this were to be laid before the house.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to the production of the letter.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE: Did not the noble and learned lord personally address the illustrious individual, from the body of the House, and say to him, "Now, you must come down?"

Lord BROUGHAM (*with great energy*): No; and that I am asked the question shows the total ignorance of the rules of evidence of one of the hereditary judges of the land. (*Laughter*.) I do not speak of the noble marquis in respect of his office of Lord Chamberlain, nor do I mean to allude to the noble marquis's predecessor in the pages of Shakspeare; but he, being a peer of Parliament, is a judge, and as such ought to be more cautious in sifting and weighing evidence. (*Laughter*.) He admits that he himself was not present. What I want to ask him is, whether his informant was present in the House?

The Marquis of BREADALBANE: He was very near you too. (*Hear, hear*.)

Lord BROUGHAM: But did the noble lord hear me use the words?

The Marquis of BREADALBANE: He was not a member of your Lordships' House—he was a peer's son. (*Hear*.)

Lord BROUGHAM: He totally, entirely, and grossly misinformed you. Do you hear that? (*Laughter*.) And you may tell him, whoever he is, that I said so. (*Renewed laughter*.)

Mr. HUME gave notice, last evening, of his intention to move an amendment upon the motion of which Mr. Roebuck had given notice for Monday night, in reference to the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Hume's motion is for a resolution to the effect that, taking into consideration the difficulties with which the Government has had to contend, Lord Palmerston's policy has been, in the opinion of the House, calculated, upon the whole, to promote the interests of the nation, and that the House will, therefore, continue its confidence in her Majesty's Government. This announcement was received with Ministerial cheering, answered by

ironical cheers and laughter from the Opposition benches.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply,

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, in a long speech, moved as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as may remove the conscientious objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system, as at present carried into operation, or that means may be otherwise taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of Scriptural education in Ireland.

The motion was supported by Mr. WALPOLE, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Sir W. VERNER, Mr. HEALD, and Mr. PLUMPTRE.

Mr. E. H. STANLEY could not assent to a course which would cripple the present system of Irish Education. He entered into a brief history of previous educational attempts in Ireland, and contended that the present plan was a great improvement upon anything that had preceded it. He denied that the term "irreligious" could be properly applied to the existing system, and declared that at all events the latter was better than anything which was proposed to be substituted.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted the scruples which a certain portion of the clergy felt upon the subject, but he could not bring himself to consent to any interference with a system which was founded in common sense and good policy, and which seventeen years had shown to work exceedingly well.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM spoke in strong terms of the uncompromising opposition which the clergy had given to the system, and complained of the conduct of certain prelates in bestowing patronage exclusively upon the opponents of the national plan. That system was intended to effect by kindness and charity what our penal codes could not effect, and was succeeding signally. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Stanley for his speech of that evening.

"He had heard with inexpressible pleasure the speech of the honourable member for King's Lynn (Mr. Stanley). The honourable member had spoken to them in the manner—in the voice almost of his father (*hear, hear*)—and if he (Sir J. Graham) might address the honourable gentleman he would call on him to persevere in his course—
'Per genitorem oro! per spem surgentis Iuli.'

(*Cheers.*) He would entreat honourable gentlemen on that (the Opposition) side of the House to be cautious how they lifted up their hands against, or took part in the destruction of that which he held to be the most lasting and honourable monument of the fame of Lord Stanley in the administration of Ireland." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. REYNOLDS opposed the motion as an annual farce:—

"Once a-year, about Easter, there was a gathering in the Rotunda in Dublin. It was a pocket edition of Exeter-hall, and was attended by eight or nine intolerant and bigoted Bishops, a certain number of expectant curates, a large amount of excited laymen, and a considerable number of hysterical old maids—the whole of whom the honourable member for Dublin University attended *ex-officio*. (*Laughter.*) It was his misfortune to represent that city, where the seeds of religious discord were sown. And he stood there to impeach what, without meaning any personal offence to any one, he must term an annual humbug." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. STANFORD rose to order: "The honourable member for Dublin had used an unparliamentary phrase." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. REYNOLDS: "In using the word 'humbug' he could assure the House he had not thought of the honourable member for Reading (Mr. Stanford)—(*much laughter*)—and even if he had thought the honourable member deserved the name, still, being aware that the honourable member was leading a life of single blessedness, he should not have liked to injure his character with the ladies of Reading. (*Much laughter at this allusion to the honourable member for Reading's heroic pledge to marry into his constituency.*) He trusted this parenthetical explanation would be perfectly satisfactory to the honourable member—(*laughter*)—and must again ask whether this annual farce and humbug was to be repeated year after year, merely out of deference to a discontented minority."

The House having divided the numbers were—

For the motion, 142—against it, 225
Majority against it, 83.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower the Commissioners of Westminster-bridge to build a temporary bridge during the repairs of the present bridge.

The sponsors for the young Prince are the Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Wellington. The Prussian Prince, it seems, was afraid that his political and family engagements at Warsaw would interfere with his being present at the ceremony; the anxiety of his royal highness, however, was so great, that he has hastened from Warsaw, was to arrive at Dover last evening, and in London this morning, to perform in person the amicable functions requested of him by her Majesty.

The latest news relating to the Dotation Bill are that a member of the minority, M. de Fortoul, has proposed,

and is to support in the tribune, the following amendment:—

"A credit of 2,160,000*fr.* is opened to the Minister of Finance on the budget of 1850 for extraordinary expenses of the Presidency of the Republic."

This is precisely the sum which the Ministers demand, after deducting the other sums fixed by the allowance, which have been hitherto charged on the budget. The Government expects a majority of 30 or 40 upon M. de Fortoul's amendment, which will be brought forward on Monday.

It is currently reported that a person, connected in some manner with the household of the President of the Republic, was arrested on Thursday morning, charged with an intention or attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon. The person in question was at once carried to the prefecture of police, where he is now a prisoner; but neither his name nor the details of the charge have been allowed to transpire. In fact, the whole affair is kept as quiet as possible.

A Socialist named Druy, formerly a journeyman tailor, but lately employed in the office of the *Voix du Peuple*, was sentenced by the police court of Paris, on Thursday, to imprisonment for two months, for having at an electoral meeting held at Chatillon, near Paris, knocked down a farmer who cried "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le President!"

Hanover has officially announced a plan of a third German Bund, formed of itself, Oldenburg, the Hanse Towns, and all the northern territory opposed by its material interests to the protective commercial policy of South Germany, which the Prussian Minister has given some indications of following.

THE WRECK OF THE ORION.

Some additional particulars relating to this melancholy affair are given in the papers of this morning.

Twenty-three bodies have been discovered, of which only a few have been claimed by relatives. The bodies have been deposited in an empty tenement in the immediate vicinity of the harbour, and present a most ghastly and melancholy spectacle.

One of the most providential of the escapes which occurred was made by a lady, who, for about three-quarters of an hour, hung on by a rope attached to the rigging till she was ultimately received on board one of the boats, in a state of great exhaustion. The following is the substance of the statement she makes: Shortly before the vessel struck she was on the main deck, and she is perfectly satisfied that at the time there was no appearance of any fog. Immediately after the rock was struck she ran down to the cabin, and found the ladies leaping from their beds in a state of the greatest consternation. The panic which ensued it is impossible to describe; and much more so was the scene which took place immediately afterwards on the deck. Some persons were praying, others uttering imprecations, others screaming. The lady in question succeeded in getting into the first boat that was launched, but it almost immediately swamped. By some means or other, she got hold of the helm of the steamer; but she had the greatest difficulty in maintaining her position. The vessel was swayed from one side to the other by the people rushing in a body to secure a place in the boats; the boiler, she thinks, now burst; but perhaps she has mistaken for this the noise occasioned by the escape of the pent-up air through the skylights. Ultimately, an end was put to the tumultuous and painful scene by the vessel gradually sinking beneath the surface, namely, first forward and then in the after part. Our informant was dragged repeatedly under water, and this, combined with her previous exhaustion, rendered her almost quite unconscious; so that she has no idea of what for some time followed. However, when she again came to herself, she found that she had secured hold of a rope attached to the upper portion of the rigging, and fortunately also she observed a cushion floating past her, which she likewise seized hold of. With this she experienced no great difficulty in supporting herself, and her usual composure returned. She remained hanging by the rope, as above stated, for about three-quarters of an hour, and at the end of that time she was picked up by one of the boats.

Among some of the melancholy cases one of the most touching is that of a young woman who, unknown to her family, had gone up to Liverpool to see a dearly-loved brother, a sailor, previous to his proceeding on a foreign voyage. After accomplishing the object of her visit, she returned by the Orion, and was found to be among the drowned. Her brother came to Port-Patrick on Tuesday, to ascertain whether or not she was safe; and his feelings, and those of his family, on hearing his sister's untimely end, may be imagined.

At the time the vessel sunk there was about 3½ hours' flood. Had it been low-water it is probable that the loss of life would not have been nearly so great as those on board could have taken refuge on the paddle-boxes and gangways, which would have been either very near or above the surface of the water.

From the description of the peculiar tearing sensation and sound produced when she struck, there is little doubt as to the nature of the injuries the ship sustained. The sunken rock must have had a sharp angular point on the face next the sea, which caught the Orion on her star-board side forward of the bilge, and literally tore her open lengthways, through the extent of probably two or more of the compartments, including the midship one in which the engines are placed: and the probability is, that had the ship's course been ten feet farther seaward, the catastrophe would have been altogether averted. Nor, on the other hand, would it have been at all so serious had she struck stem on, as in that case, the foremost compartment alone would have been damaged and filled, without impairing materially the buoyancy of the other divisions of the ship.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

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 its eternal progress.—Dr. ARNOLD.

THE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

DEFEAT without victory—those three words describe too truly the general course of public affairs: the feeble wrecks of parties contend, but possess only the strength to baffle each other, and the conflict ends in negation on one side, without the fulfilment of principle on the other. In the hands of these feeble men, whose greatest vigour shows itself in combat against timid rivals, whose greatest audacity in trifling with the most important interests, the country moves onwards in its career, without rule, doing injury to smaller nations, disgracing itself in the face of the world, and unable to redeem its glory either by tyrannous strength or generous magnanimity. Lord Ashley can beat Ministers in the Commons on the subject of Sunday labour in the Post-office, but obtains no more than a perverse acquiescence in the letter of his motion meant to defeat its spirit. Lord Stanley beats Ministers in the House of Peers, but cannot assert a dignified foreign policy, nor rescue this country from a disgraceful squabble with the paltry state of Greece.

There is more than foreign policy concerned in this deplorable condition of statesmanship amongst us. The nation is deprived of all its just expectations. For all its wealth, strength, and intelligence, its national activity is brought down to the low scale of mediocre intellect, to the ungenerous standard of mean hearts, whose objects of ambition are to keep together the wrecks of degenerate parties, and to obey the shrunken traditions of Parliament. Or, if the statesmanship of our day ventures beyond the limits of that groundling ambition, it is to take its inspiration from the spirit of retail trade, or the wisdom of election-mongering. Through small men England must act and speak; through their mouths must her sentiments be expressed to foreign nations; and those sentiments take the shape of impudent asseverations to back the equivocal claims of still more equivocal Jews and adventurers! All that the country might do to maintain its own glory, and thus to maintain a healthy generosity of spirit amongst its citizens—all that it might do for its own material improvement, even on subjects where public opinion is well matured—all that it might do for the welfare of its sons, physically and morally, is bated down to the puny measures which puny men can handle. The glory of England must now find voice in the small utterance of modern puppets: her appetite for improvement is to be fed from the dolls' cups of "Whig" and "Conservative" pigmies.

As to the foreign policy, which has been carried to such an extreme of vulgar and vexatious trifling that even the apathetic Peers have obeyed a summons to protest against it, the mischief has been imputed to the secrecy of diplomatic etiquette; and it is said that if the veil were torn off diplomacy, "Public Opinion" would compel a better behaviour. This is a popular delusion. The veil of mystery has been torn off other departments, and we do not see that in a broad and public sense there is much improvement. Under the administration of the Home-office, individual tyranny may be prevented, and individual tyranny has been rendered rather more difficult under the Colonial Department; but the Home Administration is marked by the same difficulty in all great measures of public aspiration or necessity, and the Colonial Department is characterized by alternate tyranny and vacillation: Public Opinion does nothing to coerce either.

Indeed, this Public Opinion is not the giant we have taken it for. It preserves a kind of traditional respect among public men; but it has no present force, it cannot compel them to do their duty. The value of publicity has become a mockery: it may help to restrain men from committing public wrongs, but it does not compel them

to do right. They may defy it in the most flagrant manner—as Lord Palmerston has done in more instances than this Greek affair—and yet remain the scapegrace favourites of the public, as he has done; because, to keep the full truth in view, his activity shines among the apathetic somnolence of his colleagues. Men may defy Public Opinion by the notorious profligacy of their lives, and yet it will be as powerless to prevent those profligates from flaring before them with Oriental ostentation, as the sick lion to resent the indignities of the ass.

The reason is obvious. Less than ever at the present time is there any means of enforcement. Public opinion has no powerful and material instrument by which it can enforce its decrees; it can inflict no penal consequences, except by the most tedious and uncertain processes, which perseverance and ingenuity can always defeat. How, then, can it possess any faculty of compulsion? Let us admit that it must of necessity be as powerless as we find it in fact. Although the Peers constitute the class of society upon the whole endowed with most wealth and influence, they may now be slighted, because they do not possess, as they formerly did, armed retinues to endanger the lives and power of their opponents. They no longer possess the instrument of power which succeeded to the sword—the pocket boroughs. A Stanley of Derby cannot storm the house of Bedford, nor raise up London against the “traitors” in office; nor can the united Tories nominate a House of Commons which shall vote to them, and them alone, the funds of office. We vaunt the “conflict of opinion”: there is now more conflict than opinion. Old traditions have lost their virtue; but new convictions have not yet taken their place. There is no master conviction to endow the broken and distracted Commons with a master object; and it is easily made to succumb by the old plan of “divide and rule.” The People, among whom may be some new but crude and imperfect convictions, have no power in the state: they are unrepresented in the representative House of Commons, so-called. They have no vote, they have no locus standi in any part of the state; they have no recognised right, unless French philosophers may be trusted who say that universal suffrage is the only thing to supersede “the right of insurrection.” But even the right of insurrection, if it remains to the People, has been sadly marred by their own abuse of it and the way in which they have taught official people the art of mob suppression.

The science of statesmanship in modern times has devoted itself almost exclusively to the art of checking and pulling down the powers in the country, and we see the result in this universal impotency, this constant inability to rescue the country from the disgraces into which it is dragged by a dominant mediocrity. It is very irksome to witness these disgraces, to see the national impotency; very tedious to hear people bemoaning, and see no effective effort at improvement; very wearying to see statesmanship degenerate to the art of “rubbing on,” and confessedly construct a policy of “measures from time to time suited to the occasion.” But let us always bear in mind, that disgusting as these exhibitions are, they are the necessary and inevitable consequence of that negative apathetic state of mind which is cultivated as the intellectual bienveillance of the day. Public opinion has lost its substance as well as its force: we doubt almost every thing; we sneer at greatness as an obsolete incident of more dangerous times; we cloak and coddle ourselves up in an emasculating “comfort”; we have faith in nothing except material advantages and trading maxims; and we find consequently that the great vessel of the state is drifting on the current of events without the eagle insight or steadfast faith of a Columbus to guide it towards the unknown continent of the future, without a race of men strong enough to bear up against shifting currents and adverse winds. We criticize and blame the exhibitions of pettiness and impotency in Parliament: they are the results of what is done out of doors. You, oh, Public! who complain and condemn, give to these men at least the sanction of your tolerance.

THE SAINTS AND THE COWARDS.

Our Sunday post is gone. The clamour of the Saints has carried the day; Ministers, it is understood, yielding the point “to make the nation disgusted with the change!” A pretty mode of legislating for a great nation! In the same spirit philosophic parents suffer their babies to burn themselves with the candle, that the infant mind

may learn the properties of fire. Perhaps they would suffer them to swallow arsenic on the same pleasing experiment of “Philosophy in sport made science in earnest!”

But the Government is not to bear the whole weight of blame. The guilty parties are the Cowards who abstained from “committing themselves”: those who uttered speeches they did not believe, those who voted in terror at Mrs. Grundy, and those who were kept away from the House by the same ignoble terror at that respectable female. Some of the Saints are in earnest, and in their grim Religion do really see glory to God and beneficence to man in rigid cessation of all Sunday employment except prayer. Believers in the letter, they are right to enforce the letter. Formalists, they are right to enforce formalism. They insist upon the homage of hypocrisy. You may see through their diseased religion, you may turn from their unhealthy views, but at least you must acknowledge their right to get their views enforced if possible. If some of them are hypocrites, that is a matter for their own consciences. Nothing is gained by calling them hypocrites; no blame is shifted by the epithet. If they are hypocrites, so much the worse the cowardice which dared not withstand them! Skulking cowards, knowing well enough the feeling of the nation, knowing well enough the cruelty of the proposed measure, anticipating, moreover, that this was but the first step towards other and more stringent alterations, nevertheless were so alarmed at the thought of Mrs. Grundy, in her wrath and wig, so subdued by the old terror of being denounced as “infidel,”—that they held their peace, equivocated, voted, or stayed away, leaving to others the task of opposing bigotry and formalism. On them should lie the weight of reprobation. They are the traitors to their own convictions and to their constituents.

