

London, 26th May, 1851.  
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.

Contents:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—	Page	The Fatal Railway Smash.—Inquest	507	Coffee and Tea.....	514	Bosco's Egyptian Magic .....	519
Parliament of the Week .....	502	Personal News and Gossip .....	508	Kingsley's Lectures .....	514	Vivian to his Correspondents .....	519
Dinner at the Freemason's Hall....	503	The Colonizing Railways of North		And Yet! .....	515	The Aqua d'Oro .....	519
The Church Militant .....	503	America .....	509	Vanderdecken .....	515	PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE—	
Continental Notes .....	504	Miscellaneous .....	511	Sloe Philosophy Wanted .....	515	The "Chartist Programists".....	519
The Reign of "Order" in Rome. ..	505	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—		Colonizing Railways .....	515	OPEN COUNCIL—	
National Reform Association .....	505	God Save the Queen .....	512	LITERATURE—		Sunday in London .....	520
Advocacy of National Secular Edu-		How shall the Working Classes go		Martineau's History of 1800-1815 ..	515	Answer to Querist .....	520
cation .....	506	to the Exhibition? .....	512	Realities .....	517	Interpretation .....	520
Church of England Self-Supporting		National Unity .....	513	Mrs. Anderson's School.....	518	Sir E. Sugden and the Chancery	
Village Society .....	506	Failures of the Universal Suffragists	513	THE ARTS—		Reform Association .....	520
Serious Riot at Tamworth .....	506	The Progress of Assurance .....	513	Lucrezia Borgia .....	518	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
The International Exhibition .....	507	The Rome of the Sbirri .....	514	Fidello at Covent Garden .....	518	Markets, Gazettes, &c. ....	521-4

VOL. II.—No. 62.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

"HE looks as if he couldn't help it," is the charitable reflection suggested by Lord John Russell's position in the ecclesiastical tumult. So wretched is his fate that he is obliged to continue boring Parliament with the attempt to make a measure on the very floor of the House—to make a measure of coercion so small and insignificant that it shall avoid every sort of resistance—courting a perpetual obstruction which amounts to insult—busy about his dangerous toy, unconscious of the real movements going on without. It must be a very young child not to be ashamed of playing at soldiers on the ground of a great review; yet Lord John, by no means a very young Minister, is not ashamed to play at Church-militant soldiering while a real conflict is going on around. He has now sunk so low as to plead that his bill would only affect *new* titles, leaving untouched the long-standing Irish assumption of episcopal titles; thus, after all, it does not extend to Ireland. The Ministerial conduct of the measure has been, from first to last, a simultaneous process of bluster and flinching; that which was intended for a measure of coercion is becoming simply a measure of exasperation. The Pope, who was to be repelled, has taken once more an advanced position, and ratifies the Thurles decree against the "godless colleges." Meanwhile, we see Cardinal Wiseman laying the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church.

The present aspect of the agitation within the Church of England assumes a more menacing character. The impracticable Bishop Phillpotts forms the centre round which two parties are combating. Forty-four clergymen of his diocese object to the synod which he intends to hold, as powerless in law; as "calculated to produce great evil and mischief, even to the disruption of the Church; and as designedly intended as independent in itself, standing out in unbecoming and injurious, if not schismatical, opposition to the Archbishop of the province." Meanwhile, the Chester and Manchester Church Union records its heartfelt gratitude to the Bishop of Exeter for defending the Catholic doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and for summoning a diocesan synod to meet in Exeter. And certain Church Reformers, going still further, propose a purification of the Church; a stringent proceeding, which would inevitably squeeze a large portion of the clergy out of the orthodox Church. These movements have every appearance of being sincere. They indicate an increasing zeal in each among the many parties of the Church, to plant its own standard of the "truth"; a movement as respectable as it is hazardous to the stability of the Church. Such commotion should demand, in the Government, statesmen with power equal to the task of controlling, directing, and moderating: the Ministers

[TOWN EDITION.]

that we have exemplify their capacity or their honesty by the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Meanwhile, we cannot help collecting more hope from the struggles towards religious unity than disappointment at their temporary failure. It can scarcely be said that our prelates, especially of late years, have been trained in a faith at once sufficiently humble and exalted to march with ease upon the elevated level of unity: it followed from the necessity of the case that the prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury should be far inferior to the anticipatory suggestion of Prince Albert. The Bishop of London, by the un-official method of a letter to Lord Cholmondeley, offered places of worship to foreign Protestant divines, though he was not able to offer either the parochial churches, or the aid of the established clergy, being restricted from that act of divine fellowship by the dogmatic technicalities of his Church. The Pasteur Monod, in an admirable letter, has respectfully declined an offer thus reserved; and has cordially acknowledged the motive:—"We render full homage," he writes, "to your fraternal sentiments and your charitable intentions. You have done all that you could do; we thank you for it, and we shall remember it with gratitude; but we complain of the law by which you are fettered, of the ecclesiastical system which prevents you from acting according to your heartfelt wishes." Thus, then, is the wish on both sides mutually recognised; and, if barriers exist, they will not long prevail against the continuance of such a wish.

It is not agreeable to turn from this subject to the Criminal debates in the House of Commons—Mr. Baillie's repeated accusation against Lord Torrington for resorting to a needless, illegal, and sanguinary use of martial law in Ceylon. He is accused of obstinately insisting on the death of a man whose guilt had not been established; his chosen officer, Colonel Drought, had called upon courts-martial for "an example," complaining because they had not condemned *somebody*! The same Colonel suggests various informalities at the courts-martial; the suggestion was made in letters addressed to "my dear Watson"—the Captain who so resolutely denied his own signature to proclamations threatening death for trivial offences. The question has been protracted for three years; Ministers evading, but not refuting, the charge. Ministers obtained "a majority"; but they incurred the terrible speeches of Gladstone and Thesiger: they underwent the more terrible speeches, on their own side, of Hawes and Cockburn.

The Peace party have had other matter for reflection this week. For instance, the sight of Colt's revolver—the celebrated weapon which rolls six pistols into one—suggests to the *Times* the use of such an arm in bringing the Cape war to a close. The moral of this is remarkable. Sir Harry Smith, Governor of the Cape, forces the Kafirs, a pastoral race, into surrendering their lands; limited in their range of pasture, they have visita-

tions of hunger; they encroach upon their own alienated lands; Sir Harry presumes divers treacherous projects in their chiefs; he institutes a war for their presumed treachery and their non-adherence to his concession to himself of *their* lands; the Cape declines the invitation to pay for that war, and England, deceived by names, supposes that the war at the Cape is a war that interests the Cape; and so the *Times*, anxious to end a bad joke and turn the subject, hits upon the notion of establishing peace by means of Colt's revolvers! By shooting the Kafirs six times as fast as before, they will be brought to acknowledge the justice of Sir Harry Smith's volunteered act for the conveyance of Kafir estates to English occupants.

No small attention has been attracted by Mr. Cobden's speech at the meeting of the Financial Reform Association, not only because he is a very important recruit in the speaking corps of that body, but also because he intimated a belief that, if Lord John Russell were pressed enough, his measure of Reform, promised for next session, might be worth accepting. Did Mr. Cobden ever see an eagle hatched from a wren's egg?

While the policy and the duty of the Republican party in France become more simple every day, the position of their antagonists as fast becomes more complicated. The revision party have split into two sections. Montalembert has gone over to the club of the Rue des Pyramides with his maxim, "Il n'y a de légitime que le possible." He has parted with his friends upon the question whether the revision demanded shall be simple or total—"simple" meaning revision for the benefit of the Bonapartists; "total" meaning abolition of the Republic. Of course Montalembert is not a Bonapartist; he is only using the Bonapartists for his own ulterior purposes of restoring Legitimacy when Legitimacy shall have become possible. Another important fact is, that the Ministry have nailed their colours to the law of the 31st of May; they hope to make that the basis for the election of the constituent; and by that they will stand or fall. Besides which, M. Berryer, M. Thiers, and M. Odilon Barrot have each declared—and so far as their word is worth anything it is noticeable—that they will not countenance any departure from legality in the revision of the Constitution.

The storm, in the meantime, looms up heavily on the horizon. Debates grow hot in the Assembly. The causticity of de Girardin provoked a tremendous uproar and much painful gesticulation in the debate on the Morin-Moulin propositions. Cavaignac has again declared that he will defend the Republic with his sword and his life, and the Republican press are fighting a deadly battle with the Royalist party. Amid these distractions and puerile waste of time, the Republic seems to grow continually stronger. Even the *Débats* doubts its overthrow.

The Dresden Conferences have failed, as they

were intended to fail, in doing anything for the real confederation of Germany. But time has been gained, the main object of the intriguers. The grand arms of diplomacy are delay and delusion; and on this occasion they have been tolerably successful. German affairs are at a dead lock; even the old Diet cannot well go on. So new instructions are required from Warsaw, and the Czar, therefore, gives a family entertainment to his poor relations. The vacillating King of Prussia; the uncertain, juvenile Emperor of Austria; Manteuffel the astute, and Schwarzenberg the audacious, Radetzky the dragoon, and Metternich the father of bagwig-and-sword despotism, are invited to the capital of Poland to receive the admonitions and mandates of Nicholas. Of course, in a diplomatic conspiracy against the liberties of Europe like this, protesting Palmerston will, as our neighbours say, "assist."

Duke Saldanha has formed a Ministry. It will be seen that it is moderately Progressista; but that except Marquis Loulé,—not a very good specimen,—the das Antas party are not included. In fact, it is rumoured that Sa da Bandeira is to be sent as Ambassador to England—probably to get him out of the way.

#### PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday evening were little else than a repetition of what took place on Friday. The House having gone into committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, Mr. McCULLAGH moved the omission at the end of the first clause of the words "unlawful and," confining it thereby to a declaration that the said brief, rescript, jurisdiction, title, &c., are, and shall be deemed void. His object, he said, was to take away the penal effect of the clause by merely avoiding the act, without making it a violation of the municipal law. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL objected to the alteration. Under the statute 16th Richard II., the act would be unlawful, and this clause was merely declaratory of the law as it now stood. The omission of the words would imply that the act was lawful. After a short discussion the amendment was negatived by 179 against 43. On the question that the clause should stand part of the bill, Mr. REXFOLDS asked Lord John Russell whether he was determined to persevere in pressing the clause, seeing that great difference of opinion prevailed regarding it among the law officers of the crown? Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was determined to press the clause. He was not aware that any difference of opinion prevailed regarding it among the legal authorities referred to. Mr. KEOGH, in an able and argumentative speech, pointed out the wide difference of opinion between the Solicitor-General's interpretation of the clause and that of the Attorney-General. The former held that the clause, as a declaratory one, would necessarily include the case of the creation of the see of Ross. On the other hand, the Attorney-General stated distinctly that it would not affect Ireland as regarded criminal consequences. It was clear, therefore, that some doubt existed as to the meaning of the clause, and he (Mr. Keogh) contended if there existed only a shadow of doubt as to the possibility of its interfering with the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, it ought to be removed. He concluded by moving that, after the words "unlawful and void" at the end of the clause "in England" should be added. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that the proposed enactment would be a bill of pains and penalties in Ireland, as Mr. Keogh seemed to think. It did not make any new law, but merely declared that to be the law in England and Ireland which is now the law in both countries. As for the second clause, it prevented the assumption of new titles; but every one knew that the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops were in the habit of assuming the titles of existing sees, such as Armagh, Dublin, Cork, Ross, and the like; and they would not be affected by this clause. On a division the amendment was negatived by 84 against 39. Mr. KEOGH then moved the insertion of a proviso at the end of the clause, that "nothing therein contained should be construed to interfere with the ecclesiastical and spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland." After a long rambling discussion the amendment was rejected by 344 against 59. Another amendment, moved by Mr. SADLER, was negatived by 278 against 47, shortly after which the chairman, on the motion of Mr. REXFOLDS, reported progress, and the dreary debate was at an end for that night.

Mr. Baillie's long-threatened motion, relative to Lord Torrington's conduct as Governor of Ceylon, came on for discussion on Tuesday evening. Mr. BAILLIE, after reading a series of resolutions, and impugning the conduct of Lord Torrington, and of Earl Grey, for the parts they had acted in reference to the Ceylon affair, said that, adopting this course, he was impelled by a sense of public duty as the chairman of the Ceylon committee. The question was no

longer confined to Ceylon; it involved all the colonies, and deeply affected the honour of the English Government. In referring to the proceedings of the committee during the two years that the inquiry lasted, Mr. Baillie gave it as his opinion that the worst enemies of Lord Torrington had been his official friends. They had thrown their mantle over him, thus preventing the accused party from making so effective a defence as he otherwise might have done. In treating the evidence upon which his resolutions rested, he would not ask the House to decide upon matters of opinion, or upon matters about which there was any difference of opinion. Such, for instance, as whether Lord Torrington's financial and fiscal arrangements instigated the insurrection of 1848. He would call upon the House, however, to decide whether the manner in which martial law was conducted could under any circumstances have been justified, more especially under the circumstances which existed, the truth being that the disturbances had altogether ceased, that there were no rebels in arms, and that the country was in peace. Upon these points he defied contradiction. As a proof that the country was perfectly tranquil, there were small detachments of twenty men each doing duty in the districts, and in no instance was any resistance offered to the troops. Lieutenant Henderson, who had been employed upon this duty, stated that the country was perfectly quiet. Colonel Braybrooke, an officer of forty years service, in speaking of the courts-martial said, that no right-minded man could view them without horror. That the country was tranquil when the courts-martial sat was proved by a proclamation of the Governor himself. After taxing Lord Torrington with misrepresentation, Mr. Baillie charged the Colonial-office with falsifying documents laid before the House, and then adduced evidence of other acts committed, he said, by the Governor of Ceylon under the supposed omnipotent power conferred upon him by martial law—proclamations ordering the confiscation of lands and property, and carried into effect in the most oppressive manner, particularly in the cases of Dulawe Dewi Nileme and Golahella. In order to show how human life had been disposed of he stated the case of the Buddhist priest, whose execution Lord Torrington had refused to stay at the request of the chief law officer of the colony, who had suggested that there was reason to believe he was innocent. The evidence of the Queen's Advocate relating to that case was as follows:—

"About four o'clock on the day of the priest's trial, in consequence of information given to me by Mr. Smith, a proctor at Kandy, I went to the Pavilion; on my arrival I found Colonel Drought on the verandah, and mentioned to him what I had heard from Mr. Smith; on which he stated in substance that he had great confidence in the officers who composed the court-martial, especially Major Lushington, the president, who had been in India for several years, and knew the natives; and that he must be guided by the opinion of the court. It was then announced to me that the governor was disengaged, and I was shown into the room. I found your excellency standing up between the table and the door at which I entered. My recollection is that Mr. Bernard was in the room leaning over the table and reading some papers when I entered, and that when I left it, he was gone, but at what particular part of my interview with your lordship he went away I cannot remember, as I did not take notice. Your lordship did not sit down during the interview, which lasted but a few minutes, and I also, of course, remained standing. I informed your lordship that I had heard a priest was to be shot next morning; that Mr. Smith, the proctor, had been with me, and had informed me that he had attended the court-martial, and was satisfied, for reasons he had mentioned to me, that the priest was innocent, and the evidence against him false, and that Mr. Dunville, the proctor, and Mr. Jayetillike, the interpreter of the court, who had also been present at the trial, agreed with him (Mr. Smith) that it was a conspiracy against the priest; and that under these circumstances I thought myself bound to come at once to your lordship, with a view of delaying the execution until further inquiry had been made. Your lordship became pale whilst I was speaking, and, when I concluded, struck your hand on your thigh, exclaiming, 'By God, if all the proctors in the place said the man was innocent, he should die tomorrow morning,' or words to that effect."

It appeared that the proctor and the interpreter were the only persons present at the trial who understood the native language, and that they were of opinion that the priest was innocent. The men who condemned him were ignorant of the language. Mr. Baillie then referred to the course which Earl Grey had taken in defending Torrington, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"That this House, having taken into its consideration the evidence adduced before the select committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of Ceylon, is of opinion that the punishments inflicted during the late disturbances in that island were excessive and uncalled for."

"That this House is of opinion, that the execution of eighteen persons, and the imprisonment, transportation, and corporal punishment of 140 other persons on this occasion, is at variance with the merciful administration of the British penal laws, and is not calculated to secure the future affections and fidelity of her Majesty's colonial subjects."

"That this House is of opinion, that these severities are the more sincerely to be deprecated as they were exercised after the suppression of the disturbances, during

which none of her Majesty's troops or public servants were killed, and only one soldier slightly wounded."

"That this House is of opinion, that the conduct of the late governor of Ceylon, in keeping in force martial law for two months, after his chief legal adviser had recommended its discontinuance, and during which period the civil courts were sitting without danger or interruption, and also his refusal to allow a short delay in the execution of a priest, at the request of the Queen's advocate, who wished further investigation into the case, was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive."

"That this House is therefore of opinion, that the conduct of Earl Grey, in signifying her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of Lord Torrington during and subsequent to the disturbances, was precipitate and injudicious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity."

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY complained that in laying their accusation the opponents of Lord Torrington had omitted to give him credit for those portions of his administration which had been eminently successful, or for the circumstances of difficulty with which he had found himself surrounded. The case rested upon testimony, and upon sifting the evidence of many of the witnesses most relied upon by the accusers, he contended that they turned out untrustworthy, and that some had given on the spot very different opinions to what they had professed before the committee. The martial law proclaimed in Ceylon was not the tyrannical supercession of all civil rights, such as occurred in cases of proclamation under the Mutiny Act. The liberty and property of the subject were still protected, being subjected to the authority of a responsible governor. Under this view he contended that the charge of cruelty and atrocity fell to the ground, and, by examining the facts elicited as to particular cases, he submitted that a similar verdict of acquittal must be recorded. Respecting the confiscation of property, the statements were much exaggerated. A confiscatory proclamation was issued by way of terror, but, except in one or two instances, was never put into practice. He deprecated the precedent that an adverse vote against Lord Torrington would establish, and which would tend to paralyse the energies of public servants trusted with the administration of most important dependencies in times of danger. Mr. SEYMOUR did not think Lord Torrington so much deserving of blame as Mr. Hawes, who had done his best to thwart the proceedings of the committee. Earl Grosvenor justified the course pursued by Lord Torrington, on account of the difficult circumstances in which he was placed. Mr. ROXBOROUGH followed on the same side, in a speech of great length. He applauded the conduct of Lord Torrington. It was probable that the severity now charged against him as a crime had effectually stopped what would otherwise have proved a long and destructive struggle, and involved a far greater sacrifice of life than had arisen from the sternest application of the martial law proclaimed in Ceylon by its late governor. He alluded to some of the special cases brought forward, especially to the summary execution of the Cingalese priest in his sacerdotal robes, and after justifying the course adopted by the authorities, enforced the conclusion that the capital punishment inflicted upon eighteen prisoners was required as an example, and did not exceed the measure of rigour demanded by the necessities of the crisis. Mr. HUMPHREY refused to accede to the doctrine that evil was to be pardoned if good came of it in the end. Even if we obtained a colony by conquest, our possession was accompanied by a moral obligation to govern our new subjects in a constitutional and Christian manner. In his own experience he had never known a committee on which greater means were used to stop the elimination of truth than had characterised the Ceylon inquiry; and he anatomised at much detail the evidence produced before that committee, or paraded since in defence of the governor, contending that the facts throughout had been distorted or evaded for the purpose of shielding the colonial secretary and his nominee. He denied the existence of any rebellion, and attributed the discontent which was manifested among the natives to the pressure of the numerous new taxes imposed by Lord Torrington. Sir J. W. HODGKINS having moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. HAWES, speaking to the question of adjournment, and postponing the discussion of the general charge, vindicated his department from the accusation brought by Mr. Baillie, of having falsified certain evidence published in the report of the committee of inquiry. An error had existed, but it was traceable to a blunder of the printer of the House of Commons. After a brief discussion, characterised by much warmth on both sides, regarding the party who should be blamed for the mistake, or for not having corrected it before, the resumption of the debate was fixed for Thursday.

Ministers were beaten in argument on Mr. Baillie's resolutions on Thursday; but in votes they were victorious. Sir James W. HODGKINS resumed the debate; almost the whole of his speech was taken up with an elaborate attack upon Mr. Selby.

Sir F. THURGOOD made a telling reply to Sir J. HODGKINS. Entering minutely into the whole question, he showed that the rebellion did not warrant so long



a continuance of martial law; that the project of Lord Torrington's Government was wholly illegal; that the proceedings of the courts-martial were disgraceful; and that if Lord Grey believed Mr. Selby, the Queen's advocate, to have libelled and slandered the character of Lord Torrington, Lord Grey was deserving of the gravest censure in sending Mr. Selby back to Ceylon. Mr. Hawes, in defence of himself, Lord Grey, and the Colonial-office, made a loose and general statement, apparently basing his acquittal of Lord Torrington and his subordinates upon the assumption that officials are more likely to speak the truth, and less likely to do wrong, than other persons. Mr. GLADSTONE withdrew the question from one of personal hostility to Lord Torrington to one of censure on the Government. In treating the question he brought out with great distinctness the main points urging that there never was a "rebellion" (adopting the word employed by the Government) so short, so mild, or one so easily excused; that the prolongation of martial law was unwarrantable; and that the executions ordered by the courts-martial, and sanctioned by Lord Torrington, were an unnecessary effusion of blood, and a waste of life, which he looked upon as a sacred thing. Not the least striking passage in his speech was one in which he convicted Mr. Hawes of unfairness in treating the evidence upon the desirability of the prolongation of martial law, and suppressing the facts in his speech.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL made an impudent speech, declaring that few who had made the charges had studied the blue books, uttering commonplaces, and villifying the characters of the witnesses against Lord Torrington. Lord JOHN RUSSELL simply vindicated Lord Torrington by throwing over his acts the broad shield of Government approval, and reading the House a lecture on the duties of colonial governors. Mr. DISRAELI, with his usual affluence of sarcasm, certainly deserved on this occasion, wound up the debate. Mr. BAILLIE replied, and the House divided:—

For Mr. Baillie's motion, 202; against it, 282.  
Majority, 80.

#### DINNER AT THE FISHMONGERS' HALL.

The Fishmongers' Company entertained a large party of the honorary members of their princely guild at a banquet in their beautiful hall, on Wednesday, extending their splendid hospitality also to a number of the distinguished foreigners who are at present in London. The entertainment was of the most sumptuous and magnificent description. After a number of toasts had been given and suitably acknowledged, the chairman, Sir John Easthope, gave "The Foreign Commissioners and Jurors," coupling with it the name of M. C. Dupin. The latter, in acknowledging the compliment, said—

"After he came to this country he returned and described our monuments, our bridges, our public ways, our docks, and ships; but he could not forbear thinking how much happier he had been if he could have taken these things with him. (*Laughter and cheers.*) It might be true that there was no absolute superiority in one country—that one was proficient in industry, and another excelled in the arts—(*Hear, hear!*)—but he had felt that there was something he would have been still more happy to transplant than those material things that he had mentioned; it was that spirit of incessant industry and everlasting perseverance—that constancy in adversity, and (still more difficult) steadiness in prosperity and activity in success, which were characteristic of the British, and the true causes of so many and wonderful improvements. (*Hear, hear!*)"

The only other remarkable speech of the evening was that of Sir James Brook, the Rajah of Sarawak, whose health had been proposed, and who made the following remarks regarding his conduct in the East:—

"Wherever there is a man who slanders me, on the opposite side of the world, I will trust to my countrymen to defend me. (*Cheers.*) No clamour in this country—no earthly power shall move me from the resolve to suppress that piracy to which you have referred. (*Cheers.*) I defy any one who says they are not pirates. (*Hear, hear!* and *cheers.*) This is not a subject to deal with here; but I beg you to believe that a gentleman of character, a Christian community, do not turn felons and rogues on a sudden. (*Hear, hear!*) I beg you to believe that we are actuated by the same motives as yourselves. (*Hear, hear!*) I know the strong sense of my countrymen; I know their good feeling; I know that they will not say 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace;' that when there is a necessity for the strong hand, the strong hand will be used; and, whatever may be said, it is necessary that might and power should rule in this world occasionally. (*Hear, hear!*) You have been good enough, Sir, to hope that the people may progress; I may say that they have progressed. (*Hear, hear!*) Let any man come—he shall receive a welcome from me—and judge for himself, instead of talking on the other side of the world. (*Hear, hear!*) By Heaven, if it was the gentleman who sat there to-night (pointing to the seat Mr. Hume had occupied), he shall be welcome; he shall receive the right hand of fellowship—(*Hear, hear!*)—he shall judge for himself. (*Hear, hear!*) I lay down my glove—let any man take it up—in the name of justice and truth. (*Hear, hear!*) I lay it down peacefully. (*Hear, hear!*) To slanderers I say, let the man who dares, take up the glove. (*Cheers.*) If I have spoken warmly, I hope you will excuse me. (*Cheers.*)"

#### THE CHURCHES MILITANT.

While the discussion of the Papal Aggression Bill goes on—we cannot say makes progress—within the House of Commons, the religious world out of doors contributes its quota to the general confusion. The Pope of Exeter's proposed synod does not seem to meet with universal approbation from the subalterns in that diocese. Forty-four clergymen who entertain strong objections to the holding of a synod, in the present position of the church and the law of the land, have issued a protest against the rebellious movement on the part of Dr. Philpotts, on the ground that it is opposed to the laws and constitution of the Church of England, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the church. They object to it also because the primary object for which the synod is to meet is to issue a synodical declaration of adherence to the article of the creed regarding baptism, in opposition to the judgment of the judicial committee in the Gorham case; and because the bishop intends to rule the roast. They say "it is expressly provided in the pastoral letter calling the assembly that 'the bishop shall himself decide what matters shall actually be brought under the consideration of the synod,' and 'that no resolution can be deemed an act of the synod which has not his concurrence.'" They further add that the assembly will be powerless in law, "not having authority to pass any canons or constitutions which can settle any matter whatever, or be binding even upon those who pass them, whilst it is calculated to produce great evil and mischief, even to the disruption of the church, being designedly intended to exhibit this diocese as independent in itself, standing out in unbecoming and injurious, if not schismatical, opposition to the archbishop of the province, and the constituted authorities, by which the whole body of the Church of England is governed."

A meeting of clergymen and laymen was held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, to concert measures for the establishment of a Metropolitan Association, having for its object the promotion of a temperate yet efficient reform of the National Church, such reform only being advocated as will effect a closer conformity with the scripture in its ritual, polity, ministry, and patronage. Deputations to the meeting were sent from Liverpool, Birmingham, Carlisle, Plymouth, Reading, Bristol, Bath, Leicester, Colchester, Gosport, Brighton, the Isle of Wight, Bedford, Sheffield, Nottingham, Buckingham, and from other quarters of the country. A number of letters were read, recommending active exertions for obtaining a revision of the Prayer-book, and for expunging particularly those portions of the baptismal and other occasional services which seem to favour the doctrines of the Church of Rome; for restoring the power of the laity in church matters; for putting a stop to the divisions amongst the clergy, and the irreconcilable doctrines taught in the church; for abolishing the word "priest;" for altering the present system of church patronage; and for resisting the claims set up by the High Church party. Several clergymen, chiefly from the country, addressed the meeting in favour of church reform. Most of the speakers strongly condemned the "vestiges of Popery in the formularies of the Church and her constitution." The following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That we pledge ourselves to endeavour to carry out the glorious Reformation to its legitimate development, seeking to accomplish, in the same spirit as the earlier Reformers, the great aims which were checked by the prejudices of the 16th century. That we will accordingly endeavour, in dependence on the blessings of God, to clear the Church of England from every ground or pretext for Romish teaching or practices left in the formularies of the church and her constitution, and from every countervailing impediment to the efficiency of the National Establishment, and that in all matters of mere ceremonial and of inferior importance, general union shall be aimed at rather than strict uniformity; and we will sedulously endeavour to promote a comprehension of evangelical non-conformist Christians, such as was contemplated at the institution of the Savoy Conference, and by the commission of William III. in 1689.

"That the clergy and laity ought to go hand in hand to promote the following church reforms—1. A revision of the Prayer-book; and 2. A removal of the abuses attaching to church property and church patronage."

At her Majesty's levee held on Wednesday, the Earl of Roden presented an address, signed by 50,000 Protestant subjects in Ireland, against Papal aggression, and praying that any measure adapted for Great Britain on the subject may be extended to Ireland. Also to the same effect, from the dean and clergy of Ardagh, and from a public meeting held at Belfast. The Earl Nelson presented a petition, signed by 2000 clergy and 1200 laity of the Church of England, praying that all questions touching doctrine arising on appeal, or in her Majesty's temporal courts, may hereafter be referred to the spirituality of the Church of England; and farther, that her Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the church.

Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture on Popery, at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience, many persons having come in the belief that the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Spencer

(Father Ignatius) would be present to defend the Roman Catholic religion; but they were disappointed. Dr. Cumming stated, that on Friday last, when he was seated in his study preparing his lecture, the servant came and said that a strange-looking gentleman had called. That gentleman, who turned out to be Father Ignatius, was attired in a picturesque dress—had sandals, but no shoes, on his feet—he had no shirt, and the crown of his head was shaved. After being introduced, the honourable and reverend gentleman said that it was of the greatest importance that harmony should be promoted among Christians, to which he (Dr. Cumming) assented, but he could not do so until the Church of Rome had cast off one-half of what it confessed, because he could not consent to harmony between the Romish and the Protestant Churches until the Romish Church set aside tradition, and adhered to the Scriptures and proof alone. After some conversation, it was agreed that Mr. Spencer and himself should address the meeting for half-an-hour, one after the other. Mr. Spencer appeared to be a zealous devotee, but not a man of judgment or shrewdness; but the great Archbishop of Westminster had put his ban on Father Ignatius, and he was prohibited from appearing on the platform to defend the Roman Catholic Church. Upon leaving him, the reverend father wished all publicity to be given to the fact that they were to encounter each other in Exeter Hall, to which he (Dr. Cumming) immediately assented. In a few days, however, the father called again, and said that he could not meet him in Exeter Hall, for everything that the members of the Roman Catholic Church did was in harmony, and Cardinal Wiseman had said that a public discussion would do no good to their (the Roman Catholic) cause. In saying so the cardinal was perfectly right, for the Roman Catholics, like the moles, worked under ground without being seen. The father also said that the cardinal had a great objection to any discussion which should take place in Exeter Hall; and he believed him, for the echoes of the voices in Exeter Hall were heard on the banks of the Tiber, where they produced an effect that struck terror into the bosoms of the Roman Catholics. (*Cheers and hisses.*) Dr. Cumming then delivered his promised lecture on Popery, which was much the same as the one he delivered at Hanover-square rooms.

The Chester and Manchester Church Union, at a late meeting held at Manchester, resolved to express their gratitude to the Bishop of Exeter for the manner in which he has defended the catholic doctrine of baptismal regeneration, so lately assailed, and for summoning a diocesan synod to meet in Exeter, to vindicate that doctrine, and afford the clergy an opportunity of proposing for consideration such matters as may be lawfully entertained and decided upon by a diocesan synod. They express their thanks also to the Bishops of the church in Australia, for the steps they have taken to promote the establishment of synodical action in that province, and also to the Bishop of Toronto, for summoning a convention of clergy and laymen of his diocese.

A letter of the Bishop of London to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, suggesting that the Great Exhibition might be made a means of drawing tighter the bonds of intercourse between the Church of England and foreign Protestant bodies, appeared some time ago in several papers, and has given rise to a reply from Pasteur Monod, which commences by referring to the offer made by the Bishop of London:—

"The Episcopal Church of England has resolved not to be behind the other Christian Churches of that country, and has therefore taken steps to place at the service of the foreign Protestants a number of edifices for the celebration of worship. Offers of this kind have been made to several pastors. 'Our visitors'—says the Bishop of London, in a printed letter to the Marquis of Cholmondeley—'will come amongst us as guests for a time only, not for the purpose of continued sojourn in this country. It appears to me that we may, in perfect consistency with our obligations as members of the Church of England, assist in providing those of our guests who belong to Protestant Churches, and hold the great doctrines of evangelical truth, with the means of attending the public service of God, according to their own form of worship, during the short period of their visit to this country, although such services could not be performed in our churches, nor could any of our clergy properly take part in them.'"

His strange offer of a half brotherhood does not satisfy Pasteur Monod, who very naturally considers that his church is quite as good as the Church of England, and that he would be acting an unworthy part to accept such an invitation.

"Our insurmountable objection lies in those words of the bishop which we have italicized. Our brethren there tell us that we cannot officiate in any English Church, and that no clergyman of the Episcopal Church can unite with us in leading the worship which we render to God. What is this, in reality, but declaring that, in the view of that church, we are not true ministers of Jesus Christ, and that our churches are not true churches of Jesus Christ? The bishop says, in so many words, 'that in several continental towns, the consistories or ministers of different Protestant churches have allowed English clergymen to use their places of worship for the celebration of divine service, according to the rites of the English Church, and

that he has himself officiated in several churches, both Lutheran and Reformed; and at the same time he declares that the ministers of the Continent cannot celebrate divine service in English places of worship, and that English ministers cannot unite actively with us. What is this, we again ask, but to assign an inferior rank to our churches and our ministers?"

The Bishop of London was willing to provide school-rooms for the Protestants of France and Germany. The law, he said, would not permit the granting the use of our churches for that purpose. But, as Pasteur Monod informs his brother clergymen, they are not left to the tender mercies of the law-fettered Church of England:—"not only will there be opened to us in London a sufficient number of pulpits, where we shall be received upon a footing of perfect ecclesiastical equality, but there will be more pulpits placed at our service than we shall be able to occupy; and the difficulty with the servants of God who may visit London with this view will be, not to know where to preach, but to preach all the sermons which they will be asked to deliver." Such being the case, he, on behalf of his brethren and himself, respectfully declines the offer; not blaming the Bishop for its being so deficient in Christian hospitality, but justly complaining of the law by which the Church of England is thus fettered. One interchange of fraternal sentiments.

Kilkenny has again been disturbed by disgraceful outrages of a sectarian character, arising out of the publication of the names attached to local petitions against Papal aggression. On Monday evening a disorderly mob, composed chiefly of young persons, proceeded through the town, carrying the effigies of some of the Protestant inhabitants who signed the petition. Fires were lighted in various directions for the purpose of burning the effigies, and the windows of Protestants were broken. Some houses were considerably injured, and it is stated that in one instance an attempt was made to set a house on fire. The ringleader of the mob has been arrested and committed to gaol, and a meeting of the respectable inhabitants, presided over by the Mayor, was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of protesting against the disgraceful proceedings, and taking some means to prevent their recurrence.

Cardinal Wiseman laid the foundation stone of a new church in Gate-street, North-street, Poplar, on Monday. The building is to be erected in the decorated style, and of sufficient size to contain 1200 persons. The following is a translation of the Latin inscription engraved upon the foundation plate:—

"The first stone of this church of Poplar, dedicated to the Almighty God, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, was laid by the most Eminent and most Reverend Lord Nicholas Wiseman, Prince of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal, Priest, and Archbishop of Westminster, on the 27th day of May, 1851, being the fifth year of the pontificate of our Holy Father the Pope Pius IX., and the fourteenth of the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain."

The Countess of Arundel and Surrey laid the first stone of some Roman Catholic almshouses, at Brook-green, Hammersmith, on Wednesday, to be founded by the Aged Poor Society. Mr. Pagliano, treasurer of the society, presented an address to the countess, and Mr. Wardell, the architect, submitted to her inspection the plans and drawings. The Reverend Joseph Butt, the pastor of the congregation at Hammersmith, having pronounced the *Benedictio Locis*, the countess, with Lady Petre and several other Catholic ladies, adjourned to the house of the Catholic Poor School Committee, which is adjoining, and there partook of a collation.

At the vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, on Monday, Mr. Miller stated that the chaplain of the workhouse had practised a mode of worship which was repugnant to the feelings of the attendants at the chapel, the result of which was that two out of three of the inmates refused to be present when he was the minister of the day. He was spoken to on the subject, when, as he declined to alter the practice, the vestry was compelled to order his dismissal.

The General Assemblies of the Established Church and the Free Church of Scotland commenced their sittings this week. The subject of Popery was brought under the notice of the first body on Monday, in the shape of a memorial from the Presbytery of Edinburgh, wishing the Assembly to lend the weight of their influence to Government and the Legislature for support and extension to the Protestant institutions of the country. With a view to meet the aggressions of Popery, they suggest the framing of a short catechism "for instructing youth in the Protestant defence against the false principles of the Romish apostacy," and the founding of lectureships at the universities "for the more thoroughly training of students in the points chiefly controverted with students." On the evening of the same day, the Reverend Mr. McEwen, of Levern, near Paisley, was deposed from his charge for poaching and Sabbath profanation. He had set snares, it appeared, under the impression that he had a right to do so on his own ground, to kill cats, rabbits, and other vermin, with which he was much plagued. He had been

seen examining these on a Sunday, and hence the charge which led to his dismissal. The only important subject discussed at the Free Church Assembly on Monday was the question of Sabbath observance, but nothing notable was said regarding it.

The Diocesan synod will be held in the Exeter Cathedral, on Wednesday, June 25, and the two following days. On the first day will be proposed:—

I. A declaration of adherence to the article of the Nicene Creed, "I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins;" and especially to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the articles and formularies of our own church, on the spiritual grace given to infants in the Holy Sacrament of Baptism.

II. A declaration of adherence generally to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as now set forth in the Articles of Religion, and in the Book of Common Prayer; and of our firm belief that secession from our church, being a sound branch of the Catholic Church, to any other religious community, is an act of schism; and, in particular, that secession to the Church of Rome involves the abandonment of truth for error, and is perilous to salvation.

III. A declaration against the recent schismatical assignment of a Bishopric of Plymouth by the Pope.

The rumour we gave last week, that the Pope had formally condemned the Queen's Colleges, seems now placed beyond all doubt. Several Roman Catholic ecclesiastics connected with the colleges have already been apprised of the adverse decision of the Court of Rome. The *Cork Reporter*, a Roman Catholic journal, which has steadily sustained the colleges, says:—"Letters are in Cork, intimating the final ratification, at Rome, of the Thurles synodical decrees. It appears, therefore, that, as far as the Roman Catholic clergy are concerned, the 'securities for faith and morals' are to be formally withdrawn henceforward." This points to the disruption of all connection between the clergy and the colleges, and the retirement of the Roman Catholic deans of residences, and also of the Reverend Dr. O'Toole, vice-president of the Galway Colleges, the only other Roman Catholic clergyman holding office in those institutions. But the decrees of the Thurles synod proceeded much further than this, inasmuch as the colleges were declared "dangerous to faith and morals," and the laity were called upon to prevent their children from resorting to them for education. It will become an important point, as regards the social condition of Ireland, whether the hostile decision of the Pope shall extend thus far, and whether the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is to be exercised in an attempt to prevent the youth of that communion from availing themselves of the course of education offered in those establishments, after the deans of residence shall have been withdrawn. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether matters will proceed to such an extreme, although the opponents of the colleges appear quite confident that the laity will be prohibited.

The *Galway Vindicator*, another Roman Catholic journal, friendly to the colleges, explicitly declares that the final ratification, by the Pope, of all the canons and decrees of the Synod of Thurles, took place at Rome on the 5th instant, and that the pontifical briefs may be expected very shortly. That journal adds:—

"It is premature at present to speculate upon the probable effect, until we ascertain precisely what those enactments actually are. We are confident, however, that the enemies of education will be grievously baffled in their mischievous speculations. The intellect of Ireland will not be kept in bondage. So far as we can learn, neither the nature of the embryo enactments, nor their probable effect upon the public mind, will be calculated to retard the progress of enlightenment. No painful conflict between conscience and the natural aspirations of the human mind after knowledge shall result from the Irish synod."

The Roman Catholics of Clonmel having adopted a vote of thanks to the Lady Arundell, of Wardour, for "her noble defence of Catholicity and its institutions," her ladyship has forwarded the following reply to the secretary:—

"May 20.  
"Dear Sir,—May I request you to convey to the mayor and other members of the highly influential meeting held at Clonmel my warm appreciation of their very flattering resolution, sent to me through your hands? I must feel grateful at any time for the approbation of my fellow Catholics; and I may add with sincerity the feeling is greatly enhanced when coming from a country which has so nobly clung to her religious creed under every circumstance of trial, persecution, and indignity.

"That the hour of Ireland's prosperity may be near at hand, and that she be blessed in time and in eternity, shall be ever my earnest prayer.

"With grateful thanks for your kind and complimentary letter, I have the honour to be, yours very sincerely and obliged,

"Wardour Castle.

"TERESA ARUNDELL."

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

In France the revision crisis is ripening. A great meeting was held on Friday week by the Bonapartist Club of the Rue des Pyramides, over which M. de Broglie presides. They decided upon presenting a petition simply for revision, and erased the word

"total," which is held to be of so much importance. The other two Clubs, that of the Rue de Rivoli and that of the Rue de l'Université, have pronounced for total revision. It is said that M. de Montalembert is at the soul of the move in the Rue des Pyramides; that that Club has made a bargain with the Elysée; and that M. de Montalembert has cut all connection with the Fusion and Legitimist party upon the revision question, declaring that "the possible alone is the legitimate," and simple revision alone possible. The Fusionist and Legitimist party go for monarchy more openly than ever. M. de Montalembert evidently thinks that bad policy. He is for going by a roundabout, in short, a possible way. Meanwhile the Government, through the mouth of Baroche, boldly flings forward their rallying cry—maintenance of the electoral law of the 31st of May. It would seem that the policy of the Rue des Pyramides must, if successful, result in confiding a temporary dictatorship to Louis Napoleon; conditionally upon his agreeing to make the law of the 31st of May the basis for the election of the Constituent. The committee on the propositions of M. Moulin and M. Morin, relative to the revision of the Constitution, adopted on Wednesday the proposition of M. Moulin. As regards that of M. Morin, it decided that there is no motive for departing from the existing regulations, and that the delay of three months should be observed for discussions relative to the revision of the Constitution, as for all those which proceed from the Parliamentary initiative. M. Moulin was appointed reporter.

The Minister of the Interior has sent a special Commissary of Police to the Department of the Cher, to spy into the doings of the Socialists in that quarter. As the *Times* talks about Socialist "outrages," we conclude that the Socialists have been opposing the party of order.

The Portuguese revolution has advanced as far towards legality as the formation of a Saldanha Ministry on the 22nd of May. Saldanha failed in his attempt to organize a Ministry with MM. Lavrado and Fonseca Magalhaens, and yesterday the Cabinet was formed as follows:—

Duke of Saldanha, President of the Council and Minister, ad interim, of war. Jose Ferreira Pestana, Minister of the Interior. Joaquim Felipe de Soure, of Justice. Marquis de Loulé, of Marine. Marino Miguel Frangini, of Finance. Jervis de Attoquia, of Foreign Affairs.

It will soon be seen whether this Administration is equal to the great difficulties inherent in the present state of affairs; opinions are very much divided upon this point. They are generally Progressists. Loulé was Civil Governor of Coimbra under the Oporto Junta; Jervis is also a Septembrista. Soure formed part of Palmella's Administration in 1846, Frangini came in with Mello E. Carvalho after the protocol of 1847, Pestana had been for a short time Minister of Marine in the Cabral Cabinet of 1842, and was appointed Governor-General of Portuguese India, whence he returned with a good reputation, but he is naturally deficient in knowledge of the internal affairs of a country he has been absent from for the last nine years.

A decree has abolished the repressive laws against the press passed last year by Thomar.

Don Miguel Ximenes has taken upon himself to write the following reply to the long letter of the Count de Thomar to Duke Saldanha:—"D. Miguel Ximenes, armed by his conscience, and shielded by the opinion of the Portuguese people, repels with the highest disdain the calumnies and injuries which were published in Spanish, copied into the *Lei* of to-day, and written by that accomplished defaulter, infamous embezzler, and proved thief, the Count de Thomar. Lisbon, May 19, 1851. D. Miguel Ximenes."

The *Lei* was the organ of the fallen Minister, and supported by the Treasury.

The Spanish elections are understood to have resulted in the return of about 47 Progressistas, 49 of the Moderate Opposition, 19 of the Conservative Opposition, 8 Legitimists, 50 Independent Moderates, and 151 decided Ministerialists, of whom two-thirds are public functionaries. Espartero has again offended the ultra-Liberals, by a letter of condolence with the Queen-Mother on her accident. The students and populace of Madrid have been much excited by a sanguinary attack of the police on the medical students, who were engaged in altercation with their professors. As great distress prevails among the poor of the capital, apprehensions of outbreak were rife, and corresponding military precautions were taken.

German news is confined to noting the locomotion of the kings and mighty men. The Emperor of Austria is on his way to Warsaw, the King of Prussia is already there; Radetzky is summoned, and Metternich expected; and Dr. Heym has been acquitted for a libel on Manteuffel by a Prussian jury. The dead Diet, which persists in thinking itself alive, will commence demonstrating the fact on a grand scale when De Rochow returns from Warsaw with the orders of the Czar.

Herr von Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, whose retirement from office has been so long announced, has tendered his resignation, which has



been immediately and unceremoniously accepted. He was a friend of Schmerling, who was dismissed a few months ago, and both belonged to the party of United Austria. He went out upon the question of the new tariff, of which he desired the immediate adoption.

Bruck commenced his career as a Prussian officer; next he went to Trieste as a teacher of languages. Here he was made Secretary of the Austrian Lloyd's, married the daughter of the Director, and began to acquire wealth in diverse speculations. He was a deputy of the Frankfort Parliament. After the revolution of October in Vienna, he was made Minister of Commerce and Public Works. He commenced his scheme of breaking down the customs frontier between Austria and Hungary. He promoted the Sommering and other railways. He proposed the great German Customs Union with Austria, and an Italian Zollverein. He is known as an avaricious man, who has made use of his political position in forwarding his private speculations in the public funds, railways, and mines. He purchased a coal mine near the Trieste and Vienna Railway, and obtained the monopoly of the sale of coal to the railway. He speculated largely also in the Polish-Silesian Railway, and retires from office with a very large fortune of his own making. He is succeeded by Herr von Baumgartner.

#### THE REIGN OF "ORDER" IN ROME.

Disorder has arisen to such a pitch at Rome under the "good Government" of the Cardinals and General Gêmeau, that the latter has found it expedient to secure the safety of his army. This is rather strange in a city where only a few of the factious are opposed to priestly and Gallic rule. But so it is. General Gêmeau issued a proclamation on the 12th of May, commanding all persons whatsoever, resident in Rome, to deposit their arms at a given place; informing natives, strangers, and visitors, that after the 17th domiciliary visits would be made to houses suspected of concealing arms, and the proprietors fined when arms were found; also "sticks of a suspicious form" are to be deposited with the arms. Not a word in this precious document about the Papal Government. In fact "Gêmeau" has superseded "Antonelli," who came out with a "notification" four days later than that of the General, intimating that all persons "guilty of the crime" of preventing smoking should be subjected to summary punishment, possibly the stick. Cardinal Antonelli talks about the "insults" offered to the "peaceable population to prevent it from using tobacco"—to wit, the sbirri bullying young men in the public places for not smoking! All persons who spread intelligence of an alarming nature are to be sent to the galleys for a term of from one to three years; and the police are instructed to carry out the law as laid down by "Antonelli." Thus there are two governments at Rome—one to collect the arms and rummage the dwellings of the Roman citizens; the other to see that they smoke the requisite amount of tobacco and do not gossip on political or "alarming" topics. Unfortunately neither can succeed. The arms will be concealed, not given up; the tobacco will not be smoked, and the gossip will go on—more alarming the more it is compressed.

Meanwhile, in the execution of the military and the clerical ukase is confided to the soldiers of France and the police of Rome who act in conjunction. The sbirri have not scrupled to bully, strike, and arrest whoever appeared anti-papalino in dress or deportment. Their wrath has been especially directed against velvet hats, ribbons, and mourning hatbands; many young men have had their hats rudely knocked off, to be divested of similar ornaments, and numberless evening promenaders have had the French patrols examining their dress and persons in search of political papers and prohibited arms. Foreigners are by no means exempted from these outrages, nor can any redress be hoped for. An English gentleman, the Honourable Alfred Stourton, was stopped, surrounded, and searched by General Gêmeau's myrmidons on the 16th. Platoons of French soldiers parade up and down the Corso in broad daylight, insulting, ill-treating, and arresting peaceable citizens, for the shapes of their hats or the colour of their clothes, and all at the imperious nod and beck of the Papal police satellites! No one is safe from the ferocious attacks of these legalized ruffians, these mild instruments of the paternal ecclesiastical government. Another English gentleman, Mr. Brotherton, was recently overhauled in the Via del Tritone, and many other foreigners have been insulted in the streets in the grossest possible manner. The way in which General Gêmeau's franco-papal patrols are conducted is as follows:—they usually consist of from twenty-five to fifty French soldiers, headed by two of the Pope's sbirri in plain clothes, who keep their eyes fixed on the passers by, and order the column to halt as soon as any person excites their suspicions by the form of his walking-stick, the cut of his hat, or the colour of his dress—white "wide-awakes" especially, with black ribbons round them, and black clothes, are sufficient motives for the wearers to be beaten or arrested. When any such unfortunate person approaches, the sbirri give a wink of command to the soldiers of the grand nation, who at once sur-

round the offender, and allow the sbirri to torment him within the hallowed circle of French bayonets, in a manner equally creditable to both parties. The attentions of the sbirri usually consist in gross personal epithets and blows, in breaking the walking-sticks or smashing the hats of their victims, besides taking them off to prison if all is not received in good part. An inoffensive young man, named Mimmo Petti, has actually been imprisoned for wearing mourning for his father!—mourning being construed by the jealousy of the Papal authorities, and the zeal of the republican General Gêmeau, into an allusion of grief at the extinction of the Roman Republic! A French gentleman, lately arrived, and staying at the Hotel d'Allemagne, was standing at the door of the English library, on the Piazza di Spagna, two evenings ago, when he was much surprised to see the cortège of sbirri and soldiers stop opposite to him. A black leather strap, which he wore round his white travelling hat gave such offence to the sbirri that they removed it with their own hands, taking down at the same time his name and address, and bidding him mind what he was about.

The English residents in Rome are not exempt from either the operation of the "proclamation" of General Gêmeau or the "notification" of Antonelli. They are not allowed to have arms, either for personal protection or for the defence of banks even. Their arms must be deposited, not with our consul, but with the authorities. Altogether, they have a pretty time of it. Beards are not allowed to be grown in any shape—no matter whose beard. Two alleged republicans were taken to the barber's and shaved. Signor Terni, a salt-fish merchant, was imprisoned on the 13th, on account of the length of his beard. His house was entered, and his books searched; but as the sbirri found endless entries of stock-fish instead of minutes of secret societies, they liberated him the next day, only after the warm interference of Mr. Freebairn in his behalf, with a strong hint that he should get himself shaved forthwith!

Meantime, we learn from the *Univers* that the French have taken 10,000 rations into the Castle of St. Angelo and a large quantity of powder. Both the invaders and the usurpers of Rome are evidently alarmed.

The *Bulletin de Paris* publishes a semi-official article upon the instructions sent to General Gêmeau. It is thought to indicate a diversion in favour of Liberalism on the part of the French Government, and to be an attempt to rescue the Pope from the domination of Antonelli and the Jesuits. The *Bulletin de Paris* says:—

"The instructions which have been sent to General Gêmeau, commanding the French corps of occupation at Rome, are very energetic and very explicit. They are favourable to the pontifical Government; they assure protection to Pope Pius IX., and have for special aim the security of our army. Italy is at the present moment in a state of ferment which might become dangerous were not the attitude of our flag strong and lofty before the country and before Europe. There is talk of a great military movement in Naples, the aim of which is not known. General Gêmeau has provided the means for maintaining tranquillity in Rome and the neighbouring provinces, as well as for resisting all attempts on the part of the demagogic faction. Our diplomacy will, at the same time, know how to foil such wicked intrigues as have no support from the moderate party, and which are disapproved of by the liberal wisdom of the Pope. Severe repressive measures have already caused the cessation of the agitations and criminal acts which have for some time been observed in Rome. France has undertaken a glorious work in reëstablishing the sovereign pontiff on his throne, overturned by demagogie; she will accomplish that work by maintaining him upon that throne, venerated by all Christendom, and at the same time assuring to the population of his States the benefits of a liberal intervention."

This may be a "voice from the Elysée," but with the "letter to Colonel Edgar Ney," fresh in our recollections, we attach little importance either to the article or the instructions.

#### NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The fourth soirée of this association, which was held on Monday, was signalled by the presence of Mr. Cobden. The monthly lecture was delivered by Mr. Bunting, better known as the Norwich Operative; and the whole interest of the evening turned upon the comments made by the speakers on Lord John's proposed Reform Bill.

Sir Joshua Walmsley said the time had come when they must exert themselves. The Minister had stated in his place in Parliament that he was ready to give an extension of the franchise; and the amount of that extension depended upon the country. Mr. Bunting noticed the change in the mode of opposition to the extension of the suffrage. It was not now that of full blown Toryism. It was not the right or the desirability which was contested, but the expediency of the concession and the fitness of the people for the exercise of the vote. He took seriatim the objections made to the Charter of the National Reform Association, and refuted them. He went over little new ground, the exception only being the comparatively unhackneyed contrast between the rates of large towns returning two members and

small towns returning the same number. The enfranchisement of the people, it was urged, would be a violation of the rights of property. Now, there were in the House of Commons 336 members representing boroughs rated at £6,200,000, while other places rated at £70,000,000 were represented by only 328 members. Was this no violation of the rights of property? Honiton, rated at £10,000, returned two members; Liverpool, rated at £845,455, returned also two members. Were property representation carried out, Liverpool ought to return 160 members if Honiton returned two. The lecture was able and temperate, three qualifications which go a long way to make up for the unavoidable lack of originality.

Mr. Hume moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bunting, and appealed to the people to support the association. He recollected when reformers were thought little better than wild beasts or mad dogs. (*Laughter.*) Now the times were changed, and all were reformers, or else pretended reformers. (*Hear.*) One most vital objection to the extension of popular rights was the desire to keep a monopoly of political power amongst the classes who now enjoyed the privilege of taxing the people. (*Hear, hear.*) No one could visit the Crystal Palace without reflecting how unjust it was to deny to the creators of all those wonders the rights of citizens. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Cobden was warmly received. He thanked Mr. Bunting, and eulogized his lecture. Though he had not hitherto taken an active part in the agitation conducted by Sir Joshua Walmsley, he had contributed annually to the funds, and he felt no less thankful to those who had trimmed the lamp of reform, and kept it burning:—

"But he had taken this, the first opportunity of appearing at a reform meeting, after the recent declaration made by the Prime Minister, that he would be prepared in the next session of Parliament to introduce a measure of reform—to declare that he considered this question which the association had in hand as the most practical question that politicians had to deal with.—(*Cheers.*) And in doing so, he would say to his friends everywhere throughout the country—to all those who were practical men, and with whom he had the honour of combating on other questions, that they would forfeit their character as a practical people unless between now and the next spring they threw themselves into this question of parliamentary reform in a way that would prove to the world that the English people had not lost that old attribute of their nation—that they knew how to seize the proper time for doing their own work in their own way.—(*Loud cheers.*) He would say, moreover, that he took this question apart from all other questions. He did not want to see any other question coupled with it.—(*Hear, hear.*) Amongst other scenes on the continent during the last three years, we had seen sufficient to warn us against identifying any particular theories or principles with a question of institutional change.—(*Hear, hear.*) For if anything more than another had led to those disasters which had been witnessed on the continent, it was that the people, before they had got political power, were too industrious in showing to the world that they intended to make a very bad use of it."

He did not want this question of parliamentary reform to be identified with any others; and he instanced the success of the free-trade agitation as one in that particular worth imitating. Free trade must be kept separate from party, and the great intellects of the House must not have the pretext, for leaving free trade, given them by affording cause for the allegation that they were making free trade a party question:—

"Now, they had a promise of a proposal being made next year by the head of the Government. He did not mind whether Lord John Russell was in power next year or not; still, his declaration that the time was come when a new Reform Bill might be proposed by the head of the Government totally changed the character of their question as a practical question before the country. Because whether he went out of office or remained in, they had a very large party coöperating with them for a measure of reform; and it would depend upon the people out of doors what that measure should be. (*Hear, hear.*) Some reform was absolutely indispensable; for they had come to such a dead lock in the House of Commons that they could not go on without it. They should be obliged to come to the people out of doors to readjust the balance, so as to throw a preponderance into one scale; for at present nobody knew on which side it would be on any one question submitted to the House. All the existing parties had gone to decay, had fallen to ruins, and had become mere rubbish in the way of political progress. (*Hear, hear.*) There must be reform of Parliament to enable any party to govern at all. (*Cheers.*) What was that reform to be? Their veteran friend (Mr. Hume) had done on this matter what he had done on almost all other great public questions for the last thirty-five years—he had got hold of just the right thing. (*Cheers.*) And when he, the hero of a hundred fights—or rather, the hero of a thousand defeats—(*cheers and laughter*)—when he who had the honour of being in more minorities in the House of Commons than any other living man—came before them with all the ardour, confidence, and enthusiasm of youth, and told them that he was perfectly satisfied with the progress and prospects of events—there was not a young man there present, or in the country, who must not feel stimulated with equally sanguine anticipation to rush to the breach with their veteran friend and help him to carry this measure. (*Cheers.*)"

Mr. Cobden then went over the points of Mr. Hume's plan of parliamentary reform, and contrived to bring new illustrations to bear in support of its principles. "He was inclined to believe that Lord John Russell would give a pretty liberal extension of the suffrage; but what would be the benefit of it without a redistribution of the franchise? What would be the advantage of universal suffrage at St. Alban's, if it was to return the same number of members as Liverpool?"

"He would repeat that the question of reform was the most practical of the day. Legislation had come to a dead lock, even in the matter of the budget; and the Government had kept up such an extravagant expenditure, that there was a glorious opportunity for a Reform Ministry to come in and reduce the burdens of the people. Even if the association left out their title of 'financial reform,' the promotion of parliamentary reform would be sufficient to secure all their objects. (*Loud cheers.*)"

The resolution moved by Mr. Hume was duly seconded and carried unanimously; the usual thanks to the chairman voted by acclamation; and the assembly separated at half-past ten o'clock.

#### ADVOCACY OF NATIONAL SECULAR EDUCATION.

(From the *Border Advertiser*.)

At the public meeting held in the Commercial Assembly-room, Galashiels, on this subject, Mr. Wilson was called to the chair; and Mr. Thomson moved a petition to Parliament. Mr. Holyoake, of London, one of the delegates to the late Manchester Conference, seconded the motion. We have occupied a portion of our columns with a condensed report of his speech. We confess we listened with considerable pleasure to the dispassionate way in which this gentleman handled his subject. There was none of that violent, inflammatory declamation with which some itinerant orators are in the habit of regaling the public ear—no supplementary seasoning of the dish to tickle a dull or deadened appetite, but plain and rational statements, put forth in a clear and temperate tone. We were not a little pleased to find the high standard at which Mr. Holyoake wishes the national education to be placed, and to observe that the curriculum required by the advocates of Secular Education aims at something higher than the ordinary branches.

MR. HOLYOAKE stated that those who had taken up this subject had done so from purely disinterested motives—they were men who felt that education was to the people a property as well as a power. Knowing the advantages of this property, he felt that whoever they were who kept a man in ignorance, deprived him of a property which was his right. They advocated education because they knew by experience that the educated man is more valuable for it. An intelligent negro, if taken into the slave market, would sell better than one who was not possessed of this blessing; and so in proportion was every well-informed man of more value to society. Therefore, whoever proposed to make education national, proposed a generous thing. Of things necessary in education, he did not allude to the elementary branches, as reading, writing, and arithmetic—these he regarded as the tools by which a man was enabled to lay hold of knowledge and snare it to his advantage. It could be demonstrated that the existence of proper schools for the people was impossible without national aid. To be properly educated, a man must know the English language, so as to use it with propriety. As emphatic Cobden had said: A man should not only speak so as to be understood, but so that he could not possibly be misunderstood. One half of our mistakes arose from our not properly understanding one another. Whoever, therefore, gives a man such education, as enables him to make himself properly understood by his neighbour does him a good—gives him peace and power.

But further, he must know French, or some other living language besides his own. French was spoken by many at this day, and it was useful not more by giving us new ideas, than by enabling us, by contrast, to understand our own tongue. Geometry, at least the first book of Euclid, should also be taught to every one; and the reason was this:—useable knowledge comes to us in the form of a science—even metaphysics had been attempted to be reduced to a scientific form. Now, the elements of Euclid had been followed as a standard of truth for two thousands of years, and they were necessary to us to form scientific habits. Certain axioms become the tests by which we try whatever is brought before our minds. We must take care that our leading terms are always understood in the same sense. Thus provided, we can ascend to the highest summits of reasoning, in the same way as the astronomer, reasoning from a few simple principles of mathematics, ascends to the highest truths of astronomical science. And if anything occurs to make us dissatisfied with the conclusions we have attained, we can, by the principle of deduction, descend the chain or steps of the ladder, till we reach again the simple truth from which we started. Scientific habits give a man the power of seeing his way: they are to him the steps of the ladder, and he is enabled to classify his knowledge. The importance of the latter consideration is evident when we reflect that a man may have a great deal of knowledge, and yet be really ignorant, from the crudeness of his ideas, and the inability of scientifically arranging them. A mind without order is like a pawnbroker's shop. The scientific mind is a museum, where everything is in its proper place, and ready to be laid hold of for use. Of such importance were scientific habits in the acquiring of Education.

Also, we must have as much of logic as will enable a

man to lay down a proposition and prove it. In former times our ancestors had a ready method of settling accounts when they differed upon any point. The strongest went and broke his opponent's head. But we were now come upon days when that mode of settling differences was unfashionable. The presumption of every right thinker is, that we must be reasonable even in our differences. Now, the rhetoric or reasoning which he referred to was not wrangling: he distinguished it from mere sophism. By it he meant that art by which he beat down his opponents' arguments and put better in their places. For the purpose, therefore, of enabling us to defend ourselves in the new way, since the old, the law of the sword, had been abolished, it was right that Government should place this art of self-defence within the reach of all.

Half of the industrial crimes committed against society arise from a want of a knowledge of political economy. As far as he knew it was only taught in some of the secular schools founded by a friend of Mr. Combe's in London. Add to this, also, a knowledge of political economy. Now, Parliament refuses political privileges, because we are ignorant, and yet they withhold from us that knowledge which is to show us our duty. Wherever he went, the cry of the learned always was, that they feared the ignorant! and when the ignorance of the poor is thus brought forward as a pretext why they cannot be enfranchised, is it not seen that this needful education, the privilege as yet of the higher orders, must be given as the only measure by which they can come to enjoy the privileges confined till now to a few?

Such was a brief outline of the kind of knowledge which Mr. Holyoake thought ought to be made common among the people. He would not deny but much had already been done by various religious denominations for the cause of Education, but not equal to the wants of the times. Much had been done by voluntary contributions also; but why should we accept that from a liberal-minded voluntary as a charity which was the common right of all from the State? His reason for preferring secular to any other kind of education was, that it was the simplest and purest. Some had objected to it as opposed to religion, and hurtful to its interests; but such people ought to know that the ground of morality is independent of religion. The one can be taught without the other, and any one might see that to be neutral in regard to religious questions was not to be opposed to them. Neutrality is not opposition, and secular education is neutral ground. He objected also to the too familiar use of the name of God, by its being made a task-word in schools, and contended that the stern authority of the schoolmaster lowers the assumed nature of religion, and presents in a forbidden aspect to the child what is said to be mild, persuasive, and attractive. He then went on to show the excellent effects which education produced in softening the mind, implanting purer and loftier tastes, and exciting to the performance of those duties of morality by which the fabric of society is maintained in order and harmony. This he illustrated in a very lucid and forcible manner, by a reference to those literary soirées or conversazioni which are occasionally held in the houses of the wealthy and refined, showing the perfection of good manners, courteous civility, and the desire to please or benefit, which invariably mark the bearing of those who have enjoyed the blessing of an enlightened education. He urged, in conclusion, that education was needful to enable a man to choose his companions. The ignorant choose by caprice those who flattered folly or concealed defects, but the educated man by a reference to the worth and character of his associates, and with a desire to secure the conditions of aspiration and instruction. Finally, he urged on the meeting the adoption of the petition. Government must grant education whether the people ask it or not, for it might be vain to think of a nation asking for blessings, the benefits of which they never had experienced. They would find it out to be for the interest of society at large, for the educated man will invariably prove the best subject. The address was received with much applause.

To a question from Mr. W. Sanderson, Mr. Holyoake replied. A show of hands was taken in favour of the petition, when the votes appeared to be unanimous save one. No opposition was offered by any present, as had been expected. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Holyoake, the meeting separated.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society, established for promoting the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of three hundred families on the land, and combining agricultural with manufacturing employment for their own benefit, was held on Monday, at Exeter-hall, the Reverend Dr. Hughes in the chair. The report, after referring to the progress that had been made, alluded to the three prizes of £25, £15, and £10, given by Mr. Morgan for the best essay, by the working classes, upon the objects of the society—one of which was gained by a London working man, another by a Yorkshire working man, and the third awarded to the wife of a working man in Devonshire. It having been deemed advisable to call the especial attention of the clergy to the subject, Mr. Morgan had offered three prizes of £50, £30, and £20, for the best essays from members of that profession, and the successful writers were the Reverend H. Smith, senior chaplain of her Majesty's prison at Parkhurst, the Reverend C. Adey, and the Reverend Stafford Finch. The report went on to say that, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which have been made by benevolent individuals and societies, within the last half century, to improve the con-

dition and to raise the moral and religious character of the people, destitution, demoralization, and crime have continued to increase. In the numerous parliamentary committees of inquiry into distress and crime, the evils complained of have been traced to a variety of causes, but scarcely one of the reports has failed to give the chief preëminence to the want of regular employment, idle and disorderly habits being contracted when work is scarce. Fortunately the British constitution is sufficient for the remedies required, since the self-supporting village is neither more nor less than their parochial system more completely carried out, affording facilities also for superior normal schools and for the training of missionaries. By securing to the people permanent employment and its just remuneration, the ministers of the gospel would reap a more abundant harvest than they now do. The children removed in a greater degree from the influence of bad example, could be trained in the way they should go—the ordinances of religion would be better observed, and whatever concerns the temporal welfare of the people, and, above all, their moral and spiritual improvement, brought more directly under the guidance and protection of Christianity. The whole of the expenses have hitherto been paid by Mr. Morgan, and the committee now appeal earnestly for aid to the public.

The Chairman said it was impossible for any reflective mind to doubt for one moment the expediency of the efforts which this society is making for the amelioration and comforts of the working classes. Many plans have recently been set on foot for mitigating the miseries of these classes, and adding to their comforts, and all these plans deserve great praise as far as they went; but the assistance they gave is only of a temporary nature. They may ward off the disease for a time, but what they wanted is a specific; and he fully believed that the present or some such plan will be found efficient for the requirements. Independently, however, of other considerations, it was a scheme which deserved attention both on temporal and spiritual grounds, it being a development of the true principles of Christianity, and, moreover, exposed to no political objections. The reverend gentleman then entered at some length into the various ramifications of the society, and concluded by calling upon all present to come forward and assist by their influence and means in the furtherance of its objects.

The report was adopted, and petitions, recommending the society to the consideration of the Houses of Parliament, agreed to.

#### SERIOUS RIOT AT TAMWORTH.

The attempt to hold a Protectionist banquet in the late Sir Robert Peel's stronghold has led to a rather serious disturbance. The dinner took place on Wednesday, in the Town-hall, Tamworth. Mr. Woolferstan, a landed proprietor of great influence, presided, and was supported by Lord Lewisham, M.P., Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. G. F. Young (candidate for Cambridgeshire), and other gentlemen of distinction. During the proceedings, which were of the usual character, the mob from without gave unequivocal intimation of their disapprobation. While the chairman was speaking, and alluding more particularly to the early life of the late Sir Robert Peel, the people outside commenced to batter the windows, and in a short time there was scarcely a pane left whole. Mr. Newdegate called upon the company to remain firm, and leave the hall together. As soon as they could effect their departure, the chairman and gentlemen who dined passed along the streets, and took refuge in the King's Arms Hotel. The house was crowded to excess, and in half an hour, like the Town-hall, was, so far as glass-work was concerned, a complete wreck. Many persons, in their progress from the Town-hall to the hotel, were seriously injured. The first inquiry was for a borough magistrate, and the only one to be found was Mr. Parsons, the deputy chairman of the dinner. The alarm had become very great throughout the town at half-past ten, and at this period Captain Dyott, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Spooner did all in their power to induce the company confined in the hotel to adopt offensive and defensive action against the mob without. Only two of the borough police were to be seen, and one of these was disabled by injuries received at an early hour. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Parsons, and Captain Dyott proceeded to swear in special constables, and at half-past eleven o'clock they proceeded to clear the streets.

The mob had then nearly fled from the streets, and in an hour's time the thoroughfares were pretty well cleared, and several persons, some of whom were severely treated by their captors, were brought into the hotel. A large amount of damage has been done to the buildings in the town; but although many persons are severely hurt, no lives have been lost. Captain Dyott, a magistrate of the county of Stafford, was about to send for an attendance of the military from Birmingham, when it was intimated that this step had been already taken by the borough magistrates. Subsequently, from the appearance of the town, the magistrates countermanded the order.



## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The reduction in the price of admission to 1s., which commenced on Monday, was not attended with such a rush of visitors as had been apprehended. The first day of low prices was actually the duller day that had been from the commencement. On Tuesday there was a considerable improvement, and the numbers have rapidly increased since then. The total number who paid 1s. each on Wednesday was 37,184. On Thursday the numbers were 54,667. The progressive increase in the sale of the Catalogues is a sure proof of the determination of this class of visitors to pay good attention to the contents of the Crystal Palace. As compared with the sale of the Catalogue on the five-shilling days, the sale of Wednesday and Tuesday exceeded the former by 1500 and 1300 each.

More persons attended the Crystal Palace last Saturday than on any day since the opening. The doors, as usual, were opened at twelve o'clock, and by an hour before that time an immense and continually increasing crowd besieged the various entrances. For an hour after the opening of the six-and-twenty doors by which visitors are admitted the public flocked in, and by two o'clock the interior of the building was one moving mass. At the close of the day £5072 had been received at the doors, which, at 5s. each person, gives 20,291 visitors, besides those who purchased season tickets or already held them. The day was very hot, and altogether such a one as must realise or condemn the fears which have been so loudly expressed for the comfort of locomotion under a glass roof on a summer's day. But notwithstanding the great heat out of doors, the temperature in the building never rose above 65 deg. F.

The Mayor of Southampton is about to give his workmen—between 100 and 200 in number—two days, as holidays, on which to visit the Exhibition. He has also been successful in his appeal to the railway company, requesting them to take the men and women belonging to the Conveyance Club to London in closed carriages, at a very moderate charge, and to allow them to return by the ordinary train at any time within a week or ten days.

An enterprising mariner at Hull has fitted out a dapper little smack, which is to sail shortly from that port to London with passengers for the Exhibition. The craft will be moored in the Thames, and serve as a boarding house for the passengers as long as she remains there. She is to make several trips during the summer.

The clerks and surveyors in each of the departments of the Liverpool public bodies have been allowed a week's leave of absence, and presented with a sovereign, to enable them to visit the Exhibition.

Despite the vigilance of the police constables employed to protect the treasures of the Crystal Palace, several robberies of minor articles have already been effected by the ingenuity of certain well-dressed London thieves, who have made their way in some respectable guise into the Great Exhibition. In one, however, an amateur distinguished himself, in the shape of a person occupying a decent position in society, who was detected in helping himself to no small quantity of the finest foreign tobacco from the sample casks opened for exhibition. He was much confused and alarmed at the discovery, but the authorities, at the suggestion of the parties despoiled, preferred taking the milder view of its being a fraud on the revenue, and the "respectable" culprit was discharged, much to his own delight, on payment of five pounds to the accident fund of the workmen—which sum he disbursed with many expressions of contrition and gratitude. Much apprehension is entertained by the attendants at the foreign counters, where valuable articles of bijouterie are displayed, in regard to the anticipated rush of the mixed classes of the London population, at the low prices of the present week—and a suggestion made that some of these articles should be withdrawn or covered over on "the shilling days;" but, on consideration, this notion has been overruled, and the whole wealth of the World's Fair will remain for the gratification of the millions who, we have no doubt, will amply justify the confidence placed in them.

To the astonishment of almost everybody, notwithstanding the fall of price to 1s., the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded on Monday as usual. A great crush was anticipated, and the consequence was that a comparatively small number came. Up to five o'clock only 21,258 persons entered the building, and the receipts at the doors fell to £920. This, with the sale of season tickets, made a total of £960—an immense decline from the amount collected on Saturday. The visitors appeared chiefly to belong to the middle class of society, and few fustian jackets were observed among them. They did not confine themselves to the nave, but were well spread over the interior, and all seemed intent on making good use of their time, and studying carefully the departments which most interested them. By a judicious arrangement the seats which had previously been distributed in the nave and transept were removed to the more retired and less attractive parts. It is not now probable that there will be any very great rush of people to Hyde-park till the 1st of June, when the summer excursion trains begin to run. The only other novelty connected with Monday's experience at the Exhibition worth mentioning is the capture of three pickpockets, two women and one man, who made a sad mistake in going there to exercise their vocation. The women were detected by two Belgian policemen, and from their dialect were evidently provincial thieves. One stated that she was from Edinburgh, and spoke undoubted broad Scotch. The other said she came from Cork, but her accent is not Hibernian. The male thief is a Frenchman, and has been "in trouble" before. He was admirably got up for the occasion, with a new hat and coat, an unexceptionable white waistcoat, and patent leather boots. The

uninitiated would have set him down as a fashionable foreigner come to look at the mob in a philosophic spirit of observation, but a detective with an unfortunately tenacious memory for faces recognized him as he passed through the entrance, and he was followed, observed actively engaged in the mysteries of his profession, and at once removed from the scene of temptation into which he had intruded. "What time did the magistrate give you before?" said Superintendent Pearce to him at the station. "Six weeks," was the reply of the swell mob'sman, who appeared to consider himself the most injured and unlucky of mortals. The unfavourable state of the weather on Monday had, no doubt, some influence upon the influx of visitors, who for the most part must have gone to Hyde-park either by omnibus or on foot. There were only 500 season ticket-holders there during the day, and the thoroughfare from Piccadilly to Knightsbridge presented a remarkable contrast to the bustle and excitement of the last three weeks.

During the whole of Monday a very large number of fashionables and foreigners visited the Royal Academy, National Gallery, the Vernon Gallery, and the varied and numerous exhibitions at the west end of the town, probably under the impression that the great influx of visitors to the Crystal Palace on the first day of admission of the general public at the price of one shilling would interfere with their notions of quietness. The scene at the west end was one of unvaried bustle and animation, from the number of carriages of the nobility and gentry that were to be seen driving in every direction through the principal streets and squares. The British Museum was, as usual, visited by a large number of respectable persons, who evidently reserved to another opportunity their intention of visiting the Great Exhibition when the excitement for admission shall have a little subsided. The United Service Museum and Westminster Abbey also received their fair share of visitors, a very large proportion of whom were foreigners.

On Tuesday the aspect of affairs was far different from what it had been the day before. Although there was no rush or excitement, still there was from the hour of opening a steady influx of visitors, until the general appearance of the building approached to that which it presented last week. There was this difference, however—that the centre and transept were not so crowded, and the visitors were more distributed and dispersed throughout the entire edifice. This may be partly owing to the fact that the executive committee have caused the seats to be removed from the centre of the building, and to be placed more in outlying and comparatively unoccupied portions—so as at once to prevent crowding and to promote the free circulation of the multitude. But perhaps a more potent cause is to be found in the fact, that the visitors were mostly of the class of those who paid to see the Exhibition, and really meant to see it, and who had no time to lose in useless promenading, but worked hard to do all they could in a day. Hence there were everywhere eager, observant, and intelligent groups. The usual places of peculiar resort were of course as crowded as usual; but there was a more even and equal degree of attention bestowed on the varied contents of the Exhibition. The useful as well as the ornamental had due consideration—the machinery not less than the statuary—the raw material, along with the rich, the costly, and the rare productions of art, manufacture, or skill. Everything was more or less examined; and nothing could exceed the admiration and delight unequivocally displayed at the vast, various, and curious treasures of the Crystal Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and several others of the Royal visitors, attended by the usual suite, arrived at the Exhibition shortly after nine o'clock, and carefully inspected the contents of the transept end of the north English gallery—chiefly the Staffordshire pottery. The royal party remained in the gallery until nearly eleven, and consequently witnessed the arrival of the public. During the day the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Broughton, Mr. Moffatt, M.P., and other members of parliament, and one or two bishops were likewise present. The police did not enforce the regulation about passing up and down in a particular direction, except in one or two narrow and very crowded passages. The consequence was that throughout the day the utmost order and harmony appeared to prevail. The total amount of money received at the doors was £1,347 17s. The produce of the sale of season tickets was £19 19s. The number of visitors paying the shilling admission was therefore about 27,000.

About half-past nine on Tuesday morning, when but a small number of persons had arrived at the Glass Palace, the Queen drove up accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and a number of her Majesty's German friends. The royal party remained about an hour and a-half perambulating the several departments, and left at eleven. About twelve o'clock the Duke of Wellington arrived, but soon discovered he was too late to inspect the works of industry in his accustomed quiet manner. After passing a short way up the centre avenue he returned, and left the building, in which he had remained but ten minutes. In the course of the day two women were apprehended in the act of picking a lady's pocket, and on being searched a purse was found on one of them, the contents of which she was unacquainted with, neither could she give an account where she had obtained it. The probability is that it was a spoil which they had taken from some person in the course of the day. Officers well acquainted with the persons of almost all the professional thieves, were stationed at the doors, and on any suspicious characters passing through they are followed, and their proceedings narrowly watched. Detectives, in plain clothes, also are stationed in various departments of the buildings, and every possible precaution has been taken to provide for the protection of the public.

## THE FATAL RAILWAY SMASH.—INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of the two passengers, Mr. John Meynell and Mr. John Blake, commenced on the 20th, the day after the collision, at Chesterfield. On the first day no evidence was taken except such as was necessary to prove the identity of the dead bodies. The jury then adjourned until the 22nd, when witnesses were called, who gave a circumstantial and chronological account of the affair.

"John Sheldon said: On Monday night I was the driver of the train which should leave Derby at 9.5 p.m. The engine was in perfect good working order. We did not start till 9.20, fifteen minutes after time. We travelled at our regular speed till within twenty or thirty yards of the Clay Cross station. I then heard a crash of some part of the machinery of the engine. As soon as the engine stopped I got down and examined the wheel and tire, and, finding them right, I turned my head to the driving-wheel of the engine and found the pump rod was broken, and the pump was broken down. We took the proper steps for repairing the engine with tools we have for the purpose. It did not take us more than four or five minutes. After collecting the tools together I called out 'Right.' My mate (the fireman) turned round, and was slackening the break, when he called out, 'Jack, there's something coming into us.' I was then getting on the engine. I said to him, 'Go on, go on, as quick as possible.' I had no sooner got upon the engine than I was knocked down into the tender. The train was put into as quick motion as the time would allow of. It had only proceeded eight or ten yards when the other train ran into us."

He did not blow his whistle while the repairs were being done. He had no reason for not blowing his whistle. He did not stop the train immediately after hearing the crash. It was the duty of the guard to go back 800 yards upon the stoppage of a train. He did not know whether the guard did go back. There was time for a train, seeing the danger signal at Clay Cross, to stop. The danger signal was not turned on. The guard, if he had had time, might have turned on the danger signal, but he really did not believe that he had time to do so.

Mr. W. Mansfield Mills, of Bremlington-hall, near Chesterfield, was a passenger by the train on Monday night from Ambergate:—

"The train was overdue. On arriving at the Chesterfield side of the Clay Cross tunnel I discovered the speed was slackened. On the train stopping I looked out towards the engine, and observed some officials round the engine, consequently did not take much notice. About three minutes after the stoppage the guard came past our carriage. He had his handlight in his hand. In a few seconds after the guard passed me I heard some one cry out that a train was coming. I looked out and saw the reflection of an engine fire coming rapidly down. It was too dark for me to see the engine on the train. I heard the guard still crying out to 'put on speed,' or expressions to that effect. I found the engine was not getting up sufficient speed to prevent a serious collision, therefore I jumped out of the carriage. Immediately after I jumped off the train I was struck down by something, but did not then know what it was. I rolled down an embankment, and, as I fancy, jumped up immediately, and found three gentlemen lying by my side. The engine and goods train were upon the ground where the passenger train had stood. I went up to these three persons and straightened their limbs, seeing they were much hurt. I went round to the opposite side, where I found the carriages all smashed, and lying one upon another. I have travelled with that train I should say 150 times, and not in a single instance has it arrived at the Chesterfield station at its proper time."

"George Johnson said: "I am signal-man at the south end of Clay-cross tunnel. The first train passed his station on Monday night at five minutes past ten. I received a signal back in five minutes that it was through. I then put on the caution signal, and kept it on for five minutes. In two minutes after this the goods train came in sight, and I signalled it through the tunnel, and in five minutes or more I received the signal back again that it was through."

By Mr. Fretson, who attended for the sufferers: "The passenger train was twenty minutes after time. The luggage train was rather before its time; perhaps ten minutes. The passenger train had a tail lamp."

The inquiry was resumed on the 28rd. John Thompson, the guard, was examined. When the stoppage took place he got down and inquired into the cause:—

"I know where the signal is placed at that station, and I understand how to take on and off the semaphore signal, which is about 190 yards from the place where the train stopped. I neither walked nor ran as I went back, because I thought I had ten minutes' time. I knew that the luggage train started five minutes after us, and we were a quarter of an hour behind our time in starting, and ten minutes were lost on the road."

He was going back with the signal when he heard a cry of "All right!"

"I shouted out, 'It is all right,' and I commenced coming back. When I got a short distance back I heard the approach of a train. I had not seen nor heard the train before I turned back. The night was dark, cold, and rather wet just at the time. I waved my red signal when I got to the last carriage; our train was moving on at that time. I continued waving and shouted out to the driver, 'Make speed; get on as fast as you can.' He was going then. I was on the steps at the last carriage. We got on a short distance when the other train was coming upon us very quick. He could see my tail or side lamp as well as my signal lamp. I was still on the

step. There were tail lamps and two side lamps on the train. All were red lamps. I turned back before I heard the train coming. When I heard it I held my lamp in such a way as any one coming from the tunnel might see it. The time between the stoppage of the train and the luggage-train coming up might be about five minutes. I asked the fireman—'Is all right?' and I went and resumed my position. I held my lamp sideways, with the lighted part of the lamp towards the train that was coming. My signal could be seen up to the station immediately I put my foot on the step of the carriage. The luggage-train ought to have come twelve miles an hour, but it was coming at a greater speed. It ought to have been half-an-hour behind us when the accident happened. The luggage-train was at about the bridge when I heard it coming, and I was about twenty yards from my own train. I got on the step of the last carriage and was knocked off, and was hurt in my foot and nose. I signalled the luggage-train, and I supposed it was slackening, and our driver was getting on as fast as he could. I could see the signal burning at the Clay-cross station. When I recovered the shock I got up, and assisted the engine-man, who was going on to Chesterfield. I was going to put on the signal, but some one had put it on. It was my duty to put it on, but I had not time to do so. I set off with the intention of turning on the signal-light, but simply because the driver said 'All right,' I did not go on and turn on the light. I cannot say that either the passenger or goods trains blow their whistles at all the stations. I think the luggage-train came up to us in half the time they should have done, or less than that. The luggage-train, if it had kept its proper speed, would have been half-an-hour after him. I attribute the accident to the goods-train coming on us—with that and our stoppage. If we had stopped at Clay-cross to set down passengers, I believe the luggage-train would have been upon us."

William Stretton was the driver of the goods train, consisting of sixteen carriages and the guard's break. His time for starting was ten minutes past nine, but he followed out the passenger train and gave it the five minutes law at the junction. He drove on steadily behind the passenger train giving it the start of five minutes:—

"When we got in sight of Clay-cross the signal was a caution; we saw it before coming to Clay-cross. We ran steady through the tunnel, and found a white light at the other end; we therefore put the steam on again, and went on. Before we saw anything else we had got under the bridge, past the Clay-cross station. There I saw four red lights—the guard's light and three tail lights—all at once. I reversed the engine and put the steam on the contrary way, calling to the fireman, and doing all I could to backen her; that was just under the bridge. The pace he was bound to go, or allowed to go, between Derby and Chesterfield, was between twenty and thirty miles an hour. He did not see the passengers' train until he got to Clay-cross coming out of the tunnel; he could not see the train between there and the station. He commenced slackening his pace in the tunnel, going from twelve to fourteen miles an hour. He thought it was half-past ten o'clock."

He could tell the time by guesswork. He looked at his watch after the accident, and found himself a minute before his time:—

"The guard did not make any complaint of my being before my time. If the semaphore light had been red instead of white I could have stopped in time to prevent the collision at the station. I saw the passenger train a mile before me at Belper, but never saw it again. I knew that the passenger train had to call at three stations. The guard's lamp was from the last carriage of his own train; that was where I first saw it. If he had gone fifty yards further back towards my train I should have seen his lamp before I saw the passenger train's lamp. It is between 200 and 300 yards from the signal light to the place of the accident. From the light to the bridge was fifty yards. I saw nobody about. I attribute the accident to not seeing the danger signal soon enough. The first time I saw the tail lamps (the danger signal) I was 200 yards off. It takes me a quarter of a mile to pull up. If the station signal had been turned on I should have seen it. The guard of the passenger train has told me that he thought he heard the train whistle, and he went back again. I asked him why he did not come back towards my train, and he said he asked the engineer how long he should be, and he said he should be a quarter of an hour; and he said, 'I had better go back with the signal;' and he said, 'Yes, you had.' He said he went back and got about forty or fifty yards, and then he thought he heard the engine man whistle, and he went back again and thought it was all right. He asked his engine driver whether it was 'All right,' and the man said 'Yes.' He told me that at the time. No one was near at the time when he told me this. Thompson was not on the step at the time the collision took place. I saw him step off before we came into the passenger train. Nobody asked me whether a mail train was coming up. I don't know that I have been charged with negligence in consequence of this accident. My time at Chesterfield is fifty-five minutes past ten. I was not much before my time there. I was at Clay-cross about half-past ten."

Stretton was contradicted by Sheldon and Thomson, who were recalled. J. Sheldon said:—

"Thompson did not say anything to me about my blowing my whistle. He said the reason he came back was because he heard some one say, 'All right.' He did not tell me how far he had gone; nor did I ask him. I did not blow my whistle from the time the guard left me till I started."

J. Thompson himself said:—

"When the luggage train ran into me I was on the step, and I did not run off. Stretton told me he saw my

signal when I was on my step. I did not say anything to him about it. I did not tell him that I went back because I heard a whistle blow. There was no whistle. After the accident, and after I was knocked off, I asked if he saw my signal; he said he did when I was on the step."

George Shaw was the fireman on the goods train. He said:—

"We got through the bridge beyond the Clay-cross station, and there I saw the red lights of the passenger train in front of us. One of them was being shaken. The person who shook the light appeared to be standing on or by the side of the carriage. I and the engine-man cried out 'Drive on.' I put on the break, and the driver reversed the engine."

Emanuel Marchant, guard of the goods train, gave a very animated account of his share in the collision:—

"After passing through Clay-cross tunnel I saw a white light shown by the man at the telegraph box, signifying 'All right.' We then came under the bridge, and after just coming out of the bridge I saw four red lights. One was a square one. I put on my break and hung by it as quick as I could; but unfortunately I struck the other train. I was knocked down, but, getting up, I fetched my fog signals. I turned my lamp on the timepiece, by which it was 10.25. I then ran back to the Clay-cross station, and put on the red signal. That would stop any train coming from the south. I went on to the telegraph box. As soon as I got to the stone bridge I halloed out. The man there gave me a red light, which showed me that he saw me. I then went to him and told him that we had run into something, and that I thought it was the train."

He said they were six minutes before their time. They left Derby 20 minutes after the usual time, and got to Clay-cross six minutes before the usual time; they therefore gained 26 minutes. They were allowed to run 20 miles an hour.

"I have gone with this train upwards of a dozen times, and on every occasion have been at Chesterfield before my time, and that for the purpose of getting our work done at that and the other stations. I sometimes inquire how long the passenger train has gone on before; sometimes not. I was on this occasion outside the break, and saw the four lights and the square light, which denoted to me that it was a 'hand lamp,' and I then applied my break. I saw no light waving about. The square light appeared fastened on the train. If I had seen a light at the bridge (second from the tunnel) as soon as we came to the first bridge we might have stopped our train, and the calamity might have been avoided."

The question as to whose duty it was to keep running time gave rise to a discrepancy. Stretton, the engine-man, said it was not his duty, and Marchant, the guard, thought he was not responsible for it. Mr. Parker, superintendent of the working of the goods trains at Derby, stated that the guard had no control over the speed of the trains; and that the engine-driver was liable to a fine for over-running. The engine-driver ought to regulate the speed and not the guard. The time table is given to the driver, and also to the guard; but the timepiece is only given to the guard. Witness had no opinion as to the absurdity of this arrangement.

The inquest was continued on Monday. The witnesses were still the servants of the company. J. Marsden, foreman of the engine shop at Leeds, thought the engine of the passenger train was in good working condition, and a similar breakage might happen to any engine. Mr. Kirtley, superintendent of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway, entered into details respecting the management of the line, and corroborated the main facts advanced by the engine-drivers and the guard as to their duty. They rely on signals for safety; and that consequently if there had been a danger signal at Claycross it might have hindered the accident, by enabling the goods engine-man to stop his train, or materially to diminish the speed at which he was running. After his inquiry he attributed the accident to the engine-man of the goods train not having a signal in sufficient time to stop. He declined to say who was to blame. That was for the jury to decide.

Mr. Freston thought that before the coroner summed up some of the passengers should be examined; Mr. Macaulay did not object, but wished to guard the company from any imputation of unfairness. The inquest was adjourned until Friday.

#### PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Fashionable society is on the tiptoe of expectation respecting the approaching fancy dress ball. Besides the grand ball which the Queen will give, Countess Frances Waldegrave, and Lady Londonderry, in imitation, we presume, of her Majesty, will also give fancy dress balls in the course of the season. There is a rumour afloat that the Queen has arranged her parties so far into the summer in order that the aristocracy may be detained in town, and not run away from Prince Albert's "fairy palace of labour;" so we may expect a long and brilliant London season.

The Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon. The Court was more numerously attended than any levee for several years past. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. Before the levee the Earl of Scarborough had an audience of the Queen in the Royal Closet, to deliver up the ribbon

and badge of the Grand Cross of the Bath worn by the late General the Honourable Sir William Lumley. Colonel Codrington (Coldstream Guards) had an audience also to deliver up the ribbon and badge of the Grand Cross of the Bath worn by his father, the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The Queen, who was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Viscountess Jocelyn, and the various lords-in-waiting, wore a train of white watered silk chenée, with gold, and green, and silver. The train was trimmed with tulle and white satin ribbons, and was ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin and tulle, with satin ribbons to correspond. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of emeralds and diamonds. Some rich dresses of Eastern costume were worn by natives of the East attending the levee.

The Queen gave a concert at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening, to which a party of upwards of three hundred, comprising the Royal Family, foreign princes, the diplomatic corps, and a large circle of the principal nobility were invited. Among others present were Alfred Pennyson and his wife, Samuel Rogers, and Dr. Whewell.

The nuptials of Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard (Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's household and second son of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk) with Miss Talbot, niece of the Earl of Shrewsbury, will not take place until the close of the ensuing month or early in July. For obvious reasons the solemnity will be conducted as privately as possible, the circle to be witnesses of the ceremony being strictly confined to the members of the respective families of the noble lord and his fair betrothed. —Standard.

This day is the day appointed for the public celebration of her Majesty's birthday, when a drawing-room will be held at St. James's Palace, which, according to all former precedents, will doubtless be the most numerous and brilliant reception of the season. In honour of the day, the principal Ministers of the Crown and great officers of state of the Queen's household will all give their state banquets to large parties, the guests being expected to appear in full uniform. The invitations to her Majesty's ball costume have now for some time been issued. Several meetings have taken place during the week at the residences of several leaders of fashion and aristocracy, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the dances. All the authorities, both literary and pictorial, have been consulted, and the greatest care and exertion have been made to produce in several circles a complete and characteristic ensemble. With respect to official dresses, the Herald's College are in possession of authentic records of dresses worn at the period, and which will therefore be easily reproduced. The materials for almost all the dresses will be velvet and satin, ornamented with lace, and will of course give that impetus to trade which was her Majesty's intention in giving this elaborate fete. Among other trades, the per-ruiquiers will be pressed into active service.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey gave an entertainment on Saturday to Cardinal Wiseman and a distinguished circle, including several eminent foreign divines of the Church of Rome. The Countess subsequently had a soirée, the company numbering upwards of 100 of the élite of English society professing the faith of the Romish Church.

The Earl of Derby, who had been for some time past in the metropolis, and returned last week to Knowsley Park, was seized on Sunday morning by a severe, and it was to be feared dangerous, illness, his life being for some time in imminent jeopardy from an apoplectic fit. Every means were resorted to; surgical aid was promptly obtained from Liverpool, and the latest accounts report that his lordship has somewhat recovered. Lord Stanley was telegraphed to London, and arrived in Liverpool by mail train on Monday morning, and proceeded to Knowsley. The Earl of Derby had been lately visiting the Exhibition whilst in town, and it is not improbably may have overtaken his strength.

The date of Countess (Frances) Waldegrave's fancy dress-ball, to which we have before called attention, has not yet been fixed, and we presume it will not be given until after her Majesty's. We believe we are authorised in stating that the Marchioness of Londonderry intends giving a grand fancy dress-ball, on an unusual scale of splendour, on an early date after her Majesty's. We have much pleasure in making these announcements, as very many trades will thrive by a brisk "London season." If, as there is every reason for believing, the example thus set by these noble ladies will be followed by many leading members of haut ton, there need be no further fears entertained as to the length and brilliancy of the present season. —Standard.

Last Saturday being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, the band of the Royal Marines, from Portsmouth, attended at an early hour under the windows of the royal apartments, and performed a serenade. The Queen received the felicitations of her illustrious relatives and guests in the morning, on the auspicious event, but the celebration of the birth-day was purely of a private and domestic character. The usual meeting of the tenantry and employés on the estate, and the indulgence in old English games and sports, such as have been customary on the birth-days of Prince Albert, were not on this occasion carried into effect.

A grand déjeuner printanier demichaud-froid was given at Soyer's Symposium, on Monday, by the Duchess of Bedford, at which the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, the Dowager Countess of Morley, and a large party of nobility and gentry were present.

Cardinal Wiseman's portrait in full pontificals has created a sensation at the Royal Academy. What will people say when they get Mr. Philips's large picture of the Pope, Monignor Talbot, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Sacristan, which is now on the way for London, having been completed by the artist after four sittings granted by his Holiness at the Vatican?

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Laeken



on Friday, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. The ex-Queen of the French, who has been some days at Laeken, went to the railway to meet them. M. Dupin, the president of the French Assembly, went from Paris on Friday night to Brussels to visit the ex-Queen of the French and the Duke de Nemours.

The Duchess of Cambridge is at Coblenz. Her presence has caused a report that the visit of the Prince of Prussia to London is likely to lead to a close connection with the royal family. A marriage between the son of the prince and the Princess Royal is hinted at as in contemplation.

Jenny Lind's concerts at New York continue to be immensely crowded. She is said to have been received with the same warmth and enthusiasm as of old. The desire to hear her is greatest among those who have seen her oftenest.

M'Elevey, the tailor, who bought the prize-ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert in Cincinnati, is one of the few men in the world who are as sharp as Barnum. The way he worked things was this: for some days before the concert he went around among his friends betting ten dollars with this one, and with that one, and so on, until he had one thousand dollars bet that he would buy the prize-ticket. The ticket was knocked down to him at 575 dollars, thus leaving him 425 dollars in pocket.—*Madison Courier*.

A very large number of wealthy inhabitants of Cassel have determined on emigrating. This resolution seems to have startled the Elector, who has ordered the chief magistrate to report immediately on the subject.

M. Chavoix, representative, has been condemned by the tribunal of Périgueux to pay a fine of 30,000 francs to the family of M. Dupont, whom he killed in a duel.

The public anxiety as to the future continues to have a sad effect upon trade in France, and to cause great depreciation of property. Last week a house near the Boulevard Beaumarchais, which was sold by auction in 1847 for 300,000f., was again brought to the hammer by the mortgagee, and brought only 130,000f.

The Prussian authorities on the Belgian confines rigidly persist in admitting nobody from England whose passport is not countersigned by the Prussian Ambassador or Consul. Not a day passes but travellers are stopped to their very serious inconvenience.

The *Colonne* newspaper, published at Boulogne, gives the following particulars of an affair which terminated fatally on the evening of the 23rd instant, about two miles from the town:—"On Wednesday last four Frenchmen, residents of London, landed from the steamer at Boulogne with the intention of terminating, on French soil, some serious political quarrel which had arisen between two of them. On Friday afternoon the two parties set out for Pont-de-Briques, two travelling per train and two on foot. Arrived at the appointed place, they entered a warren in the commune of Coudette. The adversaries were placed at a distance of twenty-five steps; at a given signal the two pistols were discharged, but without result. The seconds recharged them, and the combatants approached five steps nearer. Again neither was struck. Instead of this contest terminating in the ordinary manner, the pistols were charged a third time, and the principals brought to within only fifteen steps of each other. This time one of the two fell, struck by a ball which pierced him through. The unhappy man never spoke a word. The two witnesses of the tragedy and the surviving principal immediately left the spot, and the second of the deceased went to Pont de Briques to seek a surgeon and inform the mayor of what had occurred. Those who hearing of the catastrophe were attracted to the spot, found the body lying on the back, the hands clasped and pressing the breast. The three survivors, fearing the consequence, returned to Boulogne with all speed, and embarked in the night. The deceased is said to have borne the name of Petit, and to have acted as foreman to a London tailor."

At Nuernberg the municipal authorities lately came to an agreement with persons in neighbouring villages to bring up some parish children; the sending them into country places being cheaper and more healthy. By the railway train, by which some children were being dispatched, there happened to be some Catholic missionaries travelling. A report was spread that the Jesuits had purchased of the magistracy a number of poor children, the first batch of which had just been delivered and sent off under strict ecclesiastical escort, but whether, or for what purpose, nobody inquired. In a short time an immense mob met in the street and commenced demolishing the windows of some dwellings and public offices, so that the military had to be called out, and quelled the riot, but not without the use of arms.

Lord Cowley gave a brilliant entertainment at Frankfurt, last Saturday, in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday. It was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Nassau and his newly-married duchess, whom his lordship had personally invited at their beautiful château of Biberich.

Mr. John Power, of Gorteen, who committed suicide lately, has left a fine property of £9000 a-year, of which £3000 a-year is out of settlement, and will pay his engagements. It is now ascertained that the cause of suicide was the receipt of a solicitor's letter announcing prompt proceedings against him as security for £10,000 for a receiver, whose debts, however, did not exceed £2000. He insured his life for £5000, which he assigned for a valuable consideration some years ago to a bank, and that sum will be paid by the Royal Exchange Insurance Company within three months. His widow has £1000 a-year by her marriage settlement. He has left seven children.

A gentleman paid into the Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, last week, under the assumed name of Charles Inglis, the sum of seven hundred pounds in sovereigns, directing that it should be applied to the purposes of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. The board of management possess no clue for discovering the person who has thus proved so liberal a benefactor.

The subscription to the Rushton testimonial, which amounts to £8500, has been closed, and the sum has been placed in Heywood's bank, to be disposed of as the family of the deceased stipendiary may desire.

The celebrated collection of Pictures at Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, including the Marys, by Annibal Caracci, one of the most renowned pictures in the world, will, it is said, be immediately brought to London, to be exhibited, by permission of its noble proprietor, at the gallery of the British Institution, during the next six months.

A picture, painted by Sir David Wilkie, has arrived at Liverpool by a vessel from New Orleans. This picture, which is called the "Grace before Meat," was painted by this great artist to the order of a gentleman in America, in whose possession it has until now remained.

An action will be shortly tried at Guildhall, which excites great interest among military circles, as well as in the sporting world. The plaintiff is a gentleman well known on the turf, and the defendant an officer on full pay in an infantry regiment. The action is brought upon a bill of exchange for nearly £2000, given in satisfaction of a bet lost on the Derby of 1850. The plea set up is gaming.

In the village of Baslow, near Chatsworth, a man named John Heathcote, who for a number of years has been quite blind, is regularly employed not only in meeting the gig mail, but also in delivering the letters. The plan usually adopted is as follows:—Having received the bag from the mail-driver, it is duly handed to the post-mistress, by whom the letters are sorted and deposited on different parts of his person, and, aided by a blind man's memory, they are duly delivered to the proper persons.

It was intended that the pensioners of the Woolwich and Deptford divisions should have assembled on Blackheath to go through their evolutions preparatory to assembling for review in Hyde-park on the 3rd of June, but the assembling on Blackheath of 500 men of the Woolwich and Deptford divisions, and the review of the whole of the 1600 pensioners of the London district, under the command of Colonel Tulloch, is dispensed with by order of the Commander-in-Chief, who does not consider it advisable to have a review in Hyde-park while the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace is open.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"It is rumoured that a review upon an extensive scale will take place in the course of the summer in Windsor-park. We understand there is no foundation for the reports that the reviews in London will take place as soon as the weather is settled. Major-General Brotherton will make his annual inspection of the different cavalry corps as a matter of course, but there will be no regular brigade work, as stated by some of our contemporaries."

Dr. Duff, in his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, thus described one of the heathen temples in India:—"In Seringham you have the hugest temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny into his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are twenty-five feet high, and four or five feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square, you come to another, with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square there is another, and within that again another—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmans. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

An awfully tragical event occurred in Madrid a fortnight ago. The following are said to be the details:—A general officer had detected his better half in an amorous intrigue with a reverend gentleman holding a high clerical appointment, and the latter finding himself at the point of being run through the body by the husband's sword, fired a pistol at the gallant officer, which, however, missing its aim, had only the effect of further irritating him, and the consequence was that the clergyman was conveyed to his own home in a very dangerous state. The wound proved mortal, and he was, as customary in those climates, buried within twenty-four hours.

The President was to be at New York on the 13th instant, for the purpose of being present at the opening of the new railroad to Lake Erie. This is the grandest work of the kind in the United States, and though only one line of rails is as yet laid down, has cost about 25,000,000 dollars.

The latest accounts from Boston state that the suits instituted by the abolitionists against Messrs. Knight and Hughes, who claimed William and Ellen Crafts, were likely to be abandoned. The suit against the district attorney, Mr. George Lunt, for the false imprisonment of A. Burton, a coloured barber, has also fallen to the ground.

The amounts contributed in the first week in May at the anniversaries of the various religious and philanthropic societies in New York were about 15,000 dollars more than last year, which exceeded by 200,000 dollars the receipts of 1849. The subscriptions of ten of the principal societies are as follow:—American Tract Society, 310,618 dollars 09c.; American Bible Society, 276,852 dollars 53c.; American B. C. Foreign Missions, 176,676 dollars 83c.; American Home Mission Society, 150,940 dollars 25c.; American and Foreign Christian Union, 46,625 dollars 82c.; American and Foreign Bible Society, 55,873 dollars 41c.; American Baptists Home Missionary Society, 29,648 dollars 28c.; American Seamen's Friend Society, 18,252 dollars 61c.; New York State Colonization Society, 22,000 dollars; American Society, for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, 11,163 dollars 2c.; total, 1,098,790 dollars 84c.

A letter from Van Diemen's Land, which appears in *Saunders's News Letter*, states that Mr. Smith O'Brien has become tutor to a gentleman's family in the colony,

and that Mr. Meagher is about to vary the monotony of "convict life" by taking unto himself a wife, in the shape of a Miss Bennett, a farmer's daughter. The *Nation* says the letter is not to be credited.

An Oswego journal, speaking of the revolution in female costume, says, "Quite an excitement was produced at the steamboat landing the day before yesterday, at the appearance of a couple of ladies with the short Turkish dress. They were travelling in company with gentlemen, and were evidently people of cultivation. A revolution in female costume is undoubtedly in preparation. There can be nothing more ungraceful than the long drabbling dresses which sweep the streets and steps wherever ladies move. As a matter of personal comfort the Turkish dress must be most agreeable, in addition to its beauty." During an anti-slavery convocation at Syracuse, again, "Mrs. Burleigh and the two Misses Burleigh, the wife and daughters of the poet Burleigh, entered the meeting. They were dressed in the new costume that is now being adopted by the ladies. The upper garment was close fitting, and reached to the knees. Underneath was a loose trousers reaching to the ankle. The feet were enclosed in buskins, and gipsy straw hats crowned all. The eyes of the meeting were immediately turned towards the ladies. The walked up leisurely through the aisle, took their seats upon the platform, and entered into conversation with Abby Kelly, George Thompson (M.P. for the Tower Hamlets), and W. L. Garrison."

A writer in the *San Francisco Herald* states the probable yield of gold in California for this year at 70 millions of dollars.

A destructive fire occurred on the 22nd ultimo, at Santa Fé, by which the Exchange, with all its out-houses, &c., were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000 dollars. A curious commentary is appended to the report in the *New York Tribune*:—"The fire has proved very injurious to Santa Fé, as the Exchange was the principal gambling and drinking place in town. You are aware, probably, that several murders have taken place in the Exchange, and a thousand fights beside. Mr. Green, of Missouri, one of the proprietors, was an amiable man, and the public deplore his loss. Gambling still continues unabated."

#### THE COLONIZING RAILWAYS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The idea of constructing great trunk railways across our North American possessions arose from the remarkable experience of New Brunswick in the making of common roads, and the consequent promotion of settlements on those roads. The people of New Brunswick found that the land on either side was settled and peopled in proportion to the number of labourers employed upon the making of the roads.

Twenty years ago the intercommunication of our North American colonies was peculiarly bad. It is less so now; but still very defective. In New Brunswick, especially, the settlements still extend in narrow bands, following the course of the coast and the rivers, or scattered along the few roads which have as yet been made. Travelling from one of these belts of cultivated territory to another is quite an enterprise, attended with peril, and involving the necessity of sleeping in the woods. As late as 1849, Sir Edmund Head had to camp five nights in the woods in making his way from the Valley of St. John to the Bay of Chaleurs! Direct communication between the provinces there was next to none; and, as a consequence, the interest of the colonies, like the population, became local instead of general.

The effect of roadmaking in a country like New Brunswick, thickly wooded and mostly desert, was striking and instantaneous. By providing immediate employment for the emigrant, it attracted great numbers to the spot, opened a way into the wilderness, enabled the settlements to be extended, and thereby augmented at once the wealth and the population of the colony. We give two instances, mentioned by Mr. M. H. Perley, in evidence before Lord Montague's committee, in 1847, the one of an English and the other of an Irish settlement:—

"Two very striking instances of the success attending the formation of new settlements in the wilderness, by associations of settlers having the privilege of making their own roads at a reasonable rate, exist in York County. The Harvey settlement was formed in 1837 by a party of emigrants from the north of England, who landed in New Brunswick in a very destitute condition. A report upon this settlement was presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor by the Honourable L. A. Wilmot, the commissioner who formed it, on the 9th of February, 1844, accompanied by a statistical return. This report states, that it is shown by the return that from the land where not a tree was felled in July, 1837, there had been taken during the preceding autumn 260 tons of hay and straw, and 15,000 bushels of grain, potatoes, and turnips; and that the great success which had attended the labours of these industrious and valuable settlers afforded an unquestionable proof of what might be done on the millions of wilderness land in New Brunswick. The return shows the number of settlers to be 44, and the value of the improvements to be £4289 10s.

"The settlers accompanied the return with the following observations, written by one of the parties themselves:—The climate of New Brunswick agrees well with the constitution of Englishmen; the air is salubrious, and the water as pure and as wholesome as any in the world. During the six years of our location but two deaths have occurred, while there have been thirty-nine births without the presence of medical aid. Six

years' experience has convinced us that, notwithstanding the privations to which new settlers are exposed, diligence and perseverance must ensure success."

"Was that settlement in the middle of the forest, or was it one of those settlements on the bank of the river?" "It was in the forest, upon the line of road between Fredrichton and St. Andrew's." \* \* \*

"Could that settlement have existed without that road?" "It could not have been formed." \* \* \*

"You have given an example of the progress of the Harvey settlement, which was an English settlement: can you give the committee a similar example with respect to an Irish settlement?" "I can mention the 'Teetotal settlement,' which was an Irish settlement, formed by people of Cork and Kerry. It was formed in 1842, under the same commissioner, by a party of destitute emigrants from the south of Ireland. In a report from the commissioner, dated 25th of January, 1844, it is thus stated:—'The results of the second effort in which I have been engaged in forming settlements in the wilderness have afforded me the most unmingled satisfaction. Where but two years ago stood a dense forest, there have been gathered by thirty-five settlers, during the past autumn, 7236 bushels of grain, potatoes, and turnips. The accompanying return shows an estimated balance of £1137 in buildings and clearings; and when there is added to this the market value of the crop, exceeding £800, we have about £2000 return (exclusive of the making four and a quarter miles of road) from a tract of land which in its wilderness state would not in the same time have produced a shilling. I cannot now consider the successful occupation of our wild lands by associated bodies of settlers, having the privilege of making their own roads at a reasonable rate, as a doubtful experiment. No antagonist theory can prevail against the practical experience which can now be referred to. Similar management must produce similar results; and I am well persuaded that no other system is so well calculated to promote the improvement of our millions of wilderness acres, and thus to advance the population and commerce of the province.'"

Without these roads the settlers could not have obtained access to the land; without assistance the roads could not have been made; and without the roads the emigration to the colony would have been sensibly less. For instance, in 1846 grants to the amount of £40,000 were made by the Legislature of New Brunswick for the purpose of making public roads; and the number of emigrants was 9690, while in 1844 the number was only 2489.

These emigrants found employment upon the public works of the colony in the summer months, and in the winter they hired themselves out to work in the woods at good wages, which provided them in many instances with funds for future settlement upon the land. The great advantage of providing employment for emigrants upon public roads is thus shown. The emigrant has neither to look for work nor land: he finds both ready for him. A double process thus goes on: the roads are made, and the land cleared almost simultaneously; the labourer has a direct interest in the completion of the road, because he may become a holder, perhaps an owner, of land along its course.

It has been further established by Mr. Cunard that the English and Irish are about on a par in respect to their capacity for becoming good settlers. He has had large experience on Prince Edward Island; and in his plan of settlement roadmaking was one of the principal features. It is found that, while Irishmen on railways and in large towns are always in a state of riot, when once they get upon the land they become peaceable and industrious members of society. They seem to have a natural attraction to the land; with a chance of becoming landowners or occupiers they save money, are temperate, laborious, easily governed, and, in the long run, make good tenants.

The evidence taken before Lord Montague's committee establishes the fact that settlements in our North American colonies increase in proportion to the increase of roads. So they do in the United States. The Erie Canal only dates its existence from 1825, and now you pass through a line of cities upon its banks.

This fact once ascertained, it was felt that a railway would be much more effective as a means of peopling wilderness land than common roads. The idea was no sooner conceived and made public than it seized on the colonial mind with a completeness which neither delay nor official thwarting has been able to shake. It was proposed to construct a grand trunk line from Halifax, with its capacious harbour, to Quebec, with its increasing transit trade; to be fed by branch lines from the outlying towns, and thus to tie the three provinces together, peopling the forests of New Brunswick, developing the trade of Canada, and giving an impetus to the commercial interests of Nova Scotia. Hitherto the want of road has produced feelings of provincialism and narrow local views of public interest, not only between the colonies but in the separate sections of the same colony. Upon this point Sir Edmund Head observes:—

"It is evident, in the meantime, that every judicious advance made in connecting by transverse lines of roads and settlement our straggling elements of population, must, so far as it goes, tend to remove these moral results of an imperfect physical development. Hence the importance of rural emigration to the province, and the necessity for the labour of that emigration being so directed as, by improvement of the roads, to give fresh value to the labour and capital already expended in

separate sections. Of all the colonies of England which present any field for settlement, New Brunswick is accessible at the cheapest rate. Its climate is vigorous but perfectly healthy. No emigrant brought here with his family could complain on that score. The sum required to take a man with his wife and two children to Australia would far more than defray his passage hither, and give him a fair start on his own resources, with a log hut, and a crop in the ground. I am supposing that by an arrangement which, in connection with a railroad, could be made on a large scale, a certain number of rough log huts were built, and a certain number of patches of ground tilled and planted, in the spring before the emigrant arrived, so that he might derive from the crop thus raised the means of living through the first winter. Fuel is at his door; and, though hard work and hard fare would be his lot, it is evident that, if he were thus able to wait for the commencement of railroad work in the following year, he would have a clear course before him. The annexed memorandum, marked A, contains a rough estimate of the probable cost of making the preparations necessary for receiving and housing an emigrant family in the first winter."

The memorandum referred to is as follows:—

"Average produce of an acre of potatoes, first year of clearing, planted among the stumps? The land being good, well cleared, and cropped, 200 bushels might be looked for.

"Average cost of clearing half an acre, burning the rough wood, and fitting the land for planting? Good hard woodland would take ten or eleven days to prepare it for a crop, and if done by the job would cost from £3 10s. 10d. to £3 15s. per acre.

"Quantity of seed for half an acre of potatoes? The seed being carefully planted, ten bushels would be required at, say 2s. 1d. per bushel.

"Rate per day of labour, if hired? For a short period 3s. 4d. without board, and 2s. 3d. with board.

"Average cost of rough log huts? A log hut 18 feet by 12 feet shingled, but without chimney or flooring, would cost £8 6s. 8d., including two windows and one door: a hut of the same dimensions, with a chimney, double flooring, and ceiling, and a cellar, would probably cost £15 or £16 13s. 4d."

The idea of a railway was eagerly caught up, and as early as 1844 a Commission of Inquiry was sent by the Railway Board to examine and report upon the feasibility of connecting our British North American possessions by a grand trunk line. They made a report upon the proposed line from Halifax to Quebec, and decided that, though it would certainly be advantageous to the colonies, yet, as a commercial speculation, it would not "pay." This report, says Sir Edmund Head, "conveyed a sort of impression that the prospects of the great line from Halifax to Quebec were utterly desperate," and in connection with comparatively free trade in timber, which came into operation about the time the report was published, made the colonists feel somewhat indignant with the mother-country. In 1846 the colonial Legislatures united in making provision for a survey between Halifax and Quebec, by Major Robinson, who showed, in a report, that a great trunk line was quite practicable; and that it would probably add 400,000 settlers to the colonies. But the estimated expense rendered the execution of the project impossible, according to the avowed opinion of the New Brunswick Legislature, without large aids from the Imperial Government. At the same time (March, 1849) they deliberately expressed an opinion that unless this railway were made, and the North American colonies consolidated, their "position as colonies would be of short duration." This opinion they emphatically reiterated, in another passage of the report from which we are quoting; adding, that if England wished to retain her North American possessions, the trunk railway was "indispensable." The Assembly of New Brunswick pledged themselves to grant £20,000 a year out of the revenues to aid in paying for the construction of the line, and 2,000,000 acres of ungranted land along its course, "available for settlement and colonization." In May, 1850, Sir Edmund Head transmitted an address of the New Brunswick Assembly to the Queen, praying that her Majesty's Government would recommend Parliament to make a "grant of £1,000,000 sterling in aid of the undertaking."

In carrying on the negotiations with the Colonial-office, perhaps, the most important steps were taken by the Assembly of Nova Scotia. There public feeling in favour of the railway runs very high; and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Harvey, warmly advocates the project. The Assembly resolved to make the necessary grant of lands, and to pledge the colonial revenues for the payment of her portion of the interest; making also an application to the Home Government to guarantee the payment of the interest upon a loan of £800,000 to be raised and employed in constructing that part of the line running through Nova Scotia. In October, 1850, it was further resolved to send over here Mr. Joseph Howe, described by Sir John Harvey, in his letter of introduction to Earl Grey, as a gentleman of "local information, experience, and sound judgment," and capable of affording the "most correct views of the state of public feeling in Nova Scotia." Mr. Howe arrived in England in November, 1850. The result of his negotiations we shall presently state. Meanwhile memorials from Nova Scotia were transmitted

to the Queen and Lord John Russell respectively, urging them to make the requisite guarantees for the construction of the line. Canada was not backward in supporting her sister colonies in effecting what Lord Elgin justly called "that national and important work, the railway from Quebec to Halifax." The Assembly passed resolutions conditionally pledging their revenues, and granting land for the purposes of constructing their portion of the proposed railway.

The result of these negotiations between the Colonial-office, and Mr. Howe, Sir Edmund Head, Lord Elgin, and Sir John Harvey, on behalf of the three provinces, is as follows:—

Lord Grey declares himself to be duly impressed with the great importance of the enterprise "to the whole empire;" he sees that it would provide important means of military communication; he also sees that it would decidedly stimulate emigration and benefit the North American colonies generally, and pave the way for that period when colonial government shall be paid for out of colonial revenue. But what is he prepared to do? In a letter dated "Downing-street, March 10, 1851," addressed to Mr. Joseph Howe, and signed "B. Hawes," the government plan of assistance is sketched out. Lord Grey is ready to recommend to Parliament that the payment of the interest of the loan of £800,000, applied for by Nova Scotia, should be guaranteed by the Imperial Treasury, and that "like assistance" should be rendered to New Brunswick and Canada, in obtaining loans upon more favourable terms than would be otherwise required by the lenders, for the construction of their respective portions of the work; conditionally, that no part of the work shall be begun until all the necessary arrangements have been made between the three provinces for apportioning expenses and traffic returns, and rendering the completion of the line certain. Further, it will be required that the loans shall be made a "first charge upon the provincial revenues," after all payments on account of the Civil List shall have been made; that permanent taxes shall be imposed, "to provide for the interest and sinking fund of the loans," after discharging the above prior claims; and that the expenditure of the money raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament shall be superintended by Government commissioners. It is obvious at a glance that if one of the provinces reject the proposition made by the Colonial-office the execution of the project will be indefinitely postponed; and so far as we can learn it has been but indifferently received. It is reported that New Brunswick has rejected the offer; that Canada will most likely reject it; though the partisans of the Government are getting up a petition to the Assembly for the acceptance of Earl Grey's plan; and that Nova Scotia will wait until Mr. Howe returns, to decide upon what course she will pursue. There the matter stands for the present.

Meanwhile, it is to be remarked that the people of the United States have seized upon the idea of a great colonizing railway, and actually adopted Asa Whitney's gigantic scheme for a line 2000 miles long, from Michigan to California. The object of this railway is not only to afford transit for existing commerce and facilities of locomotion to existing settlements, but it is projected as the most effective means of transforming a vast tract of forest and wilderness into a cultivated territory. It will be constructed ten miles at a time, and opened as soon as constructed. There has not been for many years a more magnificent, and, at the same time, more practicable scheme of almost international communication and colonization proposed than that of Asa Whitney's Atlantic and Pacific Railway.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the many notabilia of this remarkable year we must not forget to mention the chess tournament. The St. George Club were the first to originate the idea, and put themselves in communication with their elder rivals the London Club. Unfortunately, however, from some cause or other, the combination, in this case so much to be desired, could not be attained, and the onus of working out the details so as to make the tournament alike worthy of the game and the occasion rested with the original promoters. The patrons of this noble game responded with such prompt liberality as to enable the committee to offer several prizes, the chief of which is the not inconsiderable sum of £300. On Tuesday sixteen gentlemen, who may be taken as a fair average of the best players of the game, whether "British or foreign," commenced the tourney. "Palmum qui meruit fecit," so saith the adage, and we will merely add the hope that the palm will not leave the country.

The Harwich election has ended in the return of Mr. Crawford, by six votes over his opponent Mr. Prinsep; and Mr. Dawes, the Free-trade candidate for the Isle of Wight, has been returned by a majority of twenty-seven over Mr. Hammond. The numbers were, 478 to 451.

A meeting of the members of the Canterbury Association was held on Wednesday at their rooms, Adelphi-terrace, at which Lord Lyttelton and a numerous body of the members attended, to hear the despatches and private letters read which announced the arrival of the colonists at the new settlement. The letters of the colonists were of the most favourable nature.

A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington



was held at the Prince Albert, Notting-hill, on Tuesday evening, to express sympathy with Louis Kossuth and his fellow refugees in Turkey, and to memorialize the British Government and Parliament to take measures for terminating their forcible detention in the Sultan's dominions. Madame Pulsky and General Vetter, with many Hungarians, were present. A deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject, and make their report to another meeting.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and committee of the London Library was held on Saturday, at 12, St. James's-square, Lord Lyttelton presiding. The report stated that during the past year forty-nine new names have been added to the list of annual members, and five to that of the life members. The annual members are now 750, and the life members 163, making a total of 913. The preparation of the second volume of the catalogue, which has been delayed by the illness of the librarian's assistant, will be published before the end of the current year. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2342 11s. 10d., and the expenditure to £2227 17s. 10d., leaving a balance of £114 14s.

Mr. C. Dobson Collet, assisted by Miss Thornton and Miss A. Hincks, gave a musical lecture on Monday, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, on the Songs of Shakespeare, in aid of the funds of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. The lecture was not so well attended as the cause and the subject deserved. The lecture is new, and no doubt, when the public are more acquainted with Mr. Collet, they will not miss the opportunity of hearing good poetry set to good music well and feelingly sung.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund, founded by David Garrick, 1766, for the relief and support of indigent and decayed members of her Majesty's company of comedians, their widows and children, was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. About 200 gentlemen sat down to the dinner, which included every delicacy of the season. The subscriptions amounted to between £400 and £500.

William Hamilton Lowry, captain, and Thomas Mac-anally, the mate of the Arabia, an emigrant ship on the line between Liverpool and New York, were charged at Liverpool, on Monday, with excessive cruelty towards a man named Pye, who, in consequence of the imputed cruelty, had thrown himself overboard during the passage. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes.

Major William Wynn, of the East India Company's service, jumped off Black Rock Cliff, at Kemp Town, Brighton. A revenue officer, in an effort to save him, caught his stick, but it broke with his weight, and he fell 100 feet and was dashed to pieces.

Mr. J. James Bristow, a well-known horse-racer, shot himself at the Saracen's Head, on Saturday. In his pocket was found a curious memorandum:—"No one would think I have been mad for a long time, but now I know it. I have tried to hide it from my dear wife, and I have succeeded, but my race is run. Back Fernhill for St. Leger, and Canzou for the Derby.—J. B.—Friday." Another memorandum was as follows:—"The great error of my life has been that I have never made my darling wife acquainted with my affairs. I have been driven to do many rash things. Who will love and cherish my dear wife, whose aim has always been to conduce to my happiness? My brain is on fire. My poor relations! Alas, alas, what is to become of my darling wife!" The jury returned a verdict—"Temporary insanity."

M. Pannier, the director of the *Chiravari*, and M. Vericer, an artist, were tried and found guilty on Tuesday for lampooning the President of the Republic. The former was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2000*fr.*, and the latter to two months' imprisonment and 100*fr.* fine.

The French in Algiers had a smart conflict with the Kabyles under Bou Barghela, at a place called Bougia. On the morning of the 11th of May, the hostile bands were observed approaching. The garrison was soon under arms, and outside the walls arranged in the most advantageous manner. Colonel de Wengy immediately advanced to the attack, and a charge of his cavalry put the Kabyle horsemen to the rout, fifty of whom were left on the field. In the mean time the artillery kept up a sharp fire on the groups of infantry, and the French infantry advancing completed their defeat. Several hundreds of the Kabyle infantry were killed or wounded. The loss of the French was very trifling. After this defeat Bou Barghela retired towards the head of the valley.

An armed boat's crew, belonging to the French corvette *Alemène*, was sent to find a passage for the ship on the western side of New Caledonia, in November last. They were met and all massacred but three, by the treachery of the natives, who devoured the dead and kept the survivors prisoners. The barge was sent to look after the boat, and rescued the three men. The corvette then sailed along the coast, and successively razed to the ground the huts at Tulao, destroyed the plantations, captured the canoes, and shot 20 of the tribe. The same retributive punishment was inflicted upon Hiengnebune and Paha.

Thirty families from Mecklenburg have left Hamburg for America, in the ship *Guttenburg*, under Dr. Brockman, with the intention of founding a Socialist colony, the fundamental statutes of which are published. All land, fixtures, and implements are to be common property; articles of consumption are to belong to the individual producer. The society, having liberty for its aim, can institute no external law, apply no constraint; it subsists only by the free will of its members; it repudiates the dotation of a majority, and will recognise the validity only of unanimous resolutions.

The Prussian Post-office does not allow packages weighing less than one hundred pounds to be sent by

private carriers, but claims the transport of such as part of its monopoly. An agent collected several packages for a merchant in the provinces, and put them into one bale reaching the weight which exempted it from the postal clause. He has, however, been condemned and fined for fraud on the revenue.

A company formed at Berlin at the instigation of a former Belgian Consul at St. Thomas, for the colonisation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in Central America is patronised by the Government. Fifteen thousand pounds have been subscribed. The Prussian Consul General for Central America, Privy Councillor Hesse, will favour the undertaking; a commission is about to go over to make preparations for the reception of the artisans who will form the vanguard.

Letters from Copenhagen state that at a Cabinet Council held on the 28th inst., it was decided that Prince Christian of Glücksburg, who is to be adopted by his Majesty, is to succeed to the throne at the King's death.

A letter from Florence of the 18th, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, gives some particulars about the arrest of Count Guicciardini and six of his friends. It appears that, on the arrival of the police, they were sitting round a table reading a chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. They were taken to prison, and examined by a magistrate on a charge of having attempted to overthrow the religion of the state; but the results of this examination being entirely in their favour, the public prosecutor declared there were not sufficient grounds for continuing the proceedings. The correspondent adds that the police, in virtue of the discretionary power with which it is invested, has condemned Count Guicciardini and his associates to six months' exile in the province of Volterra.

The projected Cuban expedition, from the United States, which was announced as being wholly broken up, has not, it would appear, been entirely abandoned. It is now said, that it was not the intention of the leaders to actually organize the expedition in North America, but to sail unorganized to some point beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make such arrangements as should be deemed expedient. The United States Government has chartered the Crescent City steamer, with a force of 700 men, to cruise along the coast between New York and Savannah.

Among the properties put up for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, on Tuesday, was Lough-cooter castle, the residence of Lord Gort, and one of the prettiest spots in Ireland. The sale was adjourned, the Court deeming the sum offered, £16,000, far below the value. Lord Gort, who was present, observed that his father had refused £50,000 for the castle and demesne, and that so much affronted did he feel at the low sum offered that he contemplated sending a message to the gentleman who made the proposal. The rental is nearly £3000.

From a return printed by order of the House of Commons it appears that in 1849 legacy duty was paid in Great Britain on £45,283,070 of capital, and on £45,815,694 in 1850. The total amount paid under each rate since 1797 was £1,561,109,328. In Ireland £71,846 of legacy duty was paid on £2,478,948 of capital in 1849, and £56,633 or £2,404,491 of capital in 1850.

A return has been printed showing the amount of the public revenue and expenditure for each year from 1822 to 1850. The total annual receipts during this period have ranged from £59,829,691 in 1824 to £50,408,579 in 1835. The total expenditure was highest in 1827—viz., £56,336,820 and lowest in 1835, when it was £48,787,638. The following years show an excess of public expenditure over the receipts:—1826, 1827, 1831, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1847, 1848. The amount of the deficiency has ranged from £345,226 in 1838 to £9,979,539 in 1842. The highest amount of surplus revenue during the period under review was £4,744,518 in 1822, and the lowest £614,759 in 1832.

THOMAS COOPER'S TOUR.—We learn that the author of "The Purgatory of Suicides" has taken leave of his London audiences for six months. During the last week he has been addressing crowded auditories in Manchester. Next week he proceeds to Belfast for a fortnight, and from thence to Glasgow. How long he remains in Scotland is uncertain; but we make no doubt that the friends of progress in that part of the country will hasten to secure his services. Mr. Cooper's address in Glasgow will be, "care of Mr. Clarke, 153, Buccleugh-street."

MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.—We were favoured on Thursday with a private view of this construction; and we think that next to the Exposition it is the grandest thing among the novelties of this wonderful year. You can travel with your eyes over every part of the globe. You can see from Cape Horn to the North Pole. You can trace any route, perform any imaginary tour; and while you study the geography you can look into the geology of the earth. But we must defer a fuller notice until next week.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—One of the most spirited gatherings of the season, always excepting those at the Great Exhibition, took place at these popular gardens on Wednesday. The first meeting of the South London Floricultural Society was held in the day, and had drawn together a vast number to admire the beauties of nature, but as evening advanced the gardens became positively crammed. Jullien, with his monster band and essentially popular music, gave a concert of some two hours, during which several solos were played by the élite of his corps—König, as usually, obtaining by a great majority the suffrages of the crowd. The day was concluded by a brilliant display of fireworks, and the exhibition of the "Diaphonic Panopticon," a gigantic panorama illustrative of the peace of the world, a subject peculiarly well chosen for this year; for the bombardments and sieges which have held the public to these gardens in former seasons would not have been highly complimentary to our foreign guests.

## TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS,

We shall be glad to hear again from E. R.

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

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

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

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

ERRATA.—In the letter of E. R., last week, "reserve" was printed for "resume"; "present" for "proposed"; "populators" for "population"; "in" for "on"; "men" for "man." We have to apologize for these disfigurements.

## Postscript.

SATURDAY, May 31.

The House of Commons went into committee last night on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill; and the proceedings in committee occupied the main of the evening. Mr. KEOCH renewed his motion to add a proviso (amended) at the end of the first clause, to the effect that no criminal proceeding should be commenced or indictment preferred, under this clause, against any person, except with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General for the time being first had and obtained. At the suggestion of Mr. WALPOLE the motion was withdrawn.

Upon the question that the first clause stand part of the bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM entered the lists and sustained the main burden of the opposition throughout the evening. He endeavoured to discover the real import of the clause, which, by its ambiguity, alarmed him. How did it stand? The preamble mentioned one rescript, the rescript of the 29th of September, 1850—the words of the clause comprehended all rescripts, past or future. By the preamble the provisions of the bill would seem to be intended to affect only England; but the clause extended those provisions to Ireland as well as England, and that was equivalent to a declaration of war against Ireland. The Government had withdrawn the second and third clauses of the bill because they would interfere with the episcopal functions, which they did not mean, they said, to touch, in England or Ireland? Was it their intention to adhere to that determination? The late Attorney-General (Sir J. Romilly) had declared that there was no law to prevent the Pope from dividing the country into dioceses or sees for episcopal purposes; the present Solicitor-General asserted that by the existing law the introduction of Papal rescripts was illegal, and that this clause was merely declaratory and did not alter the law. But all the courts of judicature in the United Kingdom would be bound to obey such declaration of the law, so that it would extend beyond England, and all rescripts appointing bishops with territorial titles would be illegal throughout the United Kingdom. That would be the effect of the clause. It would render null and void all the acts of the priesthood. It would expose parties to indictment for misdemeanour, and he entered his protest against it. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the clause was declaratory of existing law. It would not affect the spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic clergy. The discussion was continued at great length in the dullest manner imaginable. After encountering the Attorney-General, Sir James Graham received and returned the fire of Mr. Walpole and Lord John Russell. The gist of the debate was, that all the lawyers were of opinion that the clause merely reenacted the law, and that it would not interfere with the spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic clergy, Lord John Russell being especially convinced that the measure was in the "golden mean" of legislation, neither persecuting the Catholic religion nor permitting an insult and aggression to pass unnoticed and unrepelled. The "Irish" opposition was quiet, having judiciously given way for Sir James Graham; but the moment it showed itself in Mr. Reynolds, supported by a Scotch ally in Mr. Oswald, loud cries of "Divide" were raised. The debate wound up in a general hubbub. Mr. OSWALD, who could not be heard on account of the "groaning," moved that the chairman should report progress. The noise continued, and the thread of the discussion ran through the noise. At length the legal authorities, at the suggestion of Mr. DISRAELI, having condescended to reply to the queries addressed to them, Mr. OSWALD withdrew his motion, and the committee divided on the clause—

For the clause, 244; against it, 62.

Majority, 182.

Mr. DISRAELI made the following statement of a case which is of national interest:—

"Lieutenant Wyburd, an English gentleman in the service of the Honourable East India Company, was sent on a diplomatic mission of great peril from Persia to the Khan of Khiva. From that period ten years elapsed before any information transpired concerning him, and no intelligence was received of his having reached Khiva. In 1845 it was announced that he had never reached Khiva, but that he had been seized by the Ameer of Bokhara and imprisoned; and, on an inquiry instituted by Government, on the application of his sisters, the petitioners, having been made, it was ascertained that Lieutenant Wyburd had actually been seized by the Ameer, and had been imprisoned; but it was added that it was now believed he was dead. Some time after the petitioners had reason to believe he was not dead, and made a representation to her Majesty's Ministers, calling on them to make proper application to the potentate in whose power their brother was, and to assert his claim to be released from captivity as a British subject, and as a British subject in the employment of the Crown; but the petitioners were always met, not by the present, but under the Government which preceded them, with the assumption, probable enough, that Lieutenant Wyburd was no more. In 1848, just thirteen years after he was sent from Persia, it was discovered that Lieutenant Wyburd was not only alive, but that he had escaped from his captivity in Bokhara, that he had sought assistance from the Khan of Kokan, but that he had been detained by him, and was then in what might be considered as virtual slavery in Kokan. The Khan of Kokan, being on friendly relations with the East India Company, communicated the intelligence to their officer in these terms:—

"I have seized a Sahib at the fort of Huzrut Sooltan, who came by the road of Tashkend and Dusht-i-Kuzack; his name is Wypart, an Englishman, he says, and not a Russian, and that he has been travelling many years. He has two Persians with him, named Mohummud and Hussein, who say they were formerly in Stodart's service, and were sold at Bokhara, and purchased by Wypart. These men say their master is English. Now, I have sent Alladad to ascertain from you whether he is really English or not; that, should he be so, I may treat him with honour; but, if Russian, that I may punish him."

He invited those acquainted with the facts to afford some explanation of their views. Mr. ELLIOT replied, but Sir JAMES HOGG stated the real difficulties of the case:—

"In the first place, it was at all times difficult to communicate with Kokan: the geographical and political difficulties of doing so were almost insuperable. It was between 500 and 600 miles to the north-east of Peshawur; the intervening country was a continuity of mountains almost impassable, and the districts on the route were inhabited by barbarous and savage tribes, through whom it was scarcely possible for any traveller to pass with safety to his life, unless he was protected by the sanctity of his character, and went as a fakir or dervish. The difficulties of an intervention must have been immensely increased by the circumstances which had taken place on the frontier in 1848, when Colonel Lawrence himself was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity till 1849, when on his release he had despatched his messenger to Kokan. In January, 1851, a despatch was sent from the Board of Directors to the local Government, desiring that every possible means should be used to ascertain the safety and secure the liberation of this unfortunate gentleman. An assurance to that effect was given to his sisters, but when they urged the propriety of selecting an English officer they were told the company would not pledge themselves to such a thing, but that the local Government would adopt the best means in their power to provide for their brother's safety."

A remark made by Mr. ELLIOT strongly corroborated the views of Sir James Hogg:—

"The House must remember the cases of Captain Conolly and Colonel Stodart. Even the letter of the Queen, with her own signature, to the Khan of Bokhara failed to save their lives. Those officers fell at Bokhara, and an officer who went on a similar expedition would fall also."

The jury on the fatal Clay-cross Railway accident have returned the following verdict:—"The jury are unanimously of opinion that the deaths of John Meynell and John Blake have been caused by the reckless speed at which Stretton was driving the engine of the luggage train on the night of Monday, the 19th of May, and pronounce a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against him. The jury cannot sufficiently condemn the practice of allowing a luggage train to start five minutes after a passenger train without sufficient measures being taken to ensure the former keeping its relative distance from the other, as marked in the 'Time Tables.' The jury consider the officials guilty of great negligence in not placing a break behind the last carriage of the passenger train on the night the accident occurred. It is also their opinion that a proper person ought to be on duty at the semaphore of the Clay-cross station to attend to the night signals as well as those of the day, and strongly reprobate the neglect of the precaution. The jury consider the practice highly improper of allowing the passenger trains to stop at stations not named in the time tables."

Since the celebrated Praslin murder no foreign crime has equalled the depravity and atrocity of the attendant and principal circumstances of the alleged murder of Gustave Fougny by his sister's husband, Count Hippolyte Visart de Bocarmé. The deadly poison, nicotine, was administered during a dinner at the house of the count, in Hamault, last November. The trial is now pending before the Court of Assizes of Mons, in Belgium. We shall give full particulars next week.

# The Leader

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 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.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"OUR glorious constitution!" Hath it not vouchsafed to us great blessings? Look at the proceedings in Parliament this week, and see how we live politically. There is work to do, and how are we not doing it!

Colonial affairs have been on the tapis; and from the statement of Mr. Baillie, an honest independent Member, we find that our Government is accused of having sent to Ceylon a man who made up for incompetency by rash and arbitrary conduct. The Home Government is charged with continuing that Governor after he had been denounced, although it cannot disprove the accusation. The Colonial-office is also accused of resorting to strange shuffling of documents, and of having thrice substituted the word "Ditto" for another in a blue book; and *that* charge was triumphantly reviewed. Our colonies are disaffected, charges of tyranny, neglect, and "enormous lying," are levelled at Ministers; but Mr. Hawes did *not* fraudulently write "ditto."

Over the foreign department presides Lord Palmerston: there is a great conspiracy abroad, against civil and religious liberty, whereof John Russell is a witness. Lord Palmerston is the Hercules for ever contending on the side of Reform, against Gorgons and chimeras dire; but some how he never hits where he intends. He does not "miss the bluebottle and floor the Mogul," but excels the slave of Absolutism in ever missing the Mogul, and vindicating British might by flooring some miserable bluebottle like Greece. His blows are like those of the Coburg bravo, over which the brave hero is to leap—desperate to look at, but as easy to surmount as his "spirited" defence of Hungary, or his armed intervention for Sicily. Lord Palmerston smiles, says smart things, professes handsomely, never flinches, is a most good-natured gentleman and pleasant; the House questions, shouts, listens, laughs; and through all the chance-medley Lord Palmerston comes out as spruce and as cool as if he had never left the drawing-room, still "representing" the electors of Tiverton, still representing "England" in the councils of Europe!

In home affairs the most prominent measure of Government is still that eternal Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which is setting Protestant against Catholic throughout the country, lest Cardinal Wiseman should supersede the verger of St. Peter's, Westminster, or make encroachments on beadle rights in the parish of St. Mary's, Birmingham.

And over all is Lord John Russell, who takes the Anti-Papal Bill for the broom with which he is to sweep back the tide of Reaction menacing civil and religious liberty; who colleagues with Lord Grey, trusts in Lord Palmerston, is trusted by the Financial Reformers, promises a Reform Bill for next session, and cannot persuade the Faithful Commons to keep quiet a little while he gets on with his measure of salvation!

The People of that Ministry—what is *it* doing? Not much. The middle class is playing at reform in its Financial Association; the politicians of the working classes have a scanty following, no mastery, and are probably awaiting for the next period of "distress" to awake "the millions"—to awake them from the anarchy of apathy into the discipline of disaffection.

But there is this distinction between the People and its masters: the working classes are discussing fundamental questions of politics and society; and distinguished men of the professional classes, such as Mill, Kingsley, and Herbert Spencer, are helping the discussion: *they* are prepared for a great move when we do move. The Ministry class seems to think that all will go on as it does! *They* read not the *signs* of the times, but only the *Times*;

and that not closely. They have not even the insight of the reckless politicians who cried "After us, the deluge." They cheer each other in tiding over session after session, and think that they can put off cyclical events like bills, till "next session." The actors at the theatres sing "God save the Queen," and audiences take off their hats while the form is observed: the Minister class has no longer any care to sing "God save the Queen": its motto is, take care of the places and the Queens will take care of themselves; so it makes Commissionerships, takes turns in State Secretaryships, and ever as it goes about and about, keeps up a polite burden of "Vogue la galère."

### HOW SHALL THE WORKING CLASSES GO TO THE EXPOSITION?

The first shilling day at the Great Exposition was a comparative failure as to numbers. All anticipations proved incorrect; all precautions were waste of labour and police. From some cause or other the multitude did not besiege the Crystal Palace on the first day.

We believe that everybody expected everybody else was going, and the result was that nobody went—except those who did. But this result has raised the question—Will the working classes go to see the marvellous sight in Hyde Park? and a further question—Do they feel any desire to see it?—and, if so, Have they the pecuniary means of doing so?

We have no doubt at all as to the first question. Great numbers of the better-paid working classes will go. The second requires a fuller reply. Numbers of working men look upon the Exposition as an expensive fancy, in which the middle classes, with Prince Albert at their head, have thought proper to indulge. One view of the interior would convince them of their error. But how are they to get that view? Numbers, on the other hand, really desire to see the sight, and will feel particularly disappointed if they do not see it. And how are *they* to fulfil their desire? Are they rich enough to afford one shilling? A working man is not like a shopkeeper. A shopkeeper can afford a shilling—a little extra profit will repay him. A working man's wage is fixed—the work for which he receives it extremely uncertain. Probably he has a wife, and it may be children old enough to go to a sight like the Exposition. If he propose to take his wife and one child—he must look long at the three shillings before he spends them. If, upon consideration, he find that the three shillings are required to pay the baker or the landlord, farewell to a visit to the Exposition. Taken as a body, then, we believe that the working classes have a desire to see the show, but not the means.

The Exposition will fail in one essential point if the working classes have not the chance of inspecting it. The middle classes do not stand so high in the opinion of those they employ as to be able to meet the assertion, that "the working men cannot afford to go," with the usual utilitarian reply—"Then they must patiently stay away, and accept the consequence of their position in life." On the contrary, it is a necessity, as well as a duty, on their part, for them to show that the labourers and handicraftsmen have not been forgotten.

The proposition which Mr. Felkin, one of the chairmen of the jurors, has made to the Royal Commissioners, that memorial medals shall be awarded for skill in workmanship to the workmen, will go a long way in that direction. But prize-giving must, to be of any value, be confined to a few. Now, we want to see the whole body of the working classes who can reach the gates of Hyde-park admitted within the Palace of Industry. It might be easily arranged. The workmen could form clubs, say from fifty to a hundred in number, and on an application to the Commissioners an order might be given, charging for it a set sum, but much less than, in either supposed case, fifty or one hundred shillings. The regulators of admission would be able to revise the names sent in, and to ascertain that they really were those of working men; an ample security against abuse. We think this plan generally better than gratuitous admission; for, strange to state, the people of England have a strong suspicion of the worth of what they do not pay for. In some cases, however, the admission might be free.

Now, what is there to prevent the carrying out either the excellent proposition of Mr. Felkin, or that which we have advanced? Taken as a speculation, the Exposition will be a paying concern. Its directors can therefore afford to lower the price of admission to meet the case of the poorest



classes, upon whose labours the Palace and its contents are based. One shilling is manifestly too high for vast numbers; and as the Exposition is claimed as a national work, surely arrangements should be made that the most numerous class in the nation should participate in the enjoyments and the benefits which it offers on every hand.

#### NATIONAL UNITY.

NATIONAL Unity, in its social and political consequences, is both problem and benefaction in its statement and results. George Dawson has rendered a public service by taking up this subject.\* Since the days of Charles Reece Pemberton, no lecturer has combined so many qualities of oratorical excellence and intellectual attraction. Not only has George Dawson mastered that difficult art—the art of restating with popular power the deep truths of the recluse thinker; also a thinker himself, he has not less felicity in reporting his own discoveries. What such a man sees touching nationality—the salutary teacher to men of pride in public life—is worth pondering over. Nationality was, once, more a truth among us than now. But sick and disabled in these days, it is necessary that some authoritative man should say to this “bed-ridden truth, get up and walk.” Of nationality, meaning by it organization of action and sympathy of growth, interest, and progress, where do we find any in England? Not in the Church, nor Dissent, nor corporations, nor guilds, nor schools? Excellent Individualism may run us to death unless we wed it to a wise Unity. While we unite by accident we are like peas in a bushel held together only by the sides of the measures. Instinctively we evoke national unity in public danger—we boast it in diplomacy—we thus recognise its merit and value; we should therefore seek it in life. The germ of nationality is the family. Intense and enlarged family life is the type of nationality. Its organization of affection rises above individuality. As in the family we catch the accents of our parents and the temper of our relatives, so in the nation we catch the thoughts of our great men, and accumulate the powers of generations. Inherited and incommunicable traits belong to all peoples preaching the family nature of nations.

The problem George Dawson developed is one upon which the public may usefully pause—namely, to conceive the family idea rightly, to realize it in the home and expand it in the nation—and to accept it, not as a fact merely, but a law of development. To this end all should study and work; this end we must strive through *nationalized* land, a radically reconstituted Parliament and Universal secular education, and what else shall command it. We are but quoting scraps of our friend's excellent lecture; and glad are we that the noblest of French modern ideas has an independent birth among us, and is being so ably translated into English public opinion.

#### FAILURES OF THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGISTS.

If universal suffrage now halts in its march towards general adoption in Western Europe the impediment must be ascribed to its friends. In the two leading countries universal suffrage meets with a reception which would insure for it perfect success if its friends knew, on the one hand, how to win for it the confidence and affection of the great body of the people, and on the other, how to concentrate their forces into one simple and practicable attack upon the opposing forces.

In France the position of universal suffrage has become very remarkable. It has there been tried in the election both of National Parliament and of the chief magistrate; and if, in neither case, its decision was not the best that might have been made, it did at least prove itself to be not hostile to order, nor dangerous; on the contrary, if a fault is to be found, it was that in the working, universal suffrage proved to be too negative and merely harmless. Acting upon a very common kind of presumption, not the less fondly embraced because it is unsupported either by argument or experience, the speculative adherents to the Government for the time being, conceived that they should strengthen their position if they could restrict the possession of the suffrage to the middle class and the portion of the working class more immediately connected with property or trade; excluding as much as possible the working men, properly so called. They succeeded in that restriction; but now, even before

it has been practically tried for the first time, their hearts fail them; they find that the middle class offers a field more convenient for intrigues, and that instead of having the nobler, but comparatively easier, task of attempting to satisfy a nation, they have to fight as one amongst a number of contending factions which, different as their political faiths may be, are united against the republic and the Government created by that republic. The natural and effective way of meeting and overbearing those combined intrigues would be an appeal to the nation at large; but the party of the Government has precluded itself from that appeal by disfranchising the nation at large. There can be no doubt that the party of the Government would give the world to recover that national sanction which it has thrown away; but probably a very serious difficulty presents itself towards recovering or exercising that sanction: it is not at all certain that the bulk of the people cares to use the franchise.

Now, why is there that indifference?

The *Times* presumes the same difficulty to exist in England, and, it must be confessed, that the apathy so very generally exhibited by the great bulk of the working class towards the agitation for universal suffrage, goes far to confirm that presumption. If the millions excluded from the franchise in England, had been induced to feel much interest in the matter, the numbers contributing their pence to the agitation would not be told by a few thousands. The *Times*, upon the whole, a tolerably correct reflex of the day, has, in its off-hand manner, virtually admitted the feasibility of universal suffrage, or “going to the circumference” in extending the franchise, so that the field would be open with no very obstinate resistance to any active and determined agitation of the subject. But while the universal suffragists are attempting to revive the movement, and are really making converts, the nation will stand by, passive and unconcerned.

The reason for that unconcern both in France and England we take to be the same; in both countries the leading advocates of a national franchise have neglected to associate with it the idea of material improvement for the people. In France the Social Reformers did not succeed in preventing M. Marie from palming off his dishonest juggle of those national workshops which must have been intended to bring Socialism and public work into discredit. He succeeded the more readily because the Socialists of France, each section intent upon proposing some system, had not agreed upon any plan for applying the broad and simple principle, which is at the foundation of all their doctrines, that of concert in productive employments, to the immediate and material improvement of the national condition. Excepting for some remote and contingent future the French people had not been made to feel that it would be any the better for Socialism; large numbers had that faith, but not the people. The people has been made to hope rather than feel that it is any better for the republic. If the Universal Suffragists of England have not had, as yet, so splendid an opportunity as the Republicans in France, neither have they been exposed to such insidious hostilities, such treacherous alliances, and such embarrassing counterfeits of success. Thus far, with every prospect of advancement, their main difficulty appears to consist in that curse which hangs like a doom over all agitations—routine. Nothing would so far contribute to inspire, in the bulk of the people, a belief that the charter would promote their immediate and material benefit, as to see the Chartist machinery rendered practically available in obtaining for the bulk of the working classes such material benefits as are attainable even before the enactment of the charter. The Social Reformers, indeed, have been led to understand that such valuable help would be extended to them, and the augmenting interest felt, especially by the north, in the experiment of resuscitating Chartism, shows that they still watch with hopeful expectancy the attempt of the Universal Suffragists to extricate themselves from that spirit and habit of routine which has so greatly narrowed their sphere of influence and activity.

#### THE PROGRESS OF ASSURANCE.

##### THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

“WERE Life Associations more general in England there would be no workhouses!” Such was the exclamation of an eminent London banker. It was a great recognition on the part of a commercialist of the advantages of concert and co-operation. An amount of poison which would inflict immediate

death becomes innocuous when administered in infinitesimal doses to a number of individuals; and the ills and accidents, the risks and mischances of life may be rendered comparatively harmless if people would but seek to bear one another's burdens, to share the risk, and to spread the given amount of ill over a large surface of human beings. Competition makes one man and destroys another; while Concert brings good without the alloy of evil. It was the partial recognition of this principle which originated the Tontine, and it was its further application which led to the most beneficent institutions of civilized life—Associations for Assurance.

The interests and welfare of the whole community are promoted by Life Assurance. Economy, forethought, prudence, industry, perseverance, self-sacrifice, and all the qualities which most distinguish and ennoble a man, are called into action. An affectionate solicitude for wife and children is fostered and encouraged, a spirit of independence is evoked, and a freedom from galling humiliations is secured to the assured and his survivors.

We do not mean to say that a simple assurance for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum at the death of the assured is to procure all these advantages; but the simple principle of Life Assurance was the practical commencement of all those blessings which concert and combined operation are capable of affording. Daily is the system becoming extended, and we have it now applied to ensure remuneration for loss by fire, life, hail, storm, and tempest, breaches of trust, railway or other accident, paralysis or any disease which incapacitates, the rent of houses and other property; and even the collection of tithes is secured—one society making it a feature in its business to take the disagreeable process out of the hands of the clergy.

We have before remarked that the majority of assurances in this country are effected for temporary rather than prospective advantages—for a man's own immediate benefit rather than for that of his survivors. The unpopularity of whole-life assurance has arisen from two circumstances: the want of immediate advantage to the assured, and a want of facility in the payment of the premiums. The old offices were exceedingly stubborn in this respect. They would admit of no modification. As long as the premium was paid the consideration would hold good; but when Fortune frowned, and you became a defaulter for one year, your whole interest ceased. It was evident the uncertainty of being able to keep up the premiums deterred many from assuring, and the old offices being forced to observe the letter of their deed of settlement, could offer no remedy.

We are speaking of what was, rather than what is. The time has gone by for objections of this nature. The Professional Life Assurance Association was the first to thoroughly popularize the subject of life assurance, and to bring its immediate and prospective advantages within the reach of every member of society. One of the first objects of this association is to protect not only the representatives of the assured, but also to assist and provide for the assured himself whilst living, should pecuniary difficulties and consequent indigence befall him. To enable the Company to do this, a fund is formed of one-tenth of the entire annual profits of the association. But the advantages do not end with the life of the indigent assured, they extend also to the widows and orphans of all those who have paid five years' premiums on their policies but who may have been compelled to resign them from inability for further payment.

There are, however, instances on record where assurers have done all in their power to provide for their families. They have even died with their policy in full force. But, alas! the assurance money as soon as paid by the company has gone to liquidate the debts and liabilities of the deceased, and the widow and orphans have been left penniless. For such the “Professional” especially provides. Independently of the assurance money due on the policy, the survivors of the assured are eligible candidates for the fund, and in their hour of need find a provision as beneficent as it is novel.

Another important and original advantage offered by this company is the formation of a Table, under which persons may be assured not only for their whole life, but for an annuity in the event of their being at any future time afflicted with paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, or any other bodily or mental visitation, which may render them permanently infirm and helpless.

\* In a lecture delivered on Thursday, at the Horns Tavern, to an audience not confined to local hearers.

The financial results of this novel application of assurance are most cheering to every wellwisher of the coöperative cause. At the first meeting of the "Professional," held in 1848, it was announced that in eleven months from its commencement 101 policies had been effected, giving an annual income of £1015. By their second meeting, in 1849, 171 additional policies had been granted, the income having increased to £2403, when it was also announced that the whole of their preliminary and other liabilities had been discharged, leaving the association only its current expenses to provide for. At the third annual meeting in 1850 it was announced that 82 policies had been granted in three months, producing an additional income of £1000; while at the fourth meeting, held in the present year, it was announced that the total income of the Company derived from premiums, after deducting assurances lapsed by death, amounted to upwards of £11,450; that the total number of policies issued was 1155, and the total sum assured £345,513. It is but an act of justice to reiterate what has been stated by the Directors at each of the meetings—that to the indefatigable and well-aimed exertions of their resident manager and actuary, Mr. Edward Baylis, is the Company indebted for the elucidation of principles which have led to so great prosperity.

It was naturally to be supposed that the advances of the younger companies, with their immensely superior and popular advantages, would excite the ire of the ancient corporations; and one of the most imposing arguments adduced against the juveniles was their want of paid-up capital. But nothing can be more absurd and untenable than such an objection. The want of paid-up capital is absolutely the secret of the power of conferring these popular advantages. Let us see the working of the "Professional." It has 1400 shareholders; its capital is £250,000; it calls for 10s. per share only. Now for the result. The second year of its existence it pays off the whole of its liabilities. The third year—the year when the cholera held its devastating sway—when life assurance offices were trembling in every direction—it announced that its total losses from the commencement of the company, amounted to £3272 19s. 11d., which claims had all been met and satisfied, still leaving a large credit to the premium account, exclusive of a sum accruing to the company by the death of an annuitant; and in addition to this a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the paid-up capital. We here see that not only would the subscription of the whole capital have been useless, but that not even that which was paid up was required to liquidate the annual claims on the company. But the paying up the whole capital would have been worse than useless. The interest on £250,000 at five per cent. would be £12,500, and this enormous sum would have to be annually provided for out of increased premiums charged to the assured, and before one atom of profit would have accrued. The "Professional" has, then, all the advantages of a large capital, without having to pay interest for it.

But the fallacy of a large paid-up capital is now placed beyond a doubt. One of the oldest companies in London even now groans under its plethora in this particular, and is absolutely going to Parliament for new powers to get rid of its surplus money. Six per cent. on a million wholly incapacitates it for competing with the popularized offices of modern times.

The advantages of these new features of assurance it is impossible to extol too highly. They disarm every objection which can possibly be urged against life assurance. When we consider that the payment of 1s. a week would insure £100 to a man's family, it is impossible to admit the objection that they cannot afford to insure from any but the very poor. People are obliged to provide for their rent, and their taxes are not to be readily evaded. A very little more perseverance in economy would secure themselves and their families from absolute want. And yet how many a man lies down upon his bed and dies, leaving his wife and children not only destitute, but absolutely entailing upon the penniless the charge of his sepulture. Nothing than this can be more horrible to his survivors, nothing more dishonourable and ignominious to himself. Better would it be to train your family up to penury and want—better to inure them to the bitterness of poverty—better to treat them with uniform contumely, and let them become used to the insult and scorn of the world—than to surround them with all the appliances of wealth, to

make them look upon luxuries as necessary to their being, to hang their happiness on the slender thread of your own existence, and, when it snaps, to cast them upon the world as beggars!

#### THE ROME OF THE SBIRRI.

SIGNOR MAZZINI has pointed to the Rome of the Cæsars, the Rome of the Popes, and the coming Rome of the People. Meanwhile, we have the Rome of the Sbirri!

What a triumph for the Absolutist party and the French Conservatives! They are the patrons of a wretched Government which is afraid of hats and beards; and of an army of brave Frenchmen, whose chief ridiculously prohibits "sticks of suspicious forms." They cannot govern unless their subjects shave smugly; unless "wide-awakes" be prohibited; unless the whole population be disarmed; unless the press be utterly extinguished; unless the people smoke tobacco and dabble in lotteries! They cannot exist without a strong force of French janizaries; and even then they work out their existence in fear and trembling. They declare themselves unable to keep the peace without sbirri or constables; and the sbirri, by their provocations, are constantly breaking the peace. They and their satellites declare that "a faction" exercises a reign of terror over the peaceable population; to wit, the faction is the Roman people; the peaceable population—the sbirri, the spies, the Holy Office, and the holy French janizaries. The *Univers*, papal organ in chief, says, that the state of things existing before the publication of the edicts of Gemeau and Antonelli, was "a secret society coming out from its dens, and governing, in the name of the poniard, a terrified population." Shall we answer with a tu quoque? Shall we say, that the present condition of things is a horde of public banditti, coming out from its strongholds, at Paris, Naples, and Vienna, and governing, in the name of the stick, the guillotine, and the bayonet, an enraged, but long-suffering People? It is so.

The Papal Government is detested at Rome. The fact is patent to all Europe. Smoking seems a small thing to abstain from, but it must be a powerful motive, a strong sense of the duty of devotedness, which will make a whole people submit to small inconveniences. Would the Romans cease to smoke if they loved the Pope and the Austrian? Not a whit of it. The anti-smoking phenomenon is enough of itself to show that the people are hostile to the rule of the Lambruschini, and Antonelli, and Gemeau, and the whole governmental frame of things; in fact, that the Roman nation has gone over to the Constitutional Opposition, and has reduced the de facto Government to a "faction."

But they show their detestation in other and less unquestionable modes. The stiletto is a sure weapon, and that the French know by this time. The Roman is a stout antagonist, and he has proved it many a time within these two years. The whole under-current of social existence sets strongly against the Vatican, and down it must go, in spite of the hypocrisy of Palmerston, the faithlessness of Louis Napoleon, and the ruffianism of Austria.

Mark! it is the Papal Government, not the Catholic religion, the Lambruschini and Antonelli, of whom we write. The disenthralment of Rome from the temporal rule of such men is a necessity for the advance and security of civil and religious liberty, and free and religious development all over Europe, as well as all over Italy. The Cardinal party are doing all they can to destroy the Popedom, as well as the territorial Papal Government. The state of things under their rule is an abomination in the eyes of man; it must fall by its own weight; and it is a disgrace to English statesmen that they tacitly suffer,—an infamy, if, as we suspect, they actively support, the occupation of Rome by the Cardinals and the Africans of France.

By their own acts—the acts of the Cardinal-Policemen, the Rome of the Sbirri, a rank page in the annals of the nineteenth century, must soon have an end. It will die by its own hand; and, like the King in *Hamlet*, drink of that poison which it had prepared for an insulted and oppressed people.

#### COFFEE AND TEA.

WHAT mysterious principle is it which regulates the conduct of Government towards the shopkeeping interest? This is a question which we have tried to solve, but hitherto our researches have been utterly ineffectual. To hear Sir Charles Wood or Earl Grey dilate upon the wisdom and humanity of allowing coffee dealers to sell chicory or burnt

parsnips instead of the genuine berry, any one would fancy that Ministers had heartily adopted the *laissez-faire* principle, and that, henceforth, no tradesman would be hindered from adulterating his wares as much as he could risk doing with impunity. "The buyer must protect himself," said Earl Grey, a few days ago, when speaking of the chicory adulterations. "Of course he must," said Mr. Edward South, of Clerkenwell-green, a public-spirited individual, who had seen with delight the success which had attended the benevolent schemes of enterprising shopkeepers for supplying the public with "Real Mocha Coffee" at a low price, manufactured from chicory and other nameless substances.

Unfortunately for Mr. South, the Excise authorities have not yet extended Earl Grey's rule to the tea trade. They allow any grocer to sell any sort of poisonous rubbish he may choose under the name of coffee; in the purchase of that article "the buyer must protect himself;" but, as regards tea, the Excise authorities are sternly opposed to the slightest attempt at adulteration. Having heard that Mr. South was engaged in manufacturing large quantities of cheap tea from sloe leaves, and used-up tea leaves purchased from coffee-house keepers, they took steps to have him apprehended in the midst of his manufactory. The officer dispatched for that purpose found him and his wife busily at work:—

"There was an extensive furnace, before which which was suspended an iron pan containing sloe leaves and tea leaves, which they were in the practice of purchasing from coffee-shop keepers, after being used. On searching the place they found an immense quantity of used tea leaves, bay leaves, and every description of spurious ingredients for the purpose of manufacturing illicit tea, and they were mixed with a solution of gum and a quantity of copperas. The heat of the place was so excessive that the officers could scarcely remain in it, but the prisoners did not seem at all oppressed by it. The woman was employed in stirring about the bay leaves and other compositions with the solution of gum in the pan, and in one part of the room there was a large quantity of spurious stuff, the exact imitation of genuine tea. In a back room they found nearly 100 lb. weight of re-dried tea leaves, bay leaves, and sloe leaves, all spread on the floor drying. The inspector told the prisoners that he was a police officer, and also an inland revenue officer, and he must take them into custody, together with the whole of the ingredients and apparatus for making the spurious tea. Mr. Brennan added that the prisoners had pursued their nefarious traffic most extensively, and were in the habit of dealing largely with grocers, chandlers, and others, especially in the country. The various articles produced, prior to their completion, for disposal, had the most disgusting appearance, and were evidently prejudicial to health."

And so Mr. South and his wife are to be visited with all the pains and penalties which the merciless Board of Excise can inflict for merely doing that with tea, which any man may do with coffee with the most perfect impunity.

We have it—the moral! If adulteration only poisons the sources of life, the buyer must "protect himself;" but if it poisons the sources of revenue, then there must be more formidable protection. For the Christian poisoned with "coffee" Sir Charles has no bowels of compassion, but when herb "tea" makes Taxes poorly, he has a perfect stomachache of anxiety, and there is no more cool philosophy of *laissez-faire*. Yet the same thing ought to cause some anxiety for coffee drinkers, if not as Christians, yet as taxpayers. He cannot have viewed the subject in that light.

#### KINGSLEY'S LECTURE.

CHARLES KINGSLEY delivered a gigantic lecture on Wednesday, to the Christian Socialists and others,—vast in extent, running to the preposterous length of two hours and a half; most interesting from beginning to end—heard with unabated desire to listen, down to the last word. Its subject was the application of the Associative principle to agriculture,—and of agriculture to the Associative principle. We do not subscribe to all his interpretations; but, unquestionably, if landlords would act as he advises,—be the exemplars and trainers of the true "gentleman"; if property, with its duties, were held as he advises, honestly in trust; and if all clergymen would teach the law of God as he teaches, not to jar against the law of Nature; unquestionably then some of our institutions would be all the safer. To his main topic we must advert next week; only saying now that he is excellent for dealing with the principle as the essential thing, with the system by which it may be carried out as secondary. He supplied an hiatus in the broad theory of the Associative doctrine, and his promised pamphlet on the subject will be as eagerly received as his lecture was.



## AND YET!

ABD-EL-KADER, unconquered, surrendered his sword to Lamoricière on condition of being sent to Tunis or Egypt: his sword was accepted, but he was *not* sent to Tunis or Egypt. Honest France was very indignant at the shabby trick which Louis Philippe's Government played upon the chivalrous Arab, and sympathised with Lamoricière under the compulsory default in his word.

Louis Philippe was driven forth, Lamoricière came into power, and *held* it, and yet Abd-el-Kader was not set free.

Honest France established the Republic, and yet Abd-el-Kader remained without his freedom. The Republic adopted the disgrace of the Monarchy.

Louis Napoleon succeeded to the Presidency by favour of his uncle's name—the prisoner of Ham succeeding the prisoner of St. Helena, and yet the prisoner who did not break his parole at Elba, is still a prisoner!

Europe has ceased to respect the spirit of nationality: the traditions of Alfred, Tell, Joan of Arc are dead; the countrymen of Kosciusko, Mazzini, and Kossuth do not fatigue France with demands for the release of the patriot—the Arab of the Desert growing white within French walls.

## VANDERDECKEN.

A PILOT in a fog, without a chart, a blind man deserted by his canine guide, or a greenhorn in London—either of these unfortunate persons gives but a faint type of the Whig Prime Minister in his present predicament. He does not know where he wants to go, nor the way there. He is like a camel in a swamp, or a hippopotamus in the Great Sahara.

Members were complaining all Monday night that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill made no progress; whereupon Mr. Keogh undertook to enlighten the House on the subject, and we think successfully. He referred the delay to the fact that "ever since he brought in that bill, Lord John Russell had failed to define or settle in his own mind *what it was* he meant to effect." That is a true definition of the noble Lord's state of mind. He has no guiding principle of action. He is in a worse position than the captain of Mr. Carlyle's celebrated ship "weathering Cape Horn with a mutiny on board." There is not only an occasional mutiny on board the Government ship, Captain Russell, but the pilot has lost his compass, does not know one inch of the way, and has forgotten the answer to the question, "whither bound?" Will not somebody lend him a dead reckoning; will no kind person tell him what is his cargo; cannot some one tell him who is his crew, or remind him of the port to which he is bound? For if not, how is he to get there?

## SLOE PHILOSOPHY WANTED.

SIR CHARLES WOOD is said to be a grower of chicory, and certainly he has displayed a supereminent knowledge of its merits. We should like to hear the opinion of some eminent hedger and ditcher on the merits of the sloe plant.

## COLONIZING RAILWAYS.

IN another part of our journal will be found an article carefully prepared, on that great scheme of inter-colonial communication and colonization—the Halifax and Quebec Railway: we trace the idea from its first origin to its actual state. If that article should induce our readers to look into the question fully, our end will be answered; for we are satisfied that a more effective project, for at once benefiting the mother country and the colonies, by a drain of emigration and an influx of settlers, was never before proposed to the British Government: it is, in fact, a scheme for supplying a great link in the much-needed colonial federation.

THE ORIGIN OF DOWNING STREET.—Downing-street, the most important street in Europe, nay, in the world, (for what equals in power Queen Victoria's Government?) is christened after a most unworthy godfather. He is, indeed, so undeserving the grave sound thus given to his name, that, for the sake of retributive justice which lies in the hands of posterity, we must here, for the first time in connection with the place, help the man to a little more infamy. He is the "one Mr. George Downing," of "Ludlow's Memoirs," and the "Sir George Downing" of Pepys, who confirms and completes the accounts given of his unprincipled nature. Downing possessed ground on the spot; and hence, when the houses were built, this unmerited piece of luck to his memory. He had been chaplain to the regiment of Colonel Okey, one of the Regicides. He had preached, and canted, according to Wood, with the unworthiest of his party; and, according to Pepys, he owed everything to Cromwell, who had made him his resident in Holland. Nevertheless, at the Restoration, he not only turned round to the new Government, which restored him his Dutch employment, but lured and betrayed to their death his old Colonel with two other of the Regicides: and this, too, though they had taken refuge on neutral ground, and apparently reckoned with confidence upon the sympathy of the villain who had preached and denounced on their side. "The Dutch," says Pepys, "were a good while before they could be persuaded to let them go, they being taken prisoners in their land: but Sir George Downing would not be answered so; though all the world takes notice of him for a most ungrateful villain for his pains."—*Leigh Hunt's Journal*.

## 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*.

ON one occasion VICTOR HUGO was talking of his works to ROYER COLLARD, and seemed equally hurt and surprised that the philosopher knew nothing of them. "You must pardon me," said the caustic old gentleman in his wise way, "but at my age men cease to read—they reread: *à mon âge on ne lit plus, on relit*." How true, and how expressive! After having fed upon books as caterpillars upon leaves, we reach a certain age (intellectual, not chronological), when all literature appears as the more or less dexterous arrangement of the same old materials; so that, except in the field of science, which is illimitable, there is nothing that seems to instruct us; and we begin to feel with GOETHE that Books do but give names to our errors, and, if sarcastic, we exclaim with Churchill:—

"Could it be worth thy wondrous waste of pains  
To publish to the world thy lack of brains?"

New books, therefore, lose their piquancy; we know beforehand they will *not* be new. *On ne lit plus, on relit*. We fall back upon our favourite authors and discover new beauties in them. After all, though acquaintances may vary life with pleasant excitement, there is nothing like old friends and old books: a little inspection suffices to convince us that the acquaintances belong to the same insignificant class of human beings as the old friends, wanting, however, all the infinite charms of association and habit.

Why, then, should we become elegiac over the dulness of this season? It is true that the oldest inhabitant cannot remember so flat a year. The booksellers spend their days lounging in the Exposition; their clerks and shopmen in reading the works published by the firm. What of that? Has not many a man prayed for a sudden cessation of the book-writing faculty, so that for another generation at least the world should be unburdened with new books, and have some leisure to read the old?

It is easy to say those sarcastic things, but we have only to compare the current literature of the day with that of twenty years back to be convinced of the serious evil that would result from such a cessation. Ideas are rendered commonplace by this multiform reproduction. Literary men carry flickering torches in their hands which, like runners, they pass on to each other—

Et quasi cursores, vitæ lampada tradunt,

and although each torch may be insignificant, it suffices to light many others. Nay, we will go farther: we will venture a paradox (and you are Grecian enough to know that paradox is by no means synonymous with error, but only with novelty—all truths are paradoxes in their first enunciation) viz., that any disturbance of the trade of literature is fraught with danger to social progression. The *trade* of Literature! You think it ignoble? We think it profoundly significant. No doubt it is easy to point to the evils of such a condition; men will "write for the market"—but not until "the market" wants them; Literature will be followed as a trade by those who have failed in everything else, as retired valets or decayed butlers open public houses, or as severe old maids, lonely and poor, will open schools in default of other means. The catalogue of evils may be long, but we say that it is deeply significant when a nation can permit knowledge to be so widely diffused that it becomes a sort of necessity, and tradesmen supply it as they supply food, upon regular commercial principles. The Book Trade is truly an important item in our national existence, and we advise you to cease sneering at it, which is so facile, and to begin understanding its position.

Important or unimportant, the Book Trade at

present in Europe is in a state of stagnation. In Germany the writers have turned journalists, or allowed "a very great ox to pass over their tongues" (the expression belongs to ÆSCHYLUS, and we quote it for its infelicity). In France the Book Trade has long been in a deplorable condition, owing greatly to the Belgian piracy. In England the Exposition overshadows every other interest.

THACKERAY'S second lecture was upon CONGREVE and ADDISON, and drew a still larger audience than the first. The only defect in the first lecture was an occasional dropping of the voice in the more serious passages; but, on Thursday, that was completely avoided, and the manner was as admirable as the matter. Full of exquisite touches and marvellous graphic power was the earlier portion upon CONGREVE, and keenly were they relished by all. Such picked writing, crowded with epigram and meaning, is rarely met with; and the attention was incessantly arrested by some felicity, which made us long for the time when we shall be able to taste them leisurely in the pages of a book. Very striking was the picture of English literary life in that eighteenth century, and humorous the parallels lightly suggested by the Lecturer. But the second part—that relating to ADDISON—was less graphic, less true, less interesting. The excessive overrating of ADDISON as a writer was brought into evidence by the unfortunate specimens chosen from the *Spectator*, which were pale and pointless, indeed, beside the brilliant sentences of his panegyrist. Nevertheless, a man like THACKERAY cannot speak of any writer without saying much that is admirable; and the Lecture, taken as a whole, can hardly be overpraised.

## MARTINEAU'S HISTORY OF 1800-1815.

Introduction to the History of the Peace. From 1800 to 1815. By Harriet Martineau. C. Knight.

THE thoughtful and impartial *History of the Peace*, with which Miss Martineau decisively showed that a woman *could* successfully hold the historian's pen—has now been completed by an Introduction of some four hundred pages, which sketches rapidly, yet with the clearness and fulness sufficient for all ordinary purposes, the progress of English History from 1800 to 1815. A contemporary has slightly compared it with Alison's narrative of the same period: but it wants the matured mediocrity and terrible rhetoric of Alison; it wants his high-flown platitude, and his strategical display. To counterbalance these deficiencies, however, it has impartiality, high moral tone, generous and wise remarks, and a certain broad view of affairs essential to the historian.

The actual opening of the Nineteenth Century is somewhat at variance with chronology. The new era dates not from 1800, but from 1793. The French Revolution inaugurated the enthronement of National Sovereignty. Before that outburst politics was the game of Kings; since that outburst it has become the activity of Peoples. Miss Martineau, in a few graphic sentences, has sketched the political organization of Europe founded on the Balance of Power. All the European states were so adjusted that the Solar System itself did not seem more harmonious, more stable. It was, in fact, the apogee of Imperial organization. Europe was represented by its courts. The nations were overlooked. But, perfect as the system seemed to diplomatic eyes, it would not work, for it omitted the most essential element—the popular will. Moreover—

"A new unit had been introduced into the association by those never-sleeping ushers, the centuries. Russia had desired to become a European power, a member of the confederation of European sovereigns. She need not have done so. She would have been very safe, for any length of time—invaluable in her mantle of snows—unapproachable through her Life-guards—the whole circle of storms. She might have wrought her despotic will for ever in the wide world of her own territories, if she had kept her face to the East. But it so happened that she turned westwards; and that first glance westwards may hereafter prove to have been the most tremendous event in human history. The transference of the seat of Russian empire from Moscow to the coast of the Baltic is a striking picture to us; but if it should be found hereafter that through Russia will have come that war of opinion in Europe, by which Oriental despotism is finally to measure its force

against the Western principle of self-government by representation, the minutest proceedings of Peter and Catherine of Russia will become as interesting as any incidents in the lives of Greek or Roman heroes. Generations yet unborn will watch with eager eyes the pulling down of Finnish huts in the marshes, to make way for palaces of stone; and the last waving of the bulrushes and reeds, where trim gardens were henceforth to be; and the first dimple in the surface of stagnant lakes, when the canals were ready to drain them away; and the placing of block upon block, as the granite embankments rose along the Neva, raising it from a waste of fetid waters into a metropolitan river. This river may turn out to be our modern Rubicon; and the stroke of Peter's hammer on the ship-side at Saardam may send a louder echo through future generations than to the ear of our own time. This great empire, seeking admission among the European states, at first alarmed them; and the audacious and aspiring cast of mind of Peter and Catherine justified such apprehension for the time. But it soon appeared that their efficiency beyond their own territory bore no proportion to their ambition, and that they were not likely to prove themselves potentates except within their own boundary."

The history of this century is emphatically the history of the popular advancement; and, while occupied with changes of cabinet, and the incidents of political life, Miss Martineau is careful to keep steadily before our eyes the condition of the people. Here is a picture of

#### THE ENGLISH FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"It is common to us to hear and to say that the temper of the times, fifty years ago, was warlike, though, in fact, the people were beginning to have, and to express, a passionate desire for peace. To say that the temper of the times was warlike, gives no idea, to us, who can scarcely remember war-times, of the spirit of violence, and the barbaric habits of thought and life, which then prevailed. Everything seems, in the records, to have suffered a war change. The gravest annalists, the most educated public men, called the First Consul 'the Corsican murderer,' and so forth, through the whole vocabulary of abuse. Nelson's first precept of professional morality was to hate a Frenchman as you would the devil. Government rule took the form of coercion; and popular discontent, that of rebellion; and suffering, that of riot. The passionate order of crime showed itself slaughterous; the mean kind exercised itself in peculation of military and naval provisions. Affliction took its character from the war. Tens of thousands of widows, and hundreds of thousands of orphans, were weeping or starving in the midst of society; and among the starving were a multitude of the families of employed sailors, who were sent off on long voyages, while their pay was three or four years in arrear. The mutiny, which spread half round our coasts, was a natural, almost a necessary consequence. Because it was 'suppressed,' it does not follow that the feelings connected with it were extinguished. In Wilberforce's Diary we find an expression of strong regret that 'the officers do not love the sailors,' such being, he observes, the consequence of fear entering into such a relation—fear on the part of superiors. The sufferings from bad seasons, again, were aggravated by a taxation growing heavier every year, and money running shorter every day—all on account of the war. The very sports of the time took their character from the same class of influences. The world went to see reviews, at which the King (when well) appeared on horseback. Then, there were illuminations for victories; and funerals of prodigious grandeur, when military and naval officers of eminence were to be buried in places of honour. There were presentations of jewelled swords, in provincial cities as well as in London; and, from the metropolitan theatre to the puppet-show, there were celebrations and representations of combats by sea or land. The inhabitants of towns came to their windows and doors at the tramp of cavalry; ladies presented colours to regiments; and children played at soldiers on the village green. Prayers and thanksgivings in church and chapel—services utterly confounding now to the moral sense of a time which has leisure to see that Christianity is a religion of brotherly love—then met with a loud response which had in it a hard tone of worldly passion; and from church and chapel, the congregation took a walk to see the Sunday drill. Manufacturers and tradesmen contested vehemently for army and navy contracts; and the bankrupt list in the Gazette showed a large proportion of dependents on army and navy contractors who could not get paid. If the vices and miseries of the time took their character from the war, there was a fully corresponding manifestation of virtue. From Pitt at the head, down to the humblest peasant or the most timid woman in the remotest corner of the kingdom, all who were worthy were animated by the appeals of the times, and magnanimity came out in all directions. The courage was not only in the Nelsons and the Wellesleys; it was in the soul of the sailor's love, and the grey-haired father of the soldier, when their hearts beat at the thought of battle and the threat of invasion. The self-denial

was found all abroad, from the Pitt who could respectfully support an Addington Ministry, and a Wilberforce who curtailed his luxuries, and exceeded his income by £3000 in one year, to feed the poor in the scarcity, down to the sister who dismissed her brother to the wars with a smile, and the operative who worked extra hours when he should have slept—all sustained alike by the thought that they were obeying a call of their country. It was a phrase of the national life which should be preserved in vivid representation, for its own value, as well as because it may be a curious spectacle to a future age."

Let any one compare the following portraits with the balanced sentences and tawdry rhetoric which male historians, for the most part, obtrude upon our contempt, and then say whether the prejudice about women being incompetent to write history is worth refuting:—

#### PITT.

"His temper was so sanguine as to impair his sagacity throughout his whole career. He was always found trusting our allies abroad—not only their good faith and ability, but their good fortune. He was always found expecting that the Austrians would defeat Napoleon in the next battle; believing that the plan of every campaign was admirable and inexpugnable; immovably convinced that what he considered the right must prevail—not only in the long run, but at every step. If his fortitude of soul and sweetness of temper had not incessantly overborne his imperfection of judgment, his career must have ended very early; for his failures were incessant. Such a repetition of failures would not have been permitted to any man whose personal greatness and sweetness did not overbear other people's faculties as much as his own. If it is impossible now to read his private letters, written in the darkest hours of his official adversities, without a throbbing of the heart at the calm fortitude and indomitable hopefulness of their tone, it may be easily conceived how overpowering was the influence of these qualities over the minds of the small men, and the superficial men, and the congenial men, and the affectionate idolaters, by whom he was surrounded. If any of these doubted whether the Austrians would win the next battle, it was not till they went home and sank into themselves; and then they did not tell him so. If any of them feared Napoleon more than they trusted plans of a campaign, it was not while his bright eye was upon them, and his eloquence of hope was filling their ears; and when they relapsed into dread, they did not tell him so. The restless, suspicious, worrying, obstinate, ignorant mind of the half-insane King was laid at rest for the hour when they were together; and the charm which invested the minister made him for those hours the sovereign over his master. It was no wonder that all this did him harm, and tended to impair still further his already weak sagacity. When he carried his accustomed methods into the conduct of critical affairs or of domestic politics, it could not be but that, sooner or later, he must find himself involved in some tremendous difficulty. He was always kept in the dark about one thing or another that it was important for him to know. Nobody ever hinted to him that he was wrong; nobody ever called him to account; there were none but party foes to show him the other side of any question. Holding his head high above the jobbers and self-seekers about him, and never looking down into their dirty tricks, or giving ear to their selfish cravings, except to get rid of them by gratifying them—too easily, no doubt, but with a heedless contempt; resorting for sympathy and counsel to the best of his friends, and then finding little but open-hearted idolatry, it is no wonder that he was unguarded, overconfident, and virtually, though not consciously, despotic. Despotic he was throughout. His comrades, including the King, revelled in the despotism, on account of its charm. The suffering people felt the worst of the despotism without any of the charm. While this host of sufferers was growing restless under the burdens of the war, and some of them frantic under the repression of their civil liberties; while the Northern Powers were banding against us, to cut off our commerce and humble our naval pride; while Napoleon was marshalling his 500,000 soldiers on their coast, so that they could be seen from our cliffs on a sunny day; while the frame of the great minister was weighing down under the secret griefs and mortifications which he never breathed to human ear, he involved himself by his constitutional and habitual faults in a fog of difficulty, which darkened the opening of the new century, and poisoned his peace and his life. He scarcely abated the loftiness of his carriage in the midst of it; he manifested a higher magnanimity than ever before; his patience and gentleness almost intoxicated the moral sense of his adorers; he seemed to forget all cares in reading Aristophanes and reciting Horace or Lucan with his young friend Canning under the trees at sunset, or kept together parties of friends—ladies, children, and all—round the fireside till past midnight, by his flow of rich discourse; but his spirit was breaking. He had learned what fear was; and it was a fear which brought remorse with it.

No remorse for the slaughter of the war; no remorse for the woes of widows and orphans; no remorse for having overborne the Englishman's liberty of speech and political action. About these things he appears to have had no sensibility. He had no popular sympathies; though he certainly would have had, if the people had ever come before his eyes, or he had had that high faculty of imagination which might have brought them before the eye of his mind. To him, the people were an abstraction; and he had no turn for abstractions. The nearest approach he made to entertaining abstractions was in acting for the national glory and international duty. His view was probably right, as far as it went; but it was imperfect—so imperfect that he may be pronounced unfit for such a place as he held, in such times. His remorse was for nothing of this kind; but for his having done that which caused a return of the King's insanity, and, by that consequence, compelled him to break faith with the Catholics. He always denied—and everybody believes him—that any express pledge was given to the Catholics; but nobody denies that those of them who agreed to the Union did so under an authorized expectation that they might send representatives out of their own body to Parliament. This expectation he found himself compelled to disappoint. He was not one to acknowledge the effect upon himself of such a difficulty as had arisen through his means; but all who loved him immediately saw, and those who opposed him soon learned, that the peace of his mind and the brilliancy of his life were overshadowed. But a short term of life remained; and that had much bitterness in it—so much, that it was truly a bitterness unto death. He died broken-hearted."

#### NELSON.

"The naval power of France and Spain was destroyed. We had nothing more to fear at sea; that part of our warfare might be considered closed; but Nelson was gone; and no one, from Pitt down to the humblest man born on British ground, knew whether most to rejoice or to mourn. Their peculiar hero was lost; the greatest naval commander that the world had produced; and nothing could be a compensation for his loss. Peculiar indeed Nelson was: peculiarly British, among other things. While full fraught with the genius which belongs to no country, he had the qualities, almost in excess, which Britons are apt to call British. His whole frame of body and mind seems to have overflowed with an electric sensibility, by which his own life was made one series of emotions, and his own being seemed to communicate itself to all others. Every man, woman, and child, who came near him was heroic; and in himself were mingled emotions which rarely meet in the same soul. Few would have the courage to entertain at once, as he did, guilt and piety, remorse and confidence, paroxysms of weakness and inspirations of strength. Except as his native vigour wrought as discipline, he was undisciplined. He was as vehement in his modes of expression as in his feelings; and he appears to have made no effort whatever to preserve his domestic virtue, and withstand the guilty passion which poisoned his life, and that of his innocent wife, and which mingles pity and disgust with the admiration and gratitude of an idolizing nation. His piety was not only warm, but most presumptuous in the midst of his helpless guilt. He prayed glowingly and confidently; but then, it was not like the prayer of any one else. It was petition as to a Superior Power enlisted against the French, which, on such an occasion, would not deal with him about Lady Hamilton. This view, unconsciously held, was no doubt natural; for it was that of the people generally. No one wanted to deal with him, as others are dealt with by society, for his domestic guilt, while he was to the popular eye like an angel with a flaming sword, God-sent to deliver the country. To the people, he was now the champion and the sailor; and he was adored as he, in that view, deserved to be. The disclosures of after years, and the ethical judgment which, sooner or later, follows upon a passionate idolatry, have made the name and image of Nelson now very different from what they were on the day of his funeral; but still he is truly regarded as the greatest of naval captains; as worthy of all honour for bravery, humanity, professional disinterestedness, and devoted zeal; and as commanding even a deeper admiration by the delicacy of his sensibilities on behalf of his country and his comrades. His passions and weaknesses were so clearly the misery of his life, that to point them out as being so is, perhaps, a sufficient reprobation. In the ecstasy of their gratitude, the nation mourned that they could do nothing but heap honours on the memory of their hero, and on all whom he had left to whom they could do honour without shaming him and themselves. His brother was made an earl, with an income of £6000 a-year; his sisters were presented with £10,000 each; and £100,000 were voted for the purchase of an estate. All this would not have satisfied him; for, in the last paper he wrote, on the day of his death, the paper which made the nation his executor, he thrust his relations into a sort of postscript. It was Emma Hamilton whom he bequeathed to the nation's care, with a curious



mingling of claims of her own public services, and of her being *his* Emma. The one claim neutralized the other. If it was the principle and method of society in England to reward public service, wherever found, without a glance at private moral deserts, Lady Hamilton might and would have been pensioned, and raised far above the destitution in which she died abroad. But such is not—and was, even less, at that time—the view of English society; and Lady Hamilton could expect nothing from the nation while she was commended to them as Nelson's legacy; known, as she was, to have estranged him from a wife to whose goodness he bore the most emphatic testimony. It is a relief to turn from the spectacle of Nelson writing that paper in his cabin to that of his funeral in St. Paul's, when the sailors seized his flag, as it was about to be lowered into his grave, and rent it in pieces, that each might wear a fragment next his heart. The leaden coffin, in which he was brought home, was cut up and spread abroad in like manner. Statues and other monuments were voted in profusion; and for many years afterwards children by the firesides of England looked up when their ear was struck by the tone in which Nelson's name was spoken, and wondered at the tears which they saw in their parents' eyes. Never was man more mourned by a nation.

Although written as the introduction to her former work, this volume is complete in itself, and is useful as a philosophic summary of an important period.

#### REALITIES.

*Realities. A Tale.* By E. Lynn, Author of *Æth the Egyptian*, and *Anymone*. In 3 vols. Saunders and Otley

HAVING gained a name by her treatment of those difficult subjects—Egyptian and Grecian life—Miss Lynn now attempts the still more difficult subject—*Realities*! To the uninitiated it seems so easy to be natural, and to describe realities! Yet so difficult is it that not one in a thousand can write as *he thinks*, but each writes more or less according to a pattern; that is to say, *not* as he thinks, but as he thinks he *ought* to write! If this be true of the mere diction, it is glaringly so of the modes of representation. Difficult as it is to write the phrases you think, it is still more difficult to describe truly what you see, or to represent what you imagine. In fact the difficulty is only to be overcome by Genius. As authors in general do not write according to the idiom of their own minds, but according to the idiom of the literature of the day, gathering together all the current phrases, worn images, and familiar turns which belong to no one writer but have become common property—as they aim at a conventional smoothness and harmonious adjustment of sentences, rather than at vivifying their style with the infusion of their own personality—so likewise in describing or in representing they follow conventions, and sacrifice individual truth to the so-called poetical effect. The first test we should apply to a young writer, in a consultation as to whether he had genuine artistic power, would not be whether his style were harmonious, his images captivating, or his command of language remarkable; we should set him to describe the brick wall opposite! Ten to one he would fail miserably. Twenty to one he would exaggerate!

The attempt to describe the realities of Life is singularly ambitious, because the difficulties of Art become intensified the nearer its subject and form approach to the Actual, while retaining the purposes of the Ideal. A tragedy in prose, taken from modern life, is ten times as difficult as a tragedy in verse moving amidst the ill-understood fashions of the past. Hence the modern novel, unless mainly satirical, is scarcely ever a faithful representation of society; its characters, its action, its scenery, are all—except in rare instances—so unlike the actual truth, that in proportion to the seriousness of its aim becomes the greatness of its failure. Miss Austen stands alone in her incomparable pictures of life; and the subtlety and genius, restricted though the scope of that genius may be, which created *Emma*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Mansfield Park*, have found no rivals. In a higher sphere, and representing life under more impassioned phases, George Sand may be cited as a master of the art, though she often sins against the truth of reality.

Such being our view of the difficulty there is in giving an adequate representation of that complex drama moving before our eyes, it will not surprise Miss Lynn, for whose eloquence and general power we have the highest respect, if we pronounce her picture of social life to be one which falls short of its aim. Whatever may be thought of the interest of the story, the passion and eloquence thrown into it, or of the antagonism against conventions which rises up in every chapter, there will be no one, we

believe, to accept this work as giving shape and substance to the Realities of our life. We do not say that Reality has not formed the groundwork; we say it is not in the work. The brick wall may exist from which the copy is made, but the copy is untrue. It is not the fact we doubt; it is the Art. Singularly unfortunate we must call the choice of her subject, which, lying of necessity beyond the sphere of her own actual experience, frustrates all her efforts. How is it possible for her to know theatrical life with anything like the accuracy needed for artistic reproduction? How can a woman know enough of the slopworker's modes of existence, to give anything but a partial representation of them? Yet we are in this work mainly thrown behind the scenes of a theatre, and into the dread alleys where slopworking rises hideous amidst so many horrors.

Her aim has been a philosophic aim. She has undertaken to portray the trials and perils which a free, impulsive, truthful nature must necessarily encounter in a world of convention, compromise, and repression. Clara deSaumarez, the heroine, is charmingly introduced to us as a madcap, impulsive child, who "shocks" her mother, and makes life a burden to all the "proprieties." Her mother is happily touched in this passage:—

"Moreover, Mrs. de Saumarez was a woman. By this I mean she was a person who took her stand on her womanhood, and treated it as a moral qualification. She cared not to ask herself whether her opinions and feelings were intrinsically right or no; she simply asserted that they were 'womanly' according to the conventional ideal of that characteristic; full, as her admirers said, of the 'nice feeling' and 'right-mindedness' which Mrs. Ellis has made so popular. She did not much value the affections and instincts of womanhood; she did not think these were characteristics to be specially preserved. Her affections lay exclusively in her morality—and her morality was the product of her intellect; and thus there was not much room for the luxuriance of natural forces. It is easy to be understood how such a mental condition as this must have been opposed to Clara's passion and impulsiveness, and how much mutual affliction must have sprung from such mutual dissent between mother and child."

And throughout the character is sustained. Clara does not seem like her child. In course of time it turns out that she is *not*. Put out to nurse, the nurse thought to benefit her offspring by a substitution:—

"At the proper time Clara was returned home. Her mother, truth to say, was pleasantly startled at the improvement wrought in the pale puny changeling she had sent out. It could hardly be recognized. It had expanded into a fair, fat, rosy thing, with great blue eyes, and great red cheeks, and dimpled hands, and rounded legs—just the kind of thing that mothers delight to exhibit nude for the better display of the fat and the fairness of the baby creature. Tumbling about the room like a larger ball—a soft, round, fluffy thing, all pink and white—with wilful propensities of noise and mischief even then—laughing, if it saw but a bird fly across the lawn, as if it had been suddenly seized with a merry madness—even when unnoticed and silent, rolling its heavy little head like an idiotic toy set in perpetual motion—ever muttering pleasant thoughts with its red, wet, open lips, that kissed all they came near, and left large stains on painted doll and dog—crowning with insane delight when it fell, for the twentieth time that hour, in the marvellous sitting posture of a clumsy baby—holding up its short white frock with both its dimpled hands as it came shyly to the call—pointing to its new shoes or its broad ribbons with a bird-like note of unconscionable pride, as it strove to hug its little feet when scrambling over your lap—asserting its own wayward will, and raising its shrill voice in passion or in pleasure on the smallest occasion—the most self-important, self-willed thing in the world was this same infant heiress; of more bustle, noise, assertion, and trouble than all the rest of the household combined."

The want of sympathy between the "proper" mother and the impulsive child strikes the keynote. The same antagonism Clara finds when she comes forth into the world; if her father and mother misjudge her, how can strangers appreciate the purity of her motives? She is driven from home, and in London a new experience begins: there she knows love and triumph, and sorrow, and humiliation; there she is imprudent and misjudged; loses her character from carelessness of "what will the world say"; and there she is made acquainted with some of the social diseases of our time. The intention is, as we said, philosophic; but we cannot applaud the choice of machinery. Of all places, perhaps the theatre was the worst for such a drama. It admits of considerable independence in the actors, and irregularity in their modes of life; but it is itself a half-real, half-fictitious existence.

Clara, however, chooses the stage as a profession, and falls in love with her manager, Vasty Vaughan, seeing him only through the inexperienced eyes of girlhood. We will extract a bit from the account of her *début*:—

"The morning never passed her rosy fingers over a happier brow than that which greeted her from yon garret window, with its upturned look of passionate delight; nor did the hours ever flutter by a lighter heart than that which beat loud music of hope and love and confidence in the coming evening stealing on so gently. Her bridal day would have been tame monotony compared to the intense ecstasy of this professional baptism. The flushed abandonment of a Bacchante revel would have been chill languor compared to the divine passion of life which filled her whole nature, and seemed to float her in a golden sea dyed rainbow bright. Earth was no longer earth—no longer this cold clod of clay, this dull mass of inert matter. It was a glowing spot of heaven on which she trod, and where she reigned, as a queen on her regal throne. All nature seemed to have conspired to do her honour—all humanity seemed to have desired to form her triumph. Wherever she looked, she saw bright faces speaking eloquent love; she saw the glowing sunshine that for her had taken back a summer's warmth into its autumnal house; she saw gay flowers lying in rich profusion round her chamber, and met great gifts and fond affection wherever she might turn. No wonder that she felt as if earth and heaven both wished to do her honour on this fateful day. Young and unworn, each new emotion was a glimpse of Paradise to the fresh heart which preferred any kind of feeling to the negation of calmness—to the death of indifference. How much, then, must she have felt when such mighty emotions concentrated themselves together in so small a space of time!—when love, ambition, the flushed pleasure of young vanity, and the proud consciousness of superiority, all revelled in that burning soul, unchecked by doubt or chill staid knowledge of the nothingness of life!

"I have no words to express Clara's sensations today. My leaden hand's dull trace blurs the page which only sunlight should inscribe and rainbow tints emblazon. The delirium of poetic rapture that filled her brow and throbbled through her heart like lightning quivering through a summer's evening sky, can be as little examined as the delicate pleasure of the nautilus, or the palpitating happiness of the floating butterfly. When I say that it was godlike—that it was rapture which might have made heaven itself more bright—I have said all that language has to express the intensity of her blessedness.

"Good Miss Kemble, who thought of the footlights as just so many glowworms in a gold mine, and who cared for her profession only in ratio with her income-tax, was perfectly amazed to see the intense feeling which Clara exhibited. It was not the mere excitement of nervousness—not that small fluttering of the heart, which people who know not how to feel think so great and warm; but it was a kind of divine madness or intoxication which utterly transformed her. Her very stature was increased as she trod so swiftly, yet so stately; and an expression of dignity, that was neither pride nor selfishness, gave her a majesty beyond the grave grandeur of age. Her eyes were like great blue gems swimming in light, as they flashed out their worlds of boundless joy; and one word alone seemed written in every feature and spoken in every movement—'Success—I will succeed!'

"All those who saw her throughout the day predicted this success. The lustrous light which shone on her brow was bright enough for even the dullest to perceive. A few of the women perhaps hinted vaguely at pride and discomfiture, and many sneered at her excitability and enthusiastic temperament. Miss Gray loudly accused her of humbug and affectation; and Mr. Buggins spoke familiarly of her as 'little Clayton,' and endeavoured to make his good understanding with her apparent.

"Clara let them all say what they would. She was too happy to be moved by any meaner feeling than the ecstatic raptures revelling through her.

"The quick hand of time brought round the hour at last. Evening came. With it the most experienced dresser, the maid, the milliner, a host of other officials, and Vasty—all attending on her at the theatre. The manager indeed had scarcely ever left her side. He had been walking in and out of the house all the day on a succession of important errands. Now it was to hear a certain scene over again; she had not given sufficient emphasis to a 'that' or a 'which,' or some other equally important word. Now it was to re-arrange a certain attitude; the elbow must be a thought more bent, not to interfere with the tire of the chair; or the hand must be a couple of inches higher, not to cover the curve of the neck. Again, her flower-wreath had a shade too much of red in it; a dash of yellow must come here, and a bit of blue there, and a mass of green yonder, to throw out the whites and the pinks. Disguise it he could not. The great V. V. was painfully nervous.

"And then Clara would stand before him like a child, and say her part so obediently—for she had

overcome her nervousness to him now—and feel more than repaid for all her former troubles when he smiled and kissed her kindly.

"It was six o'clock. She was deep in the mysteries of the toilet. Dresser, milliner, Lucretia, and many others, were all crowded into her shabby dressing-room, where real gems and false, gorgeous robes and paltry trimmings, fresh flowers redolent of heaven and dirty bits of crumpled muslin libelling their beauty, lay scattered wildly about. And through the din of many voices talking all at once, were heard Vasty's deep tones calling impatiently every five minutes, 'Clara, have you not done yet?'

"He might have been an unburied ghost waiting to take vengeance on his murderer, for the unwearied diligence with which he paced those creaking boards."

Her success is immense—the sort of success artists win in novels. But the failure in her affections soon robs her triumph of its charm. She learns the true character of the man she loves, she suffers the consequences of her imprudence, she learns in her misery the misery of others, and, after many trials and much experience, finds a refuge and a home in the constant, honest love of Percival Glyn. But all that you must read in the volumes for yourself.

#### MRS. ANDERSON'S SCHOOL.

*Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School.* A Book for Girls. By Jane M. Winnard. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

If you are stupid from the effects of dull interminable debates on the Papal aggression, if you are thoroughly weary of town life, sick of theatres, only passively tolerant of operas, overwhelmed with the ineffable phenomena of the Exposition, barely in a state of amenity with the picture exhibitions, if, in short, London life is a bore, and you are still young and unsophisticated, order your bookseller to send you *Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School*. You will feel how great is simplicity; what a blessing for an author to be unaffected in an age of affectation; how refreshing to find some one who can write upon schools and school life without being a system monger; and what a delightful thing it would be could we have many books composed so gracefully, clearly, and with such simple words. Perhaps, too, you may regret not having been a boarding-school girl under the roof of some Mrs. Anderson: and certainly, if you have been, you will be enraptured with a volume which will call up so many pleasing associations.

There is but one experience which we can compare with our sensations on reading this volume: those of a day's ramble among the woods, and shady lanes, and bosky hills, and well-tilled fields, and pretty villages of Kent. We claim for the rural walk only freshness, simplicity, and joyousness; we claim for the book only the character of gaiety, good sense, and unadorned elegance.

*Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School* is not a book to be criticised, but to be read and enjoyed. It is a simple account of life in a boarding-school of the better class; there is no romance in it except the romance which belongs to all life, properly looked at. The characters of the teachers and the school girls are sketched in with free, good-humoured, and decided touches—not vague, as such sketches usually are, but each person presented has a defined and distinct individuality. We may particularize Miss Stuart, upon the incidents of whose life the romance of the story turns; Miss Allan, in whom we take much greater interest; Ellen Warwick, the genius of the school; Grace Wilson, a roguish, little fairy-like being; Lazy Laura, Inez Olivarez, Kate Murray, and Jane Worthington, as among the best of these sketches. There is, too, a surprising air of truthfulness over the whole volume; and it really requires an effort of the mind to believe that these young ladies never had an existence, and that Avenue-house is not down in any of the directories.

We must not omit to mention the preface, which in some measure explains the purpose of the book (a thing, dear reader, about which we are and were very indifferent; you will feel the purpose, if you can feel anything, when you have read the book). That purpose is simply to say a word in favour of the old boarding schools; to show that a good boarding school is better than an indifferent home; and that, spite of ladies' colleges and erudite professors, until we have a race of superior mothers we shall still continue to need the better class of boarding school mistresses. A great deal has been written of late against the old plan of school teaching—a very necessary thing, no doubt; but a gentle reaction, of a conservative kind, is seasonable and judicious, and not at all opposed to the real in-

terests of educational progress. From these remarks it will be seen that the volume has a purpose of usefulness as well as amusement; but it must not therefore be inferred that it is at all didactic. On the contrary, you feel the purpose through the medium of the pleasure you experience in the perusal.

We should like very much to copy out the chapter headed "A Journey Round the School Room," which is a capital piece of description, but forbear, and content ourselves with one short extract:—

#### THE EDUCATIONAL WANT.

"There are good boarding schools for girls as well as bad ones—schools conducted by women who are not mean, grasping, vulgar minded, and ignorant (as I fear too many schoolmistresses are); but generous, large-hearted, highly-educated gentlewomen. The lives of these women are often full of noble, touching lessons, which great ladies who neither toil nor spin would do well to get by heart when they come in their way. The life of many a schoolmistress is one steady course of industry and self-sacrifice for the good of others; and the influence of such a person over the young is always beneficial. Women of this kind think of something beyond half-yearly bills when they take charge of a pupil (and are sometimes defrauded of their well earned money in consequence); they educate her according to their knowledge and ability, and take a real interest in her character and future life. Until the middle classes get a better educated race of mothers than they have at present, the occupation of such women will not be gone it seems to me. The great want in Female Education, as in the rearing of great men, is a want of well-educated mothers. Girls ought to be trained to be mothers. They should be made to understand early the dignity and sanctity of the maternal life. They ought to be taught that women (except here and there one) have no higher duty in this world than—

'To rear, to teach  
Becoming as is meet and fit,  
A link among the days to knit  
The generations each with each.'

This is a woman's proper task—perhaps it is above all her other work. To fulfil this she requires high moral and intellectual culture, a finely-balanced conscience, a steady will, knowledge and skill, taste and judgment. She must also keep alive within her the habit of self-improvement, bearing in mind that she will not always be the nurse of babes and the teacher of little children, but that she may live to be the mother of grown men and women; and that, for the sake of being their companion and friend (if for no higher reason) she must not let her best faculties grow inert, or keep them always tethered down to the small necessities of the household. Girls who have such a mother are blessed indeed; they are sure to be well educated—educated so as to be worthy to rear immortal beings in their turn."

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church by the Apostles.* By Dr. Augustus Neander. Translated from the third edition, by J. E. Ryland. (Bohn's Standard Library.) H. G. Bohn.

Our readers know the unfeigned respect with which we regard Neander's writings; we need, therefore, do no more at present than indicate the appearance of this translation of one of his most popular works. It embraces a view of the Christian Church in Palestine previous to its dissemination among heathens; with an extremely interesting section on *Christian Communism*, which Neander shows to have been very unlike the modern communism, recognizing, indeed, the division of wealth and the inequalities thence arising in social positions. Neander also doubts whether community of goods was ever universal; and thinks that several passages in the Acts of the Apostles are at variance with the relinquishment of property. The volume also contains accounts of the spreading of Christianity from Jerusalem outwards, with the Pauline mission; the labours of James and Peter; the apostolic position of John; and the Apostolic doctrine.

*The Decimal System as applied to the Coinage and Weights and Measures of Great Britain.* By Henry Taylor. Fourth edition. Groombridge and Sons.

A little treatise that deserves attentive consideration, clearly and forcibly stating the arguments for a change in the present system.

*Somnolism and Psychicism: or, the Science of the Soul and the Phenomena of Nervation, as revealed by Vital Magnetism or Mesmerism, considered Physiologically and Philosophically, with Notes of Mesmeric and Psychical Experience.* By Joseph W. Haddock, M.D. Second edition. J. S. Hodson.

*The Erne, its Legends and its Fly-fishing.* By the Rev. Henry Newland. Chapman and Hall.

*The Exile and other Poems.* By Christiana E. Pugh. Hope and Co.

*Liberty, its Struggles and Triumphs; or, Thoughts in Verse, suggested by the late Revolutionary Movements in France, Italy, and Germany.* By the Rev. J. D. Schomberg, B.A. Hope and Co.

*Plus de Girondins par Louis Blanc.* Charles Joubert.

## The Arts.

### LUCRETIA BORGIA.

The second performance of this opera at Covent Garden drew the most crowded house of the season on Saturday last; in fact, the house was overcrowded, and, I presume, mainly by provincials, for they stayed to hear the second act of *Roberto*, which was given afterwards to make up the bill. Lucretia is one of Grisi's great characters, and terribly beautiful she is in it! On Saturday she looked lovely and imperial. I have laughed so much at those enthusiasts who will insist that Grisi and Sontag grow younger, that I ought to respect "consistency" and belie my own impressions; but I won't: after all, what is consistency compared with truth? Why should persistence in a wrong view be more respectable than an aberration into the right? What is man's "large discourse of reason" if in its "looking before and after" it may not correct its imperfect apprehensions? I boldly declare, therefore, that on Saturday Giulia Grisi *did* look younger—ten years younger. Hang up consistency, I repudiate it! She sang with her accustomed vigour and expression; but age does tell upon her voice, which has lost the richness and volume as well as the elasticity it once had. Yet how fine her close of the prologue, when, like a panther at bay, she glares upon her persecutors (and, by the way, what a fierce irony there is in the music at *Maffio Orsini Signora son io!*); and what a look that is, so lovely yet so terrible, which she flashes upon Maffio as he tears the mask from her face! In the finale to the second act she was so impassioned as to cover the inefficiency of Mario, who was out of voice and out of health apparently, for I never saw him so flat, and never heard him sing so indifferently. The finale to the third act Grisi gave with exquisite pathos. Angri is certainly improving. Her Maffeo Orsini is admirable: the *largo* of that air introduced in the third act she sung with intense feeling; but the famous "Brindisi" was taken too slow, and it seemed as if she were more anxious to display her voice than to express the meaning of the song—a common fault!

### FIDELIO AT COVENT GARDEN.

After many disappointments, *Fidelio* was given at last on Tuesday, and although criticism may have its reservations with respect to some portions of the performance, yet on the whole, the verdict is one of immense success. I hinted last week that the opera lies in the orchestra more than on the stage: that being the case, to the orchestra we must look first in estimating the performance. It was superb. Costa was on his mettle. His band knew what was expected of them, and, with some allowance for different readings, for which, doubtless, excellent reasons might be given, I believe every one present felt that nothing could go better. Both overtures were vociferously encored; but some of the accompaniments were even still more finely played.

What a giant Beethoven is, and what tenderness in that giant! The prodigality of melodic invention in this opera is astounding—there are phrases in the symphonies which, if taken up and worked into arias, would supply a dozen operas. And yet he is not vocal; his music tears the singers to pieces. He who could make the violoncelli weep and the bassoons sob, who could reach altitudes of passion inaccessible to other men, who could make his orchestra follow out the intricacies of caprice, and swell into storms of harmonious beauty, who could do just what he pleased with the orchestra, never seemed to attain that mastery over vocal effects which inferior men have achieved. You may call that a defect in his genius, if you will. I cannot see a defect in Beethoven, he is so grand, so awful, so tender, so gloomy, so sportive, so passionate! Tell me you don't feel him, you don't understand him, you don't like him; tastes admit of no dispute; but having once entered the sanctuary, and offered up worship to that great and awful genius, do not desecrate the time and place by entering into the squabbles of singers who cannot bear being thrown into the background by the orchestra.

Those who really care for Beethoven will have a delicious treat in listening to Costa's band. But I cannot say as much for the chorus. The great hymn to liberty—known as the Prisoner's Chorus—actually produced no encore! It was ill distributed—wanted more, or better tenors—and was



indifferently sung. The chorus made up for this failure to some extent, by their magnificent execution of the triumphant finale—perhaps the most glorious finale ever written.

Madame Castellan in Leonora was about as good as any one expected; she had not the faintest conception of the part, did not understand the music, and was not even perfect in her notes—the duet in the grave was completely marred by her inaccuracy. Extra study will remedy something of this; but no study will give her genius, no study will give her spirit. Tame, insipid, and pretty she will always be; with a delicious voice, considerable skill, good intonation, and entire absence of meaning. The very entrance told us what to expect. Instead of coming in exhausted with fatigue, and worn with anxiety, she stepped forward, smiling, coquettish, pretty—with more the air of Cherubino than of Fidelio—and even when the words “I am tried” are placed in her mouth, she belies them by her fresh and cheerful bearing. When the “agony begins to pile up,” as the Americans graphically express it, she goes through a series of conventional attitudes, but neither in her face nor her tones can the slightest emotion be detected. I will not compare her with Sophie Cruvelli, it would be unkind.

Tamberlik did not act well as Florestan, but he sang the music enchantingly. The long and difficult scena which opens the second act, for the first time showed itself to me as a noble piece of writing, because for the first time I heard it nobly sung. The Germans make nothing of it. Sims Reeves, whining and straining as if he were about to burst a bloodvessel, was far from agreeable; but Tamberlik's delicate expression in the largo, and the impassioned fervour of the quick movement so thrilled the audience that they burst forth in a roar of applause, and, much as I object to the encore system, especially in dramatic situations, I encored as lustily as the rest! As a matter of singing, that scena was the only perfect thing we had; but it was worth standing all night to hear.

Formes is as great in the part of Rocco as Cruvelli in her way is in Fidelio. A more finished piece of acting is not to be seen; it is a thorough identification of himself with that of the bluff, jovial, hard, gaoler-like gaoler. It is a real conception, and fully executed. In the concerted pieces his fine voice *told*, though his tendency to loudness was not always sufficiently repressed. It is a performance worthy of careful attention, for not one moment does he drop the mask. Tagliafico was spirited and effective in Pizarro. The house was full, but not so full as on Saturday to see Lucrezia Borgia!

#### BOSCO'S EGYPTIAN MAGIC.

Bosco, the wonder-worker, commenced his public performances at the Princess's Concert Room, on Wednesday, to a numerous audience. The disposition of his *salle* is extremely brilliant and tasteful, his own manner singularly engaging and amusing, so that if I was delighted with his private performances, of course I applauded him in his more magnificent and necromantic appearance. Not that he exceeded what I had already seen. On the contrary, some of the tricks he performed in private were far more astounding, though less picturesque, than any of his tricks on Wednesday. But the great charm is the elegance and dexterity of his manipulation. The manner in which he baffles the eye in the plainest and simplest actions is beyond hyperbole. He holds a guinea-pig in his two hands, and seems to crush it, so that the pig gradually disappears and only a small purse remains; and this so openly and slowly, that although you *know* that the change is effected by sleight-of-hand, it is impossible to detect a single motion by which the thing is done. The applause which succeeded most of the tricks was very genuine; and certainly never did conjuror startle his audience more than Bosco. He disdains everything but the Impossible. To him the Impossible is alone worthy of attention, and how easy it is to him!

#### VIVIAN TO HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

Like all great and official men, I am overburdened with correspondents: my life is occupied in not answering them! People fondly imagine it is so easy to write letters—“You, such a master of your pen!” they say. But there lies the mistake. Because I am a master, I can't write. It takes me hours to dash off an invitation; some men would write a folio while I write an article; but oaks take centuries for growth—and I am an oak. Besides I always think of Gregory of

Nazianzen's precept (you know what a slave I am to the Fathers!) that in epistles we should shirk fine writing, and sink gracefully into a chatty familiarity (*μᾶλλον εἰς τὸ λαλῶν ἀποκλίνειν*), and it is not *easy* to do this, while fine writing is so facile! Therefore, I leave letters unanswered. I'm a bear, I know; rude, unfriendly, proud—anything you please, except a correspondent!

But for once I will acknowledge the receipt of some letters. One asks me why, with my known love of the French Plays, I have said so little about them. My answer is brief: I had nothing to say. Ravel, who was to have been here, has met with an accident, and London is the sadder for it: Ravel absent, the bills had no attraction for me; but next week the Queen of Tragedy is to appear, and those who wish to see the masterpieces of French poetry represented by the greatest of actresses may satisfy their desire.

Another writes to me “in a passion,” as he confesses, because I cannot sufficiently admire Sims Reeves, whom my friend pronounces “the greatest actor and singer, past, present, and future.” *C'est beaucoup dire!* I am rated for admiring Tamberlik and Cruvelli—who he assures me are mere trash—and for not admiring the overwhelming “genius” of Sims Reeves. Really, my good Bowman, your ire is singularly uncalled for in my case, because I do not write “we” and assume immensely oracular airs. I set down my own private opinion, to be held for what it is worth. If I am a noodle and write rubbish, I shall lose my readers and my place—which, *entre nous*, I suspect would be the case if I were to share your raptures about Sims Reeves—meanwhile you cannot expect me to give up my opinion in deference to your enthusiasm. Mario I must think an incomparably greater singer than your idol; Tamberlik also; nay, more, I will add, that although when Reeves first came out I admired him, and thought he would ripen into a good singer, of late he seems to me to have dropped quite into the second rank. You tell me his *Ernani* is the finest thing on the stage. When I have seen it I will alter my judgment if he give me the chance.

A third friend thinks me so “difficult to please.” If I am difficult to please, that is not my fault. I am sure the readers of this department will testify to the gusto with which I do admire *when* I admire. Nobody can more dislike having to blame; but what am I to do when Mediocrity is trumpeted as Genius, and audiences applaud what they ought to hiss?

To you, fair Madam, so flatteringly desirous of knowing “*who* is Vivian?” I have but one soft whisper: I live at No. 13, Tooley-street, Borough, and am visible every Sunday—after morning service.

VIVIAN.

#### THE ACQUA D'ORO.

There be divers fountains in the Crystal Palace: the Crystal Fountain, with its dome of moving crystal formed in water; the Lilliputian Fountain in the nave; the curious squirt fountains in the transept; but there is one which is more sought than all, and more easy to find, though it lies hidden in a corner.

You are walking in the gallery, and suddenly a delicious happiness takes possession of your senses. At first you cannot tell what it is—it is in the viewless air; but so fine and sweet that you might take it for a moral feeling, an affection, a memory. It grows upon the sense, and becomes more vivid: it is a perfume; and following the scent, like a bee drawn to the flowers, you arrive at a little golden fountain—the *Acqua d'Oro*.

The dancing water that played near the singing tree, whereof you read in the Arabian Nights, danced for ever; but not that nor the fountains of Acrasia or Armida, diffused such delight as this.

What is it? A bank of freshest flowers gathered to a pungent essence—a parterre converted to a portable ecstasy. You recognise each sweet as it grew: but just as each flower dawns upon the perception, the crowded fragrance of the whole smothers it in sweets, and you are too happy to think more. It is the freshest of perfumes—to Eau de Cologne what Hebe is to Venus.

## Progress of the People.

#### THE “CHARTIST PROGRAMMISTS.”

[The following is a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Dundee Courier*. In two hours after the questioned article was issued the writer of the letter went down to the office, but, not finding the responsible editor, Mr. Holyoake appeared before him later in the day, as suddenly as an apparition of the Executive, and demanded to know what the editor saw in him that was “hungry,” that he should publish him as a voracious agitator; and expostulated generally upon the assertions of the article. The editor said it was not intended to bear an imputative construction. In order that such a

disclaimer might be made to the public, the remonstrator forwarded the following letter, which has duly appeared in the said *Courier*:—]

#### DEFENCE OF THE CHARTIST PROGRAMMISTS.

##### To the Editor of the Dundee Courier.

SIR,—Being on a visit to Dundee, I had the opportunity of perusing your *Courier* of this morning, May 14, in which I find an article on the “Chartist Programme,” about which it concerns me to say a few words, as I am one of those responsible for that document.

There is that quality about your article which Lord John Russell ascribes to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe's speeches—namely, “an agreeable levity.” If one is abused, it is a consolation to be abused well. One can admire the variegated superficialities of the panther even while entertaining a profound aversion to his indiscriminate habit of springing on every person in his way.

You tell us you “thought Chartism defunct,” and ascribe your mistake to overlooking that there were “too many interested in keeping it alive.” That this “interest” is to be understood as *venal*, you mark beyond doubt by observing in the next sentence, that “you consider what a flock of hungry patriots have been fed, and how many unattached agitators have received employment, by means of the Chartist movement;” and infer, therefore, that “it is not wonderful that an effort should be made to perpetuate such a profitable concern.”

Now, what I wish to ask is, by what right you represent the Convention here alluded to as composed of hungry agitators and interested patriots? For myself, what do you know to my disadvantage that you should make no exception? I have nothing to hope from the Chartists that I should cajole them. I have nothing to fear from them that I should flatter them. I am simply an independent servant of them and the public, able to live at the bench, by my pen, on the platform, or in the classroom. And the same is true of my colleagues, as to independent means of existence. There is Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, the poet and politician. The same Thornton Hunt who was the playfellow of Shelley, and to whom Charles Lamb addressed verses, and who has realized all the noble promise of his boyhood—whose genius must always command for him affluence, as his integrity always commands for him respect wherever he is known. On what ground do you include him among the “hungry patriots?” Is the Reverend Mr. Duncanson, of Falkirk, delegate from Paisley, whom we all listened to with respect, one? What charge of this kind have you to lay at his door? Would you point to Julian Harney? Certainly venality is not his crime; for he, to all our knowledge, made as large sacrifices to what he deemed public duty as any editor to whom you can point. Nor can you cite Ernest Jones, who with the precedents of a gentleman, has often accepted penury rather than forego the advocacy he deemed most useful to the people. What you may think of Mr. Reynolds I know not, but certainly his pecuniary advantages as a Chartist have been confined to paying certain bills as Treasurer when we had a bottomless Exchequer. Will you take those of humble station? Your townsman, James Graham, has no other crime to answer for, that I ever heard of, than that of being a working man. As he has appeared as a delegate in London, you assume that he has relinquished his “honourable calling of a weaver.” How does this follow? If every man who, by delegation, represents others' interests in a distant city, is to be held as deserting his honourable vocation, many of your fellow-townsmen among the middle class and the religious ministry deserve your instant exposure. Go, sir, through the list of our delegates, and you will in all cases fail to substantiate your imputations.

Some of the propositions you point out as erroneous in our Programme several of us thought so. The columns of the *Leader* have recorded how some of us struggled against them. Expose our want of wisdom where you find it, and we are your debtors. But when you deny our integrity—when you paint us as hungry patriots and venal agitators, we beg, respectfully but emphatically, to protest against you; for if we keep silence in such a case we shall appear to consent to the infamy you impute to us.

The vice of imputation has been the besetting sin of Chartism, but it may be forgiven to us on account of our inexperience and our privations. But should a middle-class journal set us the example of continuing what we are trying to forget? If we should say that any middle-class movement you patronise is selfish and interested, you would feel at once the injustice and rudeness of the accusation. And if your own gentlemanly sense of courtesy does not teach you to restrain your imputations against us, the obscurity and helplessness and sufferings of those who appointed us to represent them ought to protect us from rudeness.

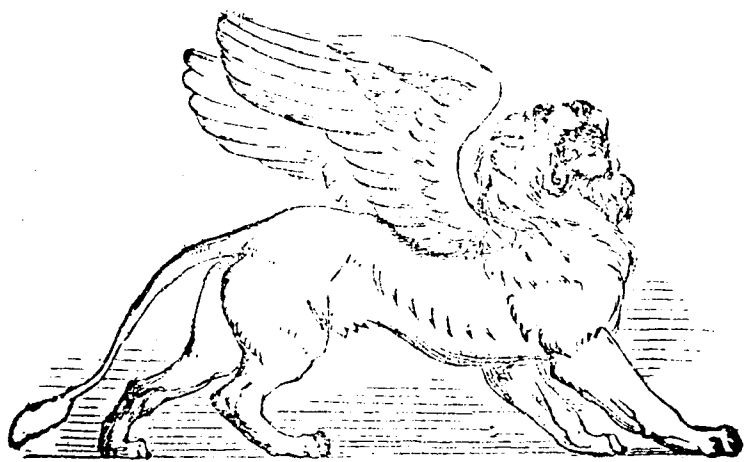
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE,  
Member of the Chartist Executive.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association met on Wednesday. Ernest Jones read a letter from the Home-office, intimating that, in reply to the petitions presented in behalf of John Frost and others, the answer in question was not intended to convey any such meaning as that they have not been laid before the Queen. It was resolved the first monthly circular should be issued in July, that the secretaries of the localities should be requested to furnish information to the general secretary on or before the third Monday in each month of the numbers of members enrolled in their locality, and an account of the general progress of the movement in their neighbourhood, together with matters affecting the interests of the working classes.

It was also resolved, that Thornton Hunt be requested to write the first address or circular. John Arnott reported that he had engaged the John-street Coffee-room for Tuesday evening discussions.

The Fraternal Democrats held the first of a series of monthly tea-meetings on Tuesday. The meeting was successful.

**REDEMPTION SOCIETY.**—As the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, we begin to feel desirous of intelligence from the branches. The Welsh community has appointed Dr. Lees as their delegate. We trust London, Glasgow, Plymouth, and Brighton will send delegates. Many of the towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, where we have branches, will send delegates. We wish it to be understood that all coöperative stores are invited to send delegates to this Congress. Money received per May 24, 1851:—Leeds, £1 16s. 8½d.; Sunderland, Mr. Pott, 2s.; London, per Mr. Jones, Bethnal green, 1s.; Communal Building, 7s. 6d. Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Leeds, delivered a lecture on the objections against the Redemption Society, in the Christian Brethren's Room, Huddersfield, on Sunday last; the audience was large. D. G.



## 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.

### SUNDAY IN LONDON.

May 21, 1851.

SIR,—Our witty neighbours across the Channel are diverting themselves with a lively little farce, representing the adventures of a Frenchman in London during the Great Exhibition. The disagreeables of tough beef, heavy pudding, sombre skies, and stiff manners, throw them into convulsions of laughter—when suddenly the stage is darkened (the scene being a few blank walls), sad music makes the heart sink with its plaintive wailing, while a few melancholy individuals in deep mourning steal about on tiptoe, slowly repeating in solemn whisper "C'est *Sunday!*"

Now, Sir, it is painful to think of the hebdomadal martyrdom we are about to inflict on our guests in London. We differ from all the world in our ideas about Sunday; but as we can give no reason for our strictness, we must not be surprised at being charged with dull bigotry.

Ask the generality of Englishmen why they keep the Sunday at all, and they will tell you, "because of the second commandment." Beat them out of that by reminding them that there are two versions of the commandment—one a special injunction to the Jews to keep holy a day on which they escaped from Egypt (having first robbed their masters); but, as we are not Jews, this cannot by any possibility concern us; and the other gravely informs you that the Creator made the world in six days, and was tired on the seventh; an old woman's fable, which might go down 4000 years ago, but which now is on the same shelf with *Jack the Giant Killer*. Nobody who has not "the digestion of a theological ostrich" can gulp down this whole jumble of infantine history, though, as in the case of old Herodotus, truth may be interwoven with fable. But, says the Englishman, "The Sabbath was always kept by the Jews till the Christian dispensation, when, in all its severity, it was transferred to the day of our Lord's resurrection; this is proved by the six texts." Now, I challenge the orthodox to make any clear injunction or proof out of these six texts. They cannot. The reasoning attempted to be founded on them is a mass of assumption. In no worldly matter, before no court of law, would such nonsense be listened to for a moment. There is not a word direct or indirect about Sunday, observed as a day of abstinence from work or amusement; indeed, except in one doubtful case it is not alluded to at all. "What," says the horror-struck respectable, "would you do away with the Sunday, would you deprive the poor and over-worked of their holiday?" By no means. But I would put it on its true footing. It should be a real,

cheerful, genuine holiday, in which all sorts of innocent amusement and recreation should not only be tolerated but encouraged, and I would publicly and for ever dismiss the imaginary background of hellfire attending such an employment of the day, to the tomb of all other justly-exploded superstitions.

Englishmen, awake! Look into this matter with your own clear understandings, and the priestly fetters will drop off. The Creator, who is said to have given his clear command to the Jews, cannot be so unjust towards us as to punish us for not attending to the vague inferences of six scattered texts written at different periods. A witty lawyer summed up the case thus:—"Because the Jews were forbidden to work on Saturday, the Christians are forbidden to play on Sunday."

But the prejudices on this subject are inveterate in proportion to their unreasonableness. This monster falsehood forcing many of us into weekly hypocrisy and deceit is not to be put down very easily. We must up and be stirring. Men of England, I call upon you to unite energetically in slaying this gaunt spectre of Puritanism. Agitate! Agitate! Agitate for the removal of restrictions on Sunday amusements. Let us demand an entrance into the Museums, Picture Galleries, Zoological Gardens, &c., &c., whether public or private, on that day; nobody need be sacrificed, for the Public Institutions are rich and can afford a relay of attendants, so that each in turn might enjoy his holiday, and the private Exhibitions would increase their funds enormously, and so be enabled to increase their staff also. If it is not wicked to gaze at pictures at Hampton Court, how can it be so in London? Our inconsistent and inconvenient Postal arrangements also make a Sabbath of Saturday night in the country, and of Sunday night in London. In the name of common sense let us put an end to these absurdities, and not drive our foreign visitors into the alternative of hanging or drowning themselves every seventh day.

A FLY ON THE WHEEL.

### ANSWER TO QUERIST.

Burton Rectory, Lincoln, May 15, 1851.

SIR,—In answer to Querist I beg to state that according to the opinion of the best commentators the word house, in the passage of St. John's Epistle, of which he makes question, refers to the place of assembly for public worship; which in primitive times was held in private dwellings from the danger of persecution and other obvious reasons. From the same reasons the Christian Church, or Assembly, is spoken of under the figurative denomination of "The Elect Lady." And the caution of the apostle only amounts to this, that a setter forth of doctrines contrary to those held by the church was not to meet with encouragement by that body. There is nothing inconsistent with charity in this injunction. Any public, or private sect, or party, would follow the course which it prescribes. The fervid energy of the passage is traceable to its Oriental source. A modern and an European would give the same caution in simpler and less exalted language.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,  
EDMUND R. LARKEN.

### INTERPRETATION.

Bath, May 14, 1851.

SIR,—Your correspondent who quotes the second epistle of John, after the fashion of him of old who taught from Christ's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, that "Top(k)not should come down," would of course receive as an inmate into his house an Antinomian preacher who condemns good actions as injurious and mischievous, and proclaims a wicked Almighty; or a friar who requires him to bow down to some saint's toe; or an American who would force him to sacrifice the freedom and the blood of his brother on the Moloch altar of national union; or any other preacher or teacher of what he thinks most wrong and foolish;—would cherish him during his stay as though he were one of the friends and apostles of association, and when he departed would wish him success, and bless his enterprise of converting men to his views. Seriously, Mr. Leader, if your correspondents made it a rule to read before they judge, and to think before they write, it would oblige other readers than your humble servant,

FAIR PLAY.

### SIR E. SUGDEN AND THE CHANCERY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

14, John-street, Adelphi, May 20, 1851.

SIR,—It is not long since Sir Edward Sugden addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, which was published in that paper on the 4th of January, the double object of which was to damage the Chancery Reform Association, and to relieve the Court of Chancery from the odium of incarcerating, often for long periods of time, numerous persons, without a good or even plausible reason. The Court did so once, says Sir Edward Sugden, and great hardship was done. "When a man was arrested," says he, "he was lodged in gaol, and there he frequently re-

mained till death released him." "This," he adds, "was a great reproach to the country;" and so acutely did he, individually, feel that reproach, that he goes on to say—"I took up the subject in 1830, and after having cleared the prisons of nearly every prisoner for contempt, I framed the act to which I have referred." Let us now hear what the object of that act was. "The object of the act was to render it impossible for any man, from poverty or ignorance, to be detained in prison for contempt, and to enable every man, by paying his debts as far as he could, to obtain his liberty. For this purpose the act provides that every person shall, within thirty days, be brought to the bar of the Court of Chancery for his contempt, or, in default thereof, the gaoler is to discharge him out of custody, without payment of the costs of contempt which are to be paid by the person issuing the process." And how, according to the same high authority, does this beneficial act work? Let us hear. "This was an effectual remedy against the abuse of leaving a poor man to die in a county gaol," and then Sir Edward proceeds to enumerate the numerous beneficial provisions of the act; the inferences drawn being first, that Chancery prisoners, instead of being "victims," as often alleged, are looked after and cared for, and having facilities afforded for obtaining their liberty, such as no other class of prisoners has; and next, that any man who is for any length of time a "contempt" prisoner, must prefer the inside of a gaol to the outside. That was the whole tone and tenor of his long letter, and great was the satisfaction felt in and about Southampton-buildings, when it appeared in the *Times*. In an answer to that letter which I published as one of the Chancery Reform Tracts, I showed the utter hollowness of all the statements made by the framer of the act, and managed to provoke the Court to do something. Since then about eight of the Chancery prisoners who had been vainly struggling, some of them for eleven years, to obtain their liberty, have been discharged—strange fact! but now the Court is lapsing into its old practice and habit, and leaving poor men to die in a gaol. Let me call your attention to one case, involving six poor agricultural labourers from the parish of Barnwell in Cambridgeshire, who have, with the rest of the parishioners, been despoiled of property to the value of £2500, which is now gripped by the Court of Chancery; and who, in addition, have been locked up in the Queen's Prison nearly three months for contempt, as they are told, but of which they know nothing beyond the facts, that they gave £10 to a lawyer, who promised, upon the receipt of that sum, to do what was necessary; and that since they have been in prison they have, over and over again, by the hands of persons who commiserate their condition, written to the Lord Chancellor, expressing their regret for any thing wrong they may have done, for any thing right they may, through ignorance, have omitted to do, prayed him to discharge them out of custody, and have signed, long since, by desire of the court, their submission to its decrees, that is, despoiling them and the rest of the poor of their parish property they have inherited for three hundred years or more. There they still are, without a penny amongst them, with about twenty of their children, and their wives in the union poorhouse.

A day or two since I wrote to Captain Hudson, the governor of the Queen's Prison, bringing under his notice the clause referring to their case in Sir Edward Sugden's much-vaunted act, they not having been taken to the bar of the court to answer for their contempt; but being brought straight up from Cambridgeshire to the Queen's Prison, "the act provides," says its framer, "that every person shall, within thirty days, be brought to the bar of the Court of Chancery for his contempt, or in default thereof the gaoler is at once to discharge him out of custody, without payment of the costs of contempt." Under that clause of the act which its framer alleges renders it impossible for a man taken in contempt to be detained in prison, without first being taken into open court to "answer," I demanded these poor men's discharge, and put it upon Captain Hudson, as "the gaoler or keeper," in whose custody they are, to discharge them out of custody, citing the words of the act. This morning I received from him the following communication:—

"Queen's Prison, May 25, 1851.

"Captain Hudson, Governor of Queen's Prison, presents his compliments to Mr Carpenter, and begs to acquaint him that he is mistaken in supposing clause five of 1 William IV. c. 36, &c. gives Captain Hudson the power of discharging the prisoners he has described."

Is it not clear, therefore, that this act, in the matter referred to, is a mere sham; or that if it was intended for any such purpose as its framer alleges, it is a miserable failure? What are these poor men to do? Their wives and families are in the union workhouse. They are living on the country allowance, and losing the best time of the year for their labour. They have surrendered all they had a claim to, through a title and the enjoyment of 300 years. The Court has taken the heritage of the poor, and put the poor in gaol. Pray lift up your voice against that iniquity, and many will bless you. Truly yours,

W. CARPENTER.



## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

The prices of Consols has varied considerably during the week. On Monday the closing quotations were 97½ to 98; on Tuesday, 97½ to 98; on Wednesday, 96½ to 97; the downward tendency being imputed to the state of French rentes and a failure in the market; on Thursday, 97½ to 98. The closing quotations yesterday were—Consols, 97½ to 98.

Consols have fluctuated this week from 98 to 96½; Bank Stock, from 210 to 211½; and Exchequer Bills (June), from 37s. to 42s. premium; (March) from 39s. to 44s. premium.

The official list yesterday comprised—Chilian, 103; the Three per Cents, 64½; Ecuador, 3½; Granada Deferred, 4½; Mexican, for money, 34½ to 35; for the account, 34½ and 35; Peruvian Five per Cents., 83; Portuguese Four per Cents., 32 and 32½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 101½, 102½, and 101½; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 20½; for the account, 20½; Passive, 5½; Spanish Three per Cents., 39½; Venezuela Deferred, 12½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59½ and 60; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 89½, 90, 89½, and 90½.

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

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock ....	211	211	210½	211½	211½	211½
3 per Ct. Red ..	97	97½	97	97	97	97
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	97½	98	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. C. An. 1726.	97½	98	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. Con., Ac.	97½	98	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Cent. An.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 5 per Cts.	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16
Long Ans., 1860.	261	261	261	261	261	261
Ind. St. 10½ p. Ct.	49 p	49 p	48 p	51 p	52 p	49 p
Ditto Bonds ..	42 p	44 p	42 p	43 p	42 p	44 p
Ex. Bills, 1000.	42 p	44 p	42 p	42 p	44 p	42 p
Ditto, 500.	44 p	44 p	41 p	42 p	41 p	43 p
Ditto, Small	44 p	44 p	41 p	42 p	41 p	43 p

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents.	91½	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc.	34½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	91½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	58½	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	—
Buenos Ayres 5 p. Cts.	58½	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Chilian 3 per Cents.	64½	Portuguese 4 per Cts.	32½
Danish 5 per Cents.	103½	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts.	101½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59½	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts.	20½
— 4 per Cents.	90½	— Passive ..	53
Ecuador Bonds ..	3½	— Deferred ..	—
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris	91.0		
— 3 p. Cts., May 30, 56.45			

## CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, May 30.—Well supplied with Foreign Wheat, Flour, and Barley. Oats moderate. Wheat dull at former rates. Barley well supported. Oats 6d. dearer than Monday.

## Arrivals from 26th to 30th May.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat .. ..	2950	—	7580
Barley .. ..	230	—	9860
Oats .. ..	900	1150	10640
Flour .. ..	1030	—	6560

## GRAIN, Mark-lane, May 30.

Wheat, R. New	33s. to 37s.	Maple .....	33s. to 34s.
Pine .....	37 — 39	White .....	26 — 28
Old .....	37 — 39	Boilers .....	28 — 30
White .....	37 — 40	Beans, Ticks ..	28 — 29
Pine .....	39 — 40	Old .....	29 — 30
Superior New	42 — 46	Indian Corn ..	28 — 30
Rye .....	24 — 25	Oats, Feed .....	19 — 20
Barley .....	23 — 24	Fine .....	20 — 21
Malt .....	25 — 26	Poland .....	22 — 23
Malt, Ord .....	48 — 50	Fine .....	23 — 24
Pine .....	50 — 52	Potato .....	20 — 21
Peas, Hog .....	28 — 30	Fine .....	21 — 23

## GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING May 24.

## Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat .....	38s. 8d.	Rye .....	24s. 7d.
Barley .....	24 1	Beans .....	29 2
Oats .....	19 5	Peas .....	26 1

## Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat .....	38s. 10d.	Rye .....	21s. 7d.
Barley .....	24 3	Beans .....	27 10
Oats .....	18 5	Peas .....	25 11

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 27.

**BANKRUPTcies ANNOUNCED.**—R. Ellis, of Richmond-street, Soho, carpenter.—R. Jackson, of Selby, Yorkshire, tanner.

**BANKRUPTcies.**—D. BURBERRY, Newdigate, Surrey, wood dealer, to surrender June 10 and July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. W. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings.—F. ROBBARD, Croydon, schoolmaster, June 5 and July 11; solicitors, Messrs. Lowless and Nelson, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; official assignee, H. H. Cannon, Mr. Birchall-lane, Cornhill.—C. CHARLES, Sudbury, Suffolk, printer, June 4 and July 11; solicitors, Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, Staple-inn, London; official assignee, Mr. H. H. Stansfeld.—W. WATSON, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, licensed victualler, June 5 and July 11; solicitor, Mr. W. J. Holt, Chatham-place, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr. W. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.—W. L. E. GRANVILLE, Red Lion-square, agricultural implement-maker, June 10 and July 8; solicitor, Mr. S. Tripp, Adelaide-place, London-bridge; official assignee, Mr. J. P. Groom, Abchurch-lane.—R. MOORE, Sun Tavern-fields, St. George's-in-the-East, and Ashchurch-villas, New-road, Hammer-smith, commission agent, June 10 and July 8; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plew, and Bower, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. J. F. Groom, Abchurch-lane.—R. CRAG, Brynmawr, Breconshire, draper, June 11 and July 9; solicitor, Mr. W. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. T. R. Hutton, Bristol.—J. COBB, Preston, innkeeper, June 6 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. W. Blackhurst and Son, Preston; official assignee, Mr. R. S. Mackenzie, Manchester.

Friday, May 30.

**BANKRUPTcies.**—J. H. HUNT, Silver-street, warehouseman, to surrender June 10; July 10; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.—G. COUGHORP, Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, coal merchant, June 12, July 11; solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe place, Doctors'-commons; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.—R. CLEAVER, Stretton-on-Dunmore, Warwickshire, timber dealer, June 9, July 7; solicitor, Mr. Elkington, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.—W. H. BOND, Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, wine merchant, June 9, July 11; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.—J. CLARK, Exeter, builder, June 11, July 22; solicitors, Mr. Stogden, and Messrs. Geare, Mountford, and Geare, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter.—R. HOUTOR, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, innkeeper, June 19, July 17; solicitor, Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth; official assignee, Mr. Herniman, Exeter.—D. I. WYATT and ELIZA UNDERWOOD, Bristol, hat manufacturers, June 10, July 8; solicitor, Mr. Salmon, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol.—J. SCOTT, and J. SCOTT, jun., North Shields, ship-owners, June 13, July 16; solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard, and Messrs. Chae'r, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—R. MAYOR, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, wholesale and retail grocer, June 19, July 4; solicitor, Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 16th of May, at Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, of a son.

On the 18th, at Priory-terrace, Dover, the wife of the Reverend Thomas B. W. Briggs, of a daughter.

On the 20th, at Corby Castle, Cumberland, the wife of Philip H. Howard, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 25th, at Russell-square, the wife of Dr. Golding Bird, of a son.

On the 26th, at Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Harcourt Johnstone, of a son and heir.

On the 27th, at Methley, Yorkshire, the Honourable Mrs. Savile, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th of May, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, William Frederick, youngest son of T. De La Rue, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, to Emma, third daughter of the late T. Tanner, Esq., of the Army Medical Board.

On the 22nd, at St. Marylebone Church, H. Baker, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, to Louisa Kathleen, third daughter of the late Guye Burges, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and the Wilderness, Reigate, Surrey.

On the 26th, at St. James's Church, Dover, Jasper Livingstone, Esq., State of New York, to Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir John and the Hon. Lady Morris, of Shelley-park.

On the 27th, at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, E. T. Daniell, of Little Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, to Anne Emma, second daughter of the Right Honourable Sir J. Wigram.

On the 27th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Townley to Augusta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Keate, Esq., of Hertford-street, May-fair.

On the 27th, at St. James's, Paddington, Philip Williams, Esq., Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Agnes Gordon, youngest daughter of R. Haviland, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park-gardens.

## DEATHS.

On the 15th of May, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, of the Royal Artillery.

On the 19th, aged thirty-nine, after a lengthened illness, Georgina, wife of James Anderson, Esq., lessee, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

On the 21st, at Camden-house, Kensington, Florence, the only child of W. F. Wollee, Esq., aged three.

On the 22d, at Harefield-House, Philip Champion Crespligny, Esq., in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

On the 24th, at Ham, Surrey, General Eden, aged eighty-three.

On the 24th, at Islington, Charles Hill, Esq., aged fifty-two, Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth, and thirty-six years in the Lord Steward's Department of the Royal Household.

On the 24th, at Torquay, in his forty-ninth year, the Honourable Francis James Curzon, barrister-at-law, and youngest son of the late Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale.

## NEW WORK BY MR. SAMUEL BAILEY.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth, **THE THEORY OF REASONING.**

By SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of "Essays on the Pursuit of Truth and on the Progress of Knowledge," "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinion," &c.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

## GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.  
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD AND THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Just published, Seventh Edition, 82 pages, sent free for 4 stamps, **EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR!**

A popular Guide to Health, written in plain English, free from all technicalities. By a PHYSICIAN. Sent post free, on receipt of four postage stamps to prepay it, by Mr. Booth, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

The following are selected from hundreds of testimonials that are daily being received by the publisher of this philanthropic work:—

"An invaluable book for every sufferer."—*Daily News.*

"Your work has saved me many pounds in doctors' bills."—*H. M. Torr.*

"Accept my thanks for your benevolent present. I would have given £50 for such a book twelve months ago."—*J. R. Newcastle.*

"The most popular explanation of the symptoms and treatment of diseases we have met with."—*Critic.*

"This work has long been wanting."—*Leader.*

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE  
REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

## A COURSE OF LECTURES.

In aid of the Funds, will be given as follows:—At the **MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,**

SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS,

MONDAY, June 2, ROBIN HOOD and MAID MARIAN.

By C. D. COLLET.

With Vocal Illustrations by Miss THORNTON and Miss A. MINCKS.

Admission 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Reserved Seats for the Course, 2s. 6d. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at half-past eight.

Tickets to be had of J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, and 21, Poultry; J. Watson, Queen's-head-passage; E. Truvelo, John-street; at the National-hall; at the Mechanics' Institution; and at the Office of the Association, 15, Essex-street, Strand.

By order of the Committee,  
C. DOBSON COLLET, Secretary.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

NORMA.—Mlle. Sofie Cruvelli.

It is respectfully announced that this Evening (Saturday, May 31) will be presented

N O R M A.

Norma, Mlle. Sofie Cruvelli; Adalgisa, Madame Giuliani; Pollione, Signor Pardini; Orovoso, Signor Lablache. Between the acts a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Amalia Ferraris and M. Charles will appear. To conclude with the admirable Ballet, entitled

LE DIABLE A QUATRE.

By Mlle. Carlotta Grisi; Mlles. Rosa, Esper, Julien, Lamoureux, Allegrini, Kohlenberg, Dantonie, Pascales; M.M. Charles, Ehrick, and Paul Taglioni. The Opera to commence at eight o'clock. Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.  
SOIREE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

The Week's Performances will include the talents of Madame Sontag, Madlle. Caroline Duprez, Madame Fiorentini, Madame Giuliani, Madlle. Ida Bertrand, and Madlle. Sophie Cruvelli; Maillie. Monti; Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Pardini, and Mr. Sims Reeves; Signori Lablache, Massol, F. Lablache, Casanova, Scapini, Lorenzo, Ferranti, and Coletti; Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, Madlle. Amalia Ferraris; Mlles. Rosa, Esper, Julien, Lamoureux, Allegrini, Kohlenberg, Aussandon, Pascales, Dantonie, Soto; M. Charles, M.M. Ehrick, Gosselin, and M. Paul Taglioni.

Tuesday, June 3, LE TRENOZZO and L'ILE DES AMOURS  
Wednesday, June 4, FIDELIO; Second, Third, and Fifth Acts of GUSTAVE III., including the Grand DIVERTISSEMENT and Ball Scene.

Thursday, June 5, DON PASQUALE; DIVERTISSEMENT; Last Act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, and LES COSMOPOLITES.

Friday, June 6, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA; various Entertainments, and a Favourite BALLET.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

## GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The THIRD PERFORMANCE by the AMATEUR COMPