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The Leader

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

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News of the Week.

ALTHOUGH "the Opening" was an affair of last week, the Exposition is still the grand subject of talk; the public is visiting it in huge relays, last week at the guinea rate, this week at the five shilling; and we observe no abatement in the interest; quite the reverse. The universal feeling is, that the reality exceeds the anticipation; and every class agrees in that, manifestly because, while the general effect is beautiful and grand, every one finds in his own vocation many objects for substantial and useful scrutiny.

The rising topic is the question, whether or not Queen Victoria will dispense the prizes; and hope inclines to the affirmative. The success of the opening ceremony contributes to that hope. The royal hand would add value to the prize in the estimation of most among the competitors, and the ministration in such a service would be a very graceful indication of the surviving uses by which Royalty might vindicate its utility in the face of the growing democracy. We see that a contemporary writer, of strong popular sympathies, declares that the Exposition is "a failure." But he is mistaken; and the first view of the magnificent spectacle would be sufficient to correct his impression. It is no failure, but a most instructive, visible, tangible report upon what people are doing in the nations; and the universal concurrence to make it as full and beautiful as possible, shows the feeling with which it is regarded. Our first thought on surveying the rich expanse was one of gratitude that no mis-called "popular" violence had laid its hand on anything so noble; our next, that as soon as the working classes had been able to survey it, every thought of destruction, of doubt, of dislike, would pass away, for they would see in that magnificent work the artisan, the artist, and the capitalist all combine in a real fellowship, and all recognized.

Parliament has shown a little more animation, and in a small way Lord John Russell has obtained a sort of victory over the Protectionists. The ins and outs of this little contest are not very obvious to the uninitiated, though they are simple enough. It will be remembered that last Friday Mr. Hume proposed to limit the duration of the income tax to one year, with a view to a Committee of Inquiry; persevering in spite of his friends, aided by the Protectionists, he obtained a victory of 14 over Ministers. It was not expected that Lord John would make a Ministerial crisis out of this defeat; but what then would he do? He gave in. Even Liberals hope something from the inquiry, and the party is comparatively reconsolidated. The concession, however, took the Protectionists entirely by surprise, and they were not prepared with any counter movement. Mr. Disraeli tried to give the cue by insisting that Lord John had so totally

shifted his position that all the financial measures became virtually new measures, and all the questions reopened. In short, Mr. Disraeli was clearing the ground from the mistakes of the session, but the move was too refined for his party, and they could not fall in with it. After a scene of some confusion, the House seems to have submitted to Lord John's condition, that if continued only for one year the income tax should not be altered; a reserve, however, being kept open for some Protectionist suggestion in favour of the tenant farmer.

The other incidents of the week are not remarkable. No interest strong enough to outlive the evening was created by Lord John Russell's modicum retrenchment of official salaries; by Mr. Berkeley's vain and crude attempt to equalize the Poor rate throughout the country, fixing a maximum of one and sixpence in the pound, any excess to be paid out of the consolidated fund; by Lord Naas' temporary victory towards obtaining some relief from the Excise losses of the home spirit-dealer; or by Mr. Cayley's vain movement to repeal the malt tax. Mr. Ellice has obtained his bill for inquiry into the Aylesbury election abuses, and Mr. Locke King's, to establish an audit of railway accounts under control of the shareholder, proceeds favourably.

Out of doors, in the political world, the chief incident has been the meeting of the Public School Association, which was very successful. It cannot fail to give a marked impulse to the movement. Mr. Cobden made an admirable speech, specially interesting to us, since it elevated him above the mere economists, whom he criticised pretty freely and sharply.

Two cases in law possess some public interest. The prosecution of Charles Dickens's *Household Narrative* as unstamped news, has at length been brought to an issue by Government, and it only remains for the Court of Exchequer to give judgment. Should the judgment be favourable to the Crown, of course this prosecution will prove to be only one of a series which must expose the restrictive effect of the Stamp tax. Should the judgment be adverse to the Crown, the tax is gone, unless Government asks additional powers from Parliament; an attempt as unlikely to be made as it is to succeed.

The judgment in the case of the Attorney-General v. Hardy, tends, in the spirit of the day, to check the hope that the founders of religious buildings, or sects, can preclude posterity from making innovations; and it tends also to abate the central administrative power of the Wesleyan Conference; encouraging, in short, a spirit of democracy in religion.

French politics are still in uncertainty. The 4th of May was very wet in Paris, and the fête to celebrate the legal anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic went off sullenly, and was very "slow." There were few cries, the lamps would not burn, and umbrellas were astonishingly plenti-

ful. The "incident" of the week is the double charge brought by Emile de Girardin against the two African generals, Changarnier and Cavaignac. Changarnier is charged with making a proposition to Ledru Rollin to land 12,000 men in England and proclaim a republic—a feasible proposition, truly! The charge against Cavaignac is more grave. He is accused of having conspired with Marrast and Berger to overthrow the Provisional Government; and the proof adduced is, that a "telegraphic despatch" was published in Algiers by Changarnier on the 18th of June, announcing the downfall of the Provisional Government. This charge has been refuted by a statement of M. Lacroix, who was in Algiers, and who declares that a rumour brought from Marseilles was printed by the editor of the *Moniteur Algérien* as a telegraphic despatch. The accusation against Changarnier has not yet been contradicted.

Marshal Saldanha has contrived to revolutionize Oporto, and is now virtually Dictator of Portugal. The sudden desertion of the troops to Saldanha affords another remarkable proof of the slight tenure which binds a Portuguese army to its royal chief. He had only to appear before the gates of Oporto, by proxy, and Count de Casal found himself without an army. With a strong instinct of self-preservation the Count de Thomar at once ran away from Lisbon. What the real upshot will be is still doubtful, as the popular party have not shown themselves. The Duke, however, has been duly installed in office.

Lord Palmerston has lately shown proofs of his ubiquity. The Turks feel keenly the lukewarm support they receive from England, in the desire to release Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees; but M. Titoff, the Minister of Russia, has beaten Lord Palmerston in his own citadel, the East, and the Hungarians remain prisoners in Turkey.

In Brazil Lord Palmerston takes a haughtier attitude. The Ministry had resolved to suppress the Slave Trade, when in steps the envoy from the Foreign Office, Mr. Hudson, and demands that the forts on the coast, as well as the Brazilian cruisers, should give up their forts into our possession, and abdicate their own authority in favour of Lord Palmerston's man!

The Erie canal question has become a constitutional crisis for the Empire state of New York. Mr. Seward's plan of extension, at his own risk, is found to savour of corruption. When it appeared before the State Senate, the purists, too few to control him, returned in a body, and thus delayed the project, by reducing the number of senators below a quorum. It is the old idle story of the endeavour to protect a people against dangerous influence by crippling the power of natural ability and energy, instead of cultivating parallel powers in the larger number; as if the progress of mankind were to be promoted by damming up the source of great men!

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The defeat of Ministers on Friday evening, and the general anxiety as to what would be done next, caused a very large attendance in the House of Commons on Monday evening. The presentation of petitions, and other routine business, having been finished, and the House having gone into committee on the Income Tax Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he thought it would be as well for him to state what course the Government intended to take. The House had decided that the income tax should be renewed for one year instead of three. The object of Mr. HUME, in bringing forward his motion for that purpose, had been with a view to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry, in order to render the tax more just and equal. Lord JOHN went on to say that he still thought it undesirable to abridge the duration of the tax; but he could not suppose that the majority of the House, which agreed to the motion, had any intention of placing the credit of the country in jeopardy. They were simply desirous that an inquiry should be instituted; and, after mature deliberation, he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that, after what had occurred, there should be a fair inquiry, conducted by men who are looked upon as leaders in financial questions, and to whom the House is disposed to show deference. But, in making this concession, he wished it to be distinctly understood that there was to be no tampering with the tax during the present year. His understanding was that the income tax, as it stands, should be voted for one year, in order that the repeal of the window tax, and the reduction of the coffee and timber duties, should be carried out. Mr. HUME expressed his concurrence in the view taken by the noble lord, that no alteration should be made in the tax during the present year; and he hoped that Colonel SIBTHORP, who had given notice of a motion for altering the mode of levying the tax upon tenant farmers, would postpone his motion, and allow the bill to pass through committee without alteration. Mr. DISRAELI also thought it desirable that, after shortening the lease of the tax, there should be no criticism on any particular schedule. Colonel Sibthorp's motion was, however, entitled to special consideration on the part of the committee; and although the gallant Colonel might not deem it advisable to take exactly the course which he had intended, he (Mr. Disraeli) hoped the Government would consider the propriety of adopting the principle that the tenant-farmer should be rated to the income tax in the same manner, and upon the same principles, as all other classes. As for the Budget, he considered that it had been fairly upset by the vote of Friday evening, and therefore he should deem it quite open to the House to reconsider the financial propositions of Government with reference to the new position in which they had been placed. He did not consider that the House was bound to carry out any of those financial propositions of the Government which were passed under the impression that the income tax would last a much longer period. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was unable to see how Government could make any alteration in the mode of assessing the farmer without previous inquiry, and that inquiry ought to take place in the proposed select committee. Colonel SIBTHORP having expressed his willingness to postpone his motion, the House was about to pass the first clause of the bill, when the discussion as to what should be done for the tenant farmer was renewed. Mr. BANKES, Mr. CHAPLIN, Sir T. D. ACLAND, and Mr. ALCOCK contended that the assessment on the farmer ought to be made on the same principle as on the classes in Schedule D. Sir CHARLES WOOD asked if they were willing, in that case, to allow him to surcharge the farmer where his profits were higher than he was assessed for at present. If he was to give way on the one side, it was but fair that he should have that advantage on the other. The rural members seemed rather taken aback by this proposal. In so far as the farmers had any special ground for complaint, their case would come fairly before the select committee, and as it was necessary that the report should be made in the present session, they would be able to make the suggested alterations before the tax was renewed next year. Sir JOHN TROLLOPE was not at all satisfied with this pleasant mode of evading discussion. The course taken by Ministers was, no doubt, an exceedingly convenient mode of shelving an awkward question, but it would not satisfy the members on his side of the House. Unless Government made some more satisfactory declaration, they would be forced to go to a division. Lord JOHN denied that the notion of a committee had originated with Ministers. The vote of Friday evening was to limit the tax for one year, in order that a committee might be appointed. Sir JOHN TROLLOPE said he had merely voted for the limiting the tax to one year. He had nothing to do with the appointment of a committee. Those with whom he acted had never assented to such a proposition. Mr. DISRAELI said it was a mistake to suppose that there had been any parliamentary motion for a committee. That was the proposition of Government. He would now suggest that, inasmuch as the noble lord had come down to the house that night, and made a very extraor-

dinary proposition, he should now move that the Chairman report progress, in order that Colonel Sibthorp should have an opportunity of bringing forward his proposition in a proper shape, and on a proper occasion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not assent to that proposition. He and his colleagues having, after mature deliberation, acceded to the wish of the house, he was not prepared to take any other course than the enactment of this tax for a year, to enable Government to carry on the measures necessary for the public credit. As for Mr. Disraeli's statement that he never intended to vote for a committee, it was rather inconsistent with his repeated statement that he and his friends, in supporting Mr. Hume's motion, were doing so from any different view from that taken by the honourable member for Montrose. Mr. HUME said he had distinctly stated, on bringing forward his motion, that if he carried it, he would then move for a select committee. It was not fair to misrepresent his motion. Some desultory discussion followed, but the Protectionists did not venture to divide, and the Income-Tax Bill went through committee without any alteration.

Ministers received another defeat on Tuesday evening on Lord NAAS's motion that the House should go into committee to take into consideration the present mode of levying duty on home-made spirits in bond. The object of the motion was simply this: when spirits were placed in a bonded warehouse, and remained there some time, the duty was levied, not on the quantity that came out of the bond, but on the quantity originally measured in the spirit receiver, the consequence of which was that the distiller had to pay duty on a considerable quantity which was always lost by waste or evaporation. It was said that any alteration would open the way to fraud, but he had never heard any calculation made as to what the probable loss from that source would be. All that the distillers asked for was, merely that the same regulations which were granted to importers of rum and brandy, should be extended to the distillers of this country. The revenue would gain by the alteration. The manufacture of whisky would be considerably increased, and that increase would take place without any increase of intemperance; as the raw horrible stuff which the people of Scotland and Ireland now consumed would give place to a light and wholesome beverage. Mr. WILSON, opposing the motion, endeavoured to show that the amount of loss to the distiller was very small, amounting to only about 1½d. per gallon. Besides, when 4d. per gallon was fixed as a fair amount of countervailing duty against colonial spirits, it was intended that 1d. of that 4d. should represent the deficiency in home-made spirits from being in bond; and as a large amount of spirits went directly into consumption, the distillers had the benefit on the total amount, although the loss fell only upon what went into bond. He thought the English distiller had a much more just ground of complaint than the Irish distiller. The latter was at liberty to send his spirits into the English market, but the former was not allowed to send his into Ireland. Since 1841 the produce of English spirits had decreased 100,000 gallons, while that of Irish and Scotch had increased 4,000,000 gallons. This did not look as if the Excise favoured the English distiller greatly. Mr. REYNOLDS ridiculed the statement that the loss in bond was equal to little more than 1d. per gallon. In one case he had heard of, the loss was six times greater than that. He reminded the house that this was not a spirit dealer's question merely. It was a labour and agricultural question, and as such he hoped it would be supported. Mr. GROGAN complained that, while opening their markets to the whole world, they were endeavouring to shut out a portion of their own subjects. Mr. GIBSON, as a member of the committee on the sugar planting and rum question, said the impression on his mind was that, on the whole, 4d. per gallon was a fair differential duty to meet the disadvantages under which the Irish and Scotch distillers were said to labour. Mr. HUME and Colonel DONNE both supported the motion. Sir GEORGE CLEIK said a few words against it. Sir CHARLES WOOD opposed the motion, because the alteration proposed would virtually give a premium to fraud. All that could be abstracted and brought in without paying duty would be a clear gain to the distiller; whereas all they abstract now is a direct loss. Lord JOHN RUSSELL viewed it simply as a question for reducing the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits; and as he did not intend to reduce the duty on spirits in general, and as he was not prepared to give an advantage to the producer of Scotch and Irish spirits, he could not agree to the motion. Mr. DISRAELI ridiculed the arguments of Lord John, and expressed a hope that the decision of the House would show that the routine and stereotyped reasons of the public officers would receive another check. The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion..... 159
Against it..... 159

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the Opposition, which were repeated when the Speaker gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, thus placing the Government in a minority. Mr. ROEBUCK appealed to Lord John

Russell whether he ought, or was fit, to carry on the affairs of the country with the Government so completely in the hands of the House of Commons, as four recent divisions had proved it to be?

"I ask him if he is in a position to govern this country? (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*) Is he wise, is he politic—I say nothing as to his honour—is he wise, is he politic, to retain the powers of Government under such circumstances? (*Cries of "hear, hear," and "oh, oh."*) It is all very well to say "oh," but let us understand what is going on in this country. At the commencement of the session of parliament we were told that certain things were to be done with respect to the finances of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an intimation of what he intended to do. There is not a great concern in the country that has not been affected by the declaration of the right honourable gentleman. Do not let the right honourable gentleman suppose that this is a mere party act. I am looking at it with reference to the country itself; and if the House of Commons is so bound to the interests of the country as to keep us in this state, hanging (as it were), like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, let the House of Commons have the responsibility. (*"Hear, hear."*) But I appeal to the noble lord—I appeal to him who is responsible upon this occasion—not to lend his authority to this state of things. I say that any Minister—regarding not only the Ministry of this country, but his own personal character—would not lend himself to such a condition. (*Cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!"*) It was very well to say "oh," but I recollect an instance wherein the party of the noble lord putting the Administration of the Duke of Wellington into a minority—one who certainly is not on these benches now, but who has been exalted into the other House of Parliament, as soon as the minority was declared on that occasion, rose to ask the right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel) if he was about to retain his Government after such a vote? (*"Hear!"*) Why, the noble lord lives on minorities. (*Cheers and laughter.*) And I say it is contrary to the interests of England, it is contrary to the spirit of our constitution, that any administration should sustain itself by the mere difficulties of its position, and by mere sufferance, and be insulted every day by being conquered, and be unable to advance any one of the principles on which the Government was founded. (*Hear.*) We are now upon the fourth defeat on a matter intimately connected with the taxation of this country—on matters intimately connected with all our mercantile concerns. And I ask the noble lord whether he thinks it wise, under the circumstances, to continue in the position he now holds? (*Cheers.*) I believe he would more fully satisfy the desires of those who wish to advance the great principles on which his Government is founded, if he were to say, 'I will not lend myself any longer to such a state of things!' And I advise him at once to declare that if the House of Commons wishes to take on itself the administration of this country, it ought to have the responsibility of finding an administration which may be able to obtain a majority in this House. (*Cheers.*)"

Lord JOHN RUSSELL (amid the profound silence of the House) rose to reply. He said he must respectfully decline the advice Mr. Roebuck had given him in regard to the preservation of his personal character, which he would prefer taking care of himself. He contrasted the recommendations Mr. Roebuck had given him that night with the warning he had uttered that "free trade was in his (Lord John's) hands" when the Government was last in abeyance. He had never hesitated as to the resignation of office when principle demanded it; but he conceived that not only had he a right, but he owed it to his colleagues, to consider with them the fitting time for giving up his office. He referred to the four defeats which Mr. Roebuck had said the Ministry had sustained this session; and he refused to recognise any of them as defeats of such a character as necessarily compelled a Government to resign. He therefore declined to tell Mr. Roebuck what future course he might intend to take; but he would say that a change of Government now would entail very grave consequences; and he hoped that those who were in the habit of voting with Ministers would leave it to them to decide their course under existing circumstances, assured that for his own part he would not hastily abandon the interests committed to his charge.

A short discussion followed as to whether the resolution should pass without a division. Lord John thought it perfectly fair to do so, because the House was now fuller than it had been. Lord NAAS thought this a bad reason, as the former division had taken place in a house which had been attending to the debate, whereas the members who had just come in would vote without knowing what they were voting for. Ultimately the chairman reported progress and the House resumed.

The St. Alban's election proceedings gave rise to a short discussion, which was opened by Mr. E. ELLICE, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in that borough. He took a rapid glance at the evidence taken by the committee for inquiring into the validity of the return of Mr. Jacob Bell, and showed the existence in St. Alban's of a well-organized system of corruption, screened by the most dexterous contrivances for evading such discovery as might legally affect the corrupt or corrupting parties. He alluded to the disappearance of the witnesses at the moment their evidence would

have been available, and concluded by a motion to the above effect.—Mr. COBDEN, moved as an amendment, words for adding an inquiry into "bribery, treating, and corruption in the Falkirk district of burghs." He described the disgraceful proceedings which had taken place in those burghs at the recent election, contending that the electoral history of the district since 1841 fully entitled it to the same measure of justice as was to be dealt out to the corruptionists of St. Alban's. He dwelt with great force upon the demoralising influence of such scenes, and appealed to the House to take stringent measures for putting an end to them. Mr. BAIRD (the member for the Falkirk burghs) disclaimed having had any share in causing the intemperance and debauchery described by Mr. Cobden. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL urged Mr. Cobden not to mix up two matters essentially disconnected. Mr. ROEBUCK saw no such difference between the two questions as should prevent Mr. Cobden's amendment from being adopted. He dwelt with great intensity upon the wickedness of the proceedings in the Falkirk burghs, and declared that, in the presence of such accusations against the sitting member, the Attorney-General's objections ought to vanish. After a short discussion, Mr. Cobden withdrew his amendment, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The question of equalizing the poor-rates was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Mr. G. BERKELEY, who moved for a committee of the whole house on the subject. His object in doing so was to relieve the agricultural districts from the depression under which they labour at present. In studying this question, he had found out several things to which he wished to call the attention of the President of the Poor Law Board. Looking at the returns issued by the board, he found that there appeared to be a great diminution in the amount of pauperism, while the sum levied for the relief of the poor was no way diminished. On examining more narrowly he found that, prior to 1845, it was the custom, when a man and his wife, with six children, having one child sick, applied to the union for relief, to return them to the board as eight persons. Since then, however, an order had been issued, in consequence of which such cases were returned as consisting of three persons only. The new rule regarding vagrants, by which no one was admitted into a workhouse, even for one night, unless he consented to do a certain amount of work, had reduced the number of paupers in appearance, though not in reality. But, notwithstanding all their contrivances, the expense of the system in the counties was excessive, whilst the result was very unsatisfactory. What he wished was, that the burdens in town and country should be equalised; instead of levying 17s. or 18s. in the pound in one place, and 4d. in the pound in the other. The true remedy for the existing evils and abuses was, to make the relief of the poor a national object. The comparative value of the property assessed, and the rates levied in different districts, showed the injustice of the present system. In Cheshire the rental assessed was £1,574,273, and the rate 1½d. in the pound; in Buckinghamshire the rental assessed was £706,000, and the rate 3s. in the pound. If his resolution were carried they would confer a great benefit on the whole of the community. He concluded by moving that the house should go into committee, to enable him to move a resolution to the effect that to alleviate a portion of the burdens from which the agricultural interest is at present suffering through the payment of parochial poor-rates, varying in many instances from 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., to 13s. 10d. in the pound, it will be necessary to substitute an equalised poor rate in England and Wales, not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the pound, and subject to local government. Captain HARRIS, in seconding the motion, spoke with great approbation of Lord Malmesbury's scheme. His lordship had ascertained that the average expenditure for five years previous to 1849 amounted to £5,850,000 a year, and he had calculated that a rate of 5d. in the pound on all incomes above £30 per annum would produce that sum. Mr. BAINES said the order issued in 1846 could not affect in any degree the late returns laid before Parliament, seeing that the whole of the years to which those returns related were subsequent to 1846. As for the question of national rating, it had been already discussed by a committee appointed for that purpose. In 1847 that committee heard evidence on the whole of the subject; but when the committee came to consider what report they would make, there was not one of them who took up the question of a national rate, or who seemed to consider it as a remedy deserving a single moment's consideration. Since then several attempts had been made in the house in favour of national rating, but they had been unsuccessful. In two instances the house had negatived them without a division. The result of such a system would be to discourage watchfulness and economy on the expenditure of the rates. The greatest possible frauds and jobbery would also take place under such a mode of levying the rates, while its adoption would lead to an indefinite increase of pauperism throughout the country. But even without any increase of pauperism the average rate would

be considerably heavier than 1s. 6d. in the pound. The total value of rateable property in 1847 was £67,220,587, which at 1s. 6d. in the pound would raise £5,649,044, whereas the amount levied last year under the head of parochial poor-rates was £7,270,492, so that with a rate of only 1s. 6d. in the pound there would be a deficit of £2,221,448. The scheme altogether was one of the most mischievous and ill-considered ever propounded to Parliament, and he hoped the House would stamp it with a decided negative. Mr. GRANTLEY after a brief reply withdrew his motion.

A very dull debate on the Malt Tax occupied the House of Commons the main part of Thursday evening. Mr. CAYLEY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tax, rested his demand mainly on the assumption that the repeal would greatly benefit the enterprising farmer; that it would prevent the adulteration of beer; that, if we have no corn-law, we should have no corn-law taxation, and that an increase of consumption would be a direct consequence of repeal. Mr. ALCOCK supported the motion; and asserted that upon the 1,000,000 acres under barley cultivation we raised a revenue of £5,500,000. He would be satisfied with a gradual repeal. Mr. PACKE was afraid that if the tax were repealed the country would be glutted with foreign malt. He would support a motion for repealing one-half the duty. For fiscal reasons Mr. AGLONBY declined to vote for the repeal this year. Mr. FLOYER based his support upon an argument somewhat novel on his side the House, but perfectly fair. He looked upon the repeal of the tax as a complement to the policy of free trade. He incidentally elicited some valuable remarks on the condition of the agricultural labourers, by admitting that they were partially employed, from Mr. SEYMOUR, who declared that, even in Dorsetshire, the labourers were employed now as they never had been before:—

"Up to the very year before the free trade measures passed, farmers were accustomed to turn off labourers in October, and take them on again at Easter. For his part, he could perceive no evidence of distress in his neighbourhood, and he could not understand how it happened that the labourers should always be worse off where a Protectionist resided than where a Freetrader lived. ('Hear, hear, and laughter.')

Mr. BENNET was of opinion that if we were to have free trade, it should be extended to the national beverages. Mr. TRELAWNEY could not understand how the repeal would benefit the farmer. Besides, he thought it most unsafe to meddle with our system of taxation, for it was like a castle of cards; if you touched one part of it, you were apt to make the whole fall to the ground. Mr. WOODHOUSE opposed the motion for reasons similar to those of Mr. Packe. Mr. FREWEN took ground upon the beer-adulteration argument; and Mr. G. SANDARS thought that the agricultural interests were acting suicidally by supporting this motion. Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND wanted to know why honourable gentlemen opposite made such a clamour about bread, and did not stir one step in favour of beer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might lay on a house-tax, an income-tax, a property-tax—any tax, in short, that he pleased, only let him take this tax off the labourer. (Cheers.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought nothing new had been advanced on the subject. He was in favour of the tax, for a Chancellor's reason, that it was easily and cheaply collected; and he thought that no material relief would accrue to any class by repeal.

"For his part, he believed that no tax was more equally distributed throughout the country than the duty on malt. It was paid by the consumer, and, thinking that the advantage of its repeal would not be so great as was anticipated by those who advocated such a course, he should certainly vote against the motion."

Mr. DISRAELI declined to view repeal either as a question of taxation, or with reference to the interest of the labourer, but as it bore upon the capital of the most suffering class of the community—the owners and occupiers of land. They were experiencing a dilapidation of capital which had never yet been equalled. And what was the remedy proposed? To give up growing wheat, and at the same time to keep up a heavy duty upon a crop which the farmer looked to for compensation. Protection had nothing to do with the question. It was one of doing justice to the occupiers of land, and acting consistently with the free trade policy of Ministers. Mr. FULLER and Mr. HUME supported the motion; Mr. Hume voted for repeal as a Free Trader. He could not understand gentlemen taking trouble to obtain cheap bread and cheap beef, and now turning round and refusing them cheap drink. Mr. BASS would go for repealing the tax one-half; Mr. BROTHERTON opposed, Mr. HENLEY and the Marquis of GRANBY supported, the motion; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL wound up the debate. He thought that the main reason for voting against the motion was, that it would leave the finances in a ruinous condition, and they would have no source from which they could supply the loss of revenue.

Mr. CAYLEY replied, and the House divided, when there were:—

For the motion..... 122
Against it 258

Majority against the motion.. 136

The House subsequently agreed to Mr. Hume's motion for the appointment of a select committee on the Income and Property Tax; and to Lord John Russell's nomination of a select committee on the relations of the Caffir tribes with this country. The House adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock. The House of Lords sat yesterday, advanced some bills a stage, and adjourned.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

Her Majesty made one of her promised visits to the Crystal Palace on Saturday, arriving, in conformity with her usual domestic habits, at an early hour. The royal party included the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Prussia, the Princess of Prussia, and the members of their suites. Some members of the executive committee were in attendance, and swelled the limited numbers of the royal cortège, to which a superintendent and a policeman acted as escort. As the royal party was not more numerous than many family groups, the exhibitors and visitors in the side departments and galleries were surprised to find themselves suddenly within the circle of royalty. The Queen's attention was first directed to the objects of decoration, and of the fine arts in the English division, among which a considerable time was spent. The Queen was attended by the Prince of Prussia, whose consort was conducted by Prince Albert, and the royal children followed. The general disposition of the persons present was to avoid obtruding in the Queen's presence, as there was an earnest desire to secure her in the same enjoyment of privacy as others enjoyed, and to preserve the public character, which has been somewhat damaged by unseemly demonstrations of exuberant loyalty. We regret to say, however, that a considerable portion of the attendants on the stands and the building thought it incumbent on them to attend her Majesty's progress in the nature of a body-guard. A very little care on the part of the police will prevent annoyance from this on future occasions, as any interruptions from an attendant crowd must be very annoying to those exhibitors who are desirous of explaining the works under their care. As the express object of the Queen's presence in the Exhibition is to become personally acquainted with the works and their exhibitors, it is to be hoped that her admirers will keep their enthusiasm within some bounds, the more particularly as her Majesty is not included in the catalogue or programme. Besides the time spent in a minute examination of some of the departments, all the great works of art in the nave passed under notice, and the satisfaction felt by the royal party gave every earnest of frequent and early visits. Her Majesty and her royal guests remained for more than an hour walking through the various parts of the building, examining the principal objects of interest. A considerable time was devoted by her Majesty to the examination of the department in the gallery in which articles of British plate are exhibited. The royal party took its departure from the Exhibition shortly after eleven o'clock.

The Queen visited the Exhibition again on Wednesday, in a private manner, without any royal parade, and wholly for the purpose of quietly prosecuting her examination of the products displayed. Her Majesty came nearly an hour before the general public began to arrive, and thus had the best possible opportunity of inspecting the articles exhibited. She was accompanied by Prince Albert, the two eldest of the royal children, and the Prince of Prussia, with one or two other distinguished visitors; the royal party comprising the suite included about twenty persons. Her Majesty entered at the main transept entrance, and proceeded forthwith to an inspection of the ground-floor compartments on that (the south) side of the English nave, having on the former occasion confined herself to the corresponding compartments on the opposite or north side of the same nave. Her Majesty passed the Indian compartment on the south side, and entered those of Canada and the West Indian colonies, where she remained some time, evidently extremely interested. She then proceeded to the sculpture-room and mediæval court, and thence to the extensive hardware compartments, where also she remained some time, and manifested very great interest, walking up one side of a compartment and down another. By this time her Majesty apparently perceived that she would not have time properly to carry out her design that day as to any other compartments; and so, passing into the centre, she walked down on the north side of the central division (the compartments in which she had visited on the previous occasion), looked at the objects there exhibited, passed through the transept, walked down the centre of the foreign nave, observing, as she passed, the progress of the French compartments towards completion—and went out at one of the side doors in that nave. Her Majesty had been in the building upwards of an hour, and although, before she left, the public had been admitted, yet to the last few were

aware of her presence, and those who were of course preserved a respectful distance. During her progress she displayed her characteristic energy and animation, appearing to take the liveliest interest in what she saw, and occasionally conversing with those about her upon the objects she inspected.

The attendance of visitors on Saturday was by no means so numerous as on the preceding day. This fact was partly to be accounted for by the cold and unpropitious state of the weather, but it was doubtless to be attributed also in part to the circumstance of Saturday being the day of the first show of flowers at Chiswick-gardens. The issue of day-tickets amounted to about 500. From about one o'clock the numbers began rapidly to increase, and a long string of carriages, extending from Hyde Park-corner to the building, continued to pour in a constant stream of visitors until nearly five o'clock.

The appearance of the building on Monday was strikingly indicative of the reduction that had taken place in the price of admission, the number present being fully three times as many as on either Friday or Saturday. Notwithstanding the many thousands who promenaded through the avenues, there did not appear to be any obstruction in the narrowest passages. The mass of visitors were scattered over the building in those departments which suited their several tastes, and this distribution left the circulation everywhere free, the immense extent of the accommodation which the glass house affords being in this way rendered obvious in a very satisfactory manner. During the early part of the day his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with a single attendant, visited the Exhibition, and appeared to be much interested in noting the progress made in completing the decorations. He passed through the naves and entered several of the compartments, and afterwards visited the galleries.

A return has been made up of the total number of packages of goods received from foreign countries and the colonies to the 3d of May, from which it appears that the number received from foreign countries amounts to 9,968, from our colonies 1,181, and from the Channel Islands 37, making together a total of 11,186. Of these 597 only have had the duty paid, or are admitted free of duty. There is no foundation whatever for the report that her Majesty intends visiting the Exhibition on Saturday next, before the public are admitted, for the purpose of inspecting the articles exhibited, and of receiving from exhibitors themselves any information which her Majesty may wish to obtain with respect to the articles exhibited by them. The present incomplete state of some of the departments is in itself sufficient to prevent her Majesty conferring upon the exhibitors that honour which her special visit is intended to convey. Due notice will be given to exhibitors of the day upon which her Majesty will pay her intended visit.

The Council of Chairmen of the Juries of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations held its first meeting at half-past eleven o'clock on Monday morning, in the building of the Exhibition. There were present—Class 1, Sir H. de la Beche, C.B.; class 4, Professor Owen; class 5a, the Earl of Jersey; class 8, Baron Charles Dupin; class 9, Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P.; class 10, Sir David Brewster; class 10a, Sir H. R. Bishop; class 11, Sir James Anderson; class 12, Dr. Schaffhault for Professor Hermann; class 13, Mr. George T. Kemp; class 14, Count von Harrack; class 15, M. Verregt for M. van Hoegaerden; class 16, Hon. Colonel George Anson; class 17, his Excellency M. van de Weyer; class 18, Mr. Henry Tucker; class 19, Dr. Bolley; class 20, Mr. William Felkin; class 22, the Hon. Horace Greeley; class 24, Lord de Mauley; class 26, M. Adam Chevalier de Burg; class 28, M. Ramon de la Sagra for Signor Don Joaquim Alforano; class 29, Viscount Canning; class 30, Herr von Viebahn. Viscount Canning occupied the chair at the meeting. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieutenant Ward attended.

The *Journal of Design* states that the British sculptors are about gracefully to show their admiration of genius by giving a dinner to M. Kiss, of Berlin, the author of the famous group of the "Amazon and Tiger," which occupies so prominent a position in the foreign nave.

Many of the masses of stone and coal forwarded to the Exhibition have proved too heavy to be taken into the building itself, and have consequently been allowed to remain in the open air. They are principally collected before the western entrance of the edifice. Among these, a Doric column of granite, from the Cheesewring quarries, in Cornwall, is particularly worthy of notice. The shaft is one solid piece, and measures twenty feet in length. Several stupendous masses of coal from various localities will also be found in the same situation, together with some enormous flagstones and freestones from Scotland, and extraordinary slates from Wales and the Delahole quarries, near Camelford, in Cornwall. Here also will be observed, among a vast number of other products, specimens of Portland cement, black Irish marble, grindstones, pavingstones, and canal coals.

Among the samples of fossil fuel, some blocks of coal from the Staveley works, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, cannot, from their singular structure,

fail to be noticed. This variety has a remarkable tendency to cleave into long prismatic masses, which readily admit of being sawn into blocks for the purpose of facilitating their stowage in the hold of a ship.

The east end of the building, occupied by the United States and Russia, presents a very bare and meagre aspect. The Americans have taken about a dozen capacious compartments, and have occupied them in a mercantile matter-of-fact kind of way, giving to them more the look of a display of goods for purchase than of articles of taste and art for exhibition. Thus there is a lamp, stall, presenting some scores of lamps all pretty much the same, and many precisely the same, in pattern and in size; so of a shoe stall and a harness stall; and a pistol stall, and so forth. And all the interior arrangements of the compartments are of the same character; business-like, with rectangular regularity, and uninteresting uniformity, with a great deal of space unoccupied—seeming as if the goods were spread out to cover as much space as possible, rather than to present the most pleasing appearances. There are in these compartments hardly any which could be called works of art; but of articles of utility there is certainly a great variety; and no doubt, upon inspection, a vast deal will be discovered of interest and value.

In the list of articles from the north to the Great Exhibition is a very simple and cheap instrument, the invention of Mr. William Ross, slater, Dunrobin, which we think is destined to prove of important utility to land-surveyors, contractors, farm-overseers, and navigators. The instrument is applied to finding heights and distances, by sea or land, as far as the eye can reach, with the aid of the telescope or otherwise, with tables calculated to give the answer in miles, chains, yards, or feet, without the laborious process of casting a figure by the operator. It will also, in five minutes, give the square contents of a park or field, however extensive, if it can all be seen from one of the corners. Likewise it gives the time of day by the sun at any part of the globe when the latitude is known, which can be ascertained by the instrument. It will be a great desideratum in measuring, as we understand it dispenses with the cumbersome chain. We are informed that the invention has undergone a severe examination in Edinburgh before Mr. Grainger and other scientific gentlemen, who felt justified in forwarding it to the Exhibition. The invention is a somewhat peculiar one, seeing that it is the production of a man with limited education, but who, with determined perseverance, has wrought at his problems for a series of years without ever seeing a theodolite or any of the instruments in present use. It is also the cheapest ever invented, and is carried in the pocket.—*Inverness Courier*.

Russia having swallowed up Poland, the English public is ignorant of the articles sent to the Great Exhibition from Poland, they all being exhibited as Russian productions; we, therefore, acquaint our readers with the circumstance that amongst other articles forwarded by that unhappy country, there are specimens of cast and forged iron, plate iron, manufactured products, iron ore, and cadmia. Manufactured copper from Warsaw, amongst which is a machine for boiling sugar. In the Optic line, a microscope, magnifying 800 times, for astronomical observations. Musical instruments. A pair of boots of extraordinary lightness, and a pair of shoes without any seam, &c. Cloth. Ladies' bonnets, gloves: specimens of the celebrated wheat from Sandomierz, rye, paperhanging, coloured paper, oil-cloth, refined sugar, varnished leather, linen, tablecloths, napkins, towels, &c.

The board of directors of the Atlas Assurance Company have resolved to give four distinct days' leave of absence to each officer in their establishment for the purpose of enabling them to view the Great Exhibition, the company also paying the cost of admission. It is understood that a similar proceeding is contemplated by other public companies, and it is to be hoped that wherever it may be practicable the example will be generally followed.

Jules Janin has been giving a series of lively papers on the Exhibition in the *Journal des Debats*. One thing which struck him forcibly was the inscription of each nation in its own language:—

"Not far from the trade of Greece stands the art of Turkey. Your Turk is indeed an artist. He addresses himself to the eye; that which he is curious of above all is splendour and richness; the useful he leaves to England, the graceful to France. He believes in embroidery, in purple, in pearls and diamonds! He would give all the coal of England for the famous Koh-i-noor, the Mountain of Light! I have seen him, this honest Turk, seated in melancholy within his little compartment, full of amber, musk, and carpets, his eyes half closed, and in the attitude of resignation. Doubtless he asks himself what on earth has brought him here amid the infidels, among Christians, Protestants, Jews, idolaters, renegades—the new prophets and the old prophets of each nation. To what end has he been dragged into this strife? He would measure his strength with no man! Why show him your inventions and your machinery? He wants them not; he will have nothing to do with them. He leaves us our looms, our hammers,

our anvils, together with the necessities implied in all these various labours. What is steam to him? has he not his sun, his wine, his opium, his newspaper, his dreams, his poetry, his tobacco?

"Alas! worthy individual, he is at the present moment deprived of the everlasting festival of his thoughts and of his life. Etiquette and custom have torn from his hands his faithful companion, his graceful dispenser of the grateful vapour, his councillor and hospitable friend—his pipe! 'On ne fume pas ici'—such is the law of this caravanseral of humdrum industry; and that each nation may be advised thereof, it is written in every language, 'On ne fume pas ici,' 'No smoking allowed,' 'Nonne permesso di fumare,' and so on to the end, and the poor Turk has been constrained to obey. It is God's will! It is the will of the Englishman! If the Exposition of Industry have its martyrs, this surely is one!"

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of the multitudinous societies and associations of which London is the centre, have begun. The Church of Scotland Missions met on Monday, at Exeter-hall, the Duke of Argyll in the chair. The total receipts for the year are £52,470, including £25,000 subscribed for the building of churches. From the annual report of the Church Missionary Society it appears that the annual receipts were £112,000; an increase of £7,000 over those of last year. The Royal Humane Society celebrated its 77th anniversary by dining at the Freemason's Tavern, on Wednesday, when the chair was filled by Mr. Bond Cabbell, M.P., in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge. It appears that out of 163 cases submitted to their consideration during last year, comprising 202 persons, 191 were successfully treated and recovered, and 11 were beyond recovery. The Hyde-park cases were 35 in number, six of whom were found dead, while the remaining 27 were successfully treated.

The annual meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, was held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, on Saturday, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Reverend Dr. Worthington, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Lord Beaumont, Mr. Urquhart, M.P., &c., who passed in review the social and political aspect of the Continental States, more especially with reference to the prospects of seeing revived the liberty and independence of Poland. From the report read it appears that the income of the association during the past year, was £837 17s. A sum of £600, subscribed exclusively by the Poles, was spent in sending about 100 Poles to America. The balance in hand amounted to £419 5s. 9d. The number of refugees now in England was about 757, of whom 208 received permanent relief from the Government, and nine from the association. The number of those who had left the country was 229, of whom 177 proceeded to the United States. In the course of the year there were at one time nearly 1000 refugees in England—a higher number than in any preceding year. Various resolutions relating to the management of the association were passed, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the noble chairman for his increasing efforts to benefit the condition of the Polish nation.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, Lord Ashley in the chair, supported by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Cashel, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir T. D. Ackland, and Mr. Plumptre, M.P. The report stated that the issues from the society during the past year amounted to 1,137,617, making a total of 24,247,667 bibles and testaments since the commencement of the society in 1804. The entire receipts for the year ending March 31, 1851, amounted to £103,330 2s. 8d. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £103,543 10s. 10d., being £6 297 8s. 10d. over that of the preceding year.

The anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday, at eleven o'clock, at Exeter-hall. Before the hour of meeting the hall was, as usual on such occasions, crowded. Amongst others present were Mr. Plumptre, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., Dr. Candlish, &c. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and resolutions in furtherance of its objects were adopted. The receipts of the society for the year were announced at £104,661 14s. 4d., and the expenditure at £113,767 3s. 3d., leaving a deficiency of £9105 8s.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL MOVEMENT.

The friends and supporters of the National Public School Association held a general meeting at the King's Head, Poultry, on Wednesday, which was well attended. Among others present were Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Henry, M.P.; Mr. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. W. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Tindall Harris, Mr. E. Swaine, Mr. James Bell, Mr. J. Mellor, Mr. W. Ferguson, Mr. Edmund Stone, Mr. Gregory Foster, Mr. W. Ellis, Mr. T. R. Pritchard, Mr. W. Hargreaves, Mr. L. Lucas, Mr. J. Ashurst, Mr. Slack, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Pillans, Mr. Courthauld, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Mr. W. E. Hickson, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. F. Goldsmid. On the motion of Mr. W. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. W. Ashurst, Mr. Samuel Lucas, one of the founders of the Lancashire Association, was called to the chair. Mr. J. S. Smith, the secretary, read letters from Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P.; Mr. Geach, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; and Mr. B. Wall, M.P., approving the principles of the associa-

tion, and regretting their inability to attend the meeting; also the following letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle:—

"Dear sir,—I unfortunately cannot attend your meeting this evening, but will take the offered opportunity of testifying, if it should be judged of any moment, that I do altogether approve of your enterprise, consider it to be one of the most pressing needful in our day, and with my whole heart wish it speedy and complete success. I think if ever there was a cause worth pleading before the public from platforms, yours falls under that description, in the present state of matters among us. To myself it sorrowfully seems, and has long seemed, one of the most singular, and I will add disgraceful, facts under the sun, that in a country so rich in all human means as England—and rich, too, in heroic ancestors, and noble remembrances, and admonitions towards whatever is highest—the mass of the population should remain at this day, not only ill-educated, according to the current insufficient notions and standard, but not educated at all; left to live and to die, generation after generation, as if there had no knowledge ever come into the world, and the 'art of thinking,' nay the very art of reading and spelling, had not yet been invented! What is the meaning of Church, what is the meaning of State, or of society at all, if this is to be the practice of it? 'Without education,' says Luther, 'men are as bears and wolves.' It is not the clearest duty, prescribed by nature herself, under silent, but real and awful penalties, on governing persons in every society, to see that the people, so far as possible, are taught; that wherever a citizen is born, some chance be offered him of becoming 'a man,' and not 'a bear or wolf;' and more care be had that the intellect of such citizen, which is the sacred lamp of heaven, and (in the truest sense) God's own 'revelation' to him, be not left smothered under dark ignorances, sensualities, and sordid obstructions, but made to shine for him, and guide his steps towards a good goal. This is for ever the duty of governors and persons of authority in human societies. This duty once neglected and forgotten on their part, it is too fatally certain all other duties will gradually become impossible for them, and prove nugatory and imaginary as performed by them. In our present mode of management in England, where the so-called governors have neither honour nor will to attempt this long-neglected and imperatively needful enterprise of getting the people taught, it has become the duty of every good citizen to come forward and do what in him lies that it might be neglected no longer. This is the sanction of your meeting and agitation; whatsoever meetings and agitations may want proper sanction, you appear to me to have it. Hands to the work, then; and rest not till by such methods as you have something effectual is got done in this most pressing of public causes. Shame upon us, and upon all Englishmen, if England cannot at last, in these fifties of the nineteenth century, so much as teach all her children the four-and-twenty letters.—In haste, I remain, yours very faithfully,

T. CARLYLE.
"John S. Smith, Esq., Sec., &c. &c."

The Chairman made a sensible and hopeful speech on the present state of the education question. Their object in calling the present meeting was to procure, if possible, the assistance of a number of gentlemen whom they proposed to enrol as a provisional committee. Two or three years ago the men of the City would have shrunk from such an appellation as a highly dangerous one, but in the present case it was quite harmless. Their object was to enlist 200 or 300 gentlemen whose names they could put before the public as a sanction of their proceedings. They had also an executive committee, and if any gentleman present wished to attend and offer them any assistance they would be very grateful for it. With regard to their prospects, he had not the shadow of a doubt as to their ultimate triumph. He had been told by some persons that the Church and the Dissenters were opposed to them, and that the difficulties to be overcome were immense. His own opinion, however, was, that the friends of the cause did not know their strength; and that if they would only exert themselves a very short time would see their efforts crowned with success.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Slack, Mr. S. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Mr. Dillon, and lastly, by Mr. Cobden, M.P. The honourable member for Yorkshire, who was loudly cheered on rising, spoke at great length, in reply to the arguments of the voluntary educationists, and concluded by warning the people of England of the danger of leaving the people in their present state of ignorance:—

"Persons who were in the habit of disparaging foreign countries had looked with contempt at the political miseries and disasters which had been taking place during the last few years in Germany, France, and other countries of the continent. But he feared that they would find, if by any accident in this country the machine of government should be thrown off its hinges, and we should be left for a year without a government—if, in a word, we were situated as they had been, we should have far worse scenes enacted here than anything which had been witnessed either in Germany and France. (Loud cheers.) They might not have got exactly our constitutional forms, but they had a counterpoise in the much greater sub-division of property, and in the better education of the people, which he was inclined to think had enabled those countries to pass through a season of difficulty and danger, and to come out of a state of anarchy and confusion better than we should have done had we been similarly circumstanced. (Cheers.) We were, in fact, in a very alarming condition. He was not talking

of the physical condition of the people. We had eaten more bread and meat, and given more employment, it was true, but let them look at the moral aspect of the question. What had been the criminal statistics? (Cheers.) Look at the horrid frequency of systematic poisonings. (Hear.) Why, good Heavens! there had been two acts of parliament passed within the last two years, for preventing people from carrying on a systematic plan of poisoning; and they had seen members of families slaying each other by that insidious agency. (Cheers.) Then again, they had seen the most horrid atrocities in the shape of murder and violence. (Hear, hear.) He had often talked with Germans and Frenchmen on the subject, and, after making all allowance for national egotism, and diligently reading the foreign papers with a view to discover the fact, he did not think the same atrocities took place abroad. (Cheers.) At all events, let them not fall into the delusion that there was nothing to render the education question one of pressing importance. (Loud cheers.) There was a vast deal to do; but he doubted not they would co-operate with the men of the north in a matter which so nearly concerned the vital interests of the country. (Cheers.) For his own part he should be happy to assist them as much as lay in his power, whether in his place in parliament or elsewhere. (Cheers.) They had put their shoulders together in many a struggle, but in none that was more for the welfare and prosperity of the country." (Loud cheers.)

After a few remarks from Mr. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Travers, the meeting terminated.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

A wet, dreary, dismal day, was Sunday the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, in Paris. Great preparations had been made for a fête; but the weather spoiled all. The rain came down in torrents, and the mass of sight-seers presented the appearance of an enormous crowd of mushrooms wedged together; the umbrellas formed the chief feature of the fête.

Evidently, the authorities studiously avoided, in the decorations of the capital, any reference whatever to the Great Revolution, or the existing republic. The characters selected from the history of France were the poets, the feudal heroes, the great commanders under the monarchy, two mechanicians, two generals of the empire, and a colossal statue of France instead of a plaster of Paris effigy of the Republic.

The most original feature in the decorations of the fête was a cascade, constructed on the Pont de la Concorde: a vast assemblage of artificial rocks piled about the centre arch, towards the Tuileries, and crowned by a group of marine deities in plaster. The water conveyed in gutta percha pipes from the reservoirs of the fountains of the Great Place, tumbled from the top of the centre arch down the sham crags. All this, lit up with ingenious combinations of lamps, would have been effective but for the rain. The Madelaine was hung with tapestry, with statues of Faith and Hope at the angles of the façade. The Quay d'Orsay was planted with trees, and bounded on the river side by a balustrade ornamented with sculpture and flags, and filled with musicians.

The fête was undisturbed. Few people gave utterance to any cry. The provocations of the police failed in their aim. The Republicans were forewarned, and the insurrection longed for by the Prefect of the Police and the Minister of the Interior did not take place. The same result attended the celebration at Lyons; with this difference that the authorities seem to have made sure of a disturbance there, seeing that on Monday rumours of an insurrection reached Paris, which were false. General Castellane continues to prohibit pamphlets and "operate arrests," the latest feat in the prohibitory way being that of forbidding the sale within the iron limits of his rule of a pamphlet entitled *Future Bases of the Social Church*.

The mysterious bulletins signed "Central Committee of Resistance" continue to occupy the police; it is said that the facts elicited compromised the Bonapartists much more than the Socialists; that there are two Committees, and that the leaders are unknown to the Mountain, and of no authority among the people. The whole affair looks rather too much like the police plots under Louis Philippe. No doubt there are plots concocted in France. We should be surprised if there were not. While public meetings are prohibited, the press shackled, and spies employed; plots there always will be.

The "sensation" of the week is not, however, the fête of the 4th of May, or the bulletins of the secret societies. The hero of the hour is Emile de Girardin, who so often creates a stir in Paris. He has signed the following extraordinary statement in the *La Presse*:—

"The flat contradiction," says M. Girardin, "given by M. de Persigny to General Changarnier" (on the subject of the conversation between these two personages, as noticed in one or two of my late letters), "and the unaccountable silence preserved by the ex-Commandant-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation of Paris, render important and opportune the publication of two facts hitherto unknown. The first of these facts took place in the month of March, 1848. The scene passed in the Ministry of the Interior, and in the cabinet of M. Ledru Rollin, then a member of the Provisional Government and Minister of the Interior. General

Changarnier entered, and proposed to M. Ledru Rollin that if 12,000 men were given him, with the liberty of making his own selections, he would land them in England, revolutionize the whole of Great Britain, and cause to be proclaimed there the same form of Government as in France—that is, the Republic.

"The second fact took place after the first. The scene passed in Algiers, on the 17th of June, 1848. General Changarnier was then Governor-General of Algeria. He placarded a proclamation to this effect:—'The Governor-General has received the following telegraphic despatch:—'The Commission of Executive Government, composed of MM. Arago, Garnier Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin has retired. It is replaced by another commission of three members—namely, MM. Armand Marrast, Berger, and Cavaignac.'—Algiers, June 18, 1848.'"

M. de Girardin asks, who could have sent this despatch if not General Cavaignac, who was then Minister at War? And he concludes that a plot existed to bring about the insurrection of June, 1848, for the ambitious aims of General Cavaignac. These charges are awkward for both of the Generals. Cavaignac will have to clear himself anew from a blasting imputation if allowed to go uncontradicted; and Changarnier, the *Preux* of the Legitimists, must account for his alleged offer to the chief of the Mountain, the man of the omnipotent commissioners, to set up a republic in England. By the bye, the latter is a grotesque idea. The hottest republican would have met the 12,000 brethren with open arms, it is true, but they would have been sharp ones!

The military revolt in Portugal has been triumphant. After numerous and confident reports had been circulated everywhere of the utter failure of Marshal Saldanha, he suddenly turns up as in effect the dictator of Portugal!

It is still said that he was driven to the last extremity, out-generalled by the King, deserted by his troops, and in full retreat alone to the Spanish frontier. It is strange that so utterly reduced he should rise in a moment to be the chief of a successful revolt, if he had been really in so sad a condition. He had only to send to Oporto, and the troops pronounced in his favour. Count de Casal, the Governor there, he was obliged to retreat, and as Saldanha entered the city amidst songs of triumph, the Count de Thomar fled from Lisbon in disgrace. The Queen, unwilling to believe in defeat, instead of calling Saldanha to office, appointed Duke de Terceira, he whom gout drove from Santarem. The *denouement* has yet to be seen; for Saldanha only heads at present a military revolt, and no one really knows what political steps he will take, or what he will do for the liberty of Portugal.

We hear that the British Government has strongly protested against Spanish interference in this civil contest.

In Spain, politics run high. Democracy shows very strong in Madrid and Seville. The Progressistas will muster a respectable minority in the Cortes.

The news from Constantinople is important. The English policy has again been defeated by the Russian Minister, Titoff. Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick advised the Sultan to set the Hungarian refugees at liberty, as the last term of their detention has elapsed on the anniversary of their arrival at Kutaya. But the ambassadors of Russia and Austria entered a protest against this decision, pleading a supposed secret understanding between Kossuth, the German revolutionists, and the Italian patriots. A visit of the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein paid to Kossuth and the presence of M. Revis, an Italian liberal, at Kutaya, are the facts to which the ambassadors allude, in order to give weight to their insinuations. The Sultan decided in favour of M. Titoff, and Kossuth is to be imprisoned for two more months. English influence is, we are told, entirely baffled by Russian intrigue at Constantinople.

The Hungarians who turned Musselmans are to be employed in the Turkish army, and Guyon, who remained Christian, has been made a General of Division.

NUNNERIES IN ENGLAND.

The Catholic question is not destined to languish in obscurity. Many events contribute to keep alive the agitation. Besides the ominous postponement of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, there is Mr. Lacy's bill on religious houses, which will shortly come before the House of Commons; and two cases before Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the Bail Court, respecting the alleged libel on the Clapham Convent.

On the 12th and 20th of March last, the *Morning Advertiser* published an article insinuating that an illegitimate child had been born at the convent in Bedford-lane, Clapham Common. The first alleged libel was headed, "A New Order of Nuns," and intimated that a "novice," introduced by the medical man, had made her appearance, much to the surprise of the sisterhood. The second alleged libel was a speech delivered at one of the "Papal Aggression" meetings, by Mr. E. Turner, in which the former libellous statement was repeated, slightly varied, but virtually the same. These statements were denied in affidavits, put into Court by Mr. Serjeant Shee, from two clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Simpson and the Rev.

Mr. Dell, represented as being the "sole spiritual directors and advisers of the community;" by the surgeons, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Parrott, who attended the convent; and by the superior, Clarissa Noel. Affidavits had also been made by Josephine Laguesse, the sister superior of the convent of Notre Dame, at Blackburn, and of the ladies therein, all of whom had been members of the institution at Clapham; and Iphigenie de Paiva, the sister superior of the convent of Notre Dame, at Liverpool, and three ladies residents therein, who had also been residents of the same institution; all denying in the same terms the truth of any portion of the libels.

Mr. Serjeant Shee applied for and obtained a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against David Scott, the printer and publisher of the *Morning Advertiser*, for the above-mentioned libels.

The second application, supported by the same affidavits, was made for a rule to show cause why a similar information should not be filed against the publisher of the *Morning Herald* for an alleged libel of a similar nature, published on the 20th of March last. The libel in the *Herald* is in the shape of a commentary on an article in the *Dispatch*, which appeared on the 15th of March. Thus the story of the alleged immorality found its way into the *Morning Advertiser* on the 12th; and on the 15th it was modified and apparently explained in the *Dispatch*, and on the 20th commented on, and the explanation rejected by the *Morning Herald*.

The rule was granted.

As a commentary upon the above, we reprint from the *Times* the following letter in defence of Nunneries by Lady Arundell of Wardour:—

"Sir,—Unbecoming as it would have been on my part to have made the slightest attempt to stem the torrent of abuse which has been so unjustly showered on all that is dearest and most sacred to us Catholics, I cannot allow the day to arrive on which Mr. Lacy's bill against our religious houses will be brought before Parliament without making at least one effort for the sake of the dear inmates of those abodes of peace and charity, by calling on the more generous members of the House of Commons for protection and justice.

"To Catholic ladies, who, like myself, have sisters and relatives in convents, it is, indeed, humiliating and most painful, that in England, hitherto considered the land of liberty, we should be forced to exert our influence to save those loved ones from the grossest insults, the most unmanly attempts now being made to deprive them of a security which even the meanest women slaves have insured to them. Can it be possible that to the members of the House of Commons heroic virtue is so hateful that no insult is too great to offer those who dedicate themselves to its constant practice? Is divine charity so distasteful to English Protestants that ladies by devoting their lives to its various duties should become objects so contemptible that they are to be deprived by law of the liberty granted to the meanest of their sex, even to the most abandoned? Oh, that such a reproach on Englishmen should go forth to the world! Hatred of Catholicity is a poor plea for so cowardly, so wanton, an insult to ladies.

"Our countrymen must remember that those much abused convents are places in which nearly all the Catholic ladies have received their education, and though some few may have no relatives among the religious, yet the affection these bear their angelic teachers is the tenderness that persons will ever feel towards those whom from their earliest childhood they have respected and loved for their many virtues, their enduring kindness. Little do Protestants know the feelings of joy and happiness with which a lady returns to visit the convent where she has been educated; these are ever the brightest spots in her life, even be her lot among the happiest of this world.

"To Catholics, who know by faith the day will come when these our spotless sisters will be fearfully avenged, and that those who now so cruelly insult and calumniate them will have to exclaim, in the language of scripture—'We fools esteemed their life madness, and their end without honour. Behold how they are numbered among the children of God, and their lot is among the saints;'—that knowledge urges us the more to raise our warning voices, and call on those who know them not to beware how they insult them.

"But if that consideration has no weight, oh let me implore those members who have sisters and daughters to ask themselves, ere they treat with insult our sisters and daughters, what would they feel were we to do the like to them? Would they consider any language too strong for their just indignation, and are our feelings one iota less keen because we look on those dear ones as the loved of God?

"But not to dwell at greater length on this too painful subject, allow me, who have been entirely educated in a convent, and through life in habits of intimacy with numerous members of religious communities, to ask those who credit their calumniators, how is it, if any one of the many charges has the slightest foundation, that those who like me have the most experience should ever be the first to place their children in these very convents? What could any one desire more than that their daughters should be instructed by ladies of birth and the highest educa-

tion, who are actuated not by worldly gain, but solely by the love of God and their neighbour? And here let me incidentally remark, that if Protestants would only reflect on these motives the prejudice regarding the apparent insignificance of the pension would at once be removed.

"The tenderness I feel for my children is, I hope, quite as strong as the warmest hearted mother can know, yet the sacrifice of parting with a daughter for a time I cheerfully make, rather than deprive her of that which I know will cause her to bless the parents who deny themselves a present pleasure to ensure her the lasting advantage of a convent education.

"Should these few remarks lead some of our more generous antagonists to hesitate ere they inflict cruel injuries on those who have never given them a moment's pain, I shall be more than rewarded for what it has cost me to address them in so public a manner.

"With many apologies for trespassing so long on your courtesy,

"I am, your obedient servant,

"TERESA ARUNDELL.

"Wardour Castle, May 3."

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, will leave Rome without the coveted red hat. The Bishops of America have decided that they can do without a Cardinal. The famous editor of the *New York Herald* is very magniloquent on the subject, and consoles the Archbishop in a strain of questionable familiarity, coupling himself and the not-appointed Cardinal in a way quite jocose to common mortals.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN NEW YORK.

The most interesting news from America is, that a small constitutional crisis was at its height when the Africa sailed on the 23d of April.

In our last number we mentioned the scheme of Mr. Seaward for enlarging the Erie Canal, which connects the Western States with the Atlantic, by raising a loan of 9,000,000 dols., so that the works may be carried on with vigour, instead of applying the surplus revenues of the canal as they accrue, the plan hitherto adopted. A bill to authorise this proceeding came before the Senate, and was opposed by the Locofocos, on the ground that it was "unconstitutional." They said that the loan was illegal, that the constitution guarded against involving the State in debt, and that no obligation to pay the debt contracted would remain after the work was finished. On the other hand, it is contended, that the constitution enjoins the completion of the enlargement, directs that the surplus revenues of the canal shall be applied for that purpose, but that it does not state how they shall be applied; whether as they accrue, yearly, or whether they shall be mortgaged for the payment of the necessary works—the proposition embodied in the bill. The partisans of the bill also contend, in opposition to its opponents, that not the State, but the revenues of the canal, will be pawned to pay the debt. The opposition are supported in its views of the illegality of the scheme by the opinion of the Attorney-General; and the advocates of the bill have fortified themselves by obtaining the sanction of Daniel Webster.

Each party has endeavoured to place the other in the invidious position of violators of the constitution. That instrument provides that a quorum of three-fifths is necessary to the legal enactment of any financial measure; and that a majority of two-thirds is necessary to the passage of certain other measures. When the bill came on for a third reading in the Senate, on the 17th of April, the opponents of the scheme found themselves in a minority; and they adopted a questionable expedient to get rid of the bill. Twelve senators resigned, and a thirteenth vacated his seat, thus making the senate incapable of legislation. This, it is urged, was a violation not only of the spirit of the constitution, but of the fundamental republican principle, that the will of the majority shall be law. But by this evasion the opponents of Mr. Seward frustrated his views, and that satisfied them. The consequence of this policy of the opposition was, that both Senate and Assembly at once adjourned; an extra session was called, and special elections ordered to replace the members who resigned.

The hidden meaning of all this appears to be, that the nine millions are looked upon by the opposition as corruption money, to be expended in maintaining the Whigs in power; while their opponents maintain that the Locofocos have been bought off by the monopolists and speculators. One thing only is clear, that the resignations, though not unconstitutional in fact, were so in effect; for they were false to the true republican principle, and, if a like policy were carried out often, constitutional government would be impossible.

JUDGE LYNCH IN CALIFORNIA.

The Lynching process continues in full action in and around the Sacramento. Horse stealing is a capital offence in the golden state. A teamster came up to the rancho of Messrs. Gage and Almond on the 14th of March, and informed them that "some men were below attempting to cross the river with

stock, and were having a h— of a time." Messrs. Gage and Almond, having keen wits, were naturally impressed with the idea that the men were horse thieves, and they started for the spot. On arriving there they discovered two men, whom they hailed—"What horses are those you have?" They replied that they were some horses of their own, and that they had brought them from Dry Creek. "Are they all yours?" said Mr. Gage. They replied, "Yes, all but one." "When did you leave Dry Creek?" said Mr. Gage. They replied that they had left there late this afternoon (Friday); and that they were taking the horses over to the American Fork. The acute Messrs. Gage and Almond, in company with two or three others, saw at once that the horses had been stolen from their own rancho, and belonged to themselves. "God— you, you have stolen these horses," and at once arrested them. The men and horses were then taken back to the rancho, where strict inquiry was instituted. An examination was made of the brands on all the stock, and the brands were identical with those used by that firm, and each and every animal fully recognised not only by Gage and Almond, but by others in attendance. The examination was made at the corral, and the evidence was perfectly satisfactory that the horses had just been stolen. They were perfectly dry and smooth, and exhibited conclusive evidence that they had not been driven any distance. Having proof of the felony to their satisfaction, short work was made of the alleged thieves. The crowd would not hear of their being tried by jury, but sentenced them by acclamation to be hung. Half-an-hour was given them for "preparation" and confession. When this elapsed, the thieves begged hard to "live a little longer." Their captors gave them five minutes. When the allotted five minutes had elapsed they were told their time had come. Lariats were brought, nooses made, and the wretches hung up. The hanging ceremony took place at twelve o'clock at night; and when the reporter of the *Sacramento Transcript* left the rancho in the morning the bodies were still dangling to and fro; while beneath persons were engaged in digging two graves. The men had some ten or fifteen horses in their possession when they were taken, all of which were claimed by Gage and Almond.

"One of the reasons," says the *Transcript*, "which induced the crowd to be so precipitous in their action was the late escape of Orville Hamilton, who had been tried on the day before for a similar offence, and who, while the jury were out, effected his escape by changing his hat."

California progresses everywhere, if we may believe the *Alta California*:—

San Francisco is still constantly enlarging her borders, spreading on all sides, up the hills, filling the valleys, walking out towards and beyond North Beach, towards the Presidio, to the south away towards and at the Mission, and especially into the harbour over the water lots, fast filling up the whole shallow part of the harbour in nearly a straight line from Rincon Point on the south to Clark's Point on the east side of the city. Beyond this streets are being constructed, cut through the rock at the base of the steep hills, and fronting the harbour and shipping. Large and well built brick stores now stand where only a few months since the water craft were dashing aside the waters of the harbour with their rushing prows.

Two new cities have been incorporated by the present Legislature—Marysville and Nevada. The first was not even "a place" one year ago; now it has a newspaper, a mayor, eight aldermen, and prosperity.

But Nevada has been burned to the ground. Several Irishmen were quarrelling in a wooden bowling-alley, and, it is said, one threatened to fire the city: for what reason does not appear. In the middle of the night of the 12th of March, however, the bowling-alley was fired, and the flames licked up the whole city in about six hours, ceasing only when there was nothing more to burn. The striking and singular part of the story is, that one man alone was missing, and he only supposed to have been burnt.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE BRAZILS.

It is no small consolation to those who believe that the trade in slaves is injurious to the grand interests of humanity to find that the Brazilian Government has resolved in earnest to suppress the abominable traffic; and it is no small annoyance to find likewise that obstacles of a singular nature are thrown in the way of that suppression by the British Government. For a long time there has been a tendency to discourage the slave trade under the Brazilian flag by the Imperial Government. It is very curious, indeed inexplicable, that while the slave trade was in full vigour the British Government never cut out a slaver from a Brazilian port; but that now, when Brazil in good faith is acting energetically in suppression of the traffic, the British Minister should be instructed so to act as to prevent, if possible, the enlightened Brazilian policy.

A writer in the editorial columns of the *Daily News*, who is a master of the subject, has ably laid bare these proceedings.

The present Brazilian Ministry has boldly entered on the suppression of the slave trade. It came into power in September, 1848, and the first months of its

existence were occupied by the revolutionary incidents which occurred in 1849 at Pernambuco, which prevented it at once turning its attention to the slave-trade question. But it lost no time in doing so; and in the spring of 1850 the Brazilian navy was directed to capture slavers. Several captures had been made, when, in July, 1850, the Sharpshooter arrived from England, bringing orders to Admiral Reynolds and his officers to capture vessels equipped, or being equipped, in Brazilian waters; and, if necessary, to resort to violence in cutting them out. Under these orders, the Riflemen seized a Brazilian ship under the guns of Paranagua, and battered down the fort when its officers ventured to protect the property of their sovereign's subjects. These orders and their accompanying violence, of course, excited great indignation in Brazil; and public feeling would, in all probability, have overthrown the new policy of the Government, had not Mr. Hudson, the British Minister at Rio, and Admiral Reynolds interposed and assumed a responsibility at variance with the instructions from home.

A conference took place between Mr. Hudson and Senhor Paulino de Souza, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 13th of July, 1850, at which the then state of affairs relative to the slave trade, the new policy of Brazil, and the new orders of the British cruisers, were largely discussed, and certain arrangements were concluded. Unfortunately the results of the conference were not reduced to writing, and there is some difference of statement as to their precise intent between Mr. Hudson and Senhor de Souza. Substantially, however, they come to this; that on the latter undertaking that the Brazilian Government should vigorously go on capturing slavers and liberating newly imported slaves, and that every effort should be made by the Brazilian Ministry to induce the Brazilian Chambers to pass laws of additional stringency for the punishment of all persons engaged in the African slave trade, Mr. Hudson and Admiral Reynolds agreed, on their own authority, to suspend the orders received by the Sharpshooter. On the 15th Senhor De Souza conciliated the Chambers, with a view to the proposed legislation, by announcing "that he had well founded hopes that the violence committed in the territory of the empire would cease;" and before this announcement the public excitement gave way, and the Imperial Cabinet regained sufficient power to persist in its policy.

In further pursuance of its undertaking of the 13th of July, the Imperial Cabinet introduced and procured legislative sanction to the slave-trade law of the 4th of September, 1850, which renders the laws against persons engaged in the African slave trade as severe in Brazil as in any other country either in Europe or America. The execution of those laws is confided to a special judicial establishment; Brazilian cruisers at sea, and Brazilian police and soldiery all along the coasts of the empire are directed to put them in force; and to secure popularity for them, Government has encouraged the formation of anti-slavery societies. The consequences of this new policy were, that in the year 1850 no fewer than 2000 slaves, either taken on board slavers by Brazilian cruisers or Africans newly imported which had been seized by the police, have been liberated; that some six or seven slave ships have been captured and condemned; that criminal proceedings have been instituted against some of the larger slave dealers, and there has been a panic amongst and a large emigration of that interest in Portugal. In short, the Imperial Cabinet had every reason to suppose that its proceedings, under the arrangements of July 13, were eminently satisfactory to the British Government: when, on the 10th of January last, Mr. Hudson, in an interview, required of Senhor de Souza, that Brazilian forts on the coast should be considered as men of war, and that British cruisers should have a right to claim their co-operation against Brazilian vessels lying under the guns of the forts; or, in other words, that Brazilian forts should be placed at the disposition of British men-of-war, and made to act against Brazilian property. This strange request Senhor de Souza declined to entertain. And next day, on the 11th of January, 1851, Mr. Hudson addressed a long and formal note to him, charging the Brazilian government with having failed to fulfil the agreement of the 13th of July preceding, and announcing that the suspension of the orders brought out by the Sharpshooter to Admiral Reynolds had terminated.

Senhor de Souza replied to this document on the 28th of January last, showing that England treated Brazil with civility when she was engaged in the slave trade; but now that she was determined to suppress it, England treated her with less than justice. But, in spite of this, Brazil will persevere in her enlightened policy, even though England should retain the obstacles she has placed in her way. The anti-slavery party might crack this Brazilian nut with Lord Palmerston, much to the advantage of the country and their cause.

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Exposition and its adjuncts are still town talk. The visits of the Queen, the projected reviews, the Fancy Ball to be held at Buckingham Palace in

June, are among coming novelties; while of actual facts we have the deaths in the peerage, the state ball and the drawing-room, both more splendid than usual, owing to the distinguished foreigners present. But the Park and the streets are as gay and interesting as the Court in this merry month of May, 1851.

The Queen held a Drawing-room (the second this season) at St James's Palace, on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, attended by the royal suite and escorted by the Life Guards. The drawing-room was numerously attended. Among others present were the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Queen wore a train of buff watered silk, having flowers of white and yellow brocaded on it. The train was trimmed with tulle, yellow ribbon, and bunches of lilac, ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, with an upper skirt of blonde, trimmed with bunches of lilac and tulle, and ornamented with diamonds, to correspond with the train. The head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers, and a wreath of lilacs. The Princess of Prussia wore a train of blue silk, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with bouquets of blue flowers, with diamond ornaments. The stomacher was also decorated with brilliants. The petticoat was of white watered silk, trimmed with flowers, to correspond with the train. The head-dress was composed of diamonds and feathers with flowers.

The Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening to a most numerous and brilliant court, invitations having been issued to about 2100. Half-past nine o'clock was the hour named, but before that time the nobility and gentry began to arrive at Buckingham Palace. The diplomatic corps, with their wives and daughters, and the gentlemen of the respective legations, foreigners of distinction, the cabinet ministers, and other high functionaries of state, privy councillors, the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen, the Prince Albert, and the members of the royal family, and the Queen's aides-de-camp, all alighting at the garden entrance of the palace, while the general circle of visitors entered the palace by the front central portico. The whole of the guests were ushered up the grand staircase to the state saloons, which were illuminated with the greatest brilliancy and splendour; and to these were added on this occasion the Garter-room, and an adjoining apartment, leading into the south end of the magnificent Picture Gallery, and affording increased accommodation to the throng of company. The ball-room was prepared as on former occasions, a quadrille band being stationed in an orchestra, elevated within the alcove, reserved seats for the occupation of her Majesty and her circle being arranged on one side of the saloon. A second ball-room (the Throne-room) was also prepared for dancing, a quadrille band being placed within the Throne alcove, and reserved seats being elevated down the east side of the apartment. Both ball-rooms and all the state saloons, together with their approaches, were decorated with choice and fragrant shrubs and flowers, tastefully arranged in the angles and recesses. The Picture Gallery divided the two ball-rooms, and here the company assembled on their arrival until the entrance of her Majesty. Precisely at ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert entered the White Drawing-room from the royal closet, and passed in to the Grand Saloon, which was then opened from the Picture Gallery, and the assembled company followed her Majesty and her august circle into the ball-room. The Lord Chamberlain having conducted the Queen to the ball-room, a quadrille was formed, and her Majesty opened the ball with the Prince of Prussia, the *vis-à-vis* being Prince Albert and the Princess of Prussia. Prince Henry of the Netherlands and the Duchess of Argyll joined the quadrille. Refreshments were served to the company throughout the evening in the Green Drawing-room. A state supper was served in the principal dining-room, the repast comprising every rarity and delicacy.

It is understood that the Queen intends to give a third state ball in the month of June next; and that, for the encouragement of trade, her Majesty has resolved that it shall be a fancy ball. The costume will be the full dress of the Court of King Charles II., from the Restoration in 1660 to 1685. The choice of dress will not be limited to this country, but will include the Court costumes, of that period, of other European countries.

By permission of the Queen, the privilege of admission to the royal pleasure grounds at Kew will be considerably extended during the present summer season.

Prince Albert's proposal to adjust, by arbitration, his claims for the allodial rent due to him, has unexpectedly been rejected. The fiscal attorney has entered his appeal at the Coburg Court, and insists on carrying on the suit through all stages.

The Earl of Bantry died at Glengarriff-lodge, county Cork, on Friday night, in his eighty-fourth year. By his wife, Margaret Anne, daughter of William, first Earl of Listowel, he had four sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom, Viscount Beerhaven, succeeds to the titles and estates of the deceased earl. Viscount Beerhaven married, in October, 1836, Lady Mary O'Bryen, third daughter of William Marquis of Thomond.

Viscount Newry, M. P. for Newry, died at his residence, Carlton-terrace, on Tuesday. He was the eldest son of the Earl of Kilmorey, and was born in 1815. He married, in 1839, Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., and by her has had issue several children, including an infant born a few months since.

The death of Earl Cottenham, late Lord Chancellor, took place at the small town of Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on the 29th of April. Charles Christopher Pepys was born in the house of his father, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the year 1781. The family of Pepys was originally seated at Diss, in the county of Norfolk; but early in the sixteenth century it removed to Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, from which

place the noble and learned lord derived his title. Amongst his ancestors may be mentioned Samuel Pepys, the author of the *Diary*, and Secretary of the Admiralty in the time of Charles the Second; and Richard Pepys, who was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in the year 1664. William Weller Pepys, the father of the late Lord Chancellor, who held the office of a Master in Chancery, was created a baronet in the year 1801. This baronetcy devolved upon the Earl of Cottenham, upon the death of his elder brother, without issue, in October, 1845. After graduating at Cambridge, he entered Lincoln's-inn as a student, and was called to the bar on the 23rd of November, 1804. Lord Eldon, who was never slow in recognizing undoubted legal merit, conferred upon him a silk gown in Michaelmas term, 1826, and thenceforth from that period, up to his elevation to the bench, he was engaged in all those great contests in the Court of Chancery, in which his opponents were such men as Sir Edward Sugden, Sir James L. Knight Bruce, and the late Sir C. Wetherell. In 1830 he was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide, and in 1834 was promoted to the office of Attorney-General. On the resignation of Lord Brougham, he was appointed Chief Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, and in 1836 he was appointed Lord Chancellor. He resigned that office in 1841, and was again appointed in 1846, and continued to hold the Great Seal, until compelled to retire from office, through ill health, in Easter Term, 1850.

According to present arrangements a series of reviews, military inspections, and sham fights, will take place in the vicinity of the metropolis as soon as the weather becomes more settled. The grand annual inspection of the household infantry, by Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 29th instant. On the same day a review of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners, the 17th Lancers, and the Woolwich division of Royal Marines will take place on Woolwich Common by Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance. A few days afterwards the cavalry regiments quartered in the vicinity of the metropolis, viz, the First and Second Regiments of Life Guards, First Dragoons, Fourth Light Dragoons, Eighth Hussars, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Lancers, will be severally inspected by Major General Brotherton, Inspecting General of Cavalry, when they will be put through the various cavalry evolutions preparatory to a grand review and sham fight, which will take place in the cavalry exercising ground, Hyde Park, early in June; but it is not intended to have any military demonstration on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Two batteries of horse artillery, three field batteries, and a portion of the Royal Marines will arrive from Woolwich to take part in this splendid spectacle, when, in addition, the whole of the available strength of six battalions of household infantry and six regiments of cavalry, will be on the ground.

Among the passengers in the steamer *Euxine*, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, from Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Gibraltar, was Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, and Governor of Borneo. He appeared in excellent health and spirits.

Sir John Key has been chosen alderman of the ward of Bridge Without, in the room of the late Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Grand Cross of the order of St. Anne on General Castelbajac, French Minister in St. Petersburg.

The King and Queen of Prussia intend to go to Warsaw to meet the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are expected at the Polish capital soon after the middle of the present month. It is believed that the Emperor of Austria will also visit Warsaw at the same period.

The Duke of Nassau gave a grand festival on the 1st of May at his beautiful chateau at Biberich on the Rhine, near Francfort, to celebrate the installation of the new married duchess. The whole diplomatic Corps from the latter town attended on the occasion. The happy couple intend shortly making a series of visits to the neighbouring Courts, extending their journey as far as Stuttgart and Cassel.

The christening of the young Prince of Meiningen will take place at Meiningen, upon the 1st of May. Among the sponsors are their Prussian Majesties, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, uncles and aunts to her Royal Highness the hereditary princess. The hereditary prince was a nephew to our late Queen Dowager, Adelaide.

M. de Talleyrand, first secretary of the French Legation at St. Petersburg, has just married the Princess Nadège de Woronzoff, who belongs to one of the first families in the country.

The King of Greece arrived at Vienna on the 1st of May, and has taken up his residence in the palace of the Archduke Albrecht. After dining with the Emperor, he appeared at the Italian Opera.

The christening of the infant Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has drawn a large royal party to Ludwigslust, in the neighbourhood of Schwerin. The Kings of Prussia and Hanover are both among the guests. Lord Westmoreland left Berlin for the same purpose.

Mr. Downton, the inimitable comedian, whose death took place last week, was born at Exeter in 1763, consequently he was in his 88th year. At the age of 16 he was articled to an architect, but having performed Carlos in *The Revenge* at a private theatre with good success, he was induced to relinquish building substantial castles to erect certain ones in the air, and joined a strolling company at Ashburton. He was subsequently engaged by Mr. Hughes, manager of the Plymouth theatre. His first appearance at Drury-lane was on the 10th of October, 1796, in the difficult character of Sheva, in Cumberland's comedy of *The Jew*. This had long been a favourite part of Bannister's—Elliston had also marked it for his own. Mr. Downton stepped into the field, and, without taking the laurel from either, honourably shared

it with both. He was hailed as a genuine actor, and crowned with applause. In 1805 he was engaged at the Haymarket Theatre, and on the 15th of August in that year he revived for his benefit the warm weather tragedy of *The Tailors*, which produced that memorable *fracas* between the "dungs" and the "flints," and ended in the committal of three dozen and odd, and one rebellious carver and gilder, to the watchhouse. The principal roles in the burlesque were sustained by Dowton, Mathews, Liston, and Mrs. Gibbs, as Francisco, Abrahamides, Zachariades, and Tittilinda. The great success of *Tom Thumb*, in which Mr. Dowton played King Arthur very humorously, stimulated him to this attempt. His two principal Shakspearian characters were Sir John Falstaff and Dogberry. As Dr. Cantwell in *The Hypocrite* he was inimitable. His other best parts were Sir Anthony Absolute and Major Sturgeon. With the proceeds of his farewell benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre a few years since an annuity was purchased, on which he lived to a "fine green old age," happy in the bosom of his family and a large circle of professional and private friends.

The Reverend J. Kenrick, whose name has been so prominently brought before the public in consequence of his refusal to bury, at Chichester, a Dissenting minister and a poor woman who had destroyed herself in a fit of insanity, has resigned the vicarages of St. Peter the Great, Chichester, value £150, and of North Marden, value £65; to which the Reverend T. Bayly has been promoted.

The Reverend Mr. Longmuir, of Aberdeen, made an experiment in his own church the other day, to demonstrate the rotation of the earth. To the great confusion of the assembled savans the machine indicated that the earth was turning the wrong way.

A skeleton of the ancient Scotch elk was discovered the other day in boring the rock in Mr. Dove's quarry, at Nitschill, under a bed of moss, about six feet below the surface. The skeleton appeared to be lying on its face, interlaid on the clay which immediately overlies the rock to the depth of four or five feet. The vertebrae measured from the skull seven-and-a-half feet, and in attempting to remove the bones the greater part crumbled into dust; however, the crown of the skull and the root of the antlers are quite entire and attached; their tips extend six and a half feet asunder, and their blades measured nine inches broad.—*Glasgow Post*.

The British Museum was reopened to the public on Monday, and will continue to be accessible to visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten till seven o'clock throughout the summer. In addition to the new Assyrian gallery, a portion of the library was thrown open for the first time to visitors.

The Great Peace Congress to be held in London this summer will open its sittings on Tuesday, July 22, and will continue for several days during that week. The above time has been selected after extensive correspondence with influential gentlemen in America and on the continent.

At an evening party recently, it was proposed to dispose of the *belle* of the room by lottery. Twenty tickets were immediately sold at a fixed price. The joke ended not here. The fortunate adventurer has since married the lady.

The first Floral Exhibition of the season took place at Chiswick, and, of course, the weather was unpropitious. During the past year considerable improvements have been made in the grounds. Many duplicate and worthless species of trees and shrubs have been removed; the shrubbery adjoining the long broad walk round the south-east and south sides of the gardens has been completed; the walk itself has been gravelled and furnished with seats; a new flower garden formed, which ere long will be the scene of an exhibition of American plants, by Mr. Hosea Waterer; and various other portions of the grounds newly laid out with additional walks. But, alas! on Saturday all these improvements were of no avail, for nobody could enjoy them; every person that did visit the gardens, and the number was very few, being glad to avail themselves of the shelter offered by the tents of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, beneath which the flowers were principally exhibited. The bands of the Coldstream Guards, the First Life Guards, and the Horse Guards (Blue), were in attendance, and played several favourite marches, waltzes, polkas, &c., during the afternoon, but all their efforts to enliven the company proved of little avail in opposition to the blighting influence of the weather. In the early part of the morning, we observed the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and other members of the nobility amongst the company, but they, like the majority of other persons, soon retired to find a more genial place in which to spend their time.

Mr. Dyce Sombre has again applied, through Mr. Rolt, to the Lord Chancellor, for an inquiry into the state of his mind. The peculiarity of the case in this instance is, that the Lord Chancellor was formerly counsel for Mr. Dyce Sombre, and, therefore, he called Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce to sit with him. The case itself did not differ from preceding suits. The same opposition was manifested by Mrs. Dyce Sombre, and allegations made as to the sensual irregularities of her husband. In addition to this it was argued that Mr. Dyce Sombre had published libels against his next of kin, Madame Solaroli and Mrs. Troup. After hearing the case, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce thought that a new examination ought to be made, and in this opinion the Lord Chancellor concurred.

At a meeting of the council of chairmen of the Metropolitan Commission, presided over by Prince Albert, it was unanimously resolved to invite the Foreign Commissioners to an entertainment. The invitation will be extended to the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and the principal members of the Royal Commission Executive. The banquet is to be on a scale of great splendour, and is intended to maintain our national character for hospitality.

Sion House, the suburban mansion of the Duke of

Northumberland, with its state apartments, conservatories, and pleasure grounds, was thrown open to the public on Tuesday.

Robert Coombes beat Mackinny after a hard race by a dozen lengths. He remains therefore champion of the Thames and the Tyne.

The Cardinal Patriarch at Venice was taken ill during the celebration of mass on Easter Sunday, and compelled to quit the church. He was carried home forthwith, and received medical aid; but a violent inflammatory fever came on, and upon the fifth day (April 25) he expired.

Dr. Beke has been making long exploations on the Egyptian side of Africa. He expects that the missionary efforts for that part of Africa will have their centre in the region of *Uniamesi*, or "of the Moon." Among these mountains Dr. Beke saw a volcano in an active state. In the same region he found there was a vast lake named *Usamiro*. Some of the mountain peaks are above the snow line, glittering in perpetual whiteness.—*Philadelphia Colonization Herald*.

It may, perchance, be a matter of more than ephemeral interest to many *chevaliers d'industrie*, who have visited our shores to practically demonstrate, in their own persons, the "industry of all nations," on the hearth of John Bull, to notify the fact that Herr Felzenthal, the Daniel Forester of the Viennese capital, and the vigilant M. Stieber, the police agent of Berlin, have been among the most recent and not least important arrivals in London.

The new postal arrangements for the city of Berlin came into force on May 1st. There are now twelve daily deliveries on week, and six on Sundays—an *embarras de richesses* in a city of the size of the Prussian capital, especially as regards the later deliveries, seeing that bankers, merchants, and shops shut up, generally speaking, before the last two deliveries.

The *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that a few days before the departure of King Otho from Munich, the succession to the throne of Greece was settled on Prince Adalbert, on the condition that his children should become members of the Greek Church.

The grand jury of the United States' District Court at Boston has brought in new bills of indictment against Elizur Wright, one of the editors of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and others, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave.

California is probably the greatest country in the world for precocious youths. Boys from ten to sixteen years of age, who, in the Atlantic cities, would be either at school or apprenticed to some useful trade, are found here upon our streets, wharves, and in our saloons, with a pile of gold before them, offering to "bet a hundred dollars that no gentleman can pick up the ace of spades," or betting their hundreds at faro or monte.—*San Francisco Herald*.

The steam-ship Great Western, of the West India line, was at Chagres on the 8th March, taking in about half a million of specie sterling for England.

The New York and Erie Railway is finished, and in a few days passengers will pass from Dunkirk on Lake Erie to New York in a single day. The distance is about 400 miles. Great preparations are making to celebrate the day of its opening. This is one of the greatest efforts of modern times. It is equivalent in value to the Erie Canal, and opens vast regions to the commerce of New York.

An extraordinary case was lately submitted to the civil tribunal of the Seine. The widow, elder son, and other children of Naundorff, the Prussian watchmaker, who represented himself to be the son of Louis XVI., and who assumed the title of the Duke de Normandie, brought an action against the Duchess d'Angoulême and the Count de Chambord, the object of which was to compel them to recognize him as the legitimate son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and, consequently, to declare that the register of his death in the Temple, said to have taken place on the 8th of June, 1795, was false. M. Jules Favre supported the pretensions of the applicants in a long speech, which he had not concluded when the court rose. The case was put off for a fortnight. Naundorff, it may be remembered, died at Delft, in Holland, in August, 1845.

On the arrival of the Aranjuez train at the Pinto station one day last week, the passengers were much surprised at not finding the Madrid train, which they expected would have already arrived at Pinto. It was soon ascertained that a slight accident had happened to some of the waggons, during the repairing of which the passengers all assembled in the third-class waggons, and guitars and wine being forthcoming, a noisy ball took place in which grandees of the first class, ladies of the highest lineage mixed in the merry groups with the *manolas* and *chulos* of Lavapiés. With so much spirit was the ball kept up, that when the second train arrived, it was with general reluctance that the festivity was put an end to.

The honours and medals conferred on artists for the Paris Exhibition of 1851 were delivered by the Minister of the Interior on Saturday. M. Decamps has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, and MM. Diaz, Jollivet, Leon Fleury, Maxime David, Eugène Giraud, Desbœufs, and Achille Lefevre have been appointed chevaliers of the same order. A great number of gold and silver medals were also distributed.

M. Menne, a Belgian, had the ticket 334,146 in the Artists' Lottery, which won the prize of a statue by Pradier, in gold, silver, and ivory, represented to be worth 20,000*fr.*, and a gold medal. On applying for the statue, he was requested to wait a few days, as he was told it was not terminated. In attendant, a gold medal, or rather a sum of 5,000*fr.*, the value of the medal, was offered him. Having read an announcement in the newspapers that the statue was to be sent to the Exhibition of London, M. Menne brought an action against the directors of the lottery to compel them to give it up to him. They in return demand that, as a foreigner, M. Menne should be obliged to deposit a sum of money as security for the costs. The case was argued on Saturday

before the Civil Tribunal, and the judgment was put off for a week.

The fast trains between Berlin and Cologne, and vice versa, commenced running on the 1st of May, as well as a night train between Cologne and Ostend. Letters from Berlin, therefore, will gain twelve hours, and those from Vienna twenty-four. The London mails, also, will arrive some hours sooner.

A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardabourg, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire. Professor Tosti, who has given an account of the matter, mentions that this is only the second time that such an event has been known to take place. The other case occurred on the 13th of June, 1759, at Captieux, near Bazas, in France. The meteor there also set fire to a barn, in which a beggar had taken refuge. He was arrested under a charge of incendiarism, and taken to Bordeaux. He declared in the most solemn manner that he was innocent, but he would, notwithstanding, have been certainly condemned had not the Abbé Nollet, then celebrated as a natural philosopher, examined the premises, and having found among the rubbish the *aérolite* that had fallen, exerted himself in favour of the poor man, and got him acquitted. The phenomenon mentioned by Professor Tosti was witnessed by several persons.

THE CHESHIRE RAILWAY SMASH.

Last week we gave a brief account of this deplorable accident. We now recapitulate the facts.

Wednesday week was the great race day at Chester, and trains were arranged to run all day as fast as they filled. The train, heavily laden, which left the station about seven o'clock, went at fair speed to Frodsham, entered the long tunnel there, and then, partly for want of steam, and partly owing to the wetness of the rails, it stuck fast in the tunnel. Naturally the passengers became alarmed. The tunnel was quite dark, and rapidly filled with steam and smoke. Some people began to think of getting out, others were lighting paper with lucifers, and burning small torches, when some one assured them that it was "all right," and that the train would proceed immediately. In this state of suspense they remained about half an hour; when the noise of a train approaching from behind increased the alarm, and raised the excitement to an intolerable pitch, when the advancing ran into the stationary train. No material damage was done by this concussion. The excitement now became unbearable. Passengers were all inquiring what was the matter, and some for a long time could get no answer. The wildest schemes were proposed. Suddenly the bellowing of another train was heard above the confusion in the tunnel; it came on at a smart pace; nearer and nearer; and then crashed into the hindmost train, smashing the carriages, throwing the passengers in all directions, the engine itself leaping up, and turning off the rails. The scene now became intensely horrible. Shrieks mingled with the din of the escaping steam, darkness rendered denser by the steam and smoke enveloped all. At length lights were brought, and what was then seen and endured will be best described in the words of those who saw and suffered.

An inquest has been held at the Red Lion, Preston Brook, upon the bodies of six passengers, killed on that night. Extracts from the evidence will convey a lively idea of what took place.

Mr. Clarke, of Cuddington-lodge, near Bolton, was travelling with his sisters-in-law, Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Wettenhall, both of whom were killed. They went in the second train. In the tunnel, he says:—

"I called out through the window to some persons in another carriage and proposed that we should get out and walk; but some one replied that there was no danger, as persons had been sent to both ends of the tunnel with signal lights to stop other trains from entering. I did not perceive any lights in the tunnel, and it was very dark. A few minutes after I felt the shock from a collision. It was a very violent shock. I and Mrs. Ridgway were on one side of the carriage, and Mrs. Wettenhall was opposite her sister. I was thrown from my seat by the collision, and it appeared to me that the carriage was shattered to pieces. I was not much hurt, and immediately set about seeking my relatives. I could find no one at first, it was so dark, but at length I felt the legs of Mrs. Ridgway, who appeared to be suspended among the fragments of the carriage top, and I attempted to pull her down. I could not see anything of Mrs. Wettenhall or find her. I remained in the carriage eight or ten minutes, and then some one came with a lantern."

Thomas Newell, brother to James Newell, killed, said:—

"I was knocked down, and the next carriage behind us came on to the top of ours. I did not see what became of my brother then, but on looking for him in about ten or fifteen minutes I found him lying under the carriage, the wheels of which had been knocked from under it. I believe he was then dead. I went away and got into a hole at the side of the tunnel to be out of danger."

Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of the D division of the Manchester police, who rode in the third train, described what he did after the shock:—

"I asked what was the matter, but for nearly half an hour got no answer. A man then came with a light, and I learnt that a casualty had occurred. I walked up to the engine of our own train, and found it off the line, and that a heap of carriages were smashed to pieces, blocking up the tunnel. I saw Dr. Leete, of Newton, taken out,

badly wounded, and I assisted to take out the bodies of all the dead from among the broken carriages. Mrs. Wettenhall was sitting upright, fast among the broken materials, for more than half an hour. The bodies of the others were lying all together among the wreck of materials. I asked William Dixon, the engine-driver of the third train, how it was he had run into the other train; and he said the tunnel was so full of smoke and steam he could not see a yard before him, and that he was knocked down and himself rendered insensible by the collision."

James Haddock, engineer, Warrington, gives the following graphic account. He went by the second train:—

"I was in the next carriage to the deceased, Mrs. Wettenhall. After the train stood still, I put the window down and heard the engine wheels slipping. I suppose the slipping would arise from the dropping of the tunnel and the steam acting on the rails. A companion, Mr. Hurry, said to me, 'Haddock, I'll get out and see if the tail lamp is lighted,' and he afterwards told me it was. I afterwards heard him call and say, 'Haddock, there is so much steam, and it is so dark, keep calling out that I may know where to find you.' I did as he told me, till I afterwards felt his hat under the window. A guard came by and held a light, and Hurry said, 'Guard, run behind us as fast as you can, and give a signal.' I suppose he meant to warn the next train that might come up. I got out of the carriage myself and spoke to Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Wettenhall, who were much alarmed, and told them all would be safe. I then heard a train advancing and stepped towards it, putting my hand to the wall. I had got about a carriage length from our own train when the engine of the next train passed me and ran into our train. I heard the engine but could not see it, the tunnel was so densely filled with steam. I stood still a moment, and then observed that the engine was off the rails. I then turned round and tried to pass the last train, but the passengers jumping out upon me impeded me. At length I found a tail light in the last train, which some passengers had in one of the carriages, and with that, finding my way much better, I ran with it till I met a guard with a hand lamp and exchanged with him. I then took him, with the red light, to the Frodsham entrance to the tunnel and placed him there to keep other trains from coming up, telling him, as he valued his life, not to move. I then returned again to the trains, but found the way blocked up with broken carriages."

Ultimately the killed and wounded were carried on to the next station, at Moore; the engine of the first train being then compelled to unyoke and go to Warrington for water.

The evidence given by the officers of the line, who were examined in order that the causes of the accident might be ascertained, is most voluminous. Mr. Gilson, the secretary to the company, was interrogated as to the arrangements on the line, which were not special, but general, on the day of the accident. By far the most important evidence is that of Mr. Bragge, locomotive superintendent and engineer of the Chester and Birkenhead portion of the line. His evidence clearly showed that the cause of the stoppage of the trains was the wetness of the rails, the want of water, and the disproportion of the weight of the engines to the weight of the train. He, however, had thought that he had proportioned the engines to the work they had to perform. Mr. Bragge spoke very highly of the engineers. Mr. Robert Lewis Jones detailed the plans adopted at the station at Chester for the purpose of providing additional accommodation on the race days; and Mr. Critchly, station master, declared that 20 minutes elapsed between the starting of each train. He also said:—

"I attached no light to the third train, as I expected it would arrive at Manchester long before dark—about eight o'clock. I knew there was a tunnel upon the line, between Chester and Walton, but did not know its length until the night of the accident. Had I known of that tunnel I should not have attached lights to the first three trains on account of the intervals between the departure of the trains, which would allow one train to get through before the following train entered. It rests with me to see that tail-lights are attached to the trains, if I think it necessary."

From the evidence hitherto before the public it does not appear that adequate or any precautions were taken, or that any accident was anticipated by the authorities. We await the verdict of the jury.

Captain Laffan, the Government inspector, has attended the whole inquest, and taken part in the examinations.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL SYSTEM.

Lord Cranworth gave judgment on Wednesday upon a case which embodies the principal features of the Wesleyan Chapel system, in relation to the Wesleyan Reformers.

In July, 1814, a chapel then recently built at Holt, in Norfolk, was conveyed to trustees in fee, that certain sums necessary to the repairs of the chapel should be raised by mortgage. This chapel was to be used by the preachers appointed by the Methodist Conference, constituted under a deed dated in 1784, and framed under the direction of John Wesley. At the same time, 1814, provision was made that at any time the majority of the trustees might, if they thought fit, sell this chapel and build or purchase one more commodious. Mr. William Hardy, in 1821, advanced £700 for the purpose of building a new chapel, in accordance with this proviso, secured upon

the old chapel by a mortgage, which was then demised to Jeremiah Cozens, a trustee for Hardy, for a term of 1000 years. William Hardy further agreed that the £700 should be considered as £350. In October 1837, it was deemed necessary to build the new chapel; and a piece of ground was conveyed to the trustees, on the same trusts as were contained in a deed dated in 1837, called the "model deed," which provided that the chapel should be for the use of the Methodists, and for such preachers only as should be appointed by the Conference. The deed further provided that it should be lawful for the majority of the trustees to mortgage the ground and chapel, in order to carry out the deed. The trusts of the new did not vary materially from the trusts of the old chapel. William Hardy was not a trustee of the new chapel, but supplied the funds; and in May, 1838, a demise was made to J. Colman, as a trustee for Hardy, to secure £500. Jeremiah Cozens therefore became entitled to the mortgage of William Hardy, and entitled to hold it as a security for £600. William Hardy died in June, 1842, having appointed William Hardy, Cozens Hardy, and Jeremiah Cozens, executors, who both proved his will, and Jeremiah Cozens died, and made W. H. C. Hardy his executor, who proved his will, and became entitled to the mortgage term of 1000 years, and also, as surviving executor of William Hardy, to the mortgage of £600.

Such being the state of the property and title, it is important to direct attention to the organization of the Wesleyan body under the deed of 1784. According to the provisions of that deed, the whole body was divided into classes, presided over by class leaders, and these were divided into societies, and a number of these societies formed a district, subject to the superior governing body called a Conference, formed of 100 preachers, who were self-elected in July and August. In 1850, the Conference appointed the Rev. W. Worker and George Badcock to the ministry of the chapel; Worker being the preacher. This gave offence to the main body of the congregation; and many of the trustees, both of the old and new chapel, took part with those who called themselves "Wesleyan Reformers." Hardy, in May, 1850, applied to Curteis, the surviving trustee of the old chapel, and claimed his mortgage-money; this not being forthcoming, the chapel was advertised for sale on Friday, the 14th, and was put up and sold to the defendant Turner for £200, and Turner paid that sum to Hardy, and Hardy, as mortgagee, and Hardy, Curteis, and Johnson, as trustees of the new chapel, and who all took part with the reformers. Since the conveyance the old chapel had been used by the "Reformers," and it was alleged in a manner wholly at variance with the deed of 1814. In September last Hardy transferred his mortgage to Hill, as trustee for Colman and Hill, and in the beginning of the present year, brought an action of ejectment.

The action was brought by the Conference party to restrain the trustees from acting with reference to the chapel under the trusts of the indenture of 1814 and 1837; and to restrain Hill from proceeding with his action of ejectment.

Lord Cranworth stated his own view of the case, and delivered judgment accordingly. A point had been raised as to whether the sale to Turner was valid; but Lord Cranworth thought the validity of the sale had nothing to do with the question, as whether valid or not, the transaction gave Turner all the title which Hardy had as mortgagee. When the sale took place he had himself a legal title to the term of 1000 years in the old chapel as a security for the £200. Turner paid that sum to him, and he concurred in the conveyance to Turner, so that whatever rights Hardy had prior to the sale were effectually transferred to Turner, and Lord Cranworth was of opinion that Hardy, as mortgagee, had a right to assert a title adverse to the trust, and that he, or any one claiming under him by virtue of that title, had the right to use the chapel for any purpose he might think fit, without being at all bound by the trusts of the deed of 1814. The deed which in 1814 gave power to raise money on mortgage, of necessity gave power to create a title paramount to that of the trustee, and, "as an incident to that title, the right to use the (old) chapel in any way, whether in conformity or in opposition to the trusts of the deed." Lord Cranworth came to the conclusion that Hardy had a right to insist on his title as mortgagee, and whatever rights he had were now effectually vested in Turner; and the only relief to be had against him must be in a regular suit to redeem upon an offer to pay the money due; and this disposed of the question as to the old chapel.

With respect to the new chapel, the mortgage was transferred to Hill, and upon the grounds of the judgment as to the old chapel, Hill had a right to assert his title as mortgagee, and bring an ejectment to obtain possession. Lord Cranworth thought Hardy himself and his trustees might have done so, and therefore of course Hill might. To stop execution on the ejectment, the £600 was brought into court, on an arrangement that it should abide the judgment of the Court. In the absence of such arrangement, an injunction to restrain Hill's taking possession could only be simply refused; and, therefore, all that could now be done was to order possession to be given him,

unless the plaintiffs agreed to pay the £600 out to him; he might then be dismissed, and Hardy would be chargeable with all sums come to him as trustee, and which he ought to have applied to pay off the mortgage.

That really is the whole case. But a sort of supplementary relief was asked of the Court by the petitioners. They wanted Hardy and the other trustees of the new chapel, to be restrained from acting under the deed of October, 1837; and this was demanded on the ground that Hardy and Colman had been expelled from the Methodist body. As to this, it is enough to say that they disputed the validity of their expulsion, and, on looking at the rules, it seemed doubtful to Lord Cranworth whether they were not right; at all events, there was no such urgency as to warrant the Court in interfering by a summary remedy. The only breach of trust charged was the assistance given in enforcing the mortgage. Under all these circumstances, though at the hearing it might be proper to appoint new trustees in the place of those who indicated, at least, a want of sympathy with the feelings of those of whose rights they were the guardians, Lord Cranworth saw no present ground for interfering on the present motion, which he dismissed, but made no order as to costs. As to the plaintiffs' right to sue, he expressed no opinion.

A LUNATIC WITNESS.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, a case came up from the Old Bailey relating to the admissibility of testimony by a witness partially lunatic. One of the assistants in Peckham lunatic asylum had been tried for cruelty to a pauper lunatic, at Peckham, and the chief witness against him was an inmate of the asylum, named Donnelly, who laboured under the delusion that he was possessed by evil spirits. His evidence had, however, been received on the trial by Mr. Justice Coleridge. An objection was now taken to the examination of the witness on the ground that he was *non compos mentis*. Mr. Collier, on behalf of the prisoner, went into a long argument, citing various old writers, to prove that a lunatic's evidence is not admissible. Sir Frederick Thesiger, who appeared for the prosecution, was about to argue in support of the validity of the evidence, when he was interrupted by Lord Campbell, who said the court did not consider it necessary for him to say anything on the subject. It appeared that Donnelly had always been rational, except on the point relating to spirits. The counsel for the prisoner argued that insanity on a single point—his testimony upon any matter whatever—was altogether inadmissible. But such a doctrine would lead to very serious consequences, because it would not only shut out evidence which would go to prove guilt, but also evidence to prove innocence. Mr. Justice Talford said if the doctrines urged by the learned counsel were admitted it would go far to invalidate all testimony, for many of the greatest minds were at times subject to delusions. Martin Luther believed that he had struggles with the devil, and Dr. Johnson thought he had conversations with his mother long after her death. Lord Campbell remarked that Socrates would also have been inadmissible as a witness. He had not a legion of spirits as in this case, but he certainly believed that he was possessed with one spirit.—The conviction confirmed.

THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE CASE.

The case of the Attorney-General v. Bradbury and Evans, for publishing the *Household Narrative*, on paper not duly stamped, which has been kept back so long, came on for trial in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday. Mr. Crompton opened the case. He said the information varied the charge, and claimed £20 for each offence. The defendants pleaded nil debent; and, the question being one of law—whether or not the publication, the subject of the proceedings, was a newspaper chargeable with stamp duty—a special case for the opinion of the court was stated under the order of Mr. Baron Parke.

The Attorney-General said the case was one of some importance to the revenue, and it depended altogether upon whether the *Household Narrative* falls within the description of paper in the schedule to the 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 76. A discussion followed as to whether the law contemplated the including monthly publications within its provisions; even the Attorney-General did not seem to be at all clear on that head. The Lord Chief Baron said if there was any way in which the court could construe the Revenue Act so as to exclude the burden upon the subject, they were bound to do so. Mr. Peacock remarked that if they applied that rule, the Crown could not succeed.

The Attorney-General said the *Household Narrative* was a most respectable and excellent production, and the parties connected with it deserved the utmost consideration, both as individuals and as members of the literary world. But the more successful it was, the greater probability of other persons publishing works of the same description, and, consequently, a serious inroad would be made in the revenue, unless they were subject to stamp duty. He argued that

the defendants were liable, and should be made responsible.

The Lord Chief Baron said the court would take time to consider their judgment.

FAST WOMEN IN HYDE PARK.

An amusing episode occurred at a meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone on Saturday. After some talk regarding an opposition to the sewer's rate, Mr. Nicholay called the attention of the vestry to the infringement on the public rights by the appropriation of an equestrian drive in Kensington-gardens. They were told that it was only for a time; but once let the horsemen into the gardens, and they would find it very difficult to put them out. He wished Sir Benjamin Hall to say what course they ought to adopt. Sir Benjamin could give no advice. Lord Seymour had wished to make the drive on the north side of the Serpentine, but the Duke of Wellington declared that he could not give up any portion of that side of the park.

Sir Peter Laurie said he had met a gentleman on the previous day in the Crystal Palace who was in a position to know something about it, and he told him that the drive in Kensington-gardens would not be persevered with. It would be no doubt a great injury to foot passengers. He (Sir Peter Laurie) often took a ride himself in Rotten-row, and he thought the aristocracy could do there very well without a ride in Kensington-gardens. (Hear.) He had heard a great deal about improper women in the metropolis, but he thought the most improper women, and whom the Government or the authorities of the parks ought to look after, were what he called fast women.

Mr. Broughton (the police magistrate): Will Sir Peter tell us what a fast woman is? (Laughter.)

Sir Peter Laurie: I have already stated from the bench that the police ought to look after these fast women, who ride through the parks at a furious rate, but who have always a "snob" to ride with them. (Laughter.) In Hyde-park there are plenty of these women, and "snobs" to accompany them; and what I want is to see a stop put to the riding of these women and their "snobs" in the park. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. Broughton: Sir Peter Laurie charged me with having been afraid to deal with his "fast women" and "snobs." (Great laughter.) I deny the charge, for I always have the courage to deal with—

Chairman (the Reverend Dr. Spry): It is a most improper subject, and if persevered in I will quit the chair. It's a subject not fit to be heard.

Mr. Broughton: I did not originate it.

Chairman: I don't care for that; they who continue it are as bad as those who originated it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whitmore said then he would move a resolution expressive of indignation at the attempt to deprive the public of the promenade recreation which Kensington-gardens afforded, and for which it was destined. He moved—"That this vestry desire to express its indignation at the attempt which is about being made to form an equestrian drive in Kensington-gardens, since, in its present condition, it is peculiarly adapted, and especially advantageous, for the comfort and convenience of children, invalids, and pedestrians generally."

The resolution, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

RIBANDISM IN IRELAND.

Agrarian vengeance is again stalking forth over Ireland, leaving a track of death and blood over the fertile soil.

Some weeks ago Samuel Coulter, who farms 100 acres at Shorstone, about three miles from Dundalk, caused notices of ejection to be served on several of his tenants. On Friday week he mounted his horse and set out at nine o'clock to go to the fair at Crossmaglen. He took with him money, to the amount of £9, to pay for his purchases at the fair. The road on which he travelled runs between high hedges of blackthorn, and beyond them are clumps of furze or whinbushes, and here and there short stone walls, sometimes half broken down, connect the scattering bushes. As Samuel Coulter rode through this ugly place on that morning, a man rushed out upon him, armed with a bayonet, and impetuously attacked and wounded him. He turned about and made towards home, when another man leaped from behind the hedge armed with a brass pistol and a musket. A fierce struggle began, the wounded man defending himself with his whip, and his assailants beating him with the firearms. They rolled on the ground together, the blood dripped from the back of Coulter's head, one of his ears was nearly torn away, he fell insensible, and was left lying in a ditch. All this terrible scene happened within a mile of Mr. Coulter's residence, within 200 yards of two houses, and a little further on a clump of cabins. When the body was found his money was untouched. He was carried back to Shorstone, and where he died.

Beside the murder of Mr. Coulter, the *Newsletter* gives an account of other scenes of violence near Dundalk:—

"Scarcely had the public mind calmed into repose from the painful excitement produced by Mr. Coulter's murder than its feelings are again roused by the perpetration of a fresh outrage on the life of a farmer and his wife. On Saturday night a party of eleven armed ruffians entered the house of a farmer living between Castleblaney, in the county Monahan, and Redy, in the county of Armagh, and beat him and his wife unmercifully, inflicting severe wounds on the old man's head, and telling him that if he did not give up the land he had lately taken they would return and kill him. A

neighbouring farmer, who heard the cries, ran to the Carragh police station, a short distance off. The party promptly arrived, but found the villains had fled, leaving the old man weltering in his blood. The police heard the barking of dogs, and at once proceeded to the place where the barking came. Upon arriving at the bog, close to where the omnibus driver was lately fired at, they saw light in a house. They went to the window and looked in, when they saw eleven ruffians in the act of swearing the man of the house, who was on his knees. The police, though few in number, at once entered, just as the oath was administered, and arrested the eleven men. They were handcuffed and conveyed to the old man's house, when he and his wife at once identified seven of them as being the persons who broke into their house and nearly murdered them. I conceive this to be a most important arrest. It will, I trust, deal a death blow to the infamous Riband system, now in vigorous operation in this locality, and, as I am credibly informed, for miles round. Mr. Mauleverer's murder, the murder of the Clarks (brothers), the attempt to assassinate the omnibus driver, the dreadful tragedy of Friday, and the present outrage—all occurring within a circle of five or six miles. Since my coming down here I have driven for some miles round, and my different conversations with the peasantry forced me to know that they imagine they ought to pay no rent at all."

The writer in the *Newsletter* gibbets these horrible deeds as the natural and efficacious consequences of the "pitiful and abject principles of rank Communism in reference to the tenure of land." Surely the gentleman has a short memory, or he would remember that deeds akin to these have happened in Ireland for the last hundred years. The Tenant-Right League agitation may not be perfection; but neither it nor "rank Communism" are guilty of having produced the chronic disease of Ireland—agrarian outrages. These have existed as long as landlord oppression has existed, and they will exist until landlord oppression be done away. They are, indeed, the natural consequences of a system of relation between landlord and tenant, infamous beyond conception.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

A crime of the Sloane species, though not quite equalling that infamous instance in atrocity, has been committed in the Isle of Wight. Eliza Cox, only fourteen years old, is the daughter of a peasant residing at Kingswood, near Bristol. Two years ago, Mr. Henry Brown Bell, Wesleyan minister, and Eliza, his wife, actuated, no doubt, by charitable motives, undertook to keep and maintain little Eliza Cox, who in return was to serve and wait on them. Shortly after entering into this engagement the Bells went to Ryde, and the male Bell obtained the ministry of the Wesleyan chapel there. These people behaved very well to Eliza Cox for some time, and then they began to ill-use her. This ill-treatment ultimately drove the girl from their house into the fields, where a woman named Mrs. Scott spoke kindly to her, and informed the police of the case. The consequence was, that the Bells were brought before the magistrates at Petty Sessions and tried for the offence. Eliza Cox said:—

"They beats me most every day—missus beats me most. Last Saturday she got up, and came down and found fault with me. She beat me with a whip handle. I had no stockings on. I never was allowed stockings in doors—only an old pair of boots of master's. A little while afterwards I was going up stairs, and left my boots at the bottom. I went up to work, and by-and-by missus came up and beat me about the head with one of the boots (produced), and I had nothing but bread and water all that day. On Monday I was washing down stairs, and my missus came down and took me by my hair and dragged me about. The same day she cut a stick in the shrubbery and beat me with it. She gave me a piece of dry bread about nine, and another piece about three, and that was all I had on that day. On Tuesday Mr. Brown threw three buckets of water over me because I drank a little beer that was left over-night. Both of them locked me up in the back kitchen at nine in the morning till nine at night, and I had nothing but a piece of bread and some cold broccoli, and I stopped in my wet clothes all that time, and the water kept dripping down to my legs. On Wednesday I was called at five, and went down and was ordered to go a washing; I had nothing but cold suds; I asked for some hot water, and missus said that master should give me some more cold on my head directly he came down; I then ran away, and was spoken to by Mrs. Scott, who told me not to cry, for the policeman would take me up; she dried my clothes and gave me some victuals, and then the policeman came down and took me before the magistrate."

Mrs. Scott then gave evidence as to the state of the girl. There appears to have been no serious attempt at a defence. The magistrates regretted that they had not power to send the case to the assizes; and that they could only fine each of the Bells five pounds. Of course this trifling sum was instantly paid. But the mob were not so easily satisfied as the law. Every pane of glass in the house of the Bells was broken, and further damage only prevented by the coming of a strong police force. It is superfluous to add, that the Brown Bells have thought fit to leave Ryde.

A party of noisy gas-labourers and coal-porters were proceeding down Vauxhall walk about one o'clock on Sunday morning. They came up with a policeman named

Chaplin, on duty there, who told them that if they did not go on quietly he should lock them up. Some went off, armed themselves with large stones, returned again, and without more ado violently assaulted Chaplin. The case was brought before Mr. Elliott, at the Lambeth Police Court. The chief witness was a policeman named Newton, who tells the story:—On coming near to Chaplin the prisoner Hickey flung this stone at him and struck him on the mouth. (The witness here produced a clinker, a missile weighing nearly 4lbs.), and proceeded to say that the effect of the blow caused the deceased to stagger against a window shutter, near to which he stood, but he soon appeared to recover, and was enabled to draw his staff and strike Hickey on the forehead, the blow producing the wound which that prisoner bore. The instant that Chaplin struck Hickey the prisoner Cane came up to him, and struck him (Chaplin) a desperate blow with a large flint stone on the left side of the head, or temple, and at almost the same moment another of the party, but who I cannot recognise, also came up and struck the deceased on the right temple, and he instantly fell on the foot pavement. I instantly rushed at the prisoner Cane, and laid hold of him for the purpose of securing him, but at that instant I received a violent blow from a stone on the shoulder which knocked me down on the pavement. I got up again, and laid hold of Cane a second time, but he knocked me down and got away before I got up. I then ran along Salamanca-place, springing my rattle, and immediately after a sergeant and some constables came up. I returned with them to where Chaplin was, and found him lying on the pavement all in a gore of blood, and bleeding profusely from the mouth, nose, and some wounds on his head, and assisted in removing him into the Queen's Head public-house, he all the time remaining in a state of perfect insensibility. Soon after I accompanied the constables to a house in Vauxhall-walk, and knocked at the door several times before it was opened, and on entering it I saw the prisoner Hickey standing at the kitchen door bleeding from a wound on his forehead, and his hands were also bloody. Cane was taken in a coal cellar, and M'Elligott afterwards in the Vauxhall-walk, on the spot of the assassination. James M'Elligott, John Hickey, Patrick Cane, Dennis Harrington, John Fahey, William Burke, and Dennis Shanahan, have been arrested, and stand remanded.

Dundalk and Sheffield share the horrors of the week. The homicide in the Vauxhall-road being more like a sudden than a wilful murder.

The Sheffield police learned early on Sunday morning that a carter, named John Wilkinson, had been found dead in his house. Inspectors Astwood and Linley immediately went to the spot: they discovered John Wilkinson lying on the floor with his throat cut, but not sufficiently as to cause death. On other parts of the body were dreadful bruises; on the back of the head was a large wound, penetrating through the skull. The thumb of the right hand was also broken, and probably this injury was received while endeavouring to shield himself from the blows of his murderers. The struggle, no doubt, commenced in the kitchen, for the walls of that and the adjoining room are covered with blood. There is also blood on the ceiling of the two rooms. Two stockings, covered with blood, were found concealed in the flue of the oven; and a pair of fustian trousers, smeared all over with blood, was found hidden in the garret. One remarkable circumstance is, that though the house is situated in the centre of a crowded court, no noise was heard sufficient to arouse suspicion. The only noise heard by even the next door neighbour was one like that caused by dragging a chair across a floor. A coal-rake, however, stained with blood, was found in the house. On the previous evening Mrs. Wilkinson had entered a neighbouring house late, asserting that she had quarrelled with and fled from her husband; and, it is said, that in the morning she desired to go back and fetch her boots, which led to the discovery of the murder. She has been arrested, together with a man named Battersby. There is some reason for believing that the wound in the throat was inflicted after Wilkinson was dead, in order to suggest the idea of suicide. The cause of the murder is stated to be jealousy—Battersby, Mrs. Wilkinson's cousin, and lodging in the house, having usurped the place of Mr. Wilkinson.

Peter Holden, a notorious poacher, had lost his hand and replaced it by a wooden one. On Wednesday week the house of Mr. Harvey, draper, at Manningtree, was entered by thieves. A policeman discovered them at their work, and gave the alarm to Mr. Harvey's shopmen, but before they could come to his assistance a man rushed from the cellar, whom he knocked down. A robber on the watch then joined his companion, and a desperate fight ensued between them and the policeman, in the course of which the thief from the cellar attempted to stab the policeman, and succeeded in cutting through the breast of his coat in two places, but without wounding him. The policeman knocked him down three times, but was unable to prevent the escape of the two thieves. On examining the premises they found the brim of a leather hat and a wooden hand, covered with a glove. It was Peter Holden's, who was at once arrested.

The coroner's jury called to investigate the circumstances attending the sudden death of Mary Hardy, alias Waddington, have found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Waddington, her stepfather, and Ann Waddington, her mother. They poisoned the girl for the sake of £7 due from a burial club; and received the money on the day of her death.

John Henry Eaton, the master of the St. Pancras workhouse, charged with a criminal assault on Eliza Smith, was discharged by Mr. Combe on Wednesday. Mr. Ballantine applied for the discharge. Some doubt was cast upon the state of the girl's mind, and it was felt by Mr. Ballantine that a jury would not convict Mr. Eaton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Chancellor has ordered that before any letters patent for inventions shall be passed under the Great Seal, there shall be deposited with the Privy Seal bill, at the Great Seal Patent-office, a certificate by the Attorney or Solicitor-General that an outline description in writing or drawing of the invention has been filed with them or one of them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, through his secretary, given a positive contradiction to the statement put forward on the faith of an entry in a diary, after an interview with Wordsworth, the late Poet Laureate, to the effect that the Archbishop, then Bishop of Chester, used to allow his servant to preach at Dissenting meeting houses.

Lord Wharncliffe presided over a public meeting at the London Tavern on Thursday, to take into consideration the best measures to be adopted in order to secure a reform in our commercial laws, and the establishment of tribunals of commerce, with power to decide upon all questions of trade or differences between traders.

The Royal Academicians gave their grand anniversary dinner last Saturday. Sir C. L. Eastlake, the president of the Academy, occupied the chair. Prince Albert, who was present, acknowledged the toast drank in his honour, in a speech complimentary to the new president, to art and artists generally, and to the Royal Academy in particular.

We have been favoured with a communication from the secretary of the Oxford University Commission, containing the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the legality of the commission. These learned gentlemen give it as their opinion that the commission "is not in any respect illegal or unconstitutional."—*Globe*.

Mrs. Geils, whose suit against her husband for adultery, made so much noise a few years ago, and who ultimately obtained a separation à mensa et thoro, is again in court. Mr. Geils appealed to the Lord Chancellor, on Thursday, against the decision of the interlocutors of the Court of Session, and the appeal will be heard in due course.

The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, during the month of March (ending the 5th of April) last, according to the official returns, has been £6,965,196, against £5,783,752 for the same period of last year, and £5,365,663 in 1849, thus showing a considerable increase in the trade of the present year of upwards of £1,000,000, or at the rate of 20 per cent. In the first quarter of the present year the returns likewise exhibit a considerable increase in the trade over that of the same period during the two past years. The total value of our exports has been £16,523,344 in the present year, against £14,655,153 last year, and £12,822,033 in 1849, being an increase of about £2,000,000, or 14 per cent. over last year, and nearly £4,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. over 1849.

Fires have been prevalent this week. On Sunday the premises of Messrs. T. F. Beale and Chappell, music publishers, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street, were partially destroyed. In less than ten minutes after the fire was discovered, the brigade engines from King-street, Golden-square, attended, followed by several other engines, and before half an hour elapsed the fire was wholly extinguished. The warehouse termed the country department was gutted, and the other warehouses on the basement damaged by heat, water, smoke, and removal. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two fires occurred on Monday. The first happened in the premises of Mr. Moffat, a linendraper and wholesale clothier, carrying on business at No. 76, Seymour-street, and resulted in the destruction of the whole of Mr. Moffat's stock in trade, furniture, wearing apparel, and other effects, the building being gutted. No lives were lost, though several were in great peril.

A fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Stephens, a watch and clock maker, No. 14, Bartholomew-square, Ironmonger-lane, St. Luke's. The progress of this fire was inconceivably rapid, and two men—one who was in bed asleep, and another who attempted to extinguish the flames—nearly lost their lives. The engines were soon on the spot, but in spite of the labours of the firemen, the entire range of premises became a blazing mass, firing in succession the property of Mr. Gallicque, French hatter, No. 13, in the same square, and of Mr. Saunders, the Prince of Wales beer-shop. The whole of Mr. Stevens's premises were reduced to ruins, the costly stock in trade and furniture consumed, and considerable damage done to the premises on either side. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for.

A remarkable thunder-storm occurred at Norton, near Gloucester, last week, from which the family of a farmer named Taylor had a narrow escape. Three persons who saw the flash describe its appearance as of a ball of fire, and totally unlike any lightning they ever before witnessed. The roof and two opposite sides of Mr. Taylor's farmhouse were struck simultaneously with a force which carried away a considerable part of a chimney standing nearly in the centre of the building, and tore off a large portion of the slate roofing on each side, so that the rafters were laid quite bare. No person, however, was hurt.

In consequence of a large number of Irishmen having been employed in the construction of the Bangor and Carnarvon Railway, the Welsh and English navvies all along the line have struck. The turn-out has been general, for the men forced, by threatened hostilities, those employed in the tunnels to discontinue their work and join them in expelling the obnoxious party. About forty special constables were sworn in, as great disturbance was anticipated. The men have refused to return to their work until the whole of the Irish shall have been discharged. Their hostility has been manifested for some time, but a strike was not expected.

A Chamber of Commerce has just been established at Southampton. The leading subjects which are now engaging the attention of the chamber are as follows:—1st. The establishment of Southampton as one of the

ports for Government emigration; which very desirable result there is every reason to think will very soon be realized. 2nd. Assisting the London Association in their endeavours to remove many of the present unnecessary restrictions of the Custom-house, on the transit of both passengers and merchandize. 3rd. The further promotion of a Transatlantic packet trade, not only to the United States, but also to British America, and more especially to Halifax. 4th. Attracting the attention of capitalists, and men of enterprize, to the vast amount of water-power existing in this neighbourhood, now running to waste; to the extensive valleys, irrigated by never failing streams, exhibiting some of the finest bleaching grounds in the world, contiguous to Southampton, while millions of yards of goods, annually, are sent from the North of England to less eligible grounds in Ireland; and also to tracts of land, at no great distance above Southampton, peculiarly suited to the growth of flax, the cultivation of which will afford full employment to a large juvenile and adult population.

The Attorney-General filed an information, on Monday, in the Court of Exchequer, at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue, against the Duke of Buckingham and the Marquis of Chandos, to recover the stamp duty on a deed of assignment, the stamp amounting, it was contended for the Crown, to £1000. The case arose out of the embarrassed affairs of the duke, and the point at issue was whether the assignment of the ducal property to the marquis, in 1845, for the purpose of paying off his father's debts was a sale of the estates, or whether the marquis was in the position of a trustee for property vested in his father and himself jointly to be applied to the above purpose. The Solicitor-General contended that it was a sale, and Mr. Peacock that it was merely an exchange. The court said that as this was the first time the question of law had arisen upon the state of facts peculiar to the case, and as the Crown was more largely interested in the point than depended upon this transaction alone, they should take time to consider.

The Government bill for the better supply of water to the metropolis has been printed. It contains 40 clauses. At present the metropolis is supplied with water by nine companies. On the 30th of September next it is proposed that they shall be formed into "The Metropolitan Water Company." There are twenty acts now in force respecting the supply of water, which are to be repealed. Among the provisions are several providing for the purity of water to be supplied for domestic purposes when the proper pipes are in use, agreeably to the regulations of the company, and the supply may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, be suspended, unless the regulations are carried out. A constant supply of water is to be kept for cleansing sewers, drains, &c., and for other public purposes. The united company may demand such rates as are now demanded by the companies existing, and are not to exceed the same. The rates are to be reduced when the profits are more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. The united company may make bylaws to carry out the spirit of the intended act, which it is considered would be advantageous to the public.

The friends and supporters of the Canterbury Association met a large party of the colonists on Wednesday, to take a farewell of them prior to their departure next morning in the four vessels Bangalore, Dominion, Lady Nugent, and the Duke of Portland. A very elegant breakfast was served by Messrs. Bathe and Co., of the London Tavern, in a pavilion erected for the occasion, within the walls of the East India Docks, where the four vessels were lying. The Right Hon. Lord Lyttleton presided, supported by the Duke of Newcastle.

The Sheffield folks have proved good friends to the Hungarian refugees. They held a large meeting, convened by the mayor, on Monday, in their Town Hall, in behalf of the Polish Hungarian Refugees. The meeting was composed of men of all shades of political opinion, and the temper of the audience enthusiastic in the highest degree. Various important resolutions were unanimously carried, which want of space alone compels us to omit.

Great activity, says the *Preston Chronicle*, at present prevails in the building trade, from the number of houses now being erected, and the preparations for others to be built in different parts of the town. Many additional brick-crofts have been taken, in anticipation of a large demand for bricks. A very great number of plots have been sold as building land.

A royal proclamation offering a reward of £50 each, payable by the Treasury, was issued on Monday and posted in various public places in the metropolis for the discovery, apprehension, and delivery over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the abducted St. Alban's witnesses, Waggett, Hayward, Birchmore, and Skeggs. The proclamation attracted large crowds of readers at the Mansion-house. The witness Edwards, who was committed on the ground of having been concerned in the abduction of Waggett, has now been in Newgate nearly a month, and has been visited by various parties.

There are now two candidates actively engaged in canvassing the electors of the Isle of Wight for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Simon. These are Mr. Charles Cavendish Clifford, a barrister, on the Liberal and Free Trade interest; and Captain Hamond, R.N., a Protectionist.

The rioters at the Boston election were again brought up for examination on Friday. None of them were charged with the full offence. Seven were discharged on finding security each for £25, and themselves bound in £50 each. Three were fined £1 each, and one £5.

The Beet-root Sugar Company seems to be making some progress in Ireland. In the Queen's County the gentry and farmers have taken up the project with zeal and earnestness, and two sites for factories have been selected, one at Donaghmore, and the other at Mountmellick. A meeting has been held in Newry with the view of having a manufactory established there.

The situation of the silk weavers in Lyons becomes every day worse and worse. With many of them embarrassment has become misery, and privation hunger. The *Salut Public* says:—"At Lyons such a state of things cannot be prolonged, and we have the greatest satisfaction to announce that measures have been already realized or proposed to assist these suffering workmen."

The promenaders on the port of Marseilles witnessed a curious scene on the 1st of May. A steamer arrived and landed fourteen Italians, and at the same moment a body of police agents came up and at once arrested the whole of the strangers. The motive of the arrest is not known.

The police of Marseilles seized a quantity of muskets, swords, ball-cartridges, gunpowder, pistols, poniards, and other weapons, last week. They also at the same time got possession of a number of Socialist emblems, and of documents emanating from secret societies.

A letter from Brest states that the fleet assembled there, under the command of Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to sail, on the 5th instant, should the weather permit, for the Mediterranean, and cruize for a month.

The King of Naples has issued a decree, dated the 17th ultimo, regulating the police of printing and lithographic establishments. By this decree no such establishment can be opened without the permission of the prefects of police of Naples or Palermo, or that of the intendants of the provinces. In the application is to be mentioned the number of presses intended to be kept in activity. Permission having been obtained, caution-money must be deposited to the amount of one ducat of Neapolitan rentes for every press up to five; five ducats for every press more up to ten, and ten ducats for every press beyond that number. The said caution-money to be double for every steam press. Every proprietor of a printing establishment is responsible for the violation of the laws on the press committed in his offices. No work is to be printed without a written permission of the competent authorities. The Government names one or more censors for the revision of writings. Praise in verse or prose is not admitted without the permission of the person who is the subject of praise. Public sales of books are not to be authorised until the police has examined the catalogues.

The opposition against the Government monopoly of cigars has risen to such a pitch in Italy that persons smoking Government tobacco in the streets have had the cigars torn from their mouths! One man having been taken in the act of doing this at Vicenza, he was ordered to be publicly flogged, and to be then imprisoned. The offensive placards against which such severe punishments have been declared, have been actually posted at night upon the gravestones.

M. de Rayneval has communicated to the Holy See a document addressed by the three Roman princes, Filippo Doria Pamphili, Mario Massimo, and Lorenzo Sforza Cesarini, to the President of the French Republic, in which they recommend the total exclusion of prelates and cardinals from public offices, which, in their opinion, should be granted to members of the Roman nobility. The three princes offer to assume the secular government, and declare that public opinion would side with them.

A private letter from Fribourg, in Baden, states that a conspiracy, detected by a drummer, had been discovered on the 2nd of May—twenty young men, suspected of being in correspondence with certain democratic societies of London, Paris, &c. A court of standricht—a court of summary jurisdiction—will be held for the trial of the offenders. Accounts had been received in Baden, via Berlin, that at Marseilles, Lyons, and Strasbourg, a revolutionary movement was to have been attempted on the same day as in Germany.

The Hamburg newspapers declare themselves authorised to contradict the statement, that a note had been sent by the German great Powers to the Senate, advising it to delay the proclamation of the new constitution.

The town of Traunstein, a few miles from Munich, has been completely burnt down, whereby upwards of 3,000 persons have become roofless. The town was built on a mountainous site, on different terraces, and in the Swiss fashion, chiefly of wood, so that it offered an easy prey to the devouring element. The King and the inhabitants of Munich are very active in raising relief.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* positively asserts that the Austrian provincial assemblies (Landtage) are to be almost immediately convoked, and that the general Reichstage will be also shortly after summoned. It adds that these assemblies will put the constitution of the 4th of March to the test, but that it will bear this test all parties, it says, entertain very little hope.

The *Breslau Zeitung* says that the Archduke Leopold is to be appointed to the Government of Hungary, as under the present system no one out of the Imperial family will undertake the responsibility of filling the post of Hungarian Stadtholder.

Madrid letters of the 29th ult. state that a Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia. Seven persons were arrested, and, on their way to prison, were shot by the soldiers, on the plea of their attempting to escape.

Twelve of the refugees who recently landed at Liverpool from Turkey arrived at Leeds on Sunday. The Liverpool committee are distributing the refugees in the principal large towns of the kingdom, and they have forwarded these twelve to Leeds, with a request that the friends of Hungarian freedom will raise funds for their support until able to support themselves. A meeting of the working classes was held in the Bazaar, the usual meeting place of the Chartists, on Tuesday evening, at which the twelve refugees were present. They are all young men, apparently of considerable intelligence, and most of them well educated. Several of them are handi-craftsmen, and the rest have been students or book-keepers. They were well received, and a subscription was started for their support.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

Postscript.

SATURDAY, May 10.

Parliament met last night and talked over a variety of matters. Mr. URQUHART asked Lord Palmerston when the Russians would evacuate the Danubian provinces, and when the Hungarians would be released? To the first question the Foreign Secretary replied that he believed the Russians had by this time marched out of Wallachia; and to the second, that he really could not tell. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE wished to know when the French troops would withdraw from Rome? Lord PALMERSTON could not say—France exercised her discretion in occupying Rome, and she must equally exercise her discretion in determining the length of that occupation. Certainly the result had not been to establish good government, but the reverse.

Mr. HUME announced that he would submit a motion to the House on Monday to prohibit the formation of a ride in Kensington-gardens.

In taking the Property Tax Bill into consideration, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed a clause, which was agreed to and added to the bill, giving an appeal to occupying tenants whose profits might not be equal to the amount at which they had been assessed.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House go into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Mr. URQUHART moved an amendment to the effect that the recent act of the Pope was encouraged by the conduct and declarations of her Majesty's Government. He was opposed by Sir GEORGE GREY, seconded by Mr. SADLER, supported by Lord JOHN MANNERS, who said that the policy of Lord John Russell had ever been one of favour to the Church of Rome, and of disfavour to the Church of England. After his speech the debate almost dropped until Mr. SADLER spoke. Mr. STANFORD, who called himself one of the most insignificant members of the House, and declared, amidst roars of laughter, that he had been made to feel the truth of that humble estimate of himself upon more than one occasion, gave his valuable support to the motion. Sir HARRY INGLIS contended that the House should not allow its proceedings to be nullified by the amendment; and Lord DUDLEY STUART would gladly defeat the bill by a direct motion, but he objected to dispose of it by a side-wind.

Mr. BANKES was called upon to vote "ay" or "no" upon the amendment. Now, "ay" was the truth, and he should, therefore, give his vote for it. Mr. PLUMPTRE thought the amendment might contain some truth, but not the whole truth; therefore he should oppose it. Mr. REYNOLDS said that the Home Secretary had told them, "If you pass this resolution it will be a vote of censure upon the Government, and you must abide the consequences." Now, it did not require a telescope to discover what the right hon. gentleman meant by "the consequences." (Laughter.) He meant that the nation would lose the benefit of his official services; and even for that national calamity Mr. Reynolds was prepared. He was determined to offer that atrocious bill of pains and penalties all the opposition in his power. Mr. SPOONER would vote for the amendment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was a danger that the statement of Mr. Bankes would mislead the House:—

"The honourable member said, 'Here is a proposition laid before the House, and I am obliged to say "ay" or "no" to that proposition.' Now, the real question is this—A bill is introduced by the members of the Government, and which, upon its second reading, met with the support of a very large majority—upwards of 430, I believe—to 95. The House having thus approved of the second reading of the bill, it is now proposed to go into committee upon the bill, and the regular question is proposed, 'that the Speaker do now leave the chair;' upon which an honourable member gets up and moves a vote of censure upon the Government, which, as he says, will sweep away the bill and the Government; and honourable gentlemen who supported the bill on the second reading take advantage of this paltry and shabby proceeding—(loud cries of 'Hear, hear!')—to vote against a bill which on the second reading they had supported. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the bare technical question will not be to affirm or to deny the proposition of the honourable member for Stafford. The regular motion is, that you now leave the chair, and the question you will have to put is, that those words stand part of the question, so that there is not the least foundation for saying that the honourable member is obliged, if he approves of that proposition, and thinks it true, to vote against the motion. (Hear, hear.)"

He did not believe that the acts of the present Government had been at all the cause of the aggression. But he did believe that this aggression was part and parcel of a great plan aimed against civil and religious liberty in every country in Europe. (Great cheering.) He knew that the advisers of the Pope were the enemies of England; and that about the time when the rescript was promulgated it was said, and said by persons who had good reason for saying so, that a measure was being adopted which would set all England in a flame, and create great disturbance among the people of the United Kingdom. Well, he believed that that was the object, and it was to counteract the liberal influence of this country in Europe, and to enforce the views and plans of those who could not bear the progress of constitutional freedom. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI would not take advantage of the forms of the House to avoid giving a vote on the amendment. He placed the question before them on the real ground:—

"Is it true, or is it not true, that the aggression of the Pope has been encouraged by the conduct and declarations of her Majesty's Government? (Cheers.) Is it a fact or not that the First Minister of the Crown has himself, in this House, expressed an opinion that he saw no harm in Roman Catholic bishops assuming territorial titles in England? (Cheers.) Is it a fact, or is it not, that a Secretary of State in another place expressed his hope that the Roman Catholic bishops of the United Kingdom would take their seats as peers of Parliament in the Lords? Is it a fact, or is it not, that a member of the Cabinet was sent as plenipotentiary to Italy, and held frequent and encouraging conversations with his Holiness? (Hear, hear.) Is it a fact, or is it not, that, influenced by his counsels, and animated by his presence, the Pope himself condescendingly intimated to him that he was about to interfere with the domestic affairs of this country? ('No no.') 'There is something that affects England,' was the intimation, according to the statement of the noble lord opposite, and I at the time expressed my surprise that the plenipotentiary did not deem it necessary to inquire what it was.

"Lord J. RUSSELL: I wish to state what I did say. I observed that it had been stated that the Pope used these words, but that Lord Minto denied that he ever heard anything of the sort. (Cheers.)

"Mr. DISRAELI: Is it a fact, or is it not, that the Viceroyalty of Ireland was in indirect communication with the Pope, and expressed affection for his person and reverence for his character? (Cheers.) If these be facts, I ask whether, in the language of this resolution, the aggression of the Pope may not fairly be described to have been encouraged by the conduct and declarations of her Majesty's Government?"

He denied that time was wasted in that discussion, and felt that he was performing a great public duty by voting for the amendment. Mr. ROEBUCK supported, and Mr. DEEDS and Sir T. D. AGLAND opposed, the amendment. The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For Mr. Urquhart's resolution.....	201
Against it	280

Majority for Ministers 79

The committee on the Ecclesiastical Assumption Titles Bill was then adjourned to Monday next, to be made the first order of the day.

The Hellsport arrived at Liverpool yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, with mails to the 4th of April. Sir Harry Smith, with about 2200 troops of all sorts, was at King William's Town. Having heard of the Kaffirs' intention to assault Fort Hare, he anticipated their attack by moving against them. Upwards of 100 were killed, many wounded, and a large number of cattle captured. On the part of the British forces only a few rank and file were killed and wounded. Colonel Mackinnon's patrol from King William's Town had made a raid on the Kaffirs, destroyed several of their kraals, and by the aid of the Fingoes taken a quantity of stock.

Some of the frontier farmers at length joined Sir Harry Smith, protesting, however, that, unless the Kaffirs all along the frontier districts were exterminated, no security for life or property could be expected. In consequence of forty-six armed Cape Mounted Rifles having connected themselves with the disaffected Hottentots at Blinkwater, about one half of that body had been disarmed, and 200 of their horses are now appropriated to the use of the levies from the western district. Three or four of the deserters from the Rifle Corps had been shot.

The Fingoes continue faithful, but the band of Hermandus, now led by his son, refuse to surrender to General Somerset. They hang about Blinkwater, and assisted the Kaffirs in their abortive attempts to rescue the Hottentot prisoners. Sandili, with the prophet Umlanjeni, was safe in the fastnesses of the Anadol. Leyola, the T'Slambie chief, who took up a strong position on the Debe Neck, interrupting communications between King William's Town and Graham's Town, decamped on the appearance of a strong patrol sent to expel him.

Sir Andries Stockenström had left for England.

There has been no open demonstration at Cape Town either favourable or otherwise to the Governor-General, but the feeling of the inhabitants is for the adoption of some determined course to prevent the protraction of the war.

The inquest on the Cheshire Railway accident did not close on Thursday. Captain Laffan is going to pass through the tunnel to-day in order to watch the effects of the passage of a heavy train. An inquest has begun at Newton Willows on the body of Mr. Wilson.

The Leader

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851.

Public Affairs.

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

THE INCOME TAX CRISIS.

ENQUIRY, say the hopeful, seals the doom of the Income Tax. Frank concession, say the simple, has sealed the salvation of the Russell Cabinet. Now these two averments cannot both be true. It is quite clear, from what has passed, that you cannot have at once the double luxury of a relief from Income Tax and a Russell Cabinet. We wish this to be clearly understood. The ultimate issue depends upon the public, but the public cannot secure its own interests without knowing how it stands.

In the first place, let every man of the Liberal party know that he would not have had this inquiry at all if it had not been for Joseph Hume: also, that in obtaining it, Joseph Hume acted against the advice of his own party, call them what you will, Radicals, Manchester School, or Financial Reformers.

They chose to bind up this separate question, the permanent continuance of the present *bad* Income Tax, unamended, with the continuance of Free Trade, and the continuance of the Whig Ministry. Joseph Hume saw clearly enough that the existence of Free Trade, which is based upon the great facts of human progress, cannot depend upon the maintenance of the weakest Government that this country has seen for many a generation, still less upon the really *bad* Income Tax. Bear in mind, that if Free Trade has some relation with direct taxation, it has none with a form of direct taxation imperfect and positively bad. You might as well say that the march of intellect depended upon the Attorney-General, or the progress of the seasons on the Archbishop of Canterbury. He saw, therefore, that no great or honest interest was imperilled by his declaring point-blank, as a representative of the people, that he would not tolerate the *badness* of that tax, for *that*, let us still insist, was the real question at issue. The fact that he received in his aid interested party-votes from the Opposition, does not vitiate the truth of his judgment: it was not his fault if the Liberal Ministers chose to bind themselves to a *bad* Income Tax: it was not his fault, but theirs, if they made a blind adherence to a *bad* Income Tax, the sole condition of their graciously continuing to be popinjay captains of the free-trade army; it was not his treachery to free trade, but theirs, if the Manchester school chose to believe that their sacred cause depended upon the lead of the said popinjay captains—if they took Lord John for the only real and indispensable Moses. Great, however, was their indignation against the undaunted member for Montrose: "Lauk-a-daisy me!" cried the Manchester school, to the impassible Joseph, "if you have not been and upset the apple cart of free trade!" The old cry of "Keep out the Tories" was modernised into "Keep out the Protectionists," and Joseph was warned that if he laid a finger on the Income Tax, he would endanger Lord John, the Anti-Corn-Laws, free trade, our valued institutions, Protestantism, and heaven knows what besides.

Now, observe the event. We have been blamed for insisting upon a bolder performance of public duty by the independent members, as counselling a rash course which would endanger Lord John, &c.; and we have contended that, if Lord John were endangered by the enforcement of popular interests, it was his own deliberate choice; at last, a veteran of the "Liberal" party ventures on that course, and there is no end to the ridicule and abuse with which he is attacked by the popular leaders, who predict failure and every conceivable disaster; but he succeeds, and without any such catastrophe! He gains his particular point; Lord John is still in, and Free Trade is not handed over to the tender mercies of Colonel Sibthorp.

"Ah! but," exclaims some staunch Liberal, "it

would have been so, if, at the eleventh hour, Lord John had not, with that courage which so peculiarly characterises him, knocked under." My dear sir, Lord John always does knock under, if you only knock him down enough. He calls it "pressure from without." Besides, what if he had not? If he makes himself constituent part of a *bad* Income Tax, does that sweeten the payment? Is the commercial man reconciled to the inquisition into his "profits" by the reflection that his martyrdom is endured, not for the sake of Lord John as the sport of inexorable destiny, but for the sake of Lord John's whimsey? Does the professional man, doubtful of his present year's gains, and paying fine for last year's prosperity, feel that all is compensated by existing under Lord John? Does the farmer admit that solace?

But Lord John has not yielded the *bad* income tax. He has only given up the point forced upon him by Mr. Hume. He grants the inquiry with the foregone conclusion that the income tax cannot be made more tolerable without being made less productive; and we may expect, either that the Blue Book will echo that childish presumption, with quantum sufficit of "evidence" to "prove" it; or that the committee, under fear of *de-Johnization*, will put off coming to any conclusion at all; or will "report the evidence"—a cartload, to be ransacked by the bone-grubbers and rag-pickers in Parliament assembled.

All this depends upon the public. It is the public that has ratified the time, vacillating, hen-and-one-chick policy of the Manchester-School, where Lord John is concerned; and the public is paid out—or rather pays out whenever the Income tax collector calls. It is for the public to say whether it will support Joseph Hume, in pursuing his just course, undeterred by the whine that he may run over poor Lord John, who chooses, naughty spoiled boy! to lie down in the middle of the road. If the public prefers to uphold the mere "Liberals," and spare Lord John, let it; but then it must continue to pay the *bad* income tax.

PARIS ON THE FOURTH OF MAY.

THE "Party of Order" seems to be rather annoyed that the 4th of May passed over in Paris without even a riot or an arrest. It is charitably supposed that the rain damped the ardour of the "Reds and Socialists"; that the rain prevented the appearance of the "truculent and brigand-like looking fellows" in the streets, who "disgust the brave" and "affright the timid"; that the rain, in short, came down providentially for the Republican party, as it at once saved their reputation for bravery, and left them in as good a position as before. Mighty effects, truly, to be the fruit of rain-drops!

Certain it is that, while the Place de la Concorde was filled with holiday folks, the boulevards with real diners-out, the Champs Elysées with gamins, and the aristocratic quarters with those who conspire under the shield of Order, there was not the least disturbance, no seditious cry, no insult offered to the effigies of the immaculate worthies with whom Léon Faucher had peopled the public places and streets of Paris; nothing, in short, remarkable, but lamps that would not burn, and masses of umbrellas.

And yet Paris had been inundated with copies of that ferocious appeal to the People which we mentioned last week; yet had every republican name been omitted in the festal decorations, every republican allusion suppressed, every republican statue forbidden; yet had the police, not only in Paris, but in the departments, been actively provocative; and every manœuvre had been resorted to by spies and others to excite at least an *émeute*, and effect an insurrection.

But they did not succeed. Even the shout which, had there been an *émeute* on that day, would have been the battle cry—"Vive la République," was rarely heard. Why was this? It has caused much astonishment to the partisans of the Reaction. Perhaps it was the rain; perhaps indifference; perhaps hatred to the Republic! perhaps ——— The most probable explanation is the simplest also. Perhaps the People justly conceived that that cry would have been interpreted by the police to mean defiance; and that the People were not disposed to run into every snare which might be laid for them. Moreover, the stability of republican institutions does not require that the Parisians should be incessantly invoking somebody to let the Republic live!

Besides the real anniversary of the foundation of the Republic is the 24th of February when the

People proclaimed it; not the 4th of May when the constituent proclaimed the gospel according to De Lamartine. You cannot expect much enthusiasm for the Republic of the men in power who have violated the constitution, not only by the expedition to Rome, but by the Restrictive Suffrage Act of the 31st of May. That there was no *émeute* is an honour to the Republicans; but that snares should be laid for an impulsive people is a disgrace to their reactionary rulers.

The extent to which the "Party of Order" went that they might excite a row, is shown by the fact that a false report was diligently circulated that an insurrection had broken out at Lyons. The extent to which they failed is shown by the hollow congratulations of their partisans that order was not disturbed.

We believe that when the next revolution breaks forth it will be as sudden and unforeseen as it will be strong and resistless. The "fusionists" will be dissipated, the Decembrists scattered. France has cried from her soul "Plus de Bourbons," and she will not seat in the saddle they left empty, the weak heir to a grand historic name.

The reaction lost a battle last Sunday. It will behove the Republicans to make the most of their victory.

"LA TERRE EST AUX LORDS."

It is amazing what simplicity you meet with, even in practical public life. At the Canterbury Colonists' breakfast, on Wednesday, Mr. Adderley having glanced with reprobation at the Malthusian doctrine, a gentleman expressed satisfaction that "these philosophers do not carry out their own doctrines"; for "he had met a son of Mr. Malthus the other day, who had fourteen children." But what of that? We do not see it militates at all against Malthus's doctrine. He did not preach that Malthus must not have progeny, but that Poor-man must not. Poor-man must be diligent, orderly, and dutiful, and do his work as fast as possible; as to the affections, *they* are a luxury only for the well-to-do. So that if Malthus has done his duty in being well off, he has a perfect right, in the Malthusian faith, to be fruitful and multiply.

"Poor" is a human expression: the beasts and birds are not poor. The sheep has all he nibbles, and the lamb is born without thought of the morrow. "For the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," as respects the use which *his* creatures may enjoy in it, save his human creatures. And here lies the pinch and truth of the Malthusian creed. The Frenchman was right, though we, blind fools! called it a mistake, and, God help us! laughed when he read the inscription on the Exchange—"The earth is the Lords', and the fulness there"—belongs to the Lords hereditary, the Peers, or *landlords*. It is so. Man is poor, not because his Heavenly Lord withholds the means of living, but the earthly Lord. Since the earth has become the Landlord's, Man is no longer able to get at it; thus he has become Lackland, Poor-man, Pauper; he has lost right to be many, his children are "surplus population."

There are two faiths in the country: the one declares that the earth is the Lord's, and tells man to be fruitful and multiply; the other declares that the earth is the Landlord's, and the high priest of this creed tells man that his duty is to be sterile and diminish. And this is the faith *de facto* of England; the other is only a theoretical faith, disregarded by the rulers in practice. They would as soon love their neighbour as themselves, or turn one cheek when the other was smitten, as admit in practice the principle they preach in the pulpit. That tells them to think not of the morrow; but the faith that is in Malthus tells them most especially to think of the morrow, that it is "wicked" not to do so!

It is to be remembered, indeed, that the preacher of that trust in God and human industry, which can do without thought of the morrow, was himself trained in a Communistic school, and was the founder of a body still more amply Communistic. Still, those facts, and indeed the whole of that faith, have nothing to do with the Malthusian dogma; which is quite a new invention of modern times, evidently suggested by the primary dogma of the faith that rules England *de facto*—the dogma that the Earth is the Landlord's, and the fulness thereof. No heresy is received with a more angry alarm than any doubt of *that* principle; and, therefore, a whole clergy of Malthus is sent about to persuade Poor-man that the earth is not the Lord's but only the Landlord's; that he, Poor-man, must not have a great noisy family; that it is proper, provident, and "intelligent" to say

nothing about it, but just go on working and being few; accepting what Landlord vouchsafes to leave, with a lowly and a thankful heart, and leaving the affections to the Landlords, the Malthi, and other well-to-do-classes.

But, meanwhile, those thoughtless people at breakfasts and public dinners *will* talk!

L. S. D.

WILL it pay? That is the great testing question, in our day, of public affairs; and to the fact that it is so, as we most devoutly believe, must be ascribed the impracticability of moving to any useful purpose. To hear statesmen talk, in private even more than in public, you would believe that a general helplessness had seized upon our race; that there never more were to be any leaders, never more any decisive movement of the nation, never more any mastery over circumstances or individual will; but that, henceforth, states were to drift along, like ships without captains or compasses, awaiting what might be vouchsafed by the caprices of tides, or the less calculable caprices of the unruly crews.

Read the confession of the Premier in the debate on the official salaries—that the representative of England in France cannot support the dignity of his position under £8,000 a-year; he has no weight at a less figure; he has no authority without money in his purse, though he has England at his back! Probably, however, the idea is that a man with less than £8,000 a-year will *not* have England at his back? The rebel States of America could speak with dignity before the defeated monarchy, in the person of Adams; but poor England has no greatness to impart to her representative, and, therefore, must eke it out in pounds sterling. So say our public men! It is the confession of Lord John Russell, also of Lord Palmerston, administrators *de facto* of the English nation. It is for these reasons that English statesmen cannot emulate the simplicity of Agis or Regulus, of Cromwell or Washington: abate their salaries and you destroy their influence, jeopardizing the institutions of the country.

Mr. Cobden denounces this obstinate lavishness, but he finds there is no help for it. He scolds Lord John, but admits that all efforts at improvement are useless. He threatens to follow "the example of an honourable friend near him, and decline to serve on all committees when he found that so few of their recommendations were followed." Lord John is chief of a régime whose influence totters if salaries be touched; yet against that régime Mr. Cobden and the other economists avow that they are perfectly powerless. They proclaim that they cannot get up any more healthy action; they cannot arouse healthier, more virtuous, more manly motives. Now, Mr. Cobden and his party are especially those who have made everything turn upon the money question: it seems that they are not very successful. They have mistaken the old mercenary adage, "Tis money that makes the mare to go," for a fundamental precept of national morals, and they find out their mistake in a total impotency: they cannot make the nation go, nor the Government, nor the Parliament, nor anything that is national. There is, indeed, more than one motive in human affairs, and those who manage for us just now have not hit upon that which is most exalted or most powerful.

The same mistake, even in the conduct of still higher affairs, with the same results. Great rejoicing lately over the £80,000 saved with Miss Talbot from conversion to pious uses in the Romish Church; but does the Protestant Establishment act with fastidious delicacy in money matters? We can hardly boast as much. For example, Mr. Bennett is turned out of his incumbency, for ultra-ecclesiastical notions; but did the Church return the fortune which he had sacrificed? No; the heretic was cast forth; but the profit—there is no provision for expelling heretical pounds sterling. Indeed, pounds sterling cannot be heretical—they are impeccable. Protestantism does not deny that infallibility. Bennett must return whence he came; but as to the sovereigns—"nulla vestigia"! "No money to be returned: vivat Regina."

Again, Bishop Lee cannot grant Mr. Finlay a curate, deterred by a financial punctilio. Dr. Lee had arranged the matter of the surplice; but he would hazard nothing in the matter of salary!

Yet again, we hear of such things as proprietary chapels, half seceding from the Church of England on the score of doctrine; and then setting up their own Thirty-nine Articles to bind posterity for ever

more to the infallible [private] judgment of the good Protestants who founded the chapel; because, forsooth, they cannot abide the idea that the thing for which they are now paying should belong, hereafter, to some persons diverging, more than they do, from the Church which seceded from Rome. No; their advance is final; their pounds sterling are sacred against any further interpretation. We are recounting no imaginary case; as some of our readers will know; nor a singular one. More than one chapel is consecrated, for ever, to St. £. s. d.

A powerless idol, in church or chapel, in council or Parliament. Not powerless over individuals truly; but we appeal to the actual state of churches, to the actual state of public affairs, for universal and practical proof, that you cannot make Money the supreme ruler, except by debasing other and higher powers, to the destruction of national greatness, of safety, and of strength; to the destruction of happiness and freedom for numerous classes. "Liberalism" has lent itself to that demon-worship, and now stands like Joan of Arc, abandoned by her familiars, fearing the future.

WAR IN THE WEST: KENSINGTON.

AFFAIRS to the West of Hyde-park have taken a very serious turn; the spirit of disaffection has spread from Notting-hill to the neighbouring state of Kensington, which has many interests in common with Bayswater. Our purpose this week, however, is to relate an episode in the general contest, to which we only alluded last week.

We then mentioned the fact, that a diversion in favour of the Barbarians had been attempted on the Eastern side of Kensington-gardens, but we had then no idea of the really grave nature of the case. From what has since transpired, it seems that the Barbarian interest has been able to effect a very high alliance; that there is a traitor in the very councils of the Queen's Government; and we have no hesitation in pointing out, as that traitor, Lord Seymour! He has thrown off the mask; and, for the present, is treating matters with a very high hand.

It is well known that he is making preparations to introduce a body of riders into Kensington-gardens. According to Sir Peter Laurie, some of this force, and especially the camp-followers, are not of the highest character; but we do not desire to take advantage of any prejudices on that score. The case is bad enough as it stands.

A deputation of aggrieved inhabitants waited upon Lord Seymour, on Tuesday, to represent the strong feeling among the natives. It might have been expected that this deputation, including, as it did, gentlemen of the highest respectability, with the Archdeacon at its head, would have been received with some deference; but we are not told that the chief condescended in any degree from the cavalier course which he seems to have marked out for himself. He will promise nothing.

Lord Seymour may have taken his measures to keep up the war at the South-eastern side on a scale of great strength; but he will find that he has miscalculated. We say this advisedly. We are not unaware that large bodies of troops are in readiness at no great distance from the scene; and we do not shut our eyes to the fact, that a strong force of men in blue uniform is stationed a little to the East. But Lord Seymour will find that this is not an affair of troops.

Meanwhile the wronged inhabitants have also taken their measures. The women and children have been placed in safety, and we have no doubt that they will be protected against any sudden incursion which the hostile chief may contemplate. The able-bodied men, between the ages of fifteen and sixty, are very generally on the move. The inhabitants may be expected to rise every morning. A Provisional Committee is sitting to watch events, and act when necessary. Intentions have been expressed to turn Lord Seymour's position, by seeking an alliance with a yet higher functionary, the Head Commissioner of the Exposition, Prince Albert. Surely Lord Seymour will not push matters to such extremity as to draw the country into a civil war between Commissioner and Commissioner? Certain it is, that the inhabitants intend to hold public meetings; and it is even said that Chartists have been seen among them. In short, Bayswater and Kensington now present an exact counterpart with the Cape of Good Hope in its recent contest against official despotism; only that in this instance, the provocation is far more wanton. Sir Harry Smith was ambitious to be the founder of a new province, and the father of a new class in the older colony, the convict class: instead of being

the founder of a new province or the father of a class, Lord Seymour would be the founder of a new drive, and the footman of a class. We need not, however, hold out to the united inhabitants the successful example of the Cape: they too are Englishmen.

LADY ARUNDELL'S APPEAL.

LADY ARUNDELL, of Wardour, has made an eloquent and affecting appeal to the Protestant English members of Parliament, against the ribald enactments proposed by Mr. Spooner's bill for treating convents like disorderly houses. If her letter falls upon unsympathising ears, it is not that the appeal is foolish, but that public men are degenerate in a sense more practical than commonplace cant about "the degeneracy of the times." The English legislators, represented by Mr. Henry Drummond and Mr. Spooner, cast abroad the most outrageous insult on the ladies of the Roman Catholic faith, and propose to institute that insult as an enactment of law. Lady Arundell appeals to the manly sympathies of husbands and brothers; and if her appeal has not an instant and peremptory force, we must confess that public men have sunk below that level of chivalry, or even gentlemanly feeling, at which an appeal to loyalty is resistless. It signifies something far worse for the country, then, than for the writer, when such an appeal can pass with a sneer or a slight. How different would it be if Lady Arundell had statistically convicted Mr. Spooner of a financial blunder!

A PASTOR AND HIS FLOCK.

GUNTHORPE rejoices in a distinguished man for its pastor—the Reverend John Henry Sparkes: he is not only Vicar of Gunthorpe, but Rector of Levington, also Prebendary of Ely, and yet further, Chancellor of the Diocese, with other ecclesiastical preferments: the whole yearly income is estimated at £6000.

Of course even so good a man cannot be in so many places at once, and the most that he can do for Gunthorpe, it seems, is to bless it with an annual visit. We are sure that that is the utmost extent of the possibility, because otherwise he would inevitably be seen oftener in the parish, which is not the case. The people of Gunthorpe, however, do not put this trust in his will, but think that he might do more if he would. Nor are they willing to take quality for quantity—one or two super-excellent sermons for fifty-two of the ordinary tissue. So they resolved on a tacit declaration of their mind.

On Good Friday he ascended the pulpit, to preach the annual sermon; when, by a singular coincidence, as he mounted, the churchwardens and the principal people left the church. There was some talk of his preaching again on Easter Sunday; a very large congregation assembled; but no Sparkes!

No Christian can forget the events which those days are intended to celebrate: why then were they disturbed by this deadly demonstration? Mr. Sparkes has held the living twenty years, and has received in that time, it is calculated, £18,000; for which the parishioners probably reckon an annual visit too small a return. But surely they cannot use the house of God as the scene of a quarrel merely on commercial grounds? They must have some much more serious explanation to give of their motives.

Meanwhile, let us ask, are scenes like this beneficial to the Establishment, its influence, and stability!

SEEING IS NOT BELIEVING.

JULES JANIN, the witty feuilletonist, who is now in London to chronicle the wonders of our Exposition, once began an article with this paradoxical and true remark, "I will narrate a circumstance which I believe to be true, although recounted to me by an eye witness." It is a monstrous fallacy to suppose that seeing is believing; seeing is seeing—nothing more, nothing less. Believing is not simple faith in one's own sensations, but also a faith in the explanation of the cause of those sensations. Dr. Cullen was not so far wrong in asserting that people were never less to be trusted than when relating what they had seen.

It is not so easy to see, as people blandly imagine. Even the commonest facts are reported by eye witnesses with every variety of error. On the opening of the Exposition, for example, the state of the weather was so important as to direct universal attention to it. Yet whoever read the reports of "eye witnesses" in the papers, observed that not a drop of rain fell, that showers were brisk and frequent, that an occasional shower brought out the beauty of the day, &c. &c. Between superb weather, and only a single gleam of sunshine, there was every degree of variation, noted by eye witnesses.

Then again as to the Queen's horses, one said they were six cream coloured, another four bays, another two bays. And the *Leader*, with shameless inconsistency, said in one edition that they were six bays, and in another that they were two creams. Yes, even *we* can err! To make this general confusion more confounded, an eye witness, not a reporter, who saw the carriage pass him, declared when we put the question directly to him, that he did not know whether the horses were bays or creams. To the newspaper reader the doubt, in such variety of assertions, must occur who is right? Is it possible that reporters can report things they have not seen? Or does this contradiction on a thing so open to every eye as the weather, illustrate the effect of prepossession in the looking at facts?

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 World of Letters is so unusually flat just now that we have rarely a bit of gossip to grace our columns with. Among the rarities here is one which our readers will welcome—a new book from THOMAS CARLYLE! It may be remembered that some time ago Archdeacon HARE published a *Memoir* of the late JOHN STERLING, which dissatisfied many of STERLING's friends by the tone it adopted, and many more, by the *ignoring* or *ignorance* of the fact that STERLING had completely emancipated himself from all religious dogmas. The archdeacon treated him as if he had been no more than a "rationalist," whereas he was no "ist" at all. To set this and all other points in their true light, CARLYLE has undertaken the biography of his friend, and we hope he has availed himself of the occasion to say a few plain energetic words on the great subject. STERLING was one of the many who earnestly *thought through* dogmatism, if the phrase may stand, and passed various stages of what is regarded as orthodoxy, until he finally settled in that spiritualism which, with Catholicism, seems certain to destroy the present Church. It is commonly objected by the orthodox that modern scepticism has nothing new in it,—that it is only a reiteration of the ancient scepticism. True, but modern answers to it are also but a reiteration of ancient arguments. We were struck by the ingenuity of EDWARD MIALI's defence of Scripture in his remarkable work on *British Churches in relation to the British People* (a second edition of which lies on our table), wherein he draws a parallel between the revelation of Scripture and the revelation of Nature. God's "method of manifesting himself," says Mr. MIALI, "is diffusive." He has diffused his manifestation through the wondrous varieties of Nature, and in like manner has he diffused his spirit through the varieties of history, biography, poetry, prophecy, symbol, allegory, and exhortation which crowd the Bible. Are these "difficulties" in seizing the true significance of each separate text? Are these "contradictions" between one part and another? Yes; but not greater than the difficulties and contradictions of Creation. Study Creation, and its secrets will be unveiled to you, its processes will become visible; study Scripture in the true spirit, and the same result will be attained.

This defence is ingenious. It is not, however, by the simple reflection that a *penalty* is attached to the nonrecognition of the truths of Scripture, which completely destroys the parallel. If I do not rightly seize the meaning of Nature's enigmatical utterances, I am, of course, to some extent a sufferer: but if I do not rightly seize the meaning of these Scriptural enigmas I shall be consigned to everlasting hell fire!! Moreover, it is by no means clear that the universe was erected for man's especial instruction, whereas the very aim and purpose of the Scriptures is to give men certain definite rules of life, in which case obscurity is cruelty.

The argument, however, is by no means a novelty: it is as old as ORIGEN, and may be found in that book of extracts compiled by BASIL and GREGORY OF NAZIANZEN, from ORIGEN's treatise *Contra Celsum*. These are the words (*Philocalia*, c. 1): "The same kind of difficulties are met with in Nature as in Scripture. There is much in both which human nature cannot penetrate; nevertheless, we are not warranted in finding fault with the Creator if we know not why basilisks and serpents are made." There is more to the same effect: we notice it merely as a literary coincidence.

The *British Quarterly Review* is more than usually attractive this number, varied in its subjects and spirited in treatment. The article *French, Germans, and English*, contains some acute re-

marks on national character, the result of observation and reflection; and as the Exposition will "make us acquainted with strange bedfellows" in the shape of foreigners, this analysis is apropos. *German Protestantism* is worthy the attention of our theological readers; indeed, as we said, the whole number is attractive.

In *Frazer*, that entertaining *Note Book of a Naturalist* continues to pour fourth its stores; and the singularly graphic paper on the *Cloister Life of Charles V.* is concluded. *The prevailing Epidemic* is a pleasant and sagacious criticism on the "malady of verse," as exhibited in recent volumes.

Blackwood is political, protectionist, and not so amusing as of old. *Tait* is varied and well written—notably the articles on the Exposition—on HARTLEY COLERIDGE, and DE QUINCEY's rambling exaggeration on POPE, which is relieved by the glancing lights of his incomparable style.

The mysteries of Puffing, and the audacities of Puffing, have been exposed many a time and oft; the naïvetés of Puffing are still untouched. A sample was exhibited in the *Times* on Monday. Here it is:—

"Found, on the 1st of May, a manuscript of an incomplete Poem. Unless claimed immediately it will be . . ."

No, we scarcely dare print the threat, it is something so colossal! At the risk of your utter incredulity, however, we will give the advertised consequence:—

"Unless claimed immediately it will be published to pay the expenses!"

We did not imagine any one so simple as to fancy the public would be duped by such an announcement. We judge of others, it is said, by ourselves. The advertiser having the excessive simplicity of supposing such announcement would not be seen through, judges the public as simple as himself, and, therefore, likely to be duped!

A new German Paper is this week to be started in London under the editorship of General HAUG, assisted by KINKEL, ARNOLD RUGE, and JOHANNES RONGE. These names are guarantees for the thoroughly democratic principles of the journal, which, aiming at something like a realization of its title—*Kosmos*, will also contain articles in French, Italian, and English, written by leaders of the European Democracy.

A disgraceful outrage has just been perpetrated in France, which we point out to the indignation of all honest minds; its author is ALEXANDRE DUFAY, and the outrage is a satire on Socialist women—a subject which lends itself an easy prey to satire, and therefore renders M. DUFAY more inexcusable for having attacked a living woman under guise of attacking an intellectual aberration. The title of this satire, *Lélila, ou la Femme Socialiste*, is enough to point out GEORGE SAND as the unmistakable aim of his shafts; but, as if to dissipate even the faintest trace of doubt, he tells us in the preface that he has made *Lélila* narrate her childhood, education, and poetic dreams, her marriage with a *sous préfet*, who did not "understand" her; and her amours with a poet who *did* understand her, for he carried her off; he has also made *Lélila* marry by turns all the Socialist systems in the persons of their chiefs; and finally, shows her in the Revolution of 1848, presiding at *Le Club de Femmes*, and playing an active part in public life. After this he has the shameless audacity to say that he attacks the "species," not the "individual!"

KELLY'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

An Excursion to California over the Prairies, Rocky Mountains, and Great Sierra Nevada. With a Stroll through the Diggins and Ranches of that Country. By William Kelly, J. P. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THIS is one of the most exciting and entertaining books of travel we have opened for many a long day. It takes us over country which, if not absolutely untrodden, is still quite fresh from the tramp of travellers in search of a subject after having fatigued themselves in quest of the picturesque, and fatigued their readers by their pictures of it

Nor is Mr. Kelly a mere litterateur. There is no fine writing in his volumes; there is no surplusage; no bookmaking; no constant preoccupation of "reader," forcing him to dress up for effect. With a rattling, straightforward style he tells us in simple language all he met with that may be of interest, and neither philosophizes nor rhapsodizes about his experiences. Page after page incidents and pictures occur, which in the hands of a word-spinning traveller would wander into separate chapters. The animation is incessant, the interest unflagging. He has no style; but then he does not, like bad writers, aim at style. He has no felicities of expression; but, as a set-off, he is without affectations. It is the plain talk of an adventurous not overcultivated man, all the more impressive because it does not aim at impressiveness.

The narrative of his journey across the Prairie and Rocky Mountains is enlivened by a succession of perils, mishaps, and experiences: the Indians, friendly and inimical—the prowling wolves—the bear and buffalo hunts—the sport—the fording of rivers and descent of precipitous paths—the excitements of danger, and the various incidents of travel. We found it difficult to lay the volume down; and our space shall be given to extract rather than to criticism for the benefit of the reader.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

"Towards the close of the second day, as the shades of evening were beginning to settle down, we observed a halo above the horizon, in the direction where the sun had sank; but imagining it emanated from that luminary, we thought nothing of it, till it became quite apparent, as we advanced, that it was a lurid flame arising from some great burning pile; a little further, and the confused hum of voices came along the still calm air—settlers enjoying some merry-making round their large log fires. But no; those are not the sounds of glee and mirth. Hark! there is anxiety in that shout: there, that is surely the scream of female terror. Yes; there is no mistaking it now; those are the hurried words of command—a catastrophe has taken place; and as we rounded a bend of the river we saw the funeral pile of a steamer, the flames roaring and crackling, numbers of human beings clustered in the arms and branches of the trees that stood in the flood where she was driven when the fire was discovered, and many standing in the water up to their armpits, holding up females and children. It was a terrific sight to contemplate, for the sad wails impressed us with the melancholy conviction that human life was involved in the accident. We durst not approach too closely, but sent our boats off to relieve the sufferers, taking on board the ladies and children first; and long before the last man was on our deck, there was not a fragment of the ill-fated boat to be seen: the dark waters had closed over the last vestige of her hull. Providence, however, benignly spared all souls.

"She was a superb boat, owned by the captain, a young man whose all was embarked in her, who was just married to a lovely girl, and was spending the first phase of the honeymoon on board the virgin craft, that had, too, on the same morning espoused her destined element, and sailed proudly and gaily away from St. Louis with colours flying, bearing on her bosom the bridal party; sweet concurrence, arranged by the bridegroom in trustful lovingness of his youthful partner. They launched out together on the stream of life in the vessel of their hopes, and in the fair prospect that shone before them anticipated no reverse; it would have been a slighting of kind Fortune to doubt her continuous sincerity by insuring the boat; but the same sun that beamed upon their first essay, sunk sadly upon their fortunes. The poor captain bore his losses bravely; and if a shade of melancholy passed his brow, it was more in consequence of his wife's dejection than at the untimely wreck of his entire property. The great accession of passengers left us in a very crowded state; so much so, that we had four sets of company at each meal; but we did not suffer much inconvenience long, as we reached St. Louis the evening of the next day."

THE DARKIES' BALL.

"We gave a dinner the evening before we left to our friends and acquaintances at St. Louis, at which we had a great deal of Californian spouting and singing; but I contrived to get away early with Mr. W—, to attend a nigger ball, in honour of some African festival, which I was given to understand would be a rare treat to a foreigner, unused to the imitative gentility of the sable race. It is a matter of some difficulty for whites to get admission to those reunions, as jokes and tricks have often resulted from their presence; besides which, the niggers conceive they only desire to attend in order to ridicule them. However, Mr. W— got tickets through some of his own darkies, and we were admitted, but not without a rigid scrutiny. Although it was full nine o'clock when we entered, there was no one in the room but the stewards, strutting about in all the pride of their lofty shirt-collars and decorations, for this assembly of "Allblacks" had their correct notions about the

fashionable propriety of late hours as well as the titled frequenters of Willis's great rooms. Some of the earliest setting-downs took place shortly after our arrival, the ladies, in low dresses, tightened round the waist with an indentation more like a girth than a pair of stays; all wearing little kerchiefs of bright colours round their necks, with a sort of semi-turban on the head of a regular rainbow complexion, and drops of such dimensions and gravity as elongated the ears into the shape of jargonelle pears. Men and women wore white gloves, and their faces shone with a polish as if they washed in copal varnish for the occasion. There was also a deal of perfumery in requisition, but eau de Cologne and lavender-water soon became too strongly diluted with other essences to retain their virtues, bringing to mind Dean Swift's couplet—

Not all Arabia's spices would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of their sweets—they stink of thee.

The orchestra was at the end of the room, and in front of it a refreshment counter, where mint juleps and oyster patties were served out. There were several old people amongst the company, all of whom had either a pair of bones or a tin rattle in the head of their canes, to beat time, as they could not dance. Presently the fiddles and banjos struck up, when the floor was quickly tenanted; a movement very soon followed by a hurricane of sneezing, during which I also caught infection; but the noise of those nasal convulsions was partly drowned as the "fun became fast and furious," raising up a dust which, seizing everybody by the nose, set musicians, dancers, and spectators into such a paroxysm of sneezing as brought all simultaneously to a full stop. The ladies seemed ill at ease, too, between the shoulders, and many a fair heel was spasmodically uplifted to allay the irritation on the other leg, while others kept nipping their dresses, as if to annihilate some foreign intruder in the lining; in fact, dancing and fiddling now became completely merged in sneezing and scratching. I felt there was foul play somewhere, for my shins itched most irresistibly; but very soon found that the suspicion alit upon Mr. W— and myself, as the stewards, in a body, came up to us, sneezing, and gave us to understand, sneezing, the sooner we retired the better for our comforts and safety, as there was a great and general inclination to inflict condign punishment on us for what we had done. There was no use in attempting an explanation in the tempest of sneezing, so we accordingly withdrew, sneezing, and left this polished society to sneeze and scratch themselves to their hearts' content. We, however, ascertained next morning that some mischievous wags managed to get into the ball room during the day, and dredged the floor with hellebore and cayenne, which, sent floating in the atmosphere by the beating of the dancers, produced the annoying results which led to our ejection."

Having purchased their mules for the journey, they had to harness them, and how easy this was you may gather from what he says:—

"They were a most refractory lot to deal with; not an animal of the batch letting on the gear without a fierce struggle, frequently mixed up with amusement, for it was most laughable to see a regular set-to betwixt a nigger and one of the mules, the mule rearing and lifting up Sambo, hanging on by the ear, into the air; who, the moment he reached the ground, ran at the delinquent with his head like a ram, butting him in the ribs, sometimes with such force as to completely stun "de dam son ob a jackass," and in bad cases seizing the lug in his teeth, and holding on like grim death, while a collar was fitting or a bridle being adjusted."

Here is a picturesque bit:—

THE PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

"We observed from this eminence a dusky appearance in front, but we were unable to determine at the time whether it was smoke or a low black cloud; however, as we approximated, our doubts were soon resolved; it was smoke emanating from a prairie on fire right in our track, the flames travelling rapidly towards us, with a favourable breeze. I immediately ordered the prairie to leeward of us to be fired in several places, and the bell-mare to be caught, who with the loose animals were betraying symptoms of alarm, that I feared would cause them to stampede; meanwhile the fire came down upon us, roaring, extending north and south about three miles, presenting a grand but terrific spectacle. The next move was to get the waggons into the space cleared by our own fire, and make the mules and horses firmly fast to the wheels. The smoke came drifting before the flames in dense hot wreaths as we secured the lariats, the animals snorting and shaking with dread; and some of them rearing in affright, and breaking the tyings, bolted away wildly, until they overtook the flames behind them, when they rushed frantically back, plunging in amongst those that remained. The heat now became excessively uncomfortable, for our line was not over fifteen yards from the edge of the unburnt grass to windward, and we could not back the waggons without loosening the animals. As the devouring element came closer, burning wisps were carried in the air, endangering our waggon covers and

the powder-casks; but the heat became so intense we were forced to leave them to their fate, and prostrate ourselves, the smoke now gleaming with a murky flame, at a perfectly singeing temperature, producing a difficulty of breathing, that threw Mr. M——n (a gentleman with delicate lungs) into convulsions. But those dreadful moments quickly passed away; a few more seconds and the last blade of grass was consumed, and the monster that threatened to lick us into his flaming throat vanished with the wind, leaving a bald and blackened plain around us."

A PLEASANT NIGHT.

"The evening closed so mildly none of us took the trouble of erecting our tents, spreading our bedding on the velvet carpet, with our heads pillowed on the scented flowers; but towards morning, as it came to my turn to mount guard, it came down a regular soaker, falling in perpendicular torrents, without a breath of air to slant it; yet the men were not much disturbed by it, sleeping on heroically, merely pulling in their heads under the blankets as the great drops plashed upon their faces. When the sun shone out shortly after, I could not help gazing on the different couches, which smoked like melon-beds in its warm rays; nevertheless, they all arose healthy, cheerful, and hungry."

A STORM.

"We had another sublime but terrific conflict of the elements in the evening, not confined to one quarter, but pervading the entire heavens. It commenced by a portentous calm, that caused us all to listen intuitively, as if aware that something awful was approaching; black clouds soon after began rolling up from the edges of the horizon, accompanied with fitful squalls that almost rocked the waggons off their balance, and intermitting torrents that fell in large globules. About eleven o'clock it again became sullenly calm, and the sky obscured with a jet-black curtain, which enveloped us in Cimmerian darkness; but at times a blaze of sheet lightning behind would throw a lurid gleam through, producing the grandest imaginable effect; and then, as if rent in pieces by prolonged peals of thunder, showers of electric fluid poured from the clouds, rendering the most minute objects momentarily visible, and enabling us to see that the majority of our mules had pulled up their pins and stampeded. As soon as the fire-works got on the wane the waterworks commenced in real earnest, keeping up a striking analogy to Vauxhall; but as the loss of the mules would be disastrous in the last degree, we mounted all the saddle-horses which were tied up to the waggon wheels, and commenced a most novel but nervous chase, following up our frightened game by the aid of the lightning, which at times almost blinded us, making our horses shiver and snort, and bewildering the mules, who kept wheeling about, not knowing in what direction to seek escape, we were thus fortunately enabled to get amongst them, and tie their lariats in bunches attached to the horns of our saddles. The storm now settled down into heavy, constant rain, in which we made several ineffectual attempts to retrace our steps, but were finally compelled to dismount, and sit down contentedly on the wet ground, under this shower-bath, until daylight, when the sun soon put all the vapours to flight. It was about five miles from our camp, and by the time we reached it, breakfast being prepared, we did not wait to change our garments, as the exercise and the hot sun had dried them on our backs."

For the present we close with the account of a—

TRAINED BUFFALO HORSE.

"Not very long after starting we saw a small herd of buffalo to windward of us, and, being desirous to test the merits of the Buffalo horse we got in trade. I made known to one of the Indians that I wished him to pursue them and shoot one. Spreading out the arms before him that he might take his choice of weapons he selected two holster-pistols, which he stuck in his girdle, and, throwing aside his robe, caught the little horse, and, making a sort of noose bridle of the lariat, jumped upon him bare-backed. The game creature knew perfectly well what was in the wind, as, pricking forward his ears, he voluntarily darted off towards the herd, while we stopped on a hill-side looking on at the sport. It so happened the herd did not break until he was tolerably close to them, and, curiously enough, they then headed back in the direction from which he came. He was soon laid alongside a big bull, who, as he drew closer upon him, pistol in hand, made a quick lunge, which was as quickly evaded by the horse, without any admonition from the rider, immediately resuming his proximate position of his own accord. After galloping a few strides more, the Indian leant over, and stretching his arm to the full length, fired; a momentary shock followed the report, after which the wounded brute darted from the herd at his enemy; but the watchful horse, as quick as thought, wheeled right round, galloping away from his pursuer, with what jockies call a stirrup eye cast back to watch his movements, regulating his speed so accurately as not more than safely to outstrip him. The bleeding buffalo continued the chase a quarter of a mile, and then stopped, pawing the earth in an agony of pain and fury; the horse was stock still at the same moment, as if gifted with volition, and became again the pursuer, as the buffalo turned to

rejoin the herd. In less than a minute he was once more side by side with the sinking bull, dodging his thrusts with the skill of a fencing-master, until another shot brought the contest to a close, the buffalo dropping to his knees and falling slowly over on his side as the life-ebbing tide issued from his chest.

"The Indian immediately dismounted to cut his throat; and, while engaged in this operation, the horse stood quietly over the prostrate carcass, like a greyhound after having run down a hare. The instinct of those animals is truly surprising. They leave your hands free for the use of your weapons, requiring no guidance from the reins, for they intuitively hit upon the beast you select, watch their opportunities of approximating, and anticipating his attack by the rolling of the eye, never fail in evading them."

A PROSE HOMER.

The Iliad of Homer. Literally Translated, with Explanatory Notes. By Theodore Alois Buckley, B.A.

The Odyssey of Homer; with the Hymns, Epigrams, and Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Literally Translated. By T. A. Buckley, B.A.

THESE are two volumes of Mr. Bohn's spirited undertaking, *The Classical Library*, for which public gratitude is due; and they fulfil their promise better than most works:—

"In every work regard the writer's end"

is not a bad canon, though subject to some reservation; and in regarding the "end" proposed by Mr. Buckley, viz., that of *literal* translation, we must record his success. He has, indeed, succeeded but too well. He is so literal as to be inaccurate! It is very often mere schoolboy's construing that we have in place of the movement and colour of Homeric poetry. Open the volume where you will, and you will scarcely find a page that does not speak loudly against this system of literal translation. We do not refer to the incessant rendering of "buts," "indeeds," "ands," where the original is merely expletive, words which should no more be rendered in translation than the "you knows" of an orator should be reported in his speech; we refer to the tameness and consequent inaccuracy of the rendering of poetic expressions. We are not unaware of the excessive difficulty of translation, but point to the fact that, although the more nearly the original is rendered word for word, the more poetic as well as more accurate does the translation become, nevertheless *literalness* is often as wide of the mark as paraphrase.

The translators of Homer have all fallen into this practical paradox: they proclaim Homer to be the greatest of poets, and incessantly labour to improve him! In our opinion he is far from being the greatest of poets, though the Homeric poems are among the most delightful and interesting of works,—and his translators are still farther from improving him. They are a provoking race. Without specimens their ineptitude would not be credited. You shall have some. Where shall we dip? For it is but dipping, *ad aperturam*, and examples grow to your hand like thistles.

The descent of Apollo! Critics have been unanimous in their praise of it; let us see how translators can destroy the simple hemistich: *ὁ δ' ἦγε νύκτι σέκεας*. "He went like night." How large, how simple! Apollo the sun-god being augured was darkened: he went like night. This Voss improves into

Er wandelte düsterer Nacht gleich.

Pope into

Breathing revenge, a sudden night he spread.

Dryden into

Dark as a stormy night he ranged around.

Tickell into

In clouds he flew concealed from mortal sight.

Oh! oh! oh! Bozoli says

Di buja orrenda notte avea sembiante.

Where is the simple strength of the original? What had Homer to do with "düsterer Nacht," "sudden night," "stormy night" (and "ranging around" to!) to say nothing of the Tickell sublime? And what says Mr. Buckley? "But he went along like unto night." The "but" is a literality, "along" is a surplussage, and by these two little words he damages the beauty of the original.

While regretting that Mr. Buckley should have been so very *literal* in most passages, we have to note a want of literalness on occasions where it would be both useful and poetic. By this we mean that he adheres too closely to the common meaning of words without a sufficient watchfulness of the *primitive* meaning. We could select many examples, but one is as good as a hundred, and we choose it the rather that Buttmann is given, in a note, as the authority. In the *Odyssey* (B. II. v. 152) the eagles are poised above the heads of the

assembly *ὄσοντο δ' ὀλεθρον*, "*glaring destruction*," as we propose to translate it, the verb *ὄσσομαι*, although it means "*foreboding*," having its root in *ὄσσε*. Mr. Buckley follows translators in rendering it "*portended*,"—but we cannot hesitate between the intensity of the one phrase and the weakness of the other.

Mr. Buckley's translation was, however, never meant for the critical microscope. It was meant as a serviceable book for students, and it is such. The notes are brief, clear, and to the purpose; and altogether these volumes are very acceptable. With them the beginner may holdly tackle Homer in the original—they will lighten the tedium of a lexicon, and supply the place of a master.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The British Journal of Homœopathy.

S. Highley.

(Third Notice.)

SUGAR of milk is the innocent vehicle of the homœopathic medicines. A quantity is moistened with the tincture of a simple, say aconite or chamomile, and the spirit is suffered to evaporate, so as to leave the saccharine fecula impregnated with the extract of chamomile or aconite. One part of this tinctured powder is mixed with ninety-nine parts of plain sugar of milk, they are rubbed up together into the most intimate state of mixture, and this is called the first trituration of the medicine under preparation. One part of it is then mixed and rubbed up with other ninety-nine of sugar, and this is the second trituration. One part of this dilution is next triturated with a third ninety-nine parts of sugar; one part of this again with other ninety-nine sugars; and so forth, until the trituration be carried so high as the thirtieth dilution, and even higher. Each of these powders, from the first to the highest degree of attenuation, is made into pilules no bigger than a pinhead; and a single such pinhead of milk sugar, just touched as it were with the medicine, is large enough for a dose. The third, sixth, twelfth, and thirtieth dilutions are in common use in this country. The quantity of medicament contained in such globule is far beyond the reach of the finest balance, and indeed it is inconceivably minute. At the same time the medicine is undoubtedly there, though in an infinitesimal ratio, as is easily discovered with the aid of a potent microscope.

Such is a sufficient general description of the trituration and different dilutions of the medicines commonly used by the homœopathic doctors. Curiously enough, this accidental portion of their system is jested on, sneered down, and denounced as if it were the whole head and front of their offending, whereas a man may actually practise homœopathy, it appears, and never administer a single globule. Some of them, we are told, prefer the exhibition of drops of the original tinctures, or of certain dilutions of these tinctures. But they may be all said to believe in the curative action of even the most infinitesimal of doses.

Nor is the conception of such shadowy quantities of matter being effective, in the working of changes in the body of man, without many analogies and considerations of possibility, or even likelihood. Humphry Davy found that a nailhead of zinc is able to protect some half dozen square feet of copper from the corrosive action of sea water; that is to say, to reverse the poles of all the myriads of atoms contained in that surface, stretching its influence over many times its own diameter in all directions. Sir John Herschel was amazed to find how very, very small a portion of potassium does the same sort of thing for so large a quantity of quicksilver. It is notorious that the natural medicines in some of the best mineral waters are present in attenuated quantities. Mûlder has discovered that white of eggs or albumen, and fibrin or muscular fibre, immensely as they differ in physiological function, are of exactly the same chemical composition, hating an exceedingly minute ratio of one element. A pound or two of water can actually be made to exert the pressure of tons by means of its disposition in the Bramah press, a thing which no human mind can truly conceive, although any human mind can prove it, and though any human eye can witness it every day in the world by visiting a workshop where it is used. It is a paradox, like these homœopathic globules, but it is a fact. So true is it that it is not the quantity of matter so much as its quality, its relation, its method of application, that determines its specific effectiveness. There are many well-known things in these days of physical surprise which are calculated to withdraw the thought-

ful mind from matter to its forces. The steam-engine, the heliotype processes, the telegraph, are all so many examples of what can be effected by suitable arrangements. The arrangement is almost everything, the material bulk next to nothing. The direction of a natural power, the line of greatest force, is ever the real question. The finding of the right angle is the main point of skill. He is the master that hits the nail on the head.

One is, therefore, not unprepared for the suggestion of Döpler, a mathematician at Prague, that possibly a medicine may work its effects by means of the extent of its surface, and not by reason of its ponderosity. Distinguishing that physical superficies of a body which is the sum of the surfaces of its exposed particles, he shows that the triturations of the homœopathic pharmacist increase that surface at an enormously quick rate. A cubic inch of brimstone broken into a million of equal pieces no larger than a grain of sand is magnified in sensible surface from six square inches to more than six square feet. It is calculable in this way that the exposed surface of an inch of sulphur, or any other drug of course, should cover two square miles at the third trituration as described above; the inch of sulphur being rubbed down with ninety-nine square inches of sugar of milk for the first trituration, an inch of this mixture with ninety-nine of fresh sugar for the second, and so on. It would cover all Austria at the fifth dilution; Asia and Africa at the sixth; the surface of the sun and those of his planets and their satellites at the ninth; and it were bootless to follow the matter any further. Others have thought that the act of trituration may develop highly-intensified powers in medical substances, and it is not unlikely. Every chemist is familiar with the strange properties brought out in bodies by porosity or fine division. But these physical analogies, illustrations, facts, and conjectures do not seem to be necessary in the present instance. They do not come quite home to the point in hand, for every proposition must be judged by its peers, and these are not unprepared to give their testimony in this case.

What chemist, druggist, learned writer of dog-Latin prescriptions, or other engineer ever weighed the aguish principle of malaria upon his balance? Who has detected and isolated the morbid essence of either cowpox or smallpox matter, or even shown that it is physically ponderable? Is it not an infinitesimal particle of hydrophobic poison that works its proper woe? How many grains, or what proportion of one grain, does a wasp inject under the cuticle with its sting? But there is no end to such a series of queries; and there is no beginning to their answers as yet. So that many diseases, and some of these the very worst that afflict humanity, are notoriously brought on by infinitesimal quantities as minute as the doses of the homœopathist; wherefore we conclude that it is far from unreasonable to expect they will be expelled by equally small proportions of properly-chosen antidotes. In short, people should suspend their judgments when they either conceive or hear objections to the small doses of these homœopaths, for it is ten to one but a word or two from a competent person would at once remove them. It is only want of space that hinders us narrating a little more of our own experience in that way. Be it remembered, however, and very particularly, that the homœopathic physician asserts his globules to be curative, not morbid. It seems that you might swallow an ounce of cinchona globules, and yet no symptoms of intermittent fever ensue; for that purpose you must take sensible quantities day after day. But one cinchona globule might cut short an advancing ague. Whence it follows that the infinitesimal doses of all sorts of things, which we daily imbibe by accident, do one no sort of harm; whence it follows that a homœopathic medicine not exactly suited to the symptoms does one no good; whence it follows, once for all, that a homœopathic doctor cannot do one any harm, even if he do one no good, and that by the universal confession, or rather assertion, of the opposite faction. On the whole, then, since the profession in France have betaken themselves to the *médecine expectante*, or the elegant system of *laissez faire*, and since Dr. John Forbes, the Sir Robert Peel of the profession in England, has pronounced that nature or do-nothing is so much better than any known treatment as to render the birth of some Young Physic or other much to be desired, it really does appear to us disinterested spectators that Young Britain could not do a wiser thing than give Homœopathy a leisurely trial, while Young Physic is getting conceived, carried, born, put in swaddling clothes,

taught to walk, sent to school, and made a man of. As for Monsieur Laissez-faire, he is waiting for something to turn up!

Nothing has been said of the boasted cures and statistics of the Hahnemannians, and simply because we are disposed to undervalue such things. Every system can vaunt its cures. The question at issue is to be finally settled only by long, long experience. Medicine resembles astronomy in the length of time over which its observations must sometimes extend. Conviction may reach an individual physician or a patient in a short space; but it cannot take legitimate possession of the scientific mind of the world for many years to come. We have only endeavoured, therefore, to convey something like a clear general conception of what this new scientific power is, which is silently struggling into notice and preferment in the world around us, in order that neither we nor our readers should remain behind the age we live in. In conclusion, although sometimes writing with warmth, like swordsmen passing from their lesson to a fight, we wish to be regarded not as advocates but reporters.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

An Essay on the New Analysis of Logical Forms. By Thomas Spencer Baynes. Sutherland and Knox.

The doctrine of the quantification of the predicate recently enunciated in the lectures of Sir W. Hamilton, and explained by Mr. Baynes in this little work, is a most important improvement in the analysis of logic. By removing the cumbersome apparatus employed in the processes of conversion and reduction, it much facilitates both the study and the practical application of the science. We can with confidence recommend Mr. Baynes's essay to proficient in logic, but we fear that his labours will be little appreciated by tyros or the general reader. To those already familiar with the best treatises on logic, the mélange of criticism and historical detail which he gives in a very full appendix, will be interesting and valuable, and a convincing proof of the attainments of the author as a scholar and an accomplished logician; but, without descending to unscientific treatment, it would have been possible, we think, to bring the subject within the grasp of readers of ordinary reflection and intelligence, unacquainted with the technical logic of the schools. Mr. Baynes has produced a learned rather than a concise and peripatetic book; perhaps more from reverence to his teacher than from want of the tact and general knowledge needed for a more popular performance. The publication of the simple and beautiful theorem taught by Sir William Hamilton, afforded a writer of Mr. Baynes's abilities an opportunity of giving a general sketch of logic that might essentially contribute to remove the prejudices of the many vigorous minds which at present despise the science, because they are disgusted with the obscurity and prolixity of the common treatises on the art. A familiarity with the formal laws of thought would be so useful to all the multitudes who are engaged as writers or readers of the important controversies which now agitate the public mind, that a really good popular treatise on logic would be a great public good.

Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty. By J. J. Tayler, B.A. John Chapman.

This volume would at any other period have seduced us into a lengthy examination of its contents, and we may still return to it on some future occasion; meanwhile it may interest many to know of the existence of a work of so much eloquence and thought, on a subject upon which it is difficult indeed not to be eloquent, but more difficult not to be commonplace. Mr. Tayler is a thinker as well as a writer. As an Unitarian, he of course holds opinions greatly at variance with our own; but he has the thinker's right to hold them.

Pictorial Shakspeare. Vol. I. (Histories). C. Knight.
Companions of my Solitude. W. Pickering.

The Works of Plato. A new and literal version, chiefly from the text of Stallbaum. Vol. 4. By George Burgess, M.A.

History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church, by the Apostles. By Dr. Augustus Neander. Translated from the third edition of the original German. By J. E. Hyland. H. G. Bohn.

Catch Field. A Tale of the Puritans. Colburn and Co.

A little Earnest Book upon a great old Subject. With the Story of the poet Lover. By William Wilson. Darton and Co.

Tryphena and other Poems. By John W. Fletcher. W. Pickering.

The Prospective Review. A Quarterly Journal of Theology and Literature. No. 26. J. Chapman.

The Imperial Cyclopædia. Part 7. C. Knight.

The Rambler. Part 61. Burns and Lambert.

The Life of Moses, first Lawgiver of Oriental and Occidental Mankind. A Programme of European (Continental) Democracy. By Dr. J. Lotzky.

Knight's Cyclopædia of London. Part 6. C. Knight.

Knight's Cyclopædia of Industry. Part 4. C. Knight.

Chemistry of the Crystal Palace. A Popular Account of the Chemical Properties of the Chief Materials employed in its Construction. By Thomas Griffiths. J. W. Parker and Son.

The Secret of Beauty; or, Ladies' Companion to the Toilet. J. King.

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, or the Useful encourages itself.—GUTHRE.

VIVIAN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Every age has its Poetry let but the poetic eye be there to see it; and slowly it is dawning upon men's minds—*dawning* I say, for the faint streaks of light struggle against a whole hemisphere of darkness—that this "our wondrous mother-age" will have its Poetry fashioned out of its own realities, bearing the peculiar impress of what is peculiar to the time, and worthy to rear its laurel-crowned front beside that of any Golden or Augustan Age that has yet brightened the annals of the world.

Our Age is emphatically the Industrial. We have passed out of the gloomy cloisters, and the rude jovial castles of Feudalism; we have cast aside the hauberk and halberd; we have sheathed the sword, and the Military spirit is longer dominant; is no longer the animating impulse of society; it has given place to the Industrial spirit. That is the stern irresistible fact. To deplore it is foolish, idle. I state it merely to point to further issues, and to self-determining impulses towards new and dominant forms of Art. Paganism has had its Art; Feudalism has had its Art; Industrialism will have its Art.

And here in this Hyde-park, in this murky London of ours, in this actual May, 1851, surrounded with all the prosaisms of the Present, see a Crystal Palace rear itself, the Fairyland of Labour! If ever anything exceeded all anticipations, transcended even the capricious volatility of imagination, this Exposition is that thing! For myself, I had no great anticipations. I rather dreaded it as a bore. "Useful information" is my aversion, and the Polytechnic drives me mad. But when on Saturday last, I looked down from those light elegant galleries upon the world of wonder and of beauty spread before me, I felt something like the mingling of awe and delight with which I first entered fairy-land in the dream-peopled season of childhood. "This," I exclaimed, "is the Poetry of our Age." [N.B. What liars we writers are! I *didn't* exclaim anything of the kind; whatever I may have felt, I believe my confused feelings vented themselves in a most fragmentary and ejaculatory style.]

The scene is simply and truly *transcendent*. The palace itself, with Owen Jones's felicitous adornment of colour; the sweep of the galleries; the glories of the transept as a burst of sunshine shimmers through it; the fountains gurgling with cool delicious murmur and sparkling amidst trees and flowers; the noble aisle with its sculpture, its bronzes, its wonders, its moving masses of curious human beings gaily dressed; the marvellous variety and festal splendour given to the scene by the colour which is so prodigally diffused; the glimpses into avenues and recesses all crowded with marvels; the sense you have of man's ingenuity, courage, skill; and the lustre of Beauty which thus crowns Use and Industry—all give to the scene a magic eludes description. The impression is of something fairy like, yet solemn; it would be colossal and stupendous, were not the austerity so charmingly tempered by Beauty.

Roaming through its vast spaces and solitudes, intent only on the general effect, I did not give much heed to the detail wonders, and none to the "inventions." I was content to enjoy. In fact, as it would take some dozen visits to gather even an incomplete notion of the details, I advise all my readers to follow my example, and on their first visit merely walk over the building without pausing to investigate particulars: that will take some hours. On subsequent visits they may choose the separate departments their interest or curiosity leads them to investigate. But the coup d'œil—the general impression should not be frittered away by minute research. It is not a bazaar remember; it is the Congress of Nations; a Holy Alliance of the true kind!

I would suggest, however, either to the Executive or to the organ builders, that with such noble organs in the building it is to be regretted music is not incessant. Why should it not be arranged that one organ should play at certain hours, another at another: thus displaying the quality of the instruments, and enlivening the scene.

As the effect—visual and emotive—of this Exposition transcends all calculation, so I believe will its influence—moral and industrial—be transcendent. I am not about to fill columns with what every one

has said or thought on this subject; I merely note in passing that the various influences of such a gathering will ramify into remoteness at present unsuspected. I think one good effect, one incalculable effect upon our nation will be to teach them a higher appreciation of Beauty; and only those accustomed to analyze the complexities of our nature, mingling, as it does, the sensuous with the emotive, and both with the intellect, will clearly apprehend my meaning in this matter. Collateral with this, I will note that the Exposition must go far to disabuse the British mind of its prejudice against colour. Here colour is squandered with the prodigality of Nature. All colours, all tints, subdued by no law, but in all the charming effects of hazard and caprice, wherever the eye turns, it is pleased with some brilliant spot of beauty, and in spite of caprice, in spite of occasional bad taste, the general effect is of festal splendour.

But, having vainly endeavoured to indicate the splendour of this page out of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, shall I tell you what, next to the building, dazzled and enraptured me? The women. Ye gods, such women! Firenzuola has left us a treatise, *Della Bellezza delle Donne*, on the Beauty of Women, which as it is "extant and written in very choice Italian," I refer you to, if you can read it; but for those who would read the "Italian without a master," I refer them to their souvenirs of Saturday. It was the last of the exclusive days: the guinea tickets brought with them guinea beauties! My heart was riddled by shots from eyes in whose lustrous gentleness I saw glimpses of Paradise. Firenzuola would have said there was more than one who diffused as it were around her the perfume of a queen—*getta quasi un odor di Regina*, while her mouth dimpled with smiles was as the fountain of amorous tendernesses—*bocca fontana de tutte le amoroze dolcezze*. But why do I go on hammering at my memory for phrases which that Italian let fall from his fluent pen, when it is quite evident that he, not having seen the galaxy of loveliness which lighted up the Crystal Palace could know nothing of the summits which Female Beauty was capable of attaining! Not one lovely woman, but crowds of them! With sweet demure English looks, some of them, the fresh innocence of youth, and English girlhood; others with riper and more luscious Summer, even preferable in my eyes to Spring; others again magnificent in Autumnal mellowness. Then such complexions! such brows! such lips! such eyes! Tancred, led by his straining heart through Armida's gardens, was nothing to Vivian in that garden of beauty, wishing that one of them would be his Armida and enchant him as long as she pleased!

I have always been the slave of the sex (they call me, indeed, a *Turk* and a *Tyrant*, but exactness of language, you know, is not their forte!) and always considered my own countrywomen the perfection of the species—the Rose of the Garden. But on Saturday I was fairly surprised. After any prolonged absence abroad, when first I walk the streets of London, I am bewildered and almost harassed by the beauty of the women. Almost every one I meet seems to me a Hebe. Yet there are queer Hebes, too, to be met with in our London streets. It is not the *one* pretty woman, but the quantity which always amazes me. After a little while I begin to fancy the pretty women are all gone, whereas it is only that my eyes have become accustomed to the general standard. On Saturday, at the Exposition, I felt very much as I do on coming from abroad—I was bewildered by the *quantity* of loveliness. However, I congratulated myself on not being a married man! with a bachelor's liberty I looked upon all those Hebes as possible *Shebes* (by which feeble joke I mean wives)—mind I say *possible*—*potential*—within the spacious limits of fact; for after all, you know, the handsomest is not always the most fascinating, and before I had made up my mind to propose to one, she might have shown a disposition—to reject me! It is this natural modesty and retiring unobtrusiveness which has kept me a bachelor.

This, however, is something of a digression. What I wanted to convey to you was the unparalleled beauty of the Crystal Palace, and the unparalleled beauty of the women in it on Saturday: a gorgeous frame to an exquisite picture! I was there on Tuesday again, but the fairies had departed: some beauties there were, and many bogies, but the Visions of Saturday had vanished. Consequently I looked more at the Exposition itself, and was deeply interested.

The Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In general character, the Exhibition of the Royal Academy resembles the three or four last—the interest lying mainly in the figure pictures by Frith, Ward, and the younger members of the Academy; the historical pictures not many, and with few exceptions, uninteresting: of the changes, the absence of Turner and Mulready is the most remarkable; Etty, too, is gone. Among the younger men, especially Armitage, and the principal of the pre-Raphael school, there is movement; but in certain very prominent instances, the annual repetition of the same idea seems to strike with a more unpleasant force than usual: the idealized models which Mr. Frost groups every year, are as familiar to the anticipation as the five letters that form his name, or as Colonel Sibthorp at a private view.

On entering the great room and commencing the tour indicated by the catalogue, the first picture to arrest attention, is David Roberts's "Interior of the Church of St. Ann, at Bruges," a large and effective picture, but not possessing so much interest as his Syrian scene, "Surprise of the Caravan," where mounted Arabs are dashing about amid sand and pillared antiquities. Creswick next meets the eye with one of his most vigorous and animated landscapes—"Over the hills and far away"; both in this and in other works he is in great strength. Then, Herbert's group of his own children, two daughters, designed and painted with a simplicity not often seen out of the greatest schools. The same painter's study for the Judgment of Daniel, stands forth in striking contrast with the sleepy, dead-alive action of the compositions around it; Daniel is a living youth, thoroughly intent upon the business which he is about, and not, like the figures in most of the historical pictures, conscious and weary of the drudging painter. "Caxton's Printing-office" draws round it a large crowd: it is an elaborate work in Maclise's best manner, grouped with much animation, and comprising much research. The portraits of Macready in the character of Werner, and Sir Edward Lytton, are more true to the modesty of nature, and therefore more powerful, than Maclise's portraits are apt to be.

Edwin Landseer has five pictures—a stag standing in heather, on a bank just above the spectator; a large group of animals' heads round a feeding trough; a scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream"; a Highlander standing, with an eagle he has shot, in a snowstorm; a Highland lassie, and "The Last Run of the Season"—a fox in a state of panting exhaustion. The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is a novelty in Landseer's style, more welcome to his admirers than his Waterloo scene was. It represents Bottom, caressed by the doting Titania, and attended by the Fairies; the asinine head, and some perfect white rabbits with red eyes, are designed and executed as Landseer only could, and there is much graceful fancy in the compositions.

Webster confines himself to modest sketches—a man reading in a chimney corner, and children looking at a Savoyard with white mice, admirably executed studies from nature.

E. M. Ward has two pictures, both marking an increase of power: "The Royal Family in the Prison of the Temple"—Marie Antoinette mending the coat of Louis XVI. while he sleeps,—a painful spectacle of royalty in its dregs; and "John Gilpin Delayed by his Customers," excellent in the play of expression. Among other pictures of a similar class, which we shall have to examine more closely hereafter, Frith shows us "Hogarth brought before the Governor of Calais as a Spy;" Leslie, "Falstaff personating the King;" Egg, "Pepys' Introduction to Nell Gwynne;" Elmore, "Hotspur and the Pop."

Among the more notable pictures of the serious historical kind are, "Cromwell Reading a Letter at Naseby," by Charles Landseer; "Laurence Saunders, the Protestant Martyr," by C. W. Cope; "Geoffrey Chaucer reading to Edward the Third," by F. M. Brown; "Harold's Oath to William," by J. Crosse; "Florentines giving up Plate and Jewels," by the Chevalier Alessandro Capulte; "The Secret Execution" (of a wife by her jealous husband), by H. C. Selous; "The Flight into Egypt," by R. Redgrave; and "Samson Grinding for the Philistines," by E. Armitage; the last, a picture with real greatness in it.

Of the pre-Raphael gentlemen, W. Hunt, in

"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus," and Collins, in "Convent Thoughts," are as deliberately fantastic and feeble as ever; but there are evident signs that Millais's great powers are outgrowing the crudities and distortions of this preposterous school. His pictures are Tennyson's Mariana in the moated grange, "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," two girls caressing the bird, and "The Woodman's Daughter," from Coventry Patmore's poem, with a little Lord graciously bestowing some fruit.

Among the landscapes, Sidney Cooper has several of his best, some in conjunction with Lee: Stansfield, "The Battle of Roveredo," a fine piece of cabinet scene painting; Ansdell depicts, "The Shepherd's Revenge"—a wolf shot, flagrante delicto,—in a scene by Creswick: and Redgrave, "A Poet's Study," an excellent specimen of his new manner.

Among the portraits, Williams's Moritz Retsch fastens attention by its subject; also Watson Gordon's Duke of Argyle, for the same reason; and several of Thorburn's dignified miniatures for the transcendent beauty of the treatment.

The sculpture is not abundant; a diversion having been effected by the Crystal Palace; neither is it interesting.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

Douglas Jerrold, I am about to remonstrate with you. Don't talk to me about Friendship; if one can't speak the truth to one's friends, to whom can it be spoken? It is wasting a precious thing to give one's enemies the exclusive privilege! You know how heartily I admire you, and how often I have expressed my admiration, so that I can say point blank, and with an easy conscience, that "*Retired from Business*" is not a comedy greatly to my taste, is not a comedy worthy of your powers. Wit, there is, sparkling and joyous—satire that tells—and strong healthy elementary feeling too—all this any one foresees in a comedy signed by you! And the jewels thrown with a careless prodigality over that patched and tattered garment of a plot are jewels, and of fine water; but jewels on a beggar do not hide the beggary, they bring it into strong relief! Against this I protest. You

With gold and silver cover every part,
And hide with ornament the want of art.

Let me ask of you calmly, hand on your conscience, whether you have either told a good story, or set character in action in this "*Retired from Business*?" Have you not contented yourself with *indicating* character, indicating satire, and leaving the story to shift for itself?

The comedy opens capitally. The idea, though not a new one, belongs to true comedy, taken out of the very heart of our conventional life. The Pennyweights have retired from business in the greengrocery line, and have taken a cottage in Pumpkinfield, where there is "excellent society," if the newcomers can but wriggle themselves into it. As a first step, Mrs. P. adopts the elegant addition of Fitz, and becomes Mrs. Fitzpennyweight, completely renouncing her past. Visitors call. From one of them, a Russia merchant, the Pennyweights learn that "society" is divided into two classes—the retired *wholesale* and the retired *retail*: the "bill ocracy" and the "till ocracy." Between these there is internecine war. The slit in the counter is an impassable abyss. "Raw wool doesn't speak to halfpenny ball of worsted, tallow in casks looks down upon sixes in the pound, and pig iron turns up its nose at tenpenny nails."

This is a good broad canvas for the satiric painter, and I recognize your touch in the design and in the figures. The figures, reader, are these: Mr. Pennyweight, a plain man with a greengrocery turn of mind, who is not ashamed of his past; his wife, a struggling *parvenue*; their daughter, a romantic school girl; Mr. Puffins, a pompous Russia merchant; Mr. Jubilee, a lively pawnbroker, with uxorious remembrances, varied by an occasional forgetfulness of his having retired from business, which leads him to ask people "how much they want on" certain articles; Mr. Creepmouse, an army clothier with military aspirations; and Mr. Paul Puffins, a young gentleman of "genius," in love with Miss Virginia Pennyweight.

These all start admirably: the jokes are rapid and telling; the satire broad and true; the subject promising. But once having set the idea visibly before us, having placed your characters clearly on the stage, why do you shrink the difficult part of the dramatist, and not attempt to make these characters *move*? You have contented yourself with indicating what you were

bound to develope. You have given us a Charade, not a Comedy: an epigram in one scene. For these characters do nothing; they do not assist the story, which begins in the second act; they do not illustrate any war of wholesale and retail; they do not illuminate the subject, "*Retired from Business*." Some languor was felt even in the first act—a languor which made the farcical conclusion to it quite a boon. But when the second act opened with Captain Gunn giving long explanations, and preparing the way for the "serious interest" of the piece, charmed though I was with the natural life-like painting of Lieutenant Tackle and Captain Gunn—real glimpses of provincial life!—I saw at once that all hope was over, and that no comic picture of "*Retired from Business*" was to be given there and then. The second and third acts have but the slenderest possible connection with the first; indeed the first might be omitted, and a new piece would subsist which might be called "*The Captain's Daughter*"—a piece not without interest, but assuredly without any reference to "*Retired from Business*." A work so ill-constructed needs something very attractive in the details; as a work of art one must give it up altogether—the denouement which is brought about in so sudden and inartistic a manner by the conversion of Creepmouse to disinterestedness, may be taken as a specimen brick: laughter topples judgment over as Buckstone explains his conversion, "You found me—iron, you have left me—butter"; but the moment laughter subsides judgment resumes its seat, and pronounces a stern verdict. The flashes of wit may dazzle the audience for a moment—but only for a moment.

There, Douglas, I have said my say. "Call you that backing of your friends?" I do. Your worst enemy couldn't, with truth, say anything worse of it—but *amicus Jerroldus, magis amicus Veritas!* You can take your revenge any day; indeed if Gossip Report may be trusted, you have taken it in that comedy now in the hands of the Keans. No one will rejoice in its success more than I shall; and—if you let me—no one will write a more enthusiastic notice of it.

Buckstone was droll as he always must be, and made the most of his jokes; Wallack was delightfully natural in that delightful old sailor; Webster grave, gentlemanly, and touching as the old soldier; but Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as the youth of genius, was absolutely distressing—in look and manner. It is seldom an agreeable sight that of a woman dressed up as a man, but when a woman does an ungraceful thing we insist upon her doing it gracefully; the only excuse for donning our attire is that she become more piquante in it. (I make an exception in favour of Mrs. Keeley's Bob Nettles—that triumph of personation!)

The comedy went off with much laughter and enthusiastic applause—proving that the audience did not share my opinion. But does that prove my opinion to be wrong?

LA FIGLIA.

Saturday having been taken up with Jerrold's comedy, I could only see *La Figlia* at her Majesty's on Tuesday, and a very pleasant performance it was. Sontag is no great favourite of mine, but her Figlia is charming, the part requires no more acting than she can give it, and she is as saucy and piquante as one could desire. Her singing too—though still partaking too much of the human flageolet—*is* gay, sparkling, and adroit, with more force and less trick than last year. Practice certainly seems to have done her good; though I cannot detect that rejuvenescence of which the critics speak. Sontag is *not* a young woman; her voice is not young; and disguise the ravages of edacious Time as dexterously as we may, we only disguise, we do not obliterate them.

Apropos of Grisi and Sontag, it seems the fashion to discover every year that they grow younger. The Fountain of Jouvence, it appears, is in the columns of Musical Criticism: a thing worth knowing! Imagine old Lady Crowsfoot—that rouged and wicked woman—suddenly betaking herself to Mr. Lumley, or to Mr. Gye, and offering herself—coronet and wrinkles—as a *Prima Donna assoluta!*

LE TRE NOZZE.

On Thursday Alary's new opera buffa, *Le Tre Nozze*, after several postponements, was produced with great care. The denouement of every comedy, farce, and opera comique, is marriage: this time the denouement is three marriages. The Marchioness de Forli has betrothed her daughter Luise—a sprightly miss in her teens, very like Sontag in appearance—to the Baron

d'Acetosa, a gentleman with all the corpulence of Lablache, but whose brains are as fat and unwieldy as his person. It requires no great familiarity with the *beau monde* in operas and farces to perceive at once that *this* marriage will not be one of the three; especially when the uniform of that young naval officer, Villafranca, appears, and sets off the handsome face of Gardoni, whom, of course, Sontag loves. These lovers are aided by Vespina (Mdlle. Giuliani), and her lover, Cricca, a Figaro in the shape of Ferranti, the new baritone. The story you foresee. After an amount (rather excessive by the way) of obstacles and stratagems to fill three acts, Lablache marries the marchioness instead of her daughter, who marries Villafranca, and Cricca is rewarded by the hand of Vespina. As you perceive, the libretto is not brilliant; and when I add that the great "effect" of the piece is Sontag making Lablache dance the *polka* (with a magnificent audacity in anachronism worthy of a passing tribute!) you will see that the music must be of first-rate quality to make up for such a libretto.

Of the music it is not fair to decide on a first performance; very frequently one needs several performances, before passing, as it were, the mere vestibule of an artist's style. With full liberty of retraction, therefore, it may be said that Alary's music shows considerable orchestral skill, with an over-prodigality of ophicleide and trombone—and some grace and facility of expression, but is deficient in melodic invention, and has the immense fault in a comic opera of not being gay. Noise is not mirth. Crescendo is not gaiety. A fracas in the orchestra has very little that is comic. Unfortunately M. Alary has different opinions respecting comedy, and this perhaps has led him to write an opera buffa, when, unless we mistake his talent, an opera seria would better suit him.

In no case, however, does *Le Tre Nozze* seem to promise a brilliant composer. It is a cento of modern writing: a motive from Bellini is followed by a phrase from Verdi, to be succeeded by a passage from Donizetti, and a crescendo from Rossini or Auber. The shifting familiarity of the music is quite tantalizing. It is like coming into a new town, where almost every one you meet has a face known to you, but you cannot precisely tell his name. I am on bowing acquaintance with every turn in this opera! But the just severity of criticism must not carry me too far: the opera is pleasant and amusing, if not original, and as a variety it will be welcomed, if not as a work.

Sontag has half a dozen arias and half a dozen costumes, on the whole I prefer the costumes: Lablache is corpulent, and humorous as the amatory baron, and sings with amazing *brío*. Gardoni was equal to the part of the tender lover, and sang the cantabile of his scena in the third act with sweet expression. Mdlle. Ida Bertrand was a most effective marchioness; and Ferranti, the new barytone, was lively and respectable—no more.

On the whole, I consider the opera to have been successful; and those who are not critical will disregard the want of originality, to be content with the animation and grace of the music, and the charm of its execution.

OMNIANA.

In a paragraph I must dispose of the other performances. The *Royal Italian Opera* has been improving in its audiences (it scarcely admits of other improvement), though relying on the old pieces—*Roberto*, *Masaniello*, and the *Huguenots*. The very attractive cast of *La Donna del Lago* with Grisi, Angri, Mario, and Tamberlik, made me wish hugely to be there on Thursday; but *Le Tre Nozze* had the precedence of novelty. I shall make an early visit to the *Donna*, and report thereon next week. At *Drury Lane* we have had Mr. Ranger as Sir Peter Teazle, Miss P. Horton in the part of *Azrael* (a most judicious change), and a revival of last year's pantomime. Of all managers Mr. Anderson strikes me as the most incomprehensible, and most hopeless! At the *Olympic* there has been a literal version of *La Bataille des Dames*—absurdly literal, translating "huit jours" by "eight days," instead of a "week," and full of such expressions as "paint to yourself." Nor is this haste in translation compensated by any care in the getting up. The costumes are of no period. The acting is indifferent. Mrs. Sterling is certainly better than Mademoiselle Judith, and Louisa Howard a million times more charming than Mademoiselle St. Marc. But William Farren, Jun., is sadly out of place in the young nobleman disguised as a footman; Henry Farren cannot touch the part of Montrichard, which his father only could play (in Paris it is played by Pro-

vost), and Leigh Murray, has made a mistake in attempting Grignon: he is an excellent actor, whom I have often had occasion to praise, but he has no *vis comica*, and Grignon requires a very finished comedian. While speaking of Leigh Murray I may mention his benefit which took place on Monday—it was a real benefit, and showed him how great a favourite he is. VIVIAN.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

You may account for it if you can see through a millstone, but what then? Even if you can account for it, that scarcely diminishes the wonder, and, after all, your explanation may be as great a delusion as any of it. The main facts are plain enough: here is a gentleman before you with his little son and a servant. The ordinary delusions of the theatre are scarcely retained, for the performance is all in front of the stage, or actually in the very midst of the audience. The audience is made to feel that it sees the greater part of any apparatus used—that the boxes are natural boxes, and empty; that the cauldron is a void space, tinned inside; that the bottle is an innocent champagne bottle; that the parasol is nothing but a parasol; and, although the pistol is not handled, you are sure that it is nothing less deadly than that weapon. The hats, the handkerchiefs, the bonnet, the watches, are borrowed from the audience; the doves speak for themselves. Yet with these plain and human tools, the wizard boils away a cauldron of water, and then discharges from it a flight of pigeons; borrows a lady's bonnet, cuts it, crumples it, and then firing his pistol, shoots it down like an eagle soaring in its pride of place, from the sky over the head of the audience. He borrows some two dozen handkerchiefs from all parts of the audience, cuts some, burns others, mis-unites the pieces, and at last makes the whole square again; washes them before the audience, places them in a box, and then, in an instant, produces the whole number, washed, ironed, and perfumed. Out of the same bottle filled with water, tasted and tested by one of the audience, he pours port, sherry, curaçoa, gin, brandy, rum, whisky, soda water, milk, and salts; all but the two last at the dictation of the audience, of which numbers drink the more favoured drinks with an avidity impelled both by liking and curiosity; the bitter medicament being a trap for two of the eager epicureans, and a moral lesson highly relished by the rest of the audience. Indeed the tricks, which consist in destruction of property, or the discomfiture of individuals, such as the cutting of the bonnet, the smashing of hats, the use of bank notes as wadding, are especially enjoyed, and most of all, perhaps, by the owners themselves. The gentleman, from whose hat has been mercilessly torn an endless succession of bonbons, bouquets, and enough feathers for a bed, receives his uninjured covering as though it had been made infinitely more valuable. The confidence with which all sorts of property are handed in to the Wizard is not the least interesting trait of the exhibition. The best trick, probably, is that imported from India; in which a child is placed under a basket,—the basket is raised, the child is gone,—and, in an instant, he is seen among the audience, at the opposite side of the theatre. The altercation and the killing of the child, under the basket, are omitted; but the final effect is scarcely less surprising.

Progress of the People.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The following are the Rules and Objects of the National Charter Association:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—John Arnott, James Grassby, G. Julian Harney, George Jacob Holyoake, Thornton Hunt, Ernest Jones, John Milne, Feargus O'Connor, and G. W. M. Reynolds. Offices, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

OBJECTS.—The object of those persons who signify their adhesion to the principles and plans set forth in this document is to institute a constitutional agitation for the enactment of the People's Charter. The persons thus uniting their opinions and energies denominate themselves collectively "The National Charter Association."

PRINCIPLES.—The principles to be promulgated by the Association are those contained in the document known as the People's Charter, and which may be thus summed up:—1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Equal Electoral Districts; 5. No Property Qualification; 6. Payment of Members.

MEMBERSHIP.—This association consists of all in-

dividuals who take out cards of membership and subscribe to the funds of the society. A card of membership is given for one year upon the payment of twopence. Each member to contribute one penny per week to the general fund of the association, the half of which shall be sent to the executive the first Monday in every month. All members of the association are entitled to vote.

GOVERNMENT—EXECUTIVE.—The government of the association is vested in an executive committee, consisting of nine members; the secretary receiving a salary for his services. The executive committee appoints the secretary.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.—The executive shall be elected annually from a list of persons nominated by the localities, such persons having been bona fide members of the association for at least six months. All nominations to take place one month previously to the election, and must be forwarded to the general secretary as soon as possible, a complete list of which shall be published in the democratic journals. The elections shall be decided by ballot, and the agents shall make a return to the general secretary of the names of the candidates elected with the number of votes polled for each.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE.—That the duty of the executive committee shall be to watch over the general interests of the body, and to aid the promulgation of its principles by appointing lecturers, issuing tracts and addresses, and by giving instructions relative to the formation of parliamentary and municipal election committees, and also to take advantage of every circumstance and event which shall appear to them calculated to achieve the objects of the association.

AGENTS.—That the members resident in every locality shall have the power of nominating not less than seven of their body, including a treasurer and secretary, to act in the capacity of agents to the Association. That the agents of the Association shall hold office for three months, from the time of their nominations. A list of the nominations to be sent as soon as possible, for the approval and sanction of the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF AGENTS.—That the duty of the agents shall be to attend to the circulation of tracts containing sound political and social information—promote public meetings, lectures, discussions, reading-rooms, libraries, and otherwise act as the Executive shall direct in disseminating the principles of the Association. That the agents of each locality shall assemble at least once per week, to deliberate upon, and take the necessary measures for promoting the spread of democratic principles; and wherever it is practicable it is recommended that delegate meetings representing districts shall be periodically held; thus bringing several localities into united and harmonious operation. That the agents shall be empowered to divide the localities into districts, appoint lecturers and district visitors, the visitors to distribute tracts and collect funds, and all localities shall be also empowered to enact laws for their own guidance, provided such laws are in accordance with the fundamental rules of the Association.

JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

Mr. Walter Cooper has been lecturing at the Town-hall of Middlesborough, on Association and American Independence. The gist of Mr. Cooper's lectures was, that a republic without association is a sham. Above 60 working men met to form a Co-operative Store upon the model proposed by Mr. Cooper, and it seems probable that the project will be carried out.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—One of the projects likely to engage the attention of the Whitsuntide Congress in Leeds, is a plan of simultaneous propaganda. The plan to be discussed by Congress is to realize the idea of concerted action. It is proposed to post a very large bill in every town and city in the kingdom, announcing the national effort and propagating the idea. At the same time another bill of a good size will be posted close adjoining the large one and referred to by it, containing a short history and programme of the principles of the society, and also informing the public of the effort. A third, but small hand-bill, will be distributed to every member and friend in the country, containing instruction what to do and how to do it. Besides these three, some propose that a well digested four-page tract shall be delivered to every house in the towns. The intention is to have all these bills distributed and posted on one day, and that in a few days after this has been done, the effort of collecting names shall commence and continue for fourteen days. To aid the bills, it is proposed that every town and village shall have its lecturer aloft. Mr. James Hole, the author of *Lectures on Social Science*, is preparing a plan for the Congress, which from his acknowledged ability, must attract much attention. We may state that the central board will print all the bills for all parts of the kingdom. Monies received for Monday, April 28, 1851:—Leeds, £1 16s. 8d.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per Dr. Lees, 14s. 6d.; Ditto, per Mr. Woodruff, 3s.; Birstal, per Mr. H. Sands, 15s.; Edinburgh, per Mr. Hinton, 1s.; Huddersfield, per Mr. France, 10s.; Bingley, per Mr. Hanson, 2s. 6d. Communal Buildings' Fund:—Newcastle-on-Tyne and Mawson, 5s.; Watt, 2s. 6d.; Watson, 1s.; and low funds, 1s., all per Dr. Lees, 9s. 6d. Monies received for the week ending May 5, 1851:—Leeds—Heckmondike, 2s.; High Town, 1s. 2d.; Hyde, per Mr. J. Bradley, £1 10s.; Gilderson, per Dixon, 7s. 9d. Communal Building Fund:—Nottingham, per Mr. W. Smith, 7s.



Open Council.

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

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

CHRISTIAN ILLIBERALITY JUSTIFIABLE.

April 28, 1851.

SIR,—Evangelical Christians are continually accused of harsh, uncourteous, and illiberal conduct towards "infidels"—those who are unable to receive as truth the "orthodox" interpretations of scripture. But is it not inconsistent to blame Christians when they treat Atheists, Unitarians, Deists, Jews, and all other heretics with inhospitality, or refuse them even the common politeness of civilized society? Is not this tantamount to blaming them for their belief in the inspiration of the Bible, and for acting up to their creed? I make these remarks because I find in the 11th and 12th verses of the 2nd Epistle of John what appears to be an apostolic authority for Christian illiberality. The words I allude to are these:—"If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, Receive him not into your house, neither bid him god-speed: for he that biddeth him god-speed is partaker of his evil deeds." Now, if this is not a command to Christians to outrage humanity in the persons of all who differ from them in religion, how ought we to understand the passage? The epistle is certainly addressed to an individual—to an "elect lady"—and not to the whole Christian Church; but I do not see that this affects its general application. Some of your clerical correspondents will perhaps be able to explain away my unpleasant construction of the texts in question.

Yours, &c.,

QUERIST.

THE LAND NATIONAL PROPERTY.

May 6, 1851.

SIR,—As the nationalization of the land is a question which will probably occupy public attention to a considerable extent in future, it seems to me very desirable that the manner in which it is proposed the land shall be made national property, should be clearly defined and set forth, as being the unanimous decision of those who advocate that doctrine.

They should be prepared to advocate their views before the public, both in reference to the justice of their claims and the manner in which they propose to compensate the landlords, and likewise to point out the source from whence the capital so applied shall be derived. If this be not clearly explained, and a united advocacy practised by the advocates of national property in land, it will be impossible for the movement to become one of a truly national character, as each individual would be left to advocate his own particular crotchets without any systematic mode of action, which would be sure to engender antagonism among those where harmony should be imperative.

The diversity of opinion already existing among those who agree that the land should be made national property, as to how that can be best accomplished, proves the necessity of a better understanding.

There are some, though fortunately but few, who object to any compensation whatever to the landlords. Without wishing to give offence to any one holding these views, I beg of them to consider well what would be the end of an attempted agitation of that description. There are others who think the landlords ought not to be disturbed in their possessions until after their decease, and then their lands should revert to the state. Others contend that those entitled to the heirship of each proprietor should be compensated before the state took possession of such lands.

These and divers other opinions which are floating about in some men's minds must be divested of their crudities, and the question placed before the public in a practical, sensible manner.

In like manner, the same diversity of opinion prevails respecting the source from whence the purchase-money shall be derived. Some propose to levy a tax

of four shillings per acre on the land, as a fund to purchase it on behalf of the state. Others think a graduated income and property tax would supply the necessary funds. A third party content themselves by simply declaring for the principle of national property in land, without ever saying anything at all about where the funds are to come from, although they are in favour of compensation to the landlords.

The late Convention, which has done many good things, seems to me to have fallen short of its mission in this respect. Because, after declaring the right of the people to the soil, it has not pointed out the manner in which the funds are to be raised to carry out that declaration. They may rely upon it the public will call upon them to point out by what means they propose to raise the purchase-money; and it would be most fatal to their cause, if the appointed leaders of the people give contrary views to each other when questioned upon this subject.

My object, therefore, in this letter is to create a better understanding where a difference of opinion exists upon this important question. I have given this subject much consideration; nevertheless, it would afford me the greatest satisfaction if any of my friends can suggest any improvement to the propositions I beg to submit to the consideration of the public.

In this letter, I shall confine myself to a few brief remarks upon the several points where a difference of opinion exists among those who are favourable to the doctrine of national property in land, and shall submit propositions in relation thereto, in another letter, for the issue of treasury notes, to be applied to purchase the land on behalf of the state. I shall then be able to show, that to levy taxes in any shape to purchase the land will neither be practical nor necessary. And as to the propriety of the people waiting the decease of the landlords before they are allowed to purchase their estates, I certainly cannot see the necessity of waiting the death of any given number of landlords before the starving portions of the population are allowed to live; because the monopoly or freedom of the soil is really a question of life or death with a considerable portion of the community. By purchasing the land at a fair market price, the question of compensation to the heirs of the proprietary class will be also settled, inasmuch as none of the landholders ever think of applying to a railway, or other public company, for compensation to any of their children after they have sold their estates at a fair market value. Bear in mind, also, that by purchasing the land in this manner we cannot be fairly charged with dishonesty or inconsistency.

Parliament has repeatedly passed acts on the ground of public utility, empowering railway and other companies to purchase the necessary quantity of land they may require to carry out their projects. There will be very little difficulty in proving that, both in point of justice and public utility, the land ought to become the property of the nation. It, therefore, only remains for parliament to pass an act to that effect. But what parliament? Not the present, nor any future parliament, similarly constituted; and that is the reason why the people ought to have the power to choose a better set of representatives to do their work.

And in order that there may be no mistake when the hour of their enfranchisement arrives, regarding either the men or the measures required, the people should be everywhere instructed in their social rights, and inspired with a determination to enforce them. For this purpose the leaders of the people should go forth with one accord, and proclaim the universal right of the people to the soil. That principle being once established, the social problem would tend, with as great certainty, towards an easy solution, as the needle tends towards the Pole. Full scope would then be given for all men to organise their labour as might seem to them best calculated to ensure their happiness. By being placed on political and social equality with their brethren, each individual would then have perfect freedom to use his faculties in those industrial pursuits to which he might be best adapted; while, at the same time, similar rights being extended to his fellow men, would always maintain the true social equilibrium, and constitute the safeguard of society.

In cultivating the land, it is no business of the Government to determine whether it shall be done under associational arrangements or by individual exertion. To determine upon that, ought to belong exclusively to the people themselves. Government interference ought to extend no further in the organisation of labour than to afford free access to the soil, and, where necessary, supply credit, and see that it is properly applied; and afford every facility for the full development of every branch of industrial operation. For the rest, it belongs to the people themselves to carry out their own industrial arrangements. The two principles, that of co-operation and competition, would then be brought practically to the test, and the advantages of association would be made clear and indisputable to the meanest capacity. All opposition would thus be disarmed, and equal freedom would be afforded to all.

ALFRED A. WALTON.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

Consols, which were dull and heavy on Monday and Tuesday, at 96½ and 96½ to 26½ respectively, rose on Wednesday to 96½ to 97, and on Thursday, owing to the breaking up of the Bank Court without altering the rate of discount, they advanced to 97½, followed by a reaction to 97 to 97½, at which they left off. The closing price yesterday was 97½.

The fluctuations of the week have been:—Consols, 97½ to 97½; Bank Stock, 210 to 211; Exchequer Bills, 49s. to 52s. premium.

Foreign securities were better. Portuguese news had a favourable effect.

In the official list the general quotations comprised—Brazilian, at 89 and 90; Buenos Ayres, 55½ and 56½; Danish Three per Cents., 76½ and 76; the Five per Cents., 102½; Ecuador, 3½; Granada Deferred, 4½ and 4; Mexican Five per Cents., 35½; for the account, 35½, 3½, and 4; Portuguese Four per Cents., for account, 34, 33½, and 4; Russian Four-and-a Half per Cents., 99½, 4, and 4; Spanish Passive, 5½; and Venezuela, 33½ and 4.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	210½	210½	210	210	210	210
3 per Ct. Red.	95½	95½	96	96½	96½	96½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	96½	96½	96½	96½	97	97½
3 p. C. An. 1726.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	96½	96½	96½	97	97½	97½
3½ p. Cent. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98
New 5 per Cts.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ans., 1860.	—	7 5-16	7½	7 9-16	7 9-16	7½
Ind. St. 104 p. Ct.	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Ditto Bonds	53 p	50 p	51 p	53 p	50 p	61 p
Ex. Bills, 1000.	50 p	50 p	50 p	49 p	52 p	52 p
Ditto, 500.	51 p	50 p	50 p	53 p	52 p	52 p
Ditto, Small	53 p	50 p	50 p	—	52 p	52 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents.	—	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc.	35½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	92	— Small	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	50	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts.	102½	Peruvian 4½ p. Cts.	—
Chilian 3 per Cents.	65	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Danish 5 per Cents.	102½	— 4 per Cts.	33½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59	— Annuities	—
— 4 per Cents.	—	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts.	99½
Ecuador Bonds	3½	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts.	19½
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 90.95	—	— Passive	5½
— 3 p. Cts., May 9, 56.45	—	— Deferred	—

CORN EXCHANGE.

We are well supplied with Wheat and Oats. There is a moderate demand for the former at Monday's rates. Oats sell freely at full prices. Barley is in short supply, and Monday's prices are maintained.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	2630	—	20210
Barley	670	—	1970
Oats	1070	800	25120
Flour	940	—	—

GRAIN, Mark-lane, May 9.

Wheat, R. New	36s. to 38s.	Maple	31s. to 33s.
Fine	38 — 40	White	26 — 27
Old	39 — 39	Boilers	27 — 29
White	37 — 39	Beans, Ticks	25 — 26
Fine	39 — 40	Old	27 — 28
Superior New	40 — 46	Indian Corn	28 — 30
Rye	24 — 25	Oats, Feed	17 — 18
Barley	22 — 23	Fine	19 — 20
Malt	25 — 26	Poland	20 — 21
Malt, Ord.	48 — 50	Fine	21 — 22
Fine	50 — 54	Potato	19 — 20
Peas, Hog	28 — 30	Fine	20 — 23

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 6.

BANKRUPTS.—SAMUEL COCKERILL, Northampton, draper, to surrender May 20 at 1, and June 17 at 11, at Basinghall-street; solicitors, Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Edwards, Sambrook-court—RICHARD EDWARDS, Sudbury, Suffolk, linendraper, May 15 at 11, and June 12 at 12, at Basinghall-street; solicitors, Hardwick and Co., Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Johnson, Basinghall-street—JAMES EVERT, Shifnal, Shropshire, apothecary, May 24 at 1, and June 9 at 10, at Birmingham Court; solicitors, Mottram and Co., Birmingham; official assignee, Valpy, Birmingham—FRANCIS FARRAND, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, May 30 and June 19, at 11, at Leeds Court; solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Milns-bridge, near Huddersfield, and Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Young, Leeds—WILLIAM LANE MARTIN, Gravesend, ironmonger, May 15 at 11, and June 20 at 14, at Basinghall-street; solicitors, Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and Sharland, Gravesend; official assignee, Wiltmore, Basinghall-street—THOMAS PEARSON, Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire, merchant, May 22 and June 19, at 11, at Exeter Court, held at Plymouth; solicitors, Gibson and Moore, Plymouth; official assignee, Herniman, Exeter—GEORGE WHEELER, Richmond, Surrey, grocer, May 14 at 14, and June 13 at 14, at Basinghall-street; solicitor, Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-square; official assignee, Stamford, Basinghall-street.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENTED.—April 17. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Morpeth, Northumberland, spirit merchant.

Friday, May 9.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—Thomas Benson, Newgate-market, meat salesman, and Merton, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. CUDGIN, Cople, Bedfordshire, licensed victualler, to surrender May 16, June 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Bankruptcy Court; solicitors, Mr. Wright, Furnival's-inn, Holborn, and Mr. Green, Woburn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—J. W. CROFT, Tilbury Fort, Essex, innkeeper, May 29, June 19, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankruptcy Court; solicitor, Mr. Matthews, Arthur-street West, London-bridge; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. MOORE, Jun., Aylesbury, draper, May 24, June 21, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankruptcy Court; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney and Stevens, Nicholas-lane; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—C. SALTER and R. MORRIS EVANS, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, and Cornhill, tailors, May 20, at 2 o'clock, June 24, at 12, at the Bankruptcy

Court; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, Gresham-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—F. A. DIETRICH, Bennett-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, hat-manufacturer, May 16, June 12; solicitor, Mr. Turnley, Cornhill; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street—F. W. FROGGATT and J. VAN PUTTEN, Mark-lane, corn-merchants, May 20, June 19; solicitors, Messrs. May and Sweetland, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—D. KIRBY, Brackley, Northamptonshire, linendraper, May 22, June 20; solicitor, Mr. Shattock, Coleman-street; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—W. R. GOLDBER, Folkestone, miller, May 19, June 16; solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Watson, Folkestone; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—C. T. S. DEVA, Woburn, auctioneer, May 29, June 17, solicitor, Mr. Cobb, Downham-road, Lower Islington; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—T. BAGO, Birmingham, victualler, May 24, June 9; solicitors, Mr. Gem, Birmingham, and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—I. HARPER, Dudley, builder, May 22, June 17; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—J. MERRILL, Holy Cross, Worcestershire, cattle dealer, May 22, June 17; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—W. GRAY, Sunderland, draper, May 23, June 24; solicitors, Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd of March, at Mangalore, the wife of Lieutenant E. O. Leggett, Thirty-fifth Regiment M.N.I., of a son.

On the 23rd of April, in New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Harriet B. Hamilton, of a son.

On the 28th of April, at Southsea, the wife of Commander Brenton von Donop, R.N., of a son.

On the 1st of May, in Dublin, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Burdett, Seventeenth Lancers, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 3rd, at 23, Wilton-place, the wife of R. B. Sheidan, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 4th, in Eaton-square, the Viscountess Enfield, of a son.

On the 6th, at Lord Wenlock's, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Lawley, of a daughter.

At 31, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Viscountess Lewis-ham, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th of March, at Christchurch, Bombay, Captain H. W. Evans, Ninth Regiment Bombay Army, to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, Esq., of Ditton-house, Biofield, Norfolk, a formerly captain of the Fifteenth Hussars.

On the 29th of April, at All Saints', Southampton, James Combs Giffard, Esq., Captain of the Twelfth Madras, N.I., youngest son of Admiral Giffard, of Carlton-crescent, Southampton, to Emma Emilia, eldest daughter of the late Charles Day, Esq., of Bevis-hill, near Southampton.

On the 3rd inst., at Gosforth Church, Wm. F. Carter, Esq., Captain Sixty-third Regiment, son of the late Colonel Lambton Carter, Forty-fourth Regiment, to Hannah Emily, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Colledge-hall, Northumberland.

On the 6th, at St. Michael-le-Belfrey's Church, York, the Rev. Albert Sydney Wilde, rector of Greatford-with-Wilthorpe, Lincolnshire, son of Sir John Wilde, and nephew to the Lord Chancellor, to Laura Isabella, eldest daughter of W. J. Colman, Esq., late of Aldborough-hall.

On the 6th, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, the Reverend Charles Christopher Spencer, perpetual curate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Barnstable, Devon, and eldest son of the late Reverend Charles Spencer, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Backhouse, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

DEATHS.

On the 10th of March, at Allahabad, after a long illness, Captain Angus de Fountain, of the 40th Bengal N.I., and late of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.

On the 17th of April, at Nynce Tal East Indies, Captain Richard John Farre, of the 72d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, sixth son of J. R. Farre, M.D., late of Charter-house-square, aged 31.

On the 26th, at Florence, Thomas Tod, Esq., aged 41 attached to her Majesty's Legation.

On the 28th, at Ashford-hall, Salop, Major-General Lechmere Russell, C.B., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, aged 64.

On the 29th, at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, the Earl of Cottenham, aged 70.

On the 30th, at his residence, 24, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, the Right Honourable Lord Montfort, in the 78th year of his age.

On the 2nd of May, at Glengariff-lodge, the Earl of Bantry, aged 85.

On the 4th, at Staindrop, Durham, Miss Lee, only child of the late John Lee, Esq., Attorney-General under Lord Rockingham's Administration in 1783 and 1784.

On the 6th, at Grosvenor-crescent, Viscount Newry, aged 36.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"DON GIOVANNI."

Grand Extra Night.

It is respectfully announced that a **GRAND EXTRA NIGHT** will take place on Thursday next, May 15, when will be presented (for the first time this season), Mozart's *Cher d'Œuvre*, **DON GIOVANNI**. Don Giovanni, Signor Coletti; Don Ottavio, Signor Calzolari; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; Il Commendatore, Signor Scarpin; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. Donna Anna, Mme. Fiorentini; Donna Elvira, Mme. Giuliani; and Zerlina, Mme. Sontag. In the Ball Scene, Mlle. Carlotta Grisi and Mlle. Amalia Ferrari will dance Mozart's celebrated Minuet and Zarabunda, with various entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, and Mlle. Amalia Ferrari, Mlles. Esper, Rosa, Julien, Lamoureux, Aussand, Allegrini, Pascuales, Dantonie, M.M. Charles, Ehrich, and Paul Tagliani will appear.

Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

M. GOMPERTZ'S NEW and GIGANTIC

PANORAMA, illustrating a Voyage through the ARCTIC REGIONS, will be EXHIBITED on and after Monday, May 12, at the Parthenon Assembly Room, St. Martin's-lane. The intense and almost universal interest felt for the fate of the brave and devoted Franklin and his gallant crew has induced M. Gompertz (the successful exhibitor of various panoramas for the last fifteen years), to submit to the public and visitors of London the above Panorama, which has been produced on a most stupendous scale, and with the utmost attention to geographical and historical truth, embracing the scenery and incidents comprised in a voyage from England to Melville Island, the most westerly point yet reached in these inhospitable but highly-picturesque regions. To complete the illusion, the Panorama will be continuous from its commencement to the close.

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encourage life assurance and other provident habits among authors and artists; to render such assistance to both as shall never compromise their independence; and to found a new Institution where honourable rest from arduous labour shall still be associated with the discharge of congenial duties. To bring this project into general notice, and to form the commencement of the necessary funds, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, one of its originators, has written and presented to his fellow-labourers in the cause, a New Comedy in Five Acts. It will be produced under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens, in a theatre constructed for the purpose; and will be performed by Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Dudley Costello, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Augustus Egg, A.R.A., Mr. John Forster, Mr. R. H. Horne, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. J. Westland Marston, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. J. Tenniel, Mr. F. W. Topham, and others. Portions of the scenery have been presented by Mr. Absolon, Mr. Thomas Grieve, Mr. Lewis Haghe, and Mr. Telbin. The first representation of the Comedy, which is entitled **NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM**; or, Many Sides to a Character, will take place at Devonshire-house, on Friday, the 16th of May, before Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. Ladies and gentlemen wishing tickets for the performance at Devonshire-house, price £5 each—this sum being regarded as a contribution in support of the design—will, on a written application to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Devonshire-house, receive a voucher for the same, exchangeable at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Prospectuses of the scheme can be had on application at the office of the Guild, Wellington-chambers, 19, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge; of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ebers, 27, Old Bond street; Mr. Hookham, 15, Old Bond-street; and Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street.

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"I know you have never had occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you, in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-affected family, to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy; not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving abiding benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease, they dissipate it altogether; if in a later, they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."

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GENUINE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES' SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America. This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the noblest American Chemists, having the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amidst sickness and disease, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than 40 years, Dr. Townsend was qualified, above all other men, to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living. When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

Its first remedial action is upon the blood, and through that upon every part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestion, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions. In this way, also, is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way it acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin. It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons, and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—linings to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach; synovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin—and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire framework of the system; to preserve it from friction and inflammation. Now, if this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must sooner or later sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and virulent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swelling, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, chicken or kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms are induced; when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder. When carried to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are produced. When to the lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the brain, spinal marrow or nervous system, it brings on the tic doloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the eyes, ophthalmia; to the ears, otorrhoea; to the throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood. With no general remedy on which implicit reliance can be placed as a purifier of the blood, disease and suffering, and consequent want, stalk unchecked and unsubdued in every land in all the world. If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates it spoils; if the bile does not pass off, and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid depend for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving—and the moment these cease disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death. All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them. Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine. Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine pox; mumps, quinsy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds—and, being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very best spring medicine to cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin. In female and nervous diseases, this great remedy does marvels in regulating the menses, making them natural, relieving pains, cramps, spasms, fainting, and carrying off all those disturbing and debilitating influences which cause the falling of the womb, leucorrhoea or the whites, scalding, obstruction, or frequent inclinations to pass urine. This superior remedy is a great tonic, gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomachs, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body. In coughs, colds, asthma, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. This medicine which has been used by hundreds of thousands is recommended by numerous most respectable regular physicians of the sick, and as it acts through the blood upon every fluid of the body; upon every organ, fibre, and every gland and cord, muscle and membrane; upon

all the circulating, digestive, nutritive, and secreting organs—from the head to the feet, from the centre to the skin or the circumference—so it arouses a pure and healthy action throughout the whole economy—cleanses it of morbid matter—strengthens weak organs, throws off burdens and obstructions which load and oppress it, and imparts vitality to every minute part of the whole structure. Its virtue is unsurpassed—its success unequalled—and its praises are echoed from all parts of the land.

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IMPORTANT FACTS.

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

"I. Heats, Esq., Potter's-bar, Herts, Dec. 7, 1850.

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

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

Mr. Westmacott, 4, Market-street, Manchester.—"Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them of me."

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

2 Buckingham-place, Brighton, Feb. 22, 1851.—"Major Micklethwait thinks it but justice to Dr. De Roos and his invaluable Medicine to inform him, that he had suffered very much from pains in the back and loins, which induced him to try the Renal Pills, after which he finds himself quite free from pain, &c."

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

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