It is doubtless very amusing to sip your claret and smile with a superior air at the “cant” of the Saints, and protest in a tone of gentlemanly energy that the “good sense of the nation never will permit such an absurdity.” Meanwhile the Saints muster and gain the victory; the good sense of the nation has no choice; it made the enormous mistake of sending you, and the like of you, into its House of Commons there to represent its “good sense”; instead of that, you shrink from the thin compressed lips and hard breathing of Mrs. Grundy, caress your whiskers with the whitest of hands, hold up the claret to the light, and think that on the whole you had better stay away from the discussion, lest the Reverend Dismal Jones should inform your wife’s mother that you have “no religion.” Perhaps you know not the happiness of a wife’s mother, and care little about the Reverend Dismal Jones, but think that on the whole receiving letters on Sunday is a “bore”; and really you don’t care if the Post is stopped, because if there should be any important news it can reach you by Telegraph! And you order another pint of Lafitte, satisfied with that issue. It is, indeed, an effective substitute, and costs but a few shillings. The Telegraph is open to all men. A few shillings, and the message can be sent more rapidly even than the letter. If my child be dying away from me, and I am to receive the last lingering look—if the last gentle breathing is to fall on my bereaved heart, that I may feel the consolation of having surrounded his last moments with love, the Telegraph will summon me—for fifteen shillings. It is nonsense to talk about some not having the money. Everybody has fifteen shillings! Those poor wretches who cannot scrape the sum together are altogether of the inferior classes, and have none of the finer feelings; sentiments are luxuries which must be paid for. As to there not being Telegraphs in every direction, really that cannot be helped; so much the worse for those who are dying out of the reach of a Telegraph! Some little inconvenience must be borne with; but meanwhile one hasn’t the “bore” of reading letters on Sunday, and those poor devils at the Post-office are at liberty to devote their Sundays to uninterrupted prayer—if they like it: perhaps they don’t; they may prefer toddy in tumblers to the edifying discourses of my eloquent friend; but, at any rate, they have the power of attending upon my friend, if they choose, and thus my religious conscience is at rest.

In this way is the “good sense of the nation” represented! Mrs. Grundy, rouged, wigged, and intolerant, frightens many; the “bore” of letters (with an eye to the Telegraph) renders others supine; and between the Saints and the Cowards a monstrous anomaly is perpetrated, as contrary to

the express dictum of Jesus, who said, reprovingly, “the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath,” as it is contrary to all religious feeling out of the gloomy regions of “Low Church.”

SECULAR EDUCATION AND COLLEGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE friends of Secular Education must have discovered by this time that, without some extraordinary amount of pressure from without, or some fortuitous position of parties, it is hopeless to expect concession of their demands from a Parliament constituted like the present.

Were the Whigs, indeed, to relinquish office, and forced once more to turn their hungry and expectant gaze upon the Treasury-bench, graced with the persons of their opponents, their conversion to the principle of unsectarian teaching would be a matter of course. They would once more find that the measure which in office they denounced was in all respects calculated to advance the interests of society, and consequently to be pressed forward with all the energy of patriotism and of party.

But since, with characteristic tenacity, the self-appointed leaders of Liberalism cling to office—since neither to Lord Stanley nor Don David Pacifico, to Lord Ashley nor Lord Naas, are we for the present to be indebted for the blessing of a Liberal Opposition—we find ourselves, in regard to the educational question, thrown on our own resources. The Government will not help us; and, pending the time when we shall get an available Opposition, we must endeavour to help ourselves. It is, then, the duty of all who maintain the advantage of Secular Education to work in their several spheres for its partial and local application.

That which private benevolence and zeal for progress have carried out at Nottingham, and which resolution, energy, and self-denial have done at Sheffield, might be achieved in any town or populous vicinity where there are wealthy men who sympathise with the people, or where the people are determined to work out for themselves their emancipation from ignorance.

The People’s College at Nottingham, an account of which will be found elsewhere in our columns, is an example of effort on the part of the rich to give effect to their convictions of the necessity of secular training for the people. That at Sheffield is an evidence of the manner in which the people feel their own necessities in this respect, and of the determination with which they set about the task of supplying them.

We do not of course quote these instances with any idea of showing that the national obligation to educate the millions is superseded by them; but to prove what can be done by private enterprise while the question of that obligation remains undetermined, and what examples may be produced of successful unsectarian culture, as well to urge on the settlement of the question as to serve as patterns for working out the principle when that settlement has been made.

DOCTRINE.

We cannot attempt a reply to the long string of questions in Mr. Doherty’s letter printed in our “Open Council” last week. But he has so radically misconceived our meaning in respect of Doctrine, when we said it is not a King to govern us, we want, so much as a Doctrine to be governed by, that a word in reply is indispensable. He seems to imagine we wish for more doctrines, more theories, more systems, than already exist; but our demand is for the *one* doctrine which shall replace all those sectarian and conflicting views, and unite men under the banner of one faith.

At every period in the history of the world, we see society based upon convictions in common; the unity is a spiritual unity; as soon as that unity is disturbed the dissolution of society begins. In the break up of creeds lies the destruction of polity.

European history presents a grand and signal example of the unity of doctrine controlling and coalescing various nationalities under one social system. As a form of society the hierarchy of the Middle Ages was complete, effective, universal. It has fallen to pieces, because the doctrine upon which it stood has ceased to be the universally accepted faith of the European mind. Dissolution menaces it from within and from without. So long as our moral and political codes are grounded on and receive their highest sanction from a creed which thousands of the enlightened intellects of our time refuse to accept, or, accepting it, do so

merely in the form of quiet assent, and "for the sake of example," so long will these codes be incomplete and ineffective. But, promulgate a Doctrine which all men may accept, which all men will believe in and act upon, then you will see the present anarchy give place to a stable and effective society; and not till then. There is one sentence in Mr. Doherty's letter which expresses our view. "What we want," he says, "is a better understanding of living facts and revelations. The mind can find no rest within itself; no science of external facts in its own dreamings; no knowledge of the universe and its progressive laws." But, when he refers us to the Scriptures for this knowledge, we are lost in amazement as to what he is driving at. Does he seriously think that the Scriptures can in any way help us to this knowledge of living facts, and the progressive laws of the universe? He adds, it is true, the advice to "study the creation." But, men have "studied" that, and shown how mere study will not help them out of the difficulty, unless it result in the establishment of ascertained laws, and those laws be elaborated into one comprehensive and harmonious doctrine.

Our meaning would have been plainer to his mind, perhaps, had we used the word Religion in place of Doctrine; it would have expressed our idea, for it is a new Religion that we see society needs: but the word Religion so used would have been equivocal, and would have suggested thoughts widely at variance with our meaning. Religion is that which binds together society; binds men by the community of faith. This will be effected by a Doctrine as soon as men have faith in it.

An illustration will, perhaps, clear this subject from its ambiguities. Every Science has a correspondent Art; thus, as Medicine is the Art corresponding to Physiological Science, so is Politics the Art corresponding to Social Science. The progress of the Art of Medicine is in exact proportion to the progress of Physiology; and precisely in the same proportion will the progress of Politics be found accordant with the progress of Social Science. If, therefore, a Doctrine were elaborated from the laws of Social Life, having the simplicity and irresistibility of positive science,—a Doctrine founded on verified truths, and capable at all times of being brought to the rigorous tests of demonstration,—then the correspondent Art of Politics would proceed with the certainty of the Art of Medicine. We do not say that Quacks would find no favour. But they would be in an inglorious minority; they would be recognised as Quacks, which at present they are not; they might exhibit then, as now, *tant d'impertinence pour si peu de savoir*—to use Proudhon's energetic language—but they would not sway the destinies of nations.

A VISION OF 1851.

SUCH a spectacle as London will present in the summer of 1851 has never been seen by the world at all. Not even Paris at the Restoration, nor London at the visit of the Allied Sovereigns, could equal it, or in any sort of manner compare with it. Excepting in the case of Paris, by the mere rude concourse of numbers in the shape of military. And there appears to be really a possibility that even in numbers the army of invaders from every part of the world may vie with Paris in 1815.

This settles the question now passing from mouth to mouth, whether the funds will be raised. Some people seem to think, not unnaturally, that it is a rash beginning to prepare the foundations for the building before the funds are actually raised. It is remarked that the money comes in slowly, and prophets of the melancholy order predict that the requisite sum will never be completed. But there is many a sufficient refutation to this prophecy. In the first place, the honour and dignity of the Prince Consort are pledged to the completion of the enterprise. In the second place, a furor of exhibition has seized upon a vast number of manufacturers and tradesmen, in this and other countries; and it will not be balked, but will rather seek to infect others in order to the accomplishment of its aim. Some sort of exhibition, therefore—indeed, a large one, an enormous one, endowed with the richest and curiousest goods—is already determined. The building will most certainly be needed, and no time should be lost in preparing it. But there is a further and still more magnificent reason why the project should be carried out: as the anticipations of railway traffic were altogether baffled by the enormous preponderancy of passengers over goods, so the anticipations for the display of 1851 are already cor-

rected by the promise of human importations still more enormous than those of goods. We describe elsewhere how one man is adding to his inn, so as to convert it to a new one; how whole houses are already let for the greater part or the whole of next year; and how the applications from Germany exceed all calculation. The public, whether in its choral capacity, acting directly by collective personality, or in its organized and national capacity, by Parliament or the Executive, must soon catch the obvious truth, that the subscription of money for the fund is but the old process of pouring water down the pump; only in this instance a pump which is to pour forth floods of a copiousness and dimensions preternaturally vast.

There are several striking distinctions between the display of 1851 and the great gatherings in Paris and London which we have mentioned. The peace of the world facilitates travelling in the highest degree, rendering it cheaper, safer, and more agreeable, to say nothing of the improvements that have taken place in the interval. Great numbers, therefore, of the timid and fastidious, who would have staid away in 1815, will come to London in 1851, and would have done so, even though the occasion had been of the same kind; to say nothing also of the unborn—for populations have increased since those days. But this occasion has had a whole year for its advertisement and preparation, a whole year for working up the ferment of expectation. The nature and site of the display are of a kind to influence the growth of numbers. The exposition itself will be a vast collection of material hostages for the arrival of those specially, in many cases almost parentally interested. Each piece of goods will have its attendants, its owner, probably some of his friends, perhaps also the inventor and his friends; and each section of goods will have, besides those individually allied, also its national vindicators and defenders. Each piece of goods, therefore, and each section to boot, will have its special retinue, and the retinues collectively will constitute an immense industrial and visitatorial army.

Placed without the bounds of the crowded streets, in the open area of Hyde-park, the exhibition will form a more distinct object of attraction than if it were merged in the ordinary concourse of the metropolis; and it will be pitched in the midst of an expanse particularly suited to receive the enormous following which will attend it. All round the spacious park is an increasing belt, thick set and deep, of buildings newly erected or newly fitted; so many, and in many cases of such a size and importance, that drawn together they would of themselves form a very large town. The population, although numerous, is for the most part in tolerably easy circumstances. Yet again, great part of it consisting of London tradesmen enjoying a suburban rusticity, or of the retail tradesmen ministering to the wants of that well-to-do race, it is of a kind particularly open to temptations of emolument, and, therefore, readily invited either to remove itself, or for a time to contract itself, in order to convert the whole of that immense neighbourhood into a sort of watering place peopled by visitors. Those who are too wealthy to be influenced by such motives will not resist the incentives to hospitality, and flocks of the wealthy and well born will travel over to reside in the great mansions North, South, and East of Hyde-park. The whole of the district, therefore, will be converted for the nonce into a great town with a new and specially collected population.

Now, let us imagine the aspect of that new town and its concourse. The wide expanse of Hyde-park, mostly open grass land, though pleasantly belted with trees here and there, is a good square mile. To the East lies Park-lane, and behind that the wealthy quarter of Grosvenor-square; to the North-east, Oxford-street, and the indefinite expanse of Marylebone. On this eastern side, therefore, will be a thickly-studded belt of aristocratic visitors, backed by a great cantonment of lodgers. On the North, in like manner, lies the line of mansions beginning with Connaught-terrace, and extending the whole length of the Park, backed by a new town almost of palaces, and flanked to the West, North of Kensington-gardens, by the newly-filled up town of Bayswater and Westbourne-grove, and further on by the handsome quarters of Notting-hill and the Norland estate. To the South there is the royal and aristocratic quarter of Piccadilly, with its line of mansions towards the park at Knightsbridge. Then the great lodging quarters "genteel" and convenient, of Northern Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington-gore, the last delight-

fully overlooking the park; then the handsome and convenient suburb of Kensington, well furnished with tradesmen; Kensington turns the Western end of the park, with its celebrated royal palace, its great mansions in Palace-gardens and Vicarage-place, backed with the suburban villas of Camden-hill and Holland-park; and beyond Kensington and Notting-hill is the broad tract embracing Hammersmith and Shepherd's-bush. Now, the whole of this large district is furnished with houses of every degree, from the royal palace to the poorest lodging-house; but, upon the whole, the dwellings are not crowded, are pleasantly situated, and, intermingled with gardens, lie well exposed to country breezes; and the region is traversed by broad commodious roads, which continue the great thoroughfares of the metropolis. In the midst of it lie the park and Kensington-gardens, about half the size of the park. Viewed by itself, the whole tract is an immense town, specially suited to receive an unlimited concourse of visitors, whether for pay or hospitality, and is furnished with grounds excellently suited for the recreation of that huge concourse. There are then in the nature of the place no difficulties to impede or deter the expected flock of visitors: Quite the reverse; the place has every possible convenience, nay, it is highly attractive. And the concourse of visitors will in itself become one of the most striking points of attraction, irrespectively of the exposition: were it simply to witness that immense concourse, with all the attendant bustle and gaiety, a vast secondary concourse would seek London in 1851.

What, then, will be the spectacle presented on any fine day by that brilliant and crowded quarter, comprising some ten miles square, with the great Park and gardens in the centre? In the Park, the broad strip of land between Rotten-row and Kensington drive, will be occupied by the strange building of the Exposition, with its long galleries, its arched roof, its central dome, and its flower gardens. The green grass of the Park will be dotted all over with the snowy canvass of refreshment booths. From an early hour in the morning, busy gay-faced people will be traversing the Park—the attendants on the goods, the curious snatching a glimpse before business, eager visitors seeking a less crowded hour, and folks with watering-place habits, strolling out for a salubrious lounge. As the day advances carriages will enter the Park, with increasing crowds of people on foot, wending their way to the building from all the great entrances, especially those at Hyde Park-corner and Cumberland-gate. As the sun mounts the sky, these crowds will increase. The great lines of road that run by the Park on its Northern and Southern sides will display omnibuses,—a tribe then vastly multiplied,—loaded inside and out; a ceaseless traffic of cabs going both ways; and a crowd of foot passengers like the Strand and Holborn, "produced" out of town. And for some miles beyond in every direction, the streets will be alive with an increasing bustle. So it will go till the great Exhibition time, between two and four. After that hour the concourse, somewhat changing its character, will become a wondrous exaggeration of the Park in the height of the season. Myriads of sight-seers will make a ferment in the Park; "the Ring," dense with life, will keep up its endless round; Rotten-row will be like a horse mart; and the whole expanse will teem with sight-seers, loungers, appetite-hunters, and people thronging to see the throng. After that, the crowd may thin, though it will still receive new accessions of numbers whom the busy part of the day has still detained, but now released for a west-end walk; and far into the evening both Park and gardens will echo to the talk and laugh of the restless multitude. But towards five or six o'clock the holiday-makers will gradually withdraw into the houses around, where dinners will keep up their ceaseless series—dinners, and then teas and evening parties, and heaven knows what forms of festivity suggested by the occasion.

Now, what does all that mean? Ministering to the wants of that immense multitude—gay and greedy of pleasure, thoughtless and in the spending mood—prepared, indeed, with large sums brought over for the occasion, but sure to outrun its own calculations—how gigantic a trade must that season witness! The mind is baffled in striving to follow out into all branches of retail trade, the factories, the merchandize, the boundless exactions of "demand" upon the "supplies" of industry. You cannot call up the unslaughtered droves of beef and mutton; the bales of paper to be disposed in stationery—think of the notes sent through the Post-office;

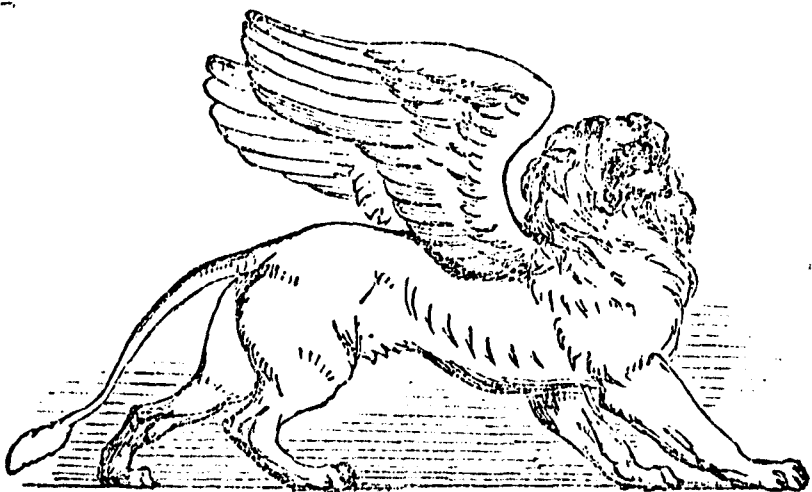
the immense "demand" for silks of every sort—ponder one instant on the "supply" needed in the single article of torn gowns; the carpets required for all those lodgings, and all those houses newly adorned; the chairs new and refitted, the tables, the looking-glasses; the servants in all ranks, cooks especially; the horse-flesh and carriage hire, with grooms to match. You, who have a more powerful intellect, try if you can fulfil the task, and bring before your mind's eye the vast whole; try even to compass the imagination of any one single article—concentrate your intellectual regard, for example, upon the jellies!

WAGES AND FOOD.

THE Protectionist doctrine, that wages must rise and fall with the fluctuations in the price of food, does not seem to have been carried out in the case of the Judges; indeed it would rather seem as if their salaries had been increased along with the fall in the prices of the chief articles of consumption. From a return laid before Parliament, last week, it appears that the aggregate salaries of the fifteen Judges, in 1815, amounted to £62,500, giving an average of about £4180 per head per annum. At present the aggregate salaries of the twenty Judges amount to £120,000, giving an average of £6000 per head per annum. Here we have a very considerable increase of wages along with a great reduction in the cost of living; for every one knows that the chief articles of subsistence were from thirty to forty per cent. dearer in 1815 than they are at present. Taking this into account, in other words, measuring them by their purchasing power, the salaries of the Judges are now more than double what they were in 1815.

OUR AMERICAN RIVALS.

A WRITER in the *Morning Post* says, "The American cotton manufacturers are about to establish cotton factories in the west of Ireland." This will be "news" to our Lancashire readers. But the reason given for this movement on the part of our New England rivals is the most surprising part of the announcement. "They have long felt," says the *Post*, "that, whilst wages were so high in America they struggled in vain against British manufacturers; labour of all sorts being fully fifty per cent. higher in America than in England." What will Mr. George Frederick Young and his friend, Mr. Chowler, say to that? Surely the British farmer has little reason to be afraid of American competition when he can get his labour done for one-half of what it costs the farmer in the United States. That is not our difficulty here.



Open Council.

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 DANGERS OF DIPLOMACY.

June 19, 1850.

SIR,—The debate in the House of Lords, on Monday last, not only brings into full view the Greek question but the foreign policy of England, not only the fitness of Lord Palmerston for his post but the whole of our diplomatic system.

Unhappily our foreign policy is a direct result of our diplomatic system; but this diplomatic system is peculiarly aggravated by Whig treatment. All Whigs, whether in home politics, or foreign politics, are in a false position. They cannot, from their nature, deal honestly, either with foreign governments or foreign peoples; and the dexterous agility of Lord Palmerston, operating in Whig trammels upon foreign questions, is quite sufficient to account for the complexity of our relations and the isolation of our position. The reputation of his party prevents him from absolutely and heartily taking sides with the Absolutists; and the principles of his party, their high Toryism of character, and aristocratic *hauteur*, oppose an impassable barrier in the way of any frank sympathy with, and, where needful, earnest diplo-

matic action in favour of the peoples of Europe. He is therefore compelled to exercise his ingenuity in tampering with peoples and shuffling with kings. One moment supporting Sicily and the next moment betraying it; this day suppressing an almost triumphant revolt in Portugal and the next bullying the King of Greece; sending a squadron up the Dardanelles to befriend the Hungarians, and apologising to the Emperor of Russia for entering the forbidden waters.

Lord Aberdeen made much of all these transactions; but he forgot, though a diplomatist, that they militate more against his craft than against Lord Palmerston. Lord Aberdeen is a consistent Absolutist with imperial longings. In his eyes diplomacy is sinless when it supports the despots of Europe. I should have thought, Mr. Editor, that the Aberdeen policy, when Peel was in power, would have been sufficient to disqualify Lord Aberdeen from giving evidence against Lord Palmerston. All the noble Lords of rival parties, who have their eyes on the Foreign-office, quarrel, in a Pickwickian sense, on this subject. Each claims the support of the people, and declares that he has it. But each, in his turn, furnishes evidence for the condemnation of the other; and each displays the vices of that science in which he thinks himself an adept. Lord Stanley, in the most distinct language, asserts that the English, French, and Russian diplomatists at Athens have been bent "for many years" "upon intriguing and caballing between themselves for a control over the internal affairs of Greece." Lord Aberdeen declares that it was believed by his party—"we who know a little more of the reckless manner in which the foreign affairs of this country are conducted"—that "the destruction of the Greek Government was intended" by the display of overwhelming force. Lord Beaumont intimated as much. Viscount Canning bore testimony to the impudence and insolence which characterized the despatches of Sir Edmund Lyons and Lord Palmerston, and left to be inferred, what everybody knew, that the intercourse between Governments was carried on in the opposite spirit to that which dictates "the intercourse between honourable and prudent men in private life." All this testimony tells against the whole system of diplomacy; and I regard the censure of Lord Palmerston as far less important than the indirect condemnation of diplomacy by the testimony of its professors. In Whig hands diplomacy is a fatal weakness, and in Tory hands it is a fatal strength—each operating through the former more cruelly to the injury of humanity and the retardation of progress.

The moral effect of this aristocratic judgment upon the insignificant Greek question will be to strengthen the hands of the reactionary party throughout the Continent. The majority who voted with Lord Stanley voted with him upon Absolutist principles, and from their point of view they are justified in doing so. But when Lord Stanley says that the Foreign-office is not England, I rejoice that the majority who follow Lords Stanley and Aberdeen are not England. But what of that? The monarchs of Europe look only to the House of Lords, and, finding support there, condemn the opinion of the English people, which looks upon Lord Stanley as interesting in a gladiatorial point of view, but detests the principles of Lord Aberdeen.

That this vote will be regarded by the reactionary party as in their favour is evidenced by the *Times* of Wednesday—the best English organ of that party; and, while I acquiesce in the vote as against Lord Palmerston, and rejoice at this hard blow at the *pachydermatous* Whigs, I regret that such an opportunity should have been furnished by even pretended Liberals of giving the continental peoples a false impression of the sentiments of Englishmen. For this reason I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to the subject, and entering one protest against the evil operation of a gambling diplomacy upon the fortunes of freedom in Europe. G. H.

JUSTICE ENFORCETH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Hoxton, June 16, 1850.

SIR,—I shall not attempt to prove whether every man and woman have a right to the suffrage or not. Although it appears to me that, if you allow the right to exist in any one, you must allow it to exist in all—that, if you ignore the right of the suffrage, you must, when the unfranchised classes are intelligent enough to demand their enfranchisement, and it be refused them, allow the right of revolution. In the main, I agree with your correspondent P.

There are few who will not allow that if the right to the suffrage be denied, that the People, in justice, ought to be governed by the highest moral and intellectual powers in the kingdom. When pocket boroughs flourished in all their rankness were the People so governed? History says No. Since the Reform Bill have they been so governed? Almost every newspaper, from that time to this, says No. All of us who know anything of what governments are formed, and of the intellect of the day, reiterate No. The highest moral and intellectual power—

where is it? In all classes. Who knows not that it is to be found in the mechanic working at the forge, in the tradesman, in the merchant, in the manufacturer, in the peer? Thus, then, we can choose that which ought to be the governing power from all classes. Thus all classes might be truly and effectively represented by men of their own class. They all have interests, vital interests to them; they will be sure to elect him who has the power to forward their interests most, him whose views embrace the largest portion of the constituency. Thus justice renders universal suffrage a necessity.

Yours truly,

C. F. N.

MARRIAGE INDISSOLUBLE.

Exeter, June 17, 1850.

SIR,—I have been much disappointed to see no reply in your Open Council to the letters of F. Worsley and H. Glynn on Marriage and Divorce. The former gentleman having put forth a second communication on the subject, I feel it my duty to say a few words in reply. Is the silence of other and abler disputants owing to the arguments of these writers being unanswerable? or is the matter too delicate to the majority of your correspondents? I suspect the latter to be the case.

In the absence of knowledge as to the extent of Messrs. Worsley and Glynn's deference to the authority of Scripture on this subject, I appeal to your readers, rather than to them, whether the relaxation of the marriage bond, which they recommend, is not contrary to the whole tenor of Divine Injunction. We read in the very commencement of the Bible of the institution of marriage by the Supreme Being; and we find its indissolubility implied in the strong terms in which the union is spoken of. "Thereon shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh."

This view is confirmed by the express words of our Lord when the question of Divorce was referred to him by the Jews. He then quoted these very words from Genesis, and added to them the emphatic and decisive command, "What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

It is true that license was afforded to the Jews by their law for divorce and repudiation: but this, like the permission of polygamy and concubinage, were accommodations made by Moses to the rude and sensual nature of the people; and, as we find from the words of Jesus and from Scripture history, contrary to the primitive ordinance and practice which Jesus, among other things, was commissioned to restore.

The one exception to the rule, adultery, naturally grows out of the rule itself. Man and woman are made by matrimony "one flesh." Adultery puts an end to that oneness, and makes them once more "twain." The inward union being thus dissolved, the outward bond, its symbol at once and its consecration, is naturally dissolved also. This one condition of divorce established by Jesus, has been maintained by the universal church for eighteen hundred years. How Messrs. Worsley and Glynn, and those who sympathize with their views, can assert any other without ignoring our Saviour and his authority, I am at a loss to know. I am, sir, yours obediently,

JAMES EASTFIELD.

ERRATUM.

There was an important error in the letters from Mrs. Walbey which appeared in our last number. She wrote—"But how, it may be inquired, are we to decide on the genuineness of particular passages in the New Testament? We must in the first instance prove, as can be done by reference to external or profane history, the great facts narrated there," &c.

Instead of this has been erroneously substituted:—

"We must, in the first instance, prove it can be done by reference to external or profane history. The great facts narrated there such as the existence of Jesus, his formation of a Church, and his subsequent Crucifixion, the succeeding persecution endured by his disciples, their indomitable perseverance, notwithstanding the most ignominious treatment, their persistency against all worldly interests, and their constancy unto death—often violent and terrible as it was, during the earliest era of Christianity!"

THE PIONEERS OF PROGRESS.—The social ideologies of the present day are evidently the expression of a deeply-felt want, an aspiration after the beautiful and the intellectual, a feeling of sympathy for human woe; and while their authors, and those who adopt them, confine themselves to moral and peaceful means of propagating them, and do not suffer their zeal to mislead them into courses inimical to the continuance of order, we should respect their motives, however erroneous we may deem their opinions. In an age like the present, whatever of good may be contained in the systems that have been passed briefly under review, will not be lost; the criticisms of their authors upon present society may be useful in drawing the attention of legislators to many errors and abuses, the dust and cobwebs of the past; and their visions of the future may suggest many modifications applicable to the moral, mental, and material wants of the present generation. We dive for pearls into the depths of the ocean, and descend for gold into the darksome mine; and we shall not disdain to search for truths among dreams of Utopia and foreshadowings of the Millennium.—*Chambers' Papers for the People.*

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 week has been decidedly flat. Gossip forsaking the amenities of Literature has hovered over the Hippopotamus, the Nepaulese, and the Greek question; the last-named topic having all the attraction of the *omne ignotum pro Pacifico* principle. In vain has a certain publisher industriously circulated the rumour that one of the books he advertises is "dreadfully immoral"; want of faith in the announcement prevents even a vulgar *succès du scandale*.

Some little curiosity exists as to EVELYN'S *History of Religion*, whether it will be pedantic, orthodox, and trimming like the author, or whether it will contain any of the CHUBB and TOLAND spirit. If the work turn out to be of any importance, we shall bestow on it due attention. While on this subject, let us mention two new and important works just issued; the one in France, called *Qu'est-ce que la Religion, d'après la Nouvelle Philosophie Allemande*, wherein FEUERBACH'S daring evolutions of HEGEL'S principles are translated for the benefit of those who cannot read German; the other called, *The Progress of Intellect*, showing the various developments of religious ideas through history—a work we shall notice hereafter.

A passing word of commendation on the manner in which *Household Words* fulfils its promise of treating social questions, is called for by the excellent paper in this week's number on the *Sunday Screw*, wherein the exasperating absurdity and hypocrisy of those who drivel and vote for the better observance of the Sabbath by stopping the Sunday Post are plainly and forcibly indicated. The one great influence of *Household Words*, will be its carrying wisdom and honest utterance into the families of thousands who would never read the social questions treated in a newspaper.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

In Memoriam. E. Moxon.

SACRED to the memory of one long loved and early dead, this tablet bears neither the name of the deceased nor of the affectionate hand that raised it. Our readers have already been informed that it is erected by our greatest living poet—Alfred Tennyson—to the memory of Arthur Hallam. On first announcing the volume we stated our belief that it was unique in the annals of literature. The only poems that occurred to us as resembling it were the *Lament of Bion*, by Moschus; *Lycidas*, by Milton; and *Adonais*, by Shelley; but these are all distinguished from it both by structural peculiarities, and by the spirit which animates them. They may fitly be compared with each other, because they are all rather the products of sorrowing Fancy than of genuine sorrow. Herein note a fundamental difference from *In Memoriam*, which is the iterated chant of a bereaved soul always uttering one plaint, through all the varying moods of sorrow. There is iteration in Moschus, and it is effective; but this ever-recurring burden,

ἄρχετε Σικελικαὶ τῷ πένθει, ἄρχετε Μοῖσαι,

is not the "trick of grief" but the trick of art. The unity and recurrence in Tennyson lie deeper—they are internal, not external. Tennyson does not, like Moschus, Milton, and Shelley, call upon the woods and streams, the nymphs and men, to weep for his lost Arthur; he weeps himself. He does not call upon his fancy for images of woe; he lets his own desolate heart break forth in sobs of music. The three great poets are superior to him in what the world vulgarly calls poetry, in the graceful arabesque of fancy, when the mind at ease plays with a grief that is just strong enough to stimulate it, not strong enough to sombre it; but they are all three immeasurably below him in strength, depth, and passion, consequently in the effect produced upon the minds of others. To read Moschus is a critical delight; beautiful conceits are so beautifully expressed, that our admiration at the poet's *skil* is intense; but who believes in the poet's grief? who is saddened by his mournfulness, or solaced by his hope? The first twelve lines are exquisite, and even the conceit,

"Now, Hyacinth, give all thy letters voice,
And more than ever call 'Alas! alas!'"

νῦν ὑάκινθε λαλεῖ τὰ σὰ γράμματα, καὶ πλέον αἰ αἰ
λαμβάνε σοῖς πετάλοισι,

is felt to be in proper keeping with the spirit of the whole; and so is the beautiful line wherein he says that Echo, hidden among the reeds, fed on Bion's songs:—

Ἀχὼ δ' ἐν δονάκεσσι τεὰς ἐπιβοσκετ' αἰοιδάς.

But from first to last you feel that he is playing with his subject, and *si vis me flere*, &c. Milton, again, has nobly imitated his favourite classics, and drawn from the wealthier stores of his own capacious mind, images which will live for ever; but the only passage recurring to memories of friendship is that famous one,—

"Together both, ere the high lawns appeared
Under the opening eyelids of the morn,
We drove afield," &c.

Every one knows the "beauties" of this poem: the passage about Amaryllis in the shade, and that about Alpheus, set to noble music; but there is one passage we have not seen quoted, and as, in our estimation, it is the most beautiful in the poem, we will give it here:—

"There entertain him all the saints above
In solemn troops and sweet societies,
That sing, and, singing, in their glory move,
And wipe the tears for ever from his eyes."

What potency of language, image, rhythm!

The reader sees it is not lightly, or irreverently to Milton's genius, that we have placed *Lycidas* below *In Memoriam*. The comparison is not here of genius, but of feeling. Tennyson sings a deeper sorrow, utters a more truthful passion, and, singing truly, gains the predominance of passion over mere sentiment.

In mere amplitude *In Memoriam* differs from all its predecessors. It is not one expression of bereavement; it is the slow gathering of seventeen years, and bears within it the varying traces of those varying moods which a long-enduring sorrow would necessarily assume. Our criticism need not be long. The elegiac mournfulness bears the impress of genuine feeling; it is the musical utterance of a noble loving heart. Instead of criticising, let us suppose the reader has an observing pencil, and that we are looking over his shoulder exchanging remarks. We first bid him notice—perhaps we are fanciful, but the remark comes spontaneously—how exquisitely adapted the music of the poem is to its burden; the stanza chosen, with its mingling rhymes, and its slow yet not imposing march, seems to us the very perfection of stanzas for the purpose. We then bid him notice how free from "conceits" (and what magazine poets call "poetry") the whole volume is, and yet how abundant the felicities of diction and image, painting by one energetic word a picture which fills the mind,—as in this sea-burial

"His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave."

Never was the wild, mysterious, indefinite idea of sea-burial more grandly pictured than in the incomparable felicity of those words, "vast and wandering grave," wherein the rhythm partakes of the feeling of the image, and seems to bear away the corpse into infinity.

Then, again,

"Calm on the seas and silver sleep,
And waves that sway themselves in rest,
And dead calm in that noble breast
Which heaves but with the heaving deep."

Or such touches as

"The rooks are blown about the skies."

Or as this of

"Some dead lake
That holds the shadow of a lark
Hung in the shadow of a heaven."

Or this:—

"And hush'd my deepest grief of all,
When fill'd with tears that cannot fall,
I brim with sorrow drowning song."

Or this:—

"Her eyes are homes of silent prayer."

Or this larger landscape:—

"Till now the doubtful dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more, where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd, and the trees
Laid their dark arms about the field;

"And, suck'd from out the distant gloom,
A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore,
And fluctuate all the still perfume;

"And gathering fresher overhead,
Rock'd the full-foliated elms, and swung
The heavy-folded rose, and flung
The lilies to and fro, and said,

"The dawn, the dawn!" and died away;
And East and West, without a breath,
Mixt their dim lights, like life and death,
To broaden into boundless day."

While you, reader, are pencilling in this way with so much love, do not forget to place a mark of disap-

proval against the insufferable rhymes which three times mar the beauty of the page: *again*, to rhyme with *then*, must be vulgarized into *agen*; and *Christ*, to rhyme with *mist*, and elsewhere with *Evangelist*, can only be accepted upon a total change in our pronunciation. Certain prosaisms and obscurities may be better defended; false rhymes admit of no defence.

But how beautiful, how simple, and how touching are the poems when you read them uncritically, giving full sway to the feelings which that music rouses in you! Who does not feel with him:—

"I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within."

"But, for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measur'd language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain."

"In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline, and no more."

All who have loved will answer for this:—

"A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who lights and rings the gateway bell,
And learns her gone and far from home,

"He saddens, all the magic light
Dies off at once from bower and hall,
And all the place is dark, and all
The chambers emptied of delight;

"So find I every pleasant spot
In which we two were wont to meet,
The field, the chamber, and the street,
For all is dark where thou art not."

"Yet as that other, wandering there
In those deserted walks, may find
A flower beat with rain and wind,
Which once she foster'd up with care;

"So seems it in my deep regret,
O my forsaken heart, with thee
And this poor flower of poetry
Which, little cared for, fades not yet."

"But, since it pleased a vanish'd eye,
I go to plant it on his tomb,
That, if it can, it there may bloom,
Or, dying, there at least may die."

Or this:—

"I hear the noise about thy keel;
I hear the bell struck in the night;
I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the sailor at the wheel."

"Thou bringest the sailor to his wife,
And travell'd men from foreign lands;
And letters unto trembling hands;
And, thy dark freight, a vanish'd life."

"So bring him: we have idle dreams:
This look of quiet slaters thus
Our home-bred fancies: O to us,
The fools of habit, sweeter seems

"To rest beneath the clover sod,
That takes the sunshine and the rains,
Or where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God;

"Than if with thee the roaring wells
Should gulf him fathom deep in brine;
And hands so often clasp'd in mine
Should toss with tangle and with shells."

Very pathetic is the opening image of this poem:—

"Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is empty, fall like these;

"Which weep a loss for ever new,
A void where heart on heart reposed;
And, where warm hands have prest and closed,
Silence, till I be silent too."

"Which weep the comrade of my choice,
An awful thought, a life removed,
The human-hearted man I loved,
A spirit, not a breathing voice."

"Come, Time, and teach me many years
I do not suffer in a dream;
For now, so strange do these things seem,
Mine eyes have leisure for their tears."

Here is one of a totally different cast:—

"Rise thou thus, dim dawn, again,
So loud with voices of the birds,
So thick with lowings of the herds,
Day, when I lost the flower of men;

"Who tremblest thro' thy darkling red
On yon swoll'n brook that bubbles fast
By meadows breathing of the past,
And woodlands holy to the dead;

"Who murmurest in the foliaged eaves
A song that slights the coming care,
And Autumn laying here and there
A fiery finger on the leaves;

"Who wakenest with thy balmy breath,
To myriads on the genial earth,
Memories of bridal, or of birth,
And unto myriads more, of death."

"O, wheresoever those may be,
Betwixt the slumber of the poles,
To-day they count as kindred souls;
They know me not, but mourn with me."

How sweet and gentle, like the pealing bells it speaks of, is this:—

"The time draws near the birth of Christ;
The moon is hid, the night is still;
A single church below the hill
Is pealing, folded in the mist."

"A single peal of bells below,
That wakens at this hour of rest
A single murmur in the breast,
That these are not the bells I know."

"Like strangers' voices here they sound,
In lands where not a memory strays,
Nor landmark breathes of other days,
But all is new unhallow'd ground."

This one more, and we have done:—

"You thought my heart too far diseased;
You wonder, when my fancies play,
To find me gay among the gay,
Like one with any trifle pleased."

"The shade by which my life was crost,
Which makes a desert in the mind,
Has made me kindly with my kind,
And like to him whose sight is lost;

"Whose feet are guided through the land,
Whose jest among his friends is free,
Who takes the children on his knee,
And winds their curls about his hand:

"He plays with threads, he beats his chair
For pastime, dreaming of the sky;
His inner day can never die,
His night of loss is always there."

From the specimens already given you may estimate the beauty of the volume. We shall be surprised if it does not become the solace and delight of every house where poetry is loved. A true and hopeful spirit breathes from its pages. Sorrow has purified him. Its lessons are no ungenerous or repining thoughts; and truly does he say,

"I hold it true, whate'er befall;
I feel it, when I sorrow most
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

And elsewhere:—

"O last regret, Regret can die!
No—mixt with all this mystic frame,
Her deep relations are the same;
But with long use her tears are dry."

Sorrow is the deepest teacher; it opens the portals of worlds which otherwise were unexplored; it mingles with our life, enlarges our capacity of feeling, deepens our sympathy, corrects the egotism of our nature, and raises our moral development. All who have sorrowed will listen with delight to the chastened strains here poured forth in *Memoriam*.

NEW NOVEL BY DUMAS.

Les Mille et Un Fantomes. Par Alexandre Dumas. Tomes 1-5. London. W. Jeffs.

WE were immersed in the ocean of Jules Janin's inexhaustible prose; a voice with aspirations towards the *falsetto* and some difficulty in articulating its notes drawled forth, "I say, Jeffs, have you a new volume of Dumas's *Fantomes*? they're devilish good!" We looked up. A youth with straw-coloured moustaches, and an appearance of indescribable languor stood beside us, awaiting the new volume as the only thing that could for an hour charm his ennui. *La Femme au Collier de Velours* was handed to him. He turned over the leaves, whistled between his teeth an imperfect reminiscence of *Idol de ma vie*, and finally departed. No sooner had he left the shop than we, who had seen *Les Mille et Un Fantomes* lying on Jeffs' counter any week this last six months, without the faintest curiosity as to their contents, were suddenly seized with a desire to look into the volumes which had charmed our languid friend. The best part of this is, that in our own minds the conviction that the said youth was a noodle had been instantaneous, complete; yet this hypothetical noodle's opinion determined our acts! What is man!

Enough; we looked into the volumes, and saw sufficient promise to make us carry them away. Having read them and formed the same opinion of them as our friend with the *straminal* moustaches (his noodleism, by the way, is now an open question!) we proceed to render an account thereof for the benefit of our beloved readers, who will thank us for indicating some amusement to them.

Les Mille et Un Fantomes is a collection of stories all belonging to the "supernatural" in their incidents. The great Dumas tells us that he was wearied of the actual world and forced to fly for refuge to the world of imagination. Among the many incredible buffooneries of this amazing Frenchman there is one which occasionally delights him and us, and that is the gravity with which he assumes the character of a poet, a dreamer, an enthusiast; Dumas "the friend of princes" is nothing to Dumas the poet! There are several touches of this in the present work; and in the preface he says that he very much fears, alas! that every elevated, every poetical, every dreaming mind, is in the same condition as his own—fatigued with the world and seeking God's only refuge, the Ideal! When you come to read the fictions—which a careful mother is hereby not recommended to place in her daughter's hands—you will appreciate the full force of this; for, although the

stories are unreal enough, the ideality is somewhat peculiar.

But the stories, amusing as they are, are not half so amusing as the biographical buffooneries with which this most intrepid charlatan and most readable of braggadocios beguiles the time. There is something colossal in the man's conceit. It is so audacious that you relish it as you would relish Arnal or Keeley. He is always "en scène,"; you don't believe a word he says, and yet you read every word, and are amused by it. He chats with you about himself—lying considerably, as you cannot but feel—tells you how he knew Nodier, Villenave, James, Rousseau, Biard, the King of Holland, and "mes amis les princes"; how he is read in Acre, Damascus, Balbeck; and how, in fact, the whole "universe" knows the author of *Les Trois Mousquetaires*; and while he chats you cannot set down the book. When he was in Spain he bethought him that a hunt in the Sierras Morenas would be delightful. But then the Brigands?... Bah! as if all the Brigands of Spain were not admirers of *Monte Cristo*, and "why should not the same lot befall me as that which befel Ariosto with the brigands of the Duke of Alphonzo?" Without a doubt. Accordingly Dumas indites (if you believe him, which we don't) this epistle, and sends it to the brigands by a safe hand:—

"To Messieurs the Gentlemen of the Sierras Morenas.—An admirer of the immortal Cervantes, who, although he is not fortunate enough to have written *Don Quixote*, is quite ready to give the best of his novels to have written it, desiring to know whether the Spain of 1846 is the same as that of 1580, begs messieurs to acquaint him whether he will be welcomed by them in case he should venture to demand their hospitality, and the permission to hunt with them among the mountains."

Dumas is not conspicuous for his modesty; but should not his tact have suggested that it was scarcely a compliment to Spain that he, Alexandre, should be willing, "to give the best of his novels" to have written *Don Quixote*? *Monte Cristo* may be superior to *Don Quixote*; so may *Les Trois Mousquetaires*; so may *La Guerre des Femmes*; so may *Amaury*; so may any of the thousand and one volumes which have made him known to the "universe"; it is, however, somewhat questionable whether the national pride of Spain would be flattered by the supposition. However the brigands were men *qui savaient vivre*, and they at once offered the great poet every hospitality. But the reader must look it out for himself; the narrative is perfect. One passage from these biographical confidences we must give, it is so characteristic of the man:—

"I am never alone whilst I have one of my own books by me. I open the volume. Each page brings back to me a day spent, and that day instantly revives, from the moment of its dawn to its twilight, throbbing with the same emotions that filled it, peopled by the same persons who passed through it. Where was I on that day? In what part of the world was I seeking diversion, asking for *souvenirs*, culling hopes, buds which fade before they blossom, blossoms which fall to pieces often before they burst into bloom! Was I visiting Germany, Italy, Africa, England, or Greece? Was I sailing up the Rhine, praying in the Coliseum, hunting in the Sierra, encamped in the desert, dreaming at Westminster, engraving my name on the grave of Archimedes or the rock of the Thermopylae? What hand touched mine that day? Is it that of a king seated on his throne? Is it that of a herdsman guarding his flock? What prince called me friend? What beggar called me brother? With whom did I share my purse in the morning? Who broke bread with me in the evening? During twenty years, which have been the happy hours scored in chalk? which the dark hours marked in charcoal? Alas! The best part of my life already lies in reminiscences. I am like one of those trees with thick foliage, full of birds, silent at noon, but which wake up towards the close of the day, and which, when night falls, will fill my old age with fluttering of wings and with songs; they will thus enliven it with their joy, their loves, and their noises, until death touches the hospitable tree in its turn, and the tree in falling frightens all those noisy singers, each of which will be nothing but one of the hours of my life."

You believe all this, of course.

But we have forgotten the works in the man. A word of recommendation will suffice: as stories they are very amusing, especially *Les Mariages du Père Olifus*, which is not reading for young ladies, but which recalls the inimitable tales of Voltaire; and *La Femme au Collier de Velours* is a fine bit of Hoffmannism. Altogether, looking at the state of the thermometer in the shade, and the general indisposition to think, accompanied by the languor in which novels are most acceptable, because one can enjoy them passively, the reader cannot do better than

follow the example of our young friend with the blonde moustaches and our own graver selves, and read *Les Mille et Un Fantomes*.

BIGSBY'S SHOE AND CANOE.

The Shoe and Canoe, or Pictures of Travel in the Canadas; illustrative of their Scenery and of Colonial Life, with Facts and Opinions on Emigration, State Policy, and other Points of public interest. With numerous maps and plates. By John Bigsby, M.D. In 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THERE are qualities in this book which go far to redeem its bulkiness and triviality, and could some stern and friendly pen strike out about one half of the matter here printed, the shorn remainder would have both value and interest. Dr. Bigsby, pencil in hand, wandered for some six years over the Canadas, and mostly out of common tracks, visiting Lakes Simcoe, Huron, and Superior, a portion of South Hudson's Bay, and journeying up the River Ottawa into Lake Nipissing. He has experience, therefore, which we gladly welcome; but our gratitude for some of the matter of these volumes will not extend to the manner. Dr. Bigsby has almost every fault which a narrator should avoid. He does not make the necessary distinction between details that are characteristic and details that are trivial. He records the vulgar incidents of his day's journey with heavy minuteness, and delivers himself of platitudes with an air that is irresistibly ludicrous; thus, after a story about Huerta, the guitarist, he deems it necessary to make a reflection; and *this* is the reflection he makes—giving it all the honours of a paragraph standing by itself:—

"We frequently meet with great musical talent in the most unlikely place."

Very true, Doctor; and we frequently meet with platitudes, but not so frequently in independent paragraphs, looking like aphorisms, as in your volumes. It is but a matter of printing, you will say. Perhaps so; yet if by printing artifices you give importance to a platitude, the reader will resent it: as in this case:—

"The physical condition of man—how wretched, how inconsistent with his destinies! and yet how full of promise!"

Why is such a remark to be framed and glazed, and the reader called upon "to walk up and admire"? Does there perchance lie some profundity of thought in it worthy to solicit our meditative leisure?

In his preface he says:—

"Mine is a personal narrative. The reader's indulgence is, therefore, requested for the egotism which is unavoidable. The impersonal is unreadable: it is the current incident of the day which gives transparency and life. Some may say, that I gossip a little. This possibly may be so. It happened to the wisest of men when beguiled by an agreeable theme. The cheerful get-along style which I desire to adopt is now acknowledged to be the true descriptive; and the stately and sonorous circumlocution of our forefathers is happily out of fashion."

Having read the book, this passage is pregnant with humour to our minds. "The impersonal is unreadable"? *c'est selon!* we can assure the excellent Doctor that the "personal" also can become unreadable, very; and that his little theory about current incidents giving transparency and life must be supported by better evidence than the *Shoe and Canoe*. But what tickles us most is the strange delusion existing in his mind respecting his own style, which he imagines to be the "cheerful get-along style," now "acknowledged to be the true descriptive." Well, some people have their own private notions of liveliness. We have known a flabby-faced family-joker retail Joe Millers with remorseless circumlocution, and be considered by his friends "very good company indeed."

To quit this skirmishing with Dr. Bigsby's strange pretensions, and confine ourselves to his actual claims, we are bound to declare that his volumes contain both new and interesting matter; the maps and plates are of great utility; and, if many pages are somewhat unsubstantial and excrecent, there are many containing facts and descriptions of real value.

We are almost puzzled where to cull our extracts, the volumes offer so many. Here is an amusing description of

A CHARIVARI AT QUEBEC.

"Here a stout, high-spirited young adjutant of a marching regiment, thought well to marry the widow—still handsome and but little past her prime—of an opulent brewer. She was of a good French family, and resembled the famous widow of Kent in having a most agreeable annual income. For aught I know she may have thrown off her weeds too soon, or was thought to have made a *mésalliance*. Be these things as they may, there was a charivari.

"I was at home, in one of the principal streets, when

my ears were assailed with loud, dissonant, and altogether incomprehensible noises, gradually drawing nearer and nearer. A broad red light soon began to glare upon the houses and fill the street. The throng slowly arrived and slowly passed my door. I will try to describe some parts of the show.

"First came a strange figure, masked, with a cocked hat and sword—he was very like the grotesque beadle we see in French churches; then came strutting a little hump-backed creature in brown, red, and yellow, with beak and tail, to represent the Gallic cock. Fifteen or sixteen people followed in the garb of Indians, some wearing cows'-horns on their heads. Then came two men in white sheets, bearing a paper coffin of great size, lighted from within, and having skulls, cross-bones, and initials painted in black on its sides. This was surrounded by men blowing horns, beating pot-lids, poker and tongs, whirling watchmen's rattles, whistling, and so on. To these succeeded a number of Chinese lanterns, borne aloft on high poles and mixed with blazing torches—small flags, black and white—more rough music. Close after came more torches, clatter, and fantastic disguises—the whole surrounded and accompanied by a large rabble rout, who kept up an irregular fire of yells, which now and then massed and swelled into a body of sound audible over all the neighbourhood.

"The whole city was perambulated before proceeding to the fated mansion of the widow-bride; but at last they arrived at her door and drew up before it. The large, handsome house, was silent and dark—the window-shutters were closed; there was evidently to be no friendly feast—perhaps some music, but no harmony.

"The charivari was puzzled, but shewed pluck. It brayed, and blew, and roared, and shook torch and lantern, and might have done so all the bitter night through, as it appeared to me, standing at a cowardly distance, when on a sudden the large front door opened, and out rushed the manly figure of the adjutant, with ten or twelve assistants in plain clothes (brother officers, I fear), and armed with cudgels. To work they went upon the defenceless crowd, and especially among the masquers, where the torches gave useful light. The whole attack and flight was an affair of a few moments—the fun-loving crowd, actors and spectators, fled amain—and gone in an incredibly short space of time were torches, lanterns, coffin, kettles, buffaloes' heads, &c.

"One unhappy little hunch-back, in the disguise of a Gallic cock, the bridegroom seized and began to belabour, but he most piteously confessed himself to be the well-known editor of a local paper, and was dismissed with a shake, and told that in future cripples cowering in charivaris would always be treated as able-bodied men. I cannot but think, with the insulted lady, that the mummies were well served."

The Doctor speaks at length, and with force, on Emigration:—

"I declare in all sincerity that one of the most distressing thoughts of my whole life has been called forth by seeing millions and millions of acres of fertile land, in a healthy climate, lying waste, while my countrymen, in multitudes at home, are left in profound misery, and under the strongest temptations to crime.

"There is a field in Canada alone open to capital and to labour which it will take a busy century to occupy, opening new lands and giving additional value to those already in use; while the systematic development of the resources of British North America, so far from being a drain on the mother-country, will be of immediate and signal advantage to her.

"Not to press forwards emigration is to partake of the guilt and sin brought on by the crowded state and the social inequalities of Great Britain. But it must ever be remembered that emigration is only one of many remedies. The mere removal of surplus population does but little, happy as the change may be for the individuals. The gap is filled up almost immediately.

"The British people must do their own work, stirringly and earnestly.

"I have little hope in any ministry in the present inefficient state of the Colonial Office. Until a costly and bloody revolt takes place, carrying desolation to the hearths of hundreds, or thousands perhaps (as in Ceylon, Canada, Ireland, South Wales), Government will allow almost any grievance to pursue its melancholy course. The wretchedness, which the official eye seeth not, goes for nothing; and this, not from any inhumanity inherent in the man, but from the immense amount and distracting variety of his labours.

"Emigration is too expensive, it is said: but let there be a whisper only of war, and millions are at once squandered on every imaginable engine of devastation. The arsenals of the Tower, of Woolwich, and Portsmouth, shake with the preparations.

"All our ministries are alike. The air of office is soporific. I really think that the higher officers of the Colonial department may be fairly likened to certain curious shell-fish in the British seas. During the first half of their existence (out of office) they swim freely about, and have eyes, ears, and feelers, which they use as freely; but as soon as their great instinctive want is supplied—that of finding a berth, a mooring-place, on a rock or on a fish, these important organs, one by one, successively drop off, and they perform but one act—that of feeding. They descend into a lower rank of animal life, and become what are called barnacles. So it seems to be in the Colonial Office. It appears to be comparatively deaf, and sightless.

"Emigration by single individuals or solitary families is often unwise, always full of anxiety, and not seldom disastrous; but the case is altered if the party go out to friends, or to an already selected spot, or be skilled in some much needed handicraft.

"Emigration should be prosecuted systematically—such should be the rule. People should leave these shores in such organized bodies, so selected and so led,

from the first step to the last, that as little as possible should be left to chance.

"This is the *great desideratum*. Having provided a district of country—with due regard to health, markets, fertility, and a few other points—thither *direct* should be taken, in the month of May, one, two, or three shiploads of emigrants, assorted according to age and sex, as well as to trades and occupations, adapted to supply the wants of the whole emigrating community. How excellent is the German plan of emigration—that of the whole village (or its greater part) going, and taking with them their clergyman. One or more superintendents (medical men, if possible), with assistants accustomed to the colony, should remain on the settlement for some time to keep the people together, encourage them, direct their exertions, persuade them to assist each other in hut-building and other heavy operations, and even for a period to work for the common good. Associated labour in the commencement is of especial importance, and is almost sure to lead to permanent prosperity."

We conclude with this picture of

DANCING PHEASANTS.

"Here our friend Mr. Thompson said he had repeatedly stumbled upon what might be called a 'pheasant's ball,' among the glades on the eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains. In those grassy countries the almost noiseless tread of the horses' feet (unshod) sometimes is not noticed by the busy birds; but the intruder must not be seen.

"The pheasants choose a beech," said Mr. T., "for the dance, a tree with boughs, several on the same level, and only full leaved at their ends. The feathered spectators group around. Six or seven pheasants step on the trembling stage, and begin to stamp, and prance, and twinkle their little feet like so many Bayadères, skipping with *balancez et chassez* from bough to bough; or they sit with curtsy and flutter, arching their glowing necks, and opening and closing their wings in concert; but in truth, the dance is indescribable, most singular, and laughable. When it has lasted ten minutes, a new set of performers step forward, and the exhibition may last a couple of hours."

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Tracts of an Anti-Tractarian. By a Barrister. C. Gilpin. A forcible pamphlet on the present state of the church. The real question, as the author justly remarks, being not whether this or that *opinion* shall prevail, but whether the church will make a progress in *belief* and in *discipline*, which, by making her a copious source of wholesome and interesting knowledge, will restore her influence. Among the curious details to be found in this pamphlet is one we must cite, viz., in France they baptise the church bells; and a few years since in Mayence a new flag was prepared for the Austrian troops quartered there. An altar was erected on the Schloss Platz. The archbishop presided. The host was brought in procession from the cathedral, and the banner was baptized in due form, the daughter of the Emperor of Russia standing godmother on the occasion!

Tracts on Christian Socialism. No. IV. *The Working Associations of Paris.* George Bell.

This, the fourth of the Christian Socialist Tracts, is extremely interesting and valuable, containing as it does an account of the number and present condition of the Associations of Working men existing in the French Metropolis, together with a description of the principles upon which each of them is based. M. Leclaire founded the house painters' establishment eight years ago; an "Association of United Workmen" and a "Boot and Shoemakers' Association" are mentioned as having been in existence at the time of the Revolution in 1848. Of those formed since that period, there appear to remain the Tailors, and the Shirtmakers, the Cooks, who have several branches in different quarters of Paris, the Hair-dressers, the Armchair-makers, the Cabinet-makers, and the Upholsterers, the Masons and Stonecutters, and the Workers in Leather and Skins. The establishments are said to exceed a hundred in number, besides many which have sprung up in Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, and other provincial towns. The regulations of several are given in detail, and different as these may be, it is cheering to observe that they are all actuated by one and the same spirit of fraternity, and that they are for the most part prospering in spite of the many obstacles with which they have had to contend, one of the most formidable of which has been the disfavour and, in some instances, actual opposition of the government. There are some useful particulars given of the associations which have, in some cases, been set a foot between masters and workmen, one of which, that of the Saddlery-makers, "comprises all the journeymen and most of the masters in the trade. I never," says the writer, "heard but one voice as to its success and the prodigious activity of its workers, even from those who are least favourable to the principles of association."

The tract should be extensively circulated, as it will at once tend to disabuse the public mind of the delusions so long fostered by interested parties, in the *Times* and elsewhere, as to the existence and condition of these establishments; and excite to energetic action those on this side of the Channel who are conscious of the sufferings of the industrious classes, and who perceive in drawing closer the bond of Christian brotherhood the only means of their present alleviation and future prevention.

Education, Emigration, and Supremacy, Theologically Considered. By the Reverend Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A., Priest in Holy Orders, and Member of the Senate of Cambridge. Author of "Ordination," "Matrimony," "Vegetarianism," and "Extreme Unction," &c. London: W.E. Painter. Oxford: Parker. Cambridge: Deighton, &c.

The devout and earnest author of these three treatises has been most successful in demonstrating the falsehood of the charges of infidelity brought by some unthinking re-

ligionists against the Government for their endeavours to assist impartially the different sects and churches in the education of their members. He also proves the necessity of an industrial training for both sexes, and the incompleteness of any system from which such should be excluded. The different conditions of an emigrant so trained and one merely taught the usual elements of instruction he displays in his second treatise, wherein he establishes the duty of government both to encourage emigration and to provide for its being judiciously and systematically organized.

In the third treatise the Queen's supremacy over persons and matters spiritual as well as temporal, and the right of the Church to self-governance by synod or convocation, lawfully convened under the royal authority, are asserted with ability and zeal.

El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire. By Bayard Taylor. 2 vols. (The Popular Library.) G. Routledge and Co.

This is one of the most engrossing books of travel that has been published for some years; the novelty of the track and the spirit with which Mr. Taylor describes the new forms of life presented to him, make the work irresistibly fascinating. For two shillings here is delight amply worth twenty. San Francisco, Panama, Monterey, and the gold regions pass before the eye as in a brilliant panorama.

The Freethinker's Magazine; and Review of Theology, Politics, and Literature. No. 1. J. Watson.

An earnest, creditable spirit shows itself in this first number. The opening paper and the brief glance at Politics show a determination to wrestle boldly with existing prejudices; but the republication of Gibbon's chapters was surely unnecessary.

The Ministry of the Beautiful. By Henry James Slack, F.G.S., of the Middle Temple. Bentley.

A Career in the Commons; or, Letters to a Young Member of Parliament on the Conduct and Principles Necessary to Constitute Him an Enlightened and Efficient Representative. By W. Lockey Harle. Longman and Co.

Historical Analysis of Christian Civilization. By Professor de Vericour, Queen's College, Cork. John Chapman.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

THE UNTRIED PREVENTIVE TO CRIME.—We have tried every shade of system but the right. Ingenuity has been on the rack to invent every sort of reformatory, from the iron rule of Millbank to the affectionate fattening at Pentonville—except one, and that happens to be the right one. Punishment has occupied all our thoughts—training, none. We condemn young criminals for not knowing certain moralities which we have not taught them, and—by herding them with accomplished professors of dishonesty in transit goals—punish them for immoralities which have been there taught them. * * * These and a thousand other facts too obvious for the common sense of our readers to be troubled with, induce us to recommend one other "great experiment" which has never yet been tried. It has the advantage of being a preventive as well as a cure; it is, compared with all the penal systems now in practice, immeasurably safer, more humane, and incalculably cheaper. The "great experiment" we propose is national education. — *Dickens's Household Words.*

AN UNSUCCESSFUL MAN.—You observe a man becoming day by day richer, or advancing in station, or increasing in professional reputation, and you set him down as a successful man in life. But, if his home is an ill-regulated one, where no links of affection extend throughout the family, whose former domestics (and he has had more of them than he can well remember) look back upon their sojourn with him as one unblest by kind words or deeds, I contend that that man has not been successful. Whatever good fortune he may have in the world, it is to be remembered that he has always left one important fortress untaken behind him. That man's life does not surely read well whose benevolence has found no central home. It may have sent forth rays in various directions, but there should have been a warm focus of love—that home nest which is formed round a good man's heart.—*The Claims of Labour.*

ACTION AND CONTEMPLATION.—If I were to compare action of a much higher strain with a life of contemplation, I should not venture to pronounce with much confidence in favour of the former. Mankind have such a deep stake in inward illumination, that there is much to be said by the hermit or monk in defence of his life of thought and prayer. A certain partiality, a headiness, and loss of balance is a tax which all action must pay. Act, if you like,—but you do it at your peril. Men's actions are too strong for them. Show me a man who has acted, and who has not been the victim and slave of his action. What they have done commits and enforces them to do the same again. The first act, which was to be an experiment, becomes a sacrament. The fiery reformer embodies his aspiration in some rite or covenant, and he and his friends cleave to the form, and lose the aspiration. The Quaker has established Quakerism, the Shaker has established his monastery and his dance; and, although each prates of spirit, there is no spirit, but repetition, which is anti-spiritual. But where are his new things of to-day?—*Emerson's Representative Men.*

LIBRARIES FOR THE PEOPLE.—In Denmark much has been done successfully in this way, and "The Society for the Right Use of the Freedom of the Press" has understood its own business and the taste of the people. Above five hundred circulating libraries, calculated for the peasantry and the working classes, are at this time spread over Denmark; and all that is needed is to provide books enough to satisfy the desire for them. For forty years has this society been in operation, thirty of which, under the direction of that zealous statesman, Privy-Counsellor Collin; and the results of his active exertions are seen in the increasing taste of the peasantry and the handicraftsmen for pleasures of a higher

order. Alehouses and clubs are less frequented; the home more beloved, and the readings in the family circle during the autumn and winter evenings give a new delight and a new interest to family life.—*Frederika Bremer's Easter Offering.*

The Arts.

THE LYRIC DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Tuesday *La Gazza Ladra* was revived with a powerful cast, and went off with amazing spirit, which began with an encore of the piquant and picturesque overture, finely played. The attraction of the evening was Ronconi's "Podestà"—a novelty in all sense to the English audience, and one of the finest examples of comic acting to be seen. Essentially differing from the version given by the great Lablache, it was, to our tastes, even superior to that well-known impersonation; more artistic, more coherent, and truer in conception. Lablache makes the "Podestà" a jovial, luxurious old fellow, full of *lazzi* and roguish geniality, suddenly changing to a malicious and malignant scoundrel, without any of those gradations which could render the transition credible. Ronconi from first to last never lets the character slip through his grasp; he enters a thin, wizened, impotent, scheming, and unscrupulous villain, and he remains such throughout. His love-making was sublimely odious: the very incarnation of impotence and non-success. You saw underneath that grinning amiability all the thin ferocity of his malice. And even in his opening scene, "Il mio piano è preparato," which he sang to perfection, instead of the chuckling joviality Lablache throws into it, he showed the catlike cruelty of his nature. The look and shake of the forefinger accompanying the words "E fallire non potrà" were most significant, and fully prepared the burst of triumph on the crescendo of "rinvigorito, ringaluzzito, ringiovinuto, trionferò!" It was indeed a great performance throughout. Madame Castellan was to have been "Ninetta," but "sudden indisposition" was pleaded, and Grisi took the part. Alas! she is no longer the Giulia Grisi who fifteen years ago enraptured all London with her lovely face, magnificent bust, and incomparable voice, fresh and vigorous as that of a lark.

"Singing of summer in full-throated ease."

Nothing then could surpass her "Ninetta:" singing, acting, appearance, all were things to dream about throughout a lazy summer-day. When we remember what she was, we are lost in amazement at the shameless effrontery of the critics who sing in a chorus the monstrous absurdity that she is as fresh in voice and as enchanting as ever! Grisi is still Grisi; a fine artist, who has been a magnificent singer; but her art now mainly consists in concealing the ravages of Time. The freshness and the glory of her voice are gone beyond recall. To compare her with what she was is like comparing her more than matronly appearance with the beauty which once ravished all eyes. It is to degrade art thus to promulgate such fulsome absurdity. Having made this protest, let us hasten to add that Grisi played with all her accustomed excellence—simple, joyous, loving, and passionate; and in the two great finales was, perhaps, as fine as ever. Her singing is still remarkable; but the gush and exuberance of the "Di piacer," which formerly she sang as no one ever sang it, were feebly rendered, and she seemed only struggling against difficulties. Oh! why did we see Giulia Grisi thus inferior to our memory of her!

"I had a vision of my own;
Oh! why did I destroy it?"

Mario sang with great energy and effect; Mlle. Meric made an agreeable "Pippo," and Tamburini, as "Fernando," acted as finely as of old, and sang finely in parts, especially in the grand trio and in the finale to the second act—but he has a tendency to *slobber* (we know no other word) his florid passages, which greatly mars the effect of his singing.

How fresh and instinct with life the music is! what an eternal youth, and what animal spirits in those melodies, any one of which would make the fame of a modern composer! Rossini, after Verdi or Halévy, is like the pulsations of vigorous life which runs through the frame, on escaping from the hot and sickly attempt at rural life in the patches of garden, and training scarlet-runners of suburban spots, into the broad plains and headlands of the open country. In careless prodigality and inexhaustible life Rossini resembles Shakespeare, and like Shakespeare was at first poohpoohed by all the "classical" critics.

The Prophète. On Thursday Madame Viardot made her entrée in her greatest creation, *Fides*. There is no need to speak now of the magnificence with which the *Prophète* is placed upon the stage, nor of the essentially theatrical (in a good and ill sense of the term) quality of the music. There is, perhaps, less of the mechanical in this opera than *Les Huguenots*, but there is also less melody. Its superiority is greatly owing to the superiority of the libretto, which

is really picturesque and dramatic, and has stimulated Meyerbeer to grand choral and orchestral effects.

Several novelties in the cast called for notice. There was Madame Castellan, in lieu of Catherine Hayes, as "Bertha" (her original part); Formès, in lieu of Marini, as "Zaccharias;" and Maralti as "Gione." Madame Castellan is a pretty woman and an improving singer, but her acting is all pulled by wires, and that not adroitly! It is curious and instructive to notice the French pettiness of her manner beside the *largo* of the Italians. Formès was picturesque and sombre as "Zaccharias," with an occasional lapse into his fault of bawling, but, on the whole, a decided improvement upon Marini. The sepulchral tones of his voice in the lower register had a ghastly effect.

Mario, though a little hoarse, was magnificent as "Jean of Leyden," singing the great finale to the second act with thrilling vigour, and, as he exclaimed—

"Ed il monte a noi dà segni
Della gloria del Signor!"

his whole frame seemed swelling with the fanaticism he inspired. In the great scene of the third act, where he disowns his mother, and bids her unsay her words, he played with an intensity we never believed him capable of. Over his handsome face the hurrying emotions passed like the swift clouds over a stormy sky; and his look of mingled sternness and love, the love breaking through the sternness like beams struggling through a thundercloud, was in the finest spirit. We cannot say more of his acting in this scene than that it was worthy of the trying situation, and was not crushed by the unparalleled intensity and truth of Viardot.

To her, indeed, belong the honours of the night. She shares with Rachel the tragic crown; a more impassioned, thrilling exhibition of the exaltation of despair, and the forlorn abandonment of hope is not to be seen. When her son disowns her, she wraps herself in her despair, with a look and gesture that make the nerves quiver; and she renounces him with such an agonized cry, with such withering, heart-wringing intensity of woe, that the audience is moved to the very ecstasy of emotion, and the roar of applause which burst forth was deafening. She was in excellent voice, and sang with her usual daring and success. Her call at the end of the third act was a curious illustration of the effect created on an audience by tragic intensity; it reminded us more of the frenetic enthusiasm of Italy than the "coldness" with which our country is reproached.

With Ronconi and Viardot this theatre may now boast of two consummate artists.

Progress of Science.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

THE new museum in Piccadilly and Jermyn-street is an object worth the attention of those who look at sights, and also those who like to see something done by the Government for Science. The geologists have had more of the patronage of the Government than others who have had an equal station in natural philosophy and history. The survey does, however, offer so many important advantages to the country that no one will grudge them even more favour. The mines in England have been worked with no knowledge as to their capabilities, they have been filled up, too, and no record has been kept of what has been done; unfortunate men have sunk a shaft into an exhausted and filled-up mine and been disappointed. The first difficulty will be obviated by the extensive knowledge now gaining by the staff of officers now in the museum, and men need not now sink for coal, or copper, or any other substance, without some idea of what they are about. The wonder, however, is that, when so many important districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire are waiting for examination, these supports of our manufacturing interests should be left. Perhaps it is supposed that the northern people can take care of themselves, and, indeed, this is not far from the truth. The many shafts sunk have given us a knowledge of geology which could not have otherwise been gained, unless men had thrown away their money on grand mistakes; they have also by such ignorance obtained valuable products which all theory would have asserted to be absent entirely from the district. The museum, however, is well worthy of attention; our native products may be seen, and marbles in agreeable forms make geology somewhat graceful.

The entrance is free, but we must confess it is forbidding. There is a large door with no handle, somewhat like one attached to a gaol. There is a great bell-handle fixed in the wall at some distance from the door, which can only, by a process of reasoning peculiar to men accustomed

to observe systematically, be supposed to be connected with the mode of entering the establishment; and, when you pull the mighty handle, you feel that you have performed a feat. A loud peal is heard, and you really have blown the horn which wakes the giant; you somewhat fear the opening of the door and speculate as to your reception. Probably when all is in order inside, this door will be left open during the day, and the public will be invited by a more courteous entrance.

The hall of the Museum is fine; the whole has a cheerful look, and one feels that here at least science has been treated respectfully.

There is also a lecture-room: it is this part of the building which will perhaps be the most important. The studies to be followed will, in all probability, be confined to the objects of the institution, and the industrial resources of England carefully made out. One only feels sorry that this is to be done when England has already made so much of her advantages; and one is apt to fear that the institution, coming so late, will be in a great measure an exposition of the present state, and a memorial of the things done in past time. If even this be all, it will be well: the practical science of this country has not been written, and has not been explained in any institution, except in detached portions. The mining records of the nation, which it will be the part of the institution to keep, must tell a wonderful tale of enterprise, where the captains of industry have fought against the difficulties of an underground campaign, and the soldiers have risked their lives against enemies far stronger than their more gaily-dressed brethren that fight on the surface of the earth are generally called on to encounter.

In building a place for scientific men, mineralogists, geologists, palaeontologists, chemists, miners, &c., it is to be expected that everything should be done in a complete manner. As an exercise of invention and ingenuity, nothing offers a better field than a chemical laboratory; and here there has really been a great step made in adding to the many conveniences of a chemist. These have been worked out by the architect and by the chemist to the institution, Dr. Lyon Playfair; under whose care the important science of chemical geology, so to speak, will, no doubt, emerge from its present obscurity.

RESPIRATION.—MM. Regnault and Reiset have published investigations on the respiration of animals; among some of their conclusions are to be found the following:—

Animals fed on their ordinary food constantly give out nitrogen, but seldom more than one per cent. of that which is consumed.

The heat of the body depends on the burning of carbon and hydrogen; but it cannot be well calculated, as the compounds containing these elements are not entirely consumed, but pass into other compounds. The amount of vital air or oxygen consumed varies with the amount of exercise and with the state of digestion. Young animals took more than old ones, and lean animals took more than fat ones.

Small sparrows and goldfinches took ten times more for the bulk than hens. The warmer-blooded animals give out infinitely small quantities of ammonia, and gases containing sulphur.

Dormice actually increase for awhile to a small extent in weight by absorption of air: they consume very little when dormant, but at the moment of waking they consume a great deal, and become warm. An animal during hibernation can live in an air which kills one in an active state.

They consider that miasma, if it exists in the air, must be in very small quantities, and seem not to attach much importance to it as affecting the life of animals.

REASONS FOR CLEANLINESS.—"Though no animalcules can be found in the saliva, great numbers of different kinds may be discovered in the whitish matter which accumulates between the teeth, if it be picked out with a pin or needle, mixed with a little rain-water, and placed under the microscope. Sometimes they are so incredibly numerous, and so full of motion, that the whole mass appears alive. Some of all the three kinds may be found pretty constantly in the matter taken from between the teeth, especially from between the grinders, even of those persons who wash their teeth continually and clean their teeth with the utmost care; but from the teeth of people who are more careless, the said matter affords another sort of animalcules, in the shape of eels or worms. These move themselves backwards and forwards, and force their way through the minute animalcules, every where around them, with the same ease as a large butterfly would break through a swarm of gnats." This is from Baker on the microscope, now an old book; but from recent observers we hear that the teeth have not yet improved. We must, in fact, be constantly on the watch; the forces of external nature are continually fighting against us, and we must so take care of ourselves that our vital force will get the better of all opposing forces, whether it be the sudden decomposition induced in the system by a plague or the insidious evils produced by want of cleanliness. As Liebig remarks, man is a balance between two forces, chemical and vital, each one striving to have the upper hand.

Portfolio.

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

COMPENSATIONS.

ONE day an Antelope was lying with her fawn at the foot of the flowering Mimosa. The weather was intensely sultry, and a Dove, who had sought shelter from the heat among the leaves, was cooing above her head.

"Happy bird!" said the Antelope. "Happy bird! to whom the air is given for an inheritance, and whose flight is swifter than the wind. At your will you alight upon the ground, at your will you sweep into the sky, and fly races with driving clouds; while I, poor I, am bound a prisoner to this miserable earth, and wear out my pitiable life crawling to and fro upon its surface."

Then the Dove answered, "It is sweet to sail along the sky, to fly from land to land, and coo among the valleys; but, Antelope, when I have sate above amidst the branches and watched your little one close its tiny lips upon your breast, and feed its lips on yours, I have felt that I would strip off my wings, lay down my plumage, and remain all my life upon the ground only once to know such blessed enjoyment."

The breeze sighed among the boughs of the Mimosa, and a voice came trembling out of the rustling leaves. "If the Antelope mourns her destiny what should the Mimosa do? The Antelope is the swiftest among the animals. It rises in the morning; the ground flies under its feet—in the evening it is a hundred miles away. The Mimosa is feeding its old age on the same soil which quickened its seed cell into activity. The seasons roll by me and leave me in the old place. The winds sway among my branches, as if they longed to bear me away with them, but they pass on and leave me behind. The wild birds come and go. The flocks move by me in the evening on their way to the pleasant water. I can never move. My cradle must be my grave."

Then from below, at the root of the tree, came a voice which neither bird, nor Antelope, nor tree had ever heard. As a Rock Crystal from its prison in the granite followed on the words of the Mimosa.

"Are ye all unhappy?" it said. "If you are, then what am I? Ye all have life. You! O Mimosa, you! whose fair flowers year by year come again to you, ever young, and fresh, and beautiful. You who can drink the rain with your leaves, who can wanton with the summer breeze, and open your breast to give a home to the wild birds, look at me and be ashamed. I only am truly wretched."

"Alas!" said the Mimosa, "we have life, which you have not, it is true. We have also what you have not, its shadow—death. My beautiful children, which year by year I bring out into being, expand in their loveliness only to die. Where they are gone I too shall soon follow, while you will flash in the light of the last sun which rises upon the earth."

F.

OLD FEELINGS.

Once in my childish days I heard
A woman's voice that slowly read,
How 'twixt two shadowy mountains sped
Four coloured steeds, four chariots whirr'd.*

I watched until she laid the book
On the white casement-ledge again;
My heart beat high with joyful pain
On that strange oracle to look.

Day after day I would ascend
The staircase in that large old house,
And still and timorous as a mouse
I sat and made that book my friend.

I saw the birth of seas and skies,
The first sweet woman, first brave man;
I saw how morning light began,
How faded—over Paradise.

I stood with the first Arab boy;
I saw the mother and the child,
Of Oriental vision wild,
Laugh by the well for utter joy.

I saw a youth go forth at morn,
A traveller to the Syrian land,
And in the lonely evening stand
An exile weary and forlorn.

I saw him by the roadside lay
His sunken head upon a stone,
And while he slumbered, still and lone,
A dream fell on him, fair as day.

I saw a golden ladder reach
From earth to heaven among the stars,
And up and down its gleaming bars
Trod stately angels, without speech.

* For a magnificent personification of the winds, see Zachariah, chap. iv.

What wonders did I not behold!
Dark gorgeous women, turbaned men,
White tents, like ships, in plain and glen,
Slaves, palm trees, camels, pearls, and gold.

Ah! many an hour I sat and read,
And God seemed with me all day long;
Joy murmured a sweet undersong,
I talkt with angels, with them fed.

It was an old deserted room;
There was a skylight straight above,
And the blue sky lookt thro' like love,
Softening and colouring mortal gloom.

No playmate had I, knew no game,
Yet sometimes left my book to run
And blow bright bubbles in the sun—
In after life we do the same.

That time is gone; you think me weak
That I regret that perisht time,
That I recal my golden prime
With beating heart and blushing cheek.

That Book so prized, you tell me, friend,
Is full of false and deadly tales:
You say, "a palsied world bewails
Its influence; but it soon shall end."

Thank God for that: I live for truth,
Glad to resign each rainbow sham;
But, still remembering what I am,
I praise my sweet and saintly youth.

It was so genial and sincere,
My joy and wonder were so strong,
So rare and delicate a song
Young Life was singing in mine ear.

I therefore still in fancy climb
Up to that old and faded room,
Where feelings like fresh roses bloom
Over the grave of that fair time.

M

POETS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE prominence which the "winged words" of Victor Hugo have recently given him in the Assembly has called forth sarcastic insinuations and bitter diatribes from all the Conservative journals. There seems to be an intensity of exasperation, arising from the ancient prejudice against poets. A poet treating of politics! Let him keep to rhymes, and leave the serious business of life to us practical men, sober-minded men—men not led away by our imaginations—men not moved to absurdities by sentiment—solid, sensible, moderate men! Let him play with capricious hand on the chords which are resonant to his will; but let him not mistake his frivolous accomplishment for the power to play upon the world's great harp, drawing from its grander chords the large responses of more solemn themes. Let him "strike the light guitar" as long as women will listen, and fools applaud. But politics is another sphere: into that he can only pass to make himself ridiculous.

Thus reason the profound. Thus saith the good practical man, who, because his mind is a congeries of commonplaces, piques himself on not being led away by his imagination. The owl prides himself on the incontestable fact that he is not an eagle.

To us the matter has another aspect. The appearance of Poets and men of Sentiment in the world of Politics is a good symptom; for at a time like the present, when positive doctrine can scarcely be said to exist in embryo, and assuredly not in any maturity, the presence of Imagination and Sentiment—prophets who endow the present with some of the riches borrowed from the future—is needed to give grandeur and generosity to political action, and to prevent men from entirely sinking into the slough of egotism and routine. Salt is not meat, but we need the salt to preserve meat from corruption. Lamartine and Victor Hugo may not be profound statesmen; but they have at least this one indispensable quality of statesmanship: they look beyond the hour, and beyond the circle, they care more for the nation than for "measures"; they have high aspirations and wide sympathies. Lamartine in power committed many errors, but he also did great things, moved thereto by his "Imagination." He abolished capital punishment; and he freed the slaves; had the whole Provisional Government been formed of such men it would have been well for it and for France!

We are as distinctly aware of the unfitness of a poet for politics, as any of those can be who rail at Hugo and Lamartine. Images, we know, are not convictions; aspirations will not do the work; grand speeches will not solve the problems. The poet is a "phrasemaker"; true; but show us the man in these days who is more than a phrasemaker! Where is he who has positive ideas beyond the small circle of his speciality? In rejecting the guidance of the Poet to whom shall we apply? To the Priest? He mumbles the litany of an ancient time which falls on unbelieving ears. To the Lawyer? He is a metaphysician with precedents for data. To the Littérateur? He is a phrasemaker by profession. To the Politician? He cannot rise above the conception of a "bill." One and all are copious in phrases, empty of positive ideas as drums. The initial laws of social science are still to be discovered and accepted, yet we sneer at phrasemakers! Carlyle, who never sweeps out of the circle of sentiment—whose eloquence is always indignation—who thinks with his heart, has no words too scornful for phrasemakers and poets; forgetting that he, and we, and they, are all little more than phrasemakers waiting for a doctrine!

There is something in the air of late which has called forth the Poets and made them Politicians. Formerly they were content to leave these troubled waters undisturbed; but finding that others now are as ignorant as them-

selves, they have come forth to give at least the benefit of their sentiment to the party they espouse. In no department can phrasemaking prosper where positive ideas have once been attained. Metaphors are powerless in astronomy; epithets are useless as alembics; images, be they never so beautiful, will fail to convince the physiologist. Language may adorn, it cannot create science. But as soon as we pass from the sciences to social science (or politics), we find that here the absence of positive ideas gives the phrasemaker the same power of convincing, as in the early days of physical science was possessed by metaphysicians and poets. Here the phrasemaker is King; as the one-eyed is King in the empire of the blind. Phrasemaker for phrasemaker we prefer the poet to the politician; Victor Hugo to Léon Faucher; Lamartine to Odilon Barrot; Lamennais to Baroche!

Kossuth—Mazzini—Lamartine, the three heroes of 1848, were all, though with enormous differences in their relative values and positions, men belonging to the race of Poets, men in whom the *heart* thought, men who were moved by great impulses and lofty aspirations, men who were "carried away by their imagination," men who were "dreamers," but whose dreams were of the stuff of which our Life is made.

THE GLASS HATCHET.

A HUNGARIAN TALE.

In those adventurous times, when fairies ruled over human destinies, there lived a Count and his lady, for many years in the sweetest enjoyment of domestic bliss. They were the happy possessors of riches and health, and every gift of fortune; but the realization of their dearest wish was wanting to perfect their felicity, namely, the birth of an heir to their riches and their love.

Twelve years had passed, and still no child! at last all hope was given up of ever enjoying the long wished for blessing. But as Heaven carries out its own laws arbitrarily and unalterably, its favour, therefore, can neither be obtained by desires however ardent, nor by piously bestowing alms, but frequently showers its gifts upon us when least expected; thus the Countess also, when she had already ceased even to dream of such a blessing, presented her husband with a beautiful boy.

But, alas! she paid very dearly for this protracted fruit of her love; for, with the breathing of her infant, her own ceased.

When the midwife and the physician despaired of her recovery, when her own feelings would not allow her to hope, she recommended the little one to her husband's special care; adding, that he ought never to allow him to touch the ground with his feet, for if he did, a powerful and malicious Fairy would at once take possession of him. She affirmed that her guardian angel had, in her pains, whispered this warning to her. But she at the same time promised that, after her death, she would invisibly protect both her husband and the dear germ of her love. Scarcely had she uttered these words when she died in the arms of her deeply-grieved husband.

The Count now lived entirely secluded from the world, devoting all his time and care to his beloved son. But, however happy he was in his sight, and in the enjoyment of every luxury, he could not regain that cheerfulness of mind he possessed even before the birth of his dear child: for had he not lost his beloved wife?—Still, on his part, nothing was neglected the child's education demanded.

When the boy no longer needed the arms of his nurses, a peculiar chair was prepared for his use, in which he could, without any assistance, move about in the gardens of his father's estate; besides this, he was always, when required, carried in a sedan-chair, and as carefully attended as watched, that his feet might never touch the ground.

But, as the physicians found that the development of his juvenile strength required more bodily exercise, they recommended his riding on horseback. His instruction in riding began already in his tenth year, and he became in a very short time so skilful a horseman, that he was universally compared to a centaur. But as in all his rides he was always accompanied by his father's riding-master and a numerous suite, there was no fear of his falling.

Thus intrusted to his own skill, and to the watchfulness of his suite, he used to ride out nearly every day, always safely returning home. Meanwhile fifteen years had elapsed since the death of the Countess, and her warning was now only observed from habit.

One day the youth rode with his suite over fields and meadows to a wood—where his father used sometimes to amuse himself in hunting. The road led towards a rivulet surrounded with bushes. All the horsemen successfully leaped over it; but a hare, frightened by the trampling of the horses, suddenly rushed out from a bush, and with all its speed hastened to the wood. The valiant young Count ran after the fugitive, and was very near overtaking him, when the girth of his horse broke, and he fell with his saddle to the ground, and with a shriek he vanished from the eyes of his suite.

Scarcely had he fallen from his horse when the invisible Fairy seized him, and carried him away. Quite a new world now opened to his gaze, a world which gave him no joy, nor any hope of ever obtaining his deliverance. A strangely built castle, surrounded by a lake, was the residence of his mistress. The lake was crossed by an ethereal bridge, composed of nothing but clouds; beyond it were woods and mountains, eternally covered with fogs, animated neither by human voice nor any breathing creature. All was frightful, gloomy, and joyless, and only towards the east of the castle, where the lake bordered a narrow neck of land, was a path leading through a rocky valley, beyond which a sparkling river could be seen from a distance.

No sooner did the Fairy reach her own dominion when she gave him to understand, by many harsh words, that his days of joy were ended.

She first of all gave him a glass hatchet, commanding him to immediately cross the bridge of clouds, to proceed to a forest, and to cut all the trees

therein before sunset, cautioning him at the same time, very earnestly, not to enter into any conversation with a black girl he would meet, for if he did not refrain from so doing he would draw upon himself her severest anger.

The youth listened in all humility to the commands of his mistress, and repaired with his glass hatchet to the place of his destination. The bridge appeared to sink down under each of his steps, but fear prevented all hesitation, and he safely reached, though quite exhausted, the other side of the lake, and there hastened to begin his task.

But at the first stroke his hatchet broke into a thousand pieces. A stream of tears rushed from his eyes; the most deadly fear seized him, for he thought the infuriate Fairy would at once annihilate him. With a cry of fear he ran through the darkness of the wood, imploring even the dumb trees for assistance and compassion.

Exhausted from fear and fatigue, he at last sank under the shade of a hedge, there to await his ultimate fate, when sleep closed his eyes, freeing him, for a short time at least, from his anxiety. Suddenly, as if shaken by a mighty arm, he reopened his eyes, and saw a black girl standing before him. Mindful of the prohibition of his dominatrix, he at once recognized her as being the object of that prohibition; he therefore did not dare to address a single word to her. But she very soon encouraged him with a friendly greeting, and asked him whether he too did not belong to the mistress of those dominions? He merely nodded affirmatively; but, attracted towards the girl by an unutterable feeling, he contemplated her with increasing curiosity. She told him that she too was obliged to submit to the commands of the Fairy, who had bewitched her with this gloomy countenance until she should meet a youth who would take pity upon her, and carry her across the river which circumscribes the dominion as well as the power of the Fairy. Beyond this river she has no power to hurt a mortal being when, once having saved himself by swimming through its waves, he reaches the opposite shore.

These words inspired the youth with so much confidence that he, without any reserve, revealed his fate to her, begging her to advise him what he ought to do to escape the punishment for breaking the hatchet.

The black girl glanced more and more kindly into the face of the poor stranger, and at last said to him:—

"Learn that the Fairy under whose sway we are both groaning is my own mother; but do not betray this my confession to her, for it would cost me my life. If, after two more tasks she will give you, you promise me that you will redeem me, I, on my part, promise you my most efficient assistance in every difficulty and danger you may fall into; for I, too, am endowed with a certain power to accomplish things apparently impossible to be performed; and were I, moreover, to be protected by the arms of love, I could even frustrate the mighty purposes of my vindictive mother."

The confidence of the youth once awakened by the amiable demeanour of the girl, he now became more and more firmly resolved; and he did not hesitate to assure her that he would do his utmost to realize her wish, and thus to accelerate their mutual redemption.

The girl now exhorted him to calm himself, and, after having drunk the beverage she would give, again to seek repose; and, on awakening, he was not to say a single word to the Fairy about what had happened, but to tell her that all he should see on his awakening had been his own work.

Highly pleased, the youth promised to punctually follow her advice. Then the girl drew out a flask from her bosom, tendered it to him, and, after he had emptied its contents, she went away.

The young Count, in obedience to the girl's commendation, stretched himself under the shade of a bush and fell asleep, dreaming very pleasantly. But how great was his astonishment upon awakening, after a short rest, to perceive the glass hatchet uninjured lying at his feet, and all the trees in the forest cut down! He now hastened back across the bridge of clouds, and informed the Fairy that he had done as she had commanded him. The Fairy was astonished at hearing that the wood was all cut and the glass hatchet uninjured; she, therefore, very strongly insisted upon his telling her whether he had seen or spoken to the black girl. But the youth firmly denied his having done so, assuring her that he had so zealously occupied himself with his task that he had not even found a moment to turn his eyes from the trees and hatchet. Satisfied with this answer, she gave him some bread and water, and showed him a small, obscure cell for his resting-place.

Scarcely had the day begun to dawn when the Fairy appeared, ordering him to cleave with the same hatchet the felled trees into logs, and to pile them up in heaps, again forbidding him most earnestly to approach the black girl.

Although this second task was not easier to perform than the first, nevertheless the youth proceeded towards its accomplishment more spirited than before, as the promise of his confidant led him to expect a favourable result. With much more ease and rapidity than before, he passed over the bridge of clouds. He had hardly done so when the black girl appeared, giving him a hearty greeting. He related to her how her mother had received him, and what new task she had set him to perform to-day; the girl smiled kindly, and, again offering him a small flask, repeated to him the same warning as the day before.

The soothing beverage began to operate, and the drowsy youth fell asleep, even more softly than he ever could have done at the lullaby of his nurse. But it was not of long duration: he soon awoke, and beheld with an agreeable surprise the immense task done.

Quickly he returned to his mistress, and boasted of having accomplished

the task. The latter now seemed more surprised than she was yesterday, and, after having obtained from him the assurance that he had nowhere seen the black girl, she set him the next morning a third task, much more difficult to accomplish than the two former. It was to build up in less than an hour, on the other side of the lake, a splendid castle, composed of pure silver, gold, and precious stones, upon the accomplishment of which depended his escape from the most lamentable fate that mortal being could ever endure. Hatchets, hammers, spades, and all other necessary tools, were lying around him; but neither silver, gold, nor precious stones were to be seen. Scarcely had he begun to reflect upon his awkward position when the black girl, from a certain distance, beckoned to him to come near a rock, where she had hidden herself to avoid the watchful eyes of her mother. The youth joyously hastened towards her, requesting her assistance in performing a task which neither he nor any other mortal being could accomplish.

But whilst they were speaking with each other the Fairy's watchful eyes perceived him just at the moment he was about to conceal himself with her daughter behind the rock. The sound of her wrathful shriek reëchoed over the lake and mountains, and scarcely had the frightened pair dared to look out of their hiding place, when they saw the enraged woman flying with the greatest speed over the bridge of clouds. The poor youth gave himself up for lost, for every step of the Fairy seemed only to hasten his ruin. But the girl soon collected herself, and requested the youth to follow her as speedily as possible. Before they started she broke a stone from the rock, uttered some enchanting words over it, and threw it in the direction from whence her mother was approaching them. On a sudden there stood before the eyes of the Fairy a glittering castle, and by its surpassing brightness and its labyrinthian windings, through which she was obliged to pass, she was considerably delayed on her onward course.

The young Enchantress now led her favourite anxiously by the arm, and both endeavoured to reach the river, whose opposite shore was to protect them against the power of the spiteful Fairy. But before they got half way they already heard behind them the maledictory voice of their enraged pursuer, and the rustling of her garment.

The fright of the youth had now reached its height; he could not look backwards, and was hardly able to proceed forwards, his legs refusing him their assistance, and at every motion of the air he thought himself already grasped by the hand of the infuriate Fairy. But on a sudden the girl lifted her eyes towards Heaven, muttered a few words, and immediately assumed the form of a pond, which surrounded the frightened youth, and on whose waves he, in the form of a drake, was swimming about.

Furious at this transformation the Fairy invoked thunder and hail upon the two fugitives, but in vain; the water of the pond remained calm. She now called forth all her power, and endeavoured to make the pond entirely disappear; she uttered some words of witchcraft, and suddenly a sandy mountain rose at her feet, which was to instantly dry up the pond. But the sandy hill only pushed it farther on, without diminishing its volume. When she saw that her witchcraft had been powerless, she resorted to a subterfuge, and threw a quantity of golden nuts into the pond, hoping thus to catch the drake; but the latter only sniffed at them, and drove them all towards the shore, diving now here, then there, thus dreadfully teasing the perplexed Fairy.

Again disappointed, and no longer liking to see her wrath and shame-glowing face mirrored in the pond, she hastened back, torturing her mind to find out means to catch the fugitives.

She concealed herself behind the same rock which the fugitives had chosen for their shelter, watching the moment when they, believing themselves quite secure, would assume their natural form, and continue their flight.

The girl was not long in disenchanting both herself and companion, and, not seeing their pursuer behind them, they hastened in perfect confidence towards the river.

They had scarcely gone a hundred paces when the Fairy, hastening behind them with double speed, had already drawn her avenging poniard to stab them. But again she saw her design frustrated; for, when she already thought to reach the fugitives, at once a marble chapel stood before her, at the small door of which was placed a colossal monk made of sand-stone obstructing the entrance.

Foaming with rage, she stabbed at the monk, but only saw her poniard shattered into pieces. This brought her to the utmost despair. Raging as if she were in the act of destroying the whole world, she ran round the chapel, making the pillars and cupola reëcho with her howlings. She now resolved to annihilate both the building and the fugitives. She stamped with her feet thrice on the ground, and the earth began to tremble. A hollow roaring of a storm resounded from beneath, and chapel and monk began to totter. Perceiving that, she receded from the building, fearing she too might be buried under its ruins. But her expectation was once more frustrated, for she had hardly receded a step from the stairs when the chapel and monk entirely disappeared, and a frightful forest enveloped her with the darkness of night, and from all sides were heard the roaring of buffaloes, bullocks, bears, and the howlings of wolves.

At this phenomenon her wrath gave way to the most deadly fear, for she expected to be instantly torn to pieces by those wild beasts, who all seemed to defy her power. She, therefore, thought it prudent to get out of the forest, and once more to try her might and cunning against the fugitives.

Meantime the young couple had again resumed their natural forms, doing

their best to reach the river. The girl, before crossing the river whose opposite shores admit no supernatural power, resolved to entirely disenchant herself, and reminding the youth of his promise, she furnished him with a bow, some arrows, and a poniard, instructing him at the same time how to use them.

This done, she at once vanished, and a wild boar rushed furiously towards him. The youth gathered sufficient courage to shoot an arrow at the boar, and so well aimed was it that it penetrated his brain. The animal fell to the ground; and then out jumped from his throat a hare, who, with the rapidity of the wind, ran along the shore of the river. The youth again bent his bow, and was fortunate enough to kill the hare likewise; but at the same moment a snow-white pigeon flew up and hovered in a circle above his head with a friendly cooing. As, according to the black girl's instruction, he was not even to spare this innocent creature, he shot an arrow at it, and the pigeon fell at his feet. But when he was about to examine it more closely, he saw in lieu of the bird an egg rolling towards him.

The last transformation was now at hand. An enormous vulture darted upon him, threatening him with instant destruction. But the youth seized the egg, and, waiting the approach of the fearful bird, threw it into his gaping beak. On a sudden the monster disappeared, and the prettiest girl that was ever seen on earth stood before his eyes. Full of joy and love they embraced each other; tears of gratitude mutually flowed; sweet kisses were exchanged, accompanied by the murmuring of the waves undulating at their feet.

The furious Fairy meanwhile escaped from the forest, and now had recourse to the last means of overtaking the fugitives, if they had not yet safely reached the opposite shore of the river. As soon as she got out of the forest, she summoned her carriage drawn by dragons through the air; she soon perceived the two lovers in sweet converse, who were now swimming towards the opposite shore. With the rapidity of lightning she darted down in her dragon carriage, and, regardless of all danger, endeavoured to catch them whilst still in the river. But the hostile flood dragged her vehicle into the deep, and she was tossed by the waves on some thorn bushes, and there was left as food for the finny tribe.

The lovers were now saved; they hurried to the paternal castle of the youth, and threw themselves into the arms of the old father. The happy day was crowned by universal jubilation. The festival of the wedding-day quickly followed, and the joyous old Count was soon rocking the consolation of his old days—a healthy and beautiful grandson.

TO A RAZOR.

Slave of a barefaced custom, never
By reason "warranted"—old shaver!
I hate thee heartily, however
Gently I touch thee:
But usage is the will's enslaver—
"Come, let me clutch thee!"
Old Cut-and-come-again! I wonder
What dolt conceived the barbarous blunder
Thus to devote thy tortures under
The chin's dark fledge:
Vile tool, whom I, in voice of thunder,
Curse, back and edge!
Men rush t' extremes: great rogues turn ranters;
Old sots for teapots leave decanters:
So, when some braggart, spite of baunters,
First bounced in breeks,
Perchance, to quite out-face all taunters,
He bared his cheeks!
'Twas hair-brained folly on the face of it!
Reason forsooth! there's not a trace of it!
His friends should certainly, in place of it,
Have shaved his head!
Their care could in no other way so fit
Have been displayed.
Whoe'er he was, whate'er his plea,
By Rhadamantus may he be
Condemned to tease eternally
A beard of stubble
With razor blunt, and fruitless see
His toil and trouble!
Who knows what direful consequences
Trace thence their source! For all offences,
However venial to our senses,
'Gainst Nature's cause,
React, by subtlest influences,
T' avenge her cause.
Hence coughs, catarrhs, and lung diseases,
Quinsies and influenzas tease us;
And "ill winds" blow that never please us,
But mark the bearded!
They let them pass like idle breezes,
Quite disregarded.
Then, there's the loss of time—and soap;
The loss of temper and of hope,
When fail the powers of "Meechi's strop";
And added thereto
The loss oft-times (our ills to cope)
Of "flesh"—not hair too!
And while we stamp with rage and pain,
Perhaps some demon in the brain
Whispers, that though our labour's vain
Against the bristles,—
Razors that won't cut hairs in twain
Will cut our whiskies!
Then, think of an immortal soul,
Destined for a celestial goal,
Intent on—lathering his jowl,—
"The face divine!"
Or slyly circling round a mole
With touches fine!
Or common councils called together,
To solve the moral problem whether
Barbers on Sunday morns should lather,
Or Satur-evens?
A question every way at rather
Sixes and sevens.

But deeper injuries and woes
Investigation might disclose:
Maybe the nervous fluid flows
To waste; at any rate,
Each shaveling generation grows
Still more degenerate!
Truly "'Twas merry in the hall,"
As saith the song, "When beards wagged all!"
No visions did their minds appal
Of razors bloody;
And proper men were they, and tall,
With cheeks right ruddy!
So will it be, vile scraper, when
"The good time comes" for *chins* and *men*,
And both shall have their own again,
And tyrants fall:
For they will "go the whole hog" then—
"Bristles and all!"
Reason will be omnipotent;
And when good men wise schemes invent
To aid the wise enlightenment,
"Wits" won't resist 'em,
As *Punch* has done the excellent
"Phonetic system."
And when, with unassumed urbanity,
And holy zeal, this side insanity,
Men bear t' unsaved, unshaved humanity,
The "Gospel treasures,"
'T won't seem like using Christianity
To hawk our razors!
Then every useless thing that's made,
From royal crown to razor-blade,—
The fruit of folly, fashion, trade,—
Will be despised;
And competition's heartless aid
No more be prized!
Then men will love their precious hours
Too well, t' employ their Godlike powers
In dashing life's sweet draught with sours—
Neglecting Nature's
Fair face, fresh breath, and fragrant flowers,
For Art's hard features!
Then shall the loud, harsh Mammon-roar
Cease, and *enough* seem ample store;
Millmurderdom shall shrink before
Destruction's besom;
And mind and soul be doomed no more
To Gin-horseism!
The myriad coils of Labour's tether
Will be relaxed—no more will wither
One man with toil—in sloth his brother:
Earth's wide community
(Trading and *shaving* "gang the gither!")
Will dwell in unity!
Men will perceive that every principle
In nature is alike invincible;
And that 'tis easier and more sensible
To cultivate it,
Than strive, with weapons reprehensible,
T' eradicate it!
For all the ills that curse society
Are evidence of this impurity;
And carnal means can, with propriety,
Be tried no longer;
Like *beards*, they grow, in their variety,
Blacker and stronger!

* A fact.

Sheffield.

DAVID WALKINSHAW.

Matters of Fact.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The following is an estimate of the expense of making an ornamental enclosure and forming a public garden in St. James's-park, in front of Buckingham Palace:—Removal and rebuilding of the marble arch, the marble to be fine-sanded only, and not polished, £3000; iron gates, railing, and stone piers connected with the arch, £1056; iron gates, railing, and stone piers to enclose the front court of the Palace, £6116; iron railings, gates, and kerb on dwarf stone walls, to enclose the two gardens, £10,702; stone piers and granite steps at the three entrances of each garden, £1461; earthwork in levelling and preparing the surface of the two gardens for details, £2390; excavation for the formation of the head of the lake, £450; total, £25,175: add contingencies at 7 per cent., £1762.—making a gross total of £26,937. The sum proposed to be voted in the present session is £14,000.

JUDGES' SALARIES.—According to a return to Parliament, the salaries of the fifteen judges in 1815 amounted to £62,500, and at the present period the salaries of the twenty judges amount to £120,000 a year. In 1815 the salary of the Lord Chancellor was £5000, and now it is £10,000, with £4000 in addition as Speaker of the House of Lords. Fees and emoluments were considerable in 1815, but they cannot be ascertained. The salaries of the other judges have been increased since 1815. The Puisne judges have £5000 as salary; their duties have increased of late years, and besides an expense of about £340 on each of two circuits a year, they have, when ill, to pay a fee of 300 guineas to a sergeant-at-law for officiating in their stead. The judges are called upon to contribute towards providing apartments in Sergeant's-inn for the transaction of chamber business.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—The diminution of the numbers receiving out-door relief has been steadily going forward for some time past; and, comparing the returns for the quarter ending March 30 of the present year, with those of the corresponding period of last year, we have the following figures distinguishing the numbers in the different provinces:—

PERSONS RECEIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF, QUARTER ENDING MARCH 30.

	1849.	1850.
Ulster	11,232	2,131
Munster	314,075	85,111
Leinster	85,572	22,684
Connaught	174,756	17,836
Total	592,635	128,762

The returns for the present quarter will, we have no doubt, show a still further diminution in the number of persons on the outdoor relief lists, on account of the increased employment afforded during the months of April and May; and we entertain sanguine hopes that at no distant period the objectionable system of relief will be altogether discontinued. On account of the abuses inseparable from the operation of the system, great efforts have been made during the past season to increase the extent of the workhouse accommodation; and the number of persons receiving in-door relief has increased in the periods already referred to from 208,526, in 1849, to 236,552, in the present year; but, taking both classes of paupers together, we find that the reduction has been no less than 435,847, or more than 50 per cent. So much for numbers; and if we turn our attention to the question of expenditure, some of the effects of cheap food will be apparent. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of in-door paupers during the past quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1849, the expenditure has been considerably less; the sums being respectively £182,246 in the past, and £161,822 in the present year. The whole expenditure during the above periods has been in the following proportions:—

POOR RELIEF IN THE QUARTER ENDED THE 30TH OF MARCH.

	Outdoor.		Indoor.	
	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.
Ulster	4,654	404	34,011	23,211
Munster	96,207	23,149	69,300	68,816
Leinster	30,334	7,644	44,798	42,206
Connaught	51,129	4,553	34,107	27,589
Total	182,324	35,750	182,246	161,822

The establishment and other charges not included in the above sums were £188,056 in 1849, and £157,627 in the present year; showing a gratifying diminution in every respect. The results of the collection returns are equally satisfactory. Previous to 1847, the largest sum raised by the collection of rates was £435,000 in 1846; but in the years ending 29th of September, 1847, 48, and 49, the sums expended in the relief of the poor were £803,684, £1,835,310, and £2,177,650; while the Government advances in aid of the rates were only £242,577 in 1848, and £301,600 in 1849. The pressure of such exactions as these under the calamity, from the effects of which all classes so severely suffered, may be readily conceived; and it is only surprising that the crisis has been so well got over. The accounts, as made up to September last, show that, of all the rates made, 94 per cent. had been collected; and the latest returns show that the rates had been collected with increasing facility. In the quarter ending the 30th of March last, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, the sums collected were £501,516 and £447,070 respectively.

IMPORTATIONS OF CHEESE.—The following is a return of the quantities of cheese imported into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th January, 1850. April quarter, 87,560 cwt.; July quarter, 67,309 cwt.; October quarter, 91,002 cwt.; and January quarter, 142,273 cwt.

POPULATION OF CUBA.—An American authority gives the following classification of the population of Cuba in 1850:—Creole whites, 520,000; Spaniards, 35,000; troops and marines, 23,000; foreigners, 10,560; floating population, 17,000—total of the white population, 605,560. Free mulattoes, 118,200; free blacks, 87,370; slave mulattoes, 11,100; black ditto, 425,000—total coloured population, 641,670. Grand total of the entire population, 1,247,230.

FRENCH FINANCES.—From an official return in the *Moniteur* it appears that the duties on imports during the first five months of the present year amounted to 47,000,000f., and they show a diminution of 2,500,000f. compared with the corresponding period of last year, but an increase of 15,000f. compared with the same period of 1848.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.
(From the Registrar-General's Returns.)

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 800. Taking the 10 corresponding weeks of 1840-9, it appears that the deaths were never lower than 750, which occurred in 1841, when the population was less than at present; and that they rose in 1848 to 1000. The average of the 10 weeks is 851, or, raised in proportion to increase of population, 928; there was, therefore, a decrease last week on the corrected average amounting to 128.

The reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 inches on Sunday; the mean reading of the week was 29.702. The mean temperature of the week was 58 degs., and rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. On the first three days it was above the average, and the excess on Tuesday amounted to 7.8 deg.; on the last three days it was below the average, and on Saturday it was less than the average of that day by nearly 13 degs. The wind was generally in the south-west.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.
Our notice of the market for Public Securities this week is very much the same as that of the last few weeks. The fluctuations have been very slight, and the amount of transactions not large.

The closing price of Consols at the end of last week was 95½ to 96. On Monday there was little or no movement on the Stock Exchange. Consols looked tolerably firm at the opening, and were done at Saturday's prices with a slight tendency to improvement, which was not sustained, however, and the market closed at 95½ to 95¾.

The want of buoyancy was attributed by some to the apprehension that difficulties may yet occur between the United States and Spain in consequence of the proceedings adopted by the authorities at Cuba in connection with the recent invasion.

On Tuesday the Funds were again dull, little business was done, and the closing quotations were nearly the same as those of the previous day. A slight improvement took place on Wednesday, and, although business was quiet, Consols closed firm at 95½ to 96.

On Thursday the English Funds opened at a further improvement of an eighth, but the buoyancy was not maintained till the close. Consols were done as high as 96½, and left off at 96 to 96½.

The opening prices yesterday morning, Consols being 95½ to 95¾, seemed to show that the Ministerial crisis had slightly alarmed the Stock Exchange, but no further decline took place throughout the day. The whole extent of the fluctuations during the week has been:—Consols from 95½ to 96½; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents., 98 to 98½; Bank Stock, 208 to 209; Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. premium.

The only remarkable feature in Foreign Securities during the week has been a decline of nearly 2 per cent. in the value of Mexican stock, ascribed to unfavourable news from America. The Spanish securities have also been depressed, notwithstanding the failure of the Cuban expedition. Buenos Ayres has risen 2 per cent. The latest transactions are:—Brazilian, new, at 85½; Buenos Ayres, 55½ to 56; Danish Three per Cents., 72½ and 73; the Five per Cents., 99½ and 1; the scrip, 10 premium; Grenada, 18½; Mexican, for account, 30, 29½, and 30½; Portuguese Five per Cents., 85½; Russian, 109½; the Scrip, 4½ premium; Spanish Five per Cents., 17½; the Three per Cents., for account, 39 and 38½; Venezuela Deferred, 11½ and 1; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 88½ and 1.

The business of the Railway Stock and Share Market has not been disturbed by any remarkable variations during the week.

The accounts of the state of trade and manufactures in the provinces continue on the whole satisfactory.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 18th day of June, 1850, is 24s. 10½d. per cwt.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th of June, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		£	
Notes issued	30,198,705	Government Debt, 11,015,100	
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	15,994,747
		Silver Bullion	203,958
			£30,198,705

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	
Reserve	3,062,247
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	8,415,694
Other Deposits	9,646,380
Seven-day and other Bills	1,177,855
	£36,855,176
Dated June 20, 1850.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	209	208	208	208	208	209
3 per Ct. Red ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. C. An. 1726.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	96	95½	95½	96	96½	96
3 p. Ct. An.	98½	98	98½	98½	98½	97½
New 5 per Cts.	8 3-16	8½	—	8 3-16	8½	8½
Long Ans., 1860.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ind. St. 10½ p. ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds ..	89	—	88	86	88	85
Ex. Bills, 1000l.	67 p	70 p	67 p	70 p	67 p	67
Ditto, 500l.	67 p	70 p	—	—	67 p	—
Ditto, Small ..	67 p	70 p	68 p	—	67 p	70 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. 94½	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 30
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct. 88½	Small
Brazilian 5 per Cents. 90	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. —	Peruvian 4½ per Cents. 78
Chilian 6 per Cents. —	Portuguese 5 per Cent. —
Equador Bonds ..	4 per Cts. 34
Danish 3 per Cents. —	Annuities ..
Dutch 2½ per Cents. —	Russian, 1822, 5 p. Cts. —
— 4 per Cents. .. 88½	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 17½
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 93.95	— Passive
— 3 p. Cts., June 19, 56.40	— Deferred

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Caledonian 8½	Australasian —
Edinburgh and Glasgow 27½	British North American .. —
Eastern Counties 7½	Colonial —
Great Northern 10½	Commercial of London .. 24
Great North of England 23½	London and Westminster .. —
Great S. & W. (Ireland) 30½	London Joint Stock —
Great Western 58½	National of Ireland —
Hull and Selby 97½	National Provincial —
Lancashire and Yorkshire 39½	Provincial of Ireland —
Lancaster and Carlisle 53	Union of Australia —
London, Brighton, & S. Coast 83	Union of London —
London and Blackwall .. 4½	
London and N. Western 108½	Bolton —
Midland 36½	Brazilian Imperial —
North British 7½	Ditto, St. John del Rey .. —
South-Eastern and Dover 14½	Cobre Copper —
South-Western 60½	
York, Newcas., & Berwick 15½	Australian Agricultural .. —
York and North Midland 16½	Canada —
	General Steam —
East and West India —	Penins. & Oriental Steam .. —
London —	Royal Mail Steam 59
St. Katharine —	South Australian —

GRAIN, Mark-lane, June 21.			
Wheat, R. New 38s. to 40s.	Maple	27s. to 29s.	
Fine	White	24 — 25	
Old	Bollers	25 — 27	
White	Beans, Ticks. ..	24 — 26	
Fine	Old	27 — 29	
Superior New 40 — 41	Indian Corn	27 — 30	
Rye	Oats, Feed	16 — 17	
Barley	Fine	17 — 18	
Malt	Poland	18 — 19	
Malt, Ord.	Fine	19 — 20	
Fine	Potato	17 — 18	
Peas, Hog	Fine	18 — 19	

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 15.			
Imperial General Weekly Average.			
Wheat	39s. 11d.	Rye	22s. 8d.
Barley	21 9	Beans	26 10
Oats	16 11	Peas	27 3
Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.			
Wheat	39s. 8d.	Rye	21s. 11d.
Barley	22 5	Beans	26 2
Oats	16 1	Peas	25 10

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack 37s. to 40s.
Seconds	31 — 37
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship	30 — 33
Norfolk and Stockton	28 — 30
American	per barrel 19 — 23
Canadian	20 — 23
Wheaten Bread, 6½d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 5½d.	

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*		SMITHFIELD*.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 6 to 3 2	2 8 to 3 8	
Mutton	3 0 — 3 8	3 6 — 4 0	
Veal	2 4 — 3 8	2 8 — 3 8	
Pork	2 8 — 4 0	3 4 — 4 0	
Lamb	3 10 — 4 8	4 6 — 5 0	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Friday.		Monday.	
Beasts	623	3691	
Sheep	15,750	31,780	
Calves	658	338	
Pigs	325	315	

HOPS.

HOES.			TOMATOES.		
Kent Pockets	115s.	to 130s.	York Regents per ton	60s.	to 100
Choice ditto ..	130	— 205	Wisbech Regents ...	80	— 85
Sussex ditto ..	112	— 120	Scotch Reds	60	— 70
Farnham do.	— ..	French Whites	60	— 70

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 9s. to 10s. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 6s. to £3 8s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish	per cwt. 53s. to 54s.
Cheese, Cheshire	46 — 70
Derby, Plain	46 — 54
Hams, York	60 — 70
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	

HAY AND STRAW. (Per load of 36 Trusses.)

	CUMBERLAND.	SMITHFIELD.	WHITECHAPEL.
Hay, Good	70s. to 75s.	48s. to 70s.	60s. to 65s.
Inferior ..	50 — 65	0 — 0	0 — 0
New	50 — 60	0 — 0	0 — 0
Clover	78 — 84	60 — 88	70 — 77
Wheat Straw ..	26 — 28	21 — 28	20 — 22

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 18.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer; first div. of 3. 43d., on Tuesday the 18th of June, and any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hobson, Manchester—W. Hardy, Manchester, drysalter; second div. of 2s. 54d., on Tuesday the 18th of June, or any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Hobson, Manchester—G. W. Hallifax, Hexthore, limeburner; second div. of 4s. 4d., on the 19th of June, or any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—T. Randal, Sowerby, innkeeper; second div. of 3d., on the 19th of June, and any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—J. Seaton, Winkhouse, farmer; second div. of 1s. 8d., on the 19th of June, or any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—H. Smith, Doncaster, wine merchant; second div. of 4d., on the 19th of June, or any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder; second div. of 34d., on the 19th of June, or any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—J. Thompson, Leeds, grocer; second div. of 43d., on the 19th of June, or any subsequent day; Mr. Young, Leeds—T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, draper; first div. of 5s., and a second of 4d., on Thursday the 20th of June, or any subsequent Thursday; Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—J. Morgan, sen., and J. Morgan, jun., Hereford, and Glasbury, Radnorshire, wool staplers; first div. of 20s., on the separate estate of J. Morgan, jun., on Thursday the 20th of June, or any subsequent Thursday; Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—C. O'NEILL, Golden-square, picture dealer, to surrender June 26, July 24; solicitor, Mr. Haynes, Palace-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld — O. GRAY, Great Tower-street, builder, June 26, July 24; solicitor, Mr. Ivinney, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street — W. J. BUCK, Queen's-road, Dalston, dealer and chapman, June 27, August 7; solicitor, Mr. Keighley, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street — H. WOOLLEY, West-terrace, Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey, oil manufacturer, June 27, August 6; solicitor, Mr. Duplex, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street — W. GEE, Murray-street, Hoxton, Tuscan hat manufacturer, June 27, August 3; solicitor, Mr. Seaman, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. and W. PRIOR, Tonbridge-place, New-road, ironmongers, June 28, August 6; solicitors, Messrs. Chilton, Burton, and Johnson, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street — J. CALLIS, Noble-street, Wood-street, victualler, June 28, August 6; solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street — N. HEDGE, Bath, silversmith, July 2 and 30; solicitors, Mr. Price, Throgmorton-street, and Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—J. DOMINY, Ilminster, Somersetshire, currier, June 27, July 24; solicitors, Messrs. Salter and Clark, Chard, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter — B. BROWN, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, coach builder, July 2 and 23; solicitor, Mr. Howell, Welshpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.—July 10, E. P. Best, Crutched-friars, and Croom-hill, Greenwich, wine merchant—July 9, E. Capstick, London-street, Greenwich, upholsterer—July 10, C. W. Hobson, late of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, and Gordon-place, money scrivener—July 9, H. Thompson, Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, brewer—July 11, J. G. Watson, Sunderland, grocer—July 11, E. A. Ball, Manchester, sharebroker—July 11, J. Richards, Vaypor, Breconshire, licensed victualler—July 9, J. T. Nash, and J. Tomlinson, jun., York, mustard manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—July 10, J. Wenham, Beckley, Sussex, tailor—July 9, R. H. Gould, Strand, ice merchant—July 10, J. Stolle and W. Hodgson, Christian-street, St. George-in-the-East, vinegar makers—July 9, J. Heaton, Aldmonbury, Yorkshire, clothier—July 11, J. G. Watson, Sunderland, grocer—July 11, M. Milne, Manchester, grocer—July 11, P. Stranger, E. Evans, and S. Cross, Birmingham, manufacturers of crown and sheet glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and S. Livingsten, Glasgow and Leith, merchants, June 19, July 17—T. Hamilton and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers, June 24, July 15—J. Beattie, Dundee, baker, June 21, July 15.

Friday, June 21.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—W. Shaw, Leeds, iron-founder; first and final div. of 1s. 7d., on Tuesday, June 25, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday; Mr. Hope, Leeds—J. Walton, Leeds, tailor; first and final div. of 7d. (on new proofs only), on Tuesday, June 25, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday; Mr. Hope, Leeds—J. Jackson, Lakenby, Yorkshire, corn factor; first div. of 1s. 64d., on Tuesday, June 25, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday; Mr. Hope, Leeds—T. M. Adams, Holton-le-Becquer, Lincolnshire, corn factor; second div. of 4s., any Friday; Mr. Carrick, Hull—E. Howitt, Lincoln, miller; first and final div. of 6d., any Friday; Mr. Carrick, Hull—W. Sudaby, Kingston-upon-Hull, millwright; second and final div. of 1s. 54d., any Friday; Mr. Carrick, Hull—J. Saner, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor; first and final div. of 7s. 1d., any Friday; Mr. Carrick, Hull—R. W. Godwin, Lincoln, shipbuilder; first and final div. of 2s. 4d., any Friday; Mr. Carrick, Hull—T. Procter, Preston, spindle-maker; first div. of 6s., on Tuesday, July 2, or any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Potts, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Croft, Whitechapel-road, stablekeeper—W. and H. Harris, Wrexham, Denbighshire, paper manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—R. COPLAND, Union-street, Whitechapel, linen-draper, to surrender June 28, Aug. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—The General Commission, Ship, Loan, and Insurance Company, July 4, Aug. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearce, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—H. WILLIAMS and J. WELCH, Great Distaff-lane and Mile-end, builders, June 26, Aug. 1; solicitor, Mr. Brewer, Gray's-inn-square; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—B. B. BLACKWELL, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, coffee-house keeper, June 28, Aug. 1; solicitor, Mr. White, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—S. GILBERT, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, builder, June 28, Aug. 1;

solicitor, Mr. Strong, Jewin-street, Cripplegate; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—J. BURNARD, Stanford Rivers, Essex, baker, June 28, Aug. 1; solicitor, Mr. Rawling, John-street, Bedford-row, and Romford; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—W. MURDOCH, Bristol, draper, July 2, Aug. 6; solicitors, Mr. Ede, Staples-inn; and Messrs. Whittington and Grebble, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—W. H. GRIFFITHS, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, iron-monger, July 4, Aug. 2; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool—W. JAMES, Llangatteck, Breconshire, provision-dealer, July 3, 31; solicitor, Mr. Hassell, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol—J. MURRAY, Sunderland, ship-chandler, June 28, Aug. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow Churchyard; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.—July 16, W. Bedford, Fen Drayton, Cambridge-shire, publican—July 18, F. and J. Giles, Steward-street, Spital-fields, silk manufacturers—July 19, J. M. Blashfield, Albion-wharf, Blackfriars, cement manufacturer—July 12, F. Ricketts, Moorgate-street, merchant—July 19, B. Martinelli, Frederick-street, Regent's-park, and Nottingham-mews, High-street, Marylebone, coachmaker—July 18, B. Kent, Rosherville, Kent, late lodging housekeeper—July 12, F. Tapley, Sidmouth, Devon-shire, linen-draper—July 13, M. F. Thomas, Bristol, hotelkeeper—July 22, A. Dickson, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, grocer—July 18, T. Fox, West Cornforth and Thringston, Durham, Regent's-canal-basin, Ratcliffe, limeburner—July 18, R. White, Thorney Close, and Sunderland, merchant—July 15, R. Campion, Whithy, Yorkshire, banker—July 16, H. Hepworth, Selby, Yorkshire, linen-draper—July 12, R. Lund, Blackburn, cotton-spinner.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—July 13, N. J. Holloway, Minories, clock manufacturer—July 12, J. R. Pim, Birkenhead, brickmaker—July 18, J. and R. Y. Watson, Sunderland, ship-builders—July 17, T. Wakefield, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, merchant—July 15, S. Meanley, Walsall, horsedealer—July 15, J. Guest, Birmingham commission agent—July 15, G. G. Mason, Ringley, Lancashire, cotton spinner—July 15, A. Brown and W. Todd, Liverpool, provision merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. Henderson, Edinburgh, baker, June 28, July 19—W. Muir, Glasgow, collector of tonnage dues, June 25, July 16—J. Waddell, Dundee, manufacturer, June 26, July 31—A. McFarlane, Blairgowrie, baker, June 27, July 18—J. Houston, Paisley, draper, June 28, July 18.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th ult., at Jerusalem, the wife of the Reverend George Irving Davies, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Lowndes-street, Viscountess Chelsea, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at Chester-square, the Honourable Mrs. Abercromby, of Birkenbog, of a son and heir.
On the 14th inst., at St. Leonard's-dale, near Windsor, the Honourable Mrs. Tottenham, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Wolverton, the wife of W. A. Rogers, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at Middleton-Stoney, Oxon, the wife of the Reverend Thomas Prater, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Piccadilly, Lady Moreton, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Onslow-square, Brompton, the wife of the Reverend J. R. Crawford, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Middlesex, Constantine Cole, of Crisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to Sarah Anne Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Fitzgerald Mackenzie, Sixtieth Royal Rifles, and niece of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Belmont-house, Ross-shire.
On the 13th inst., at Duncannon, Lieutenant Carmichael, R.N., eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Carmichael, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nugent Humber, Bart., of Clonkoscoran-house, county of Waterford.
On the 13th inst., at Edinburgh, Captain Robert Christie, Fifth Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of Charles M. Christie, Esq., of Doric, Fifeshire, to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Horace Petley, Esq.
On the 13th inst., at St. Pancras Church, the Reverend A. R. G. Thomas, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Camden-square, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late John Tennent, Esq., formerly of Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.
On the 15th inst., at South Warnborough, Hants, the Reverend Robert Gandell, M.A., Michael Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Louisa Caroline, eldest daughter of Thomas Pearce, Esq., of South Warnborough-lodge, and granddaughter of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr.
On the 15th inst., at the Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, George Edward, youngest son of the late Reverend Henry Nicholson, D.D., to Emily, only daughter of James Harvey, Esq., of Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

DEATHS.

At Glasgow, on the 13th inst., Samuel L. Reid, Esq., of Trinidad, second son of Captain Charles Hope Reid, of Grange-hill, Ayrshire, R.N.
On the 25th ult., at Madeira, Lieutenant-Colonel John McMahon, half-pay, unattached, aged 76.
On the 11th inst., at Weymouth, William Munro Aitchison, Esq., eldest son of Captain Aitchison, R.N., aged 27.
On the 13th inst., at Oxford-square, Hyde-park, R. Borrowes, Esq., of Kildare, county of Kildare, youngest son of the late Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart., aged 72.
On the 15th inst., at Balham-hill, in the 38th year of his age, S. K. Parson, assistant-surgeon Honourable East India Company's service, eldest son of the late Reverend Joseph Parson.
On the 13th inst., at Calais, Dr. Kirby, M.D., aged 76. He was at the battles of Salamanca and Waterloo.
On the 14th inst., at Wytham-lodge, near Oxford, in consequence of a fall from her horse, Alicia Ellen, only daughter of the late Captain John Peter Wilson, Honourable East India Company's service, and niece of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.
On the 14th inst., on board the ship Severn, on her passage from Ceylon, Edward, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Grantham, Royal Artillery, aged 20.
On the 16th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, the Reverend John Hodgson, vicar of Helion-Bursted, in the county of Essex.
On the 16th inst., at Hereford, Elizabeth Jane, the wife of the Reverend G. G. Hayter.
On the 16th inst., Birtha Emmolina, wife of the Reverend Edmund William Estcourt, rector of Long Newton, Wilts.
On the 17th inst., John Blackburne, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.
On the 6th inst., at St. Heliers', Jersey, Isabella Russell Mackeson, second daughter of the late Captain John Mackeson, of Jamaica, aged 33.
On the 6th inst., John Alexander Galloway, Esq., C.B., eldest son of the late Alexander Galloway, Esq., of West-street, aged 46.
On the 16th inst., at Hastings, Ellen Ann, the beloved wife of the Reverend Thomas Froud, and only daughter of Thomas Castle, Esq., of Upper Tooting.

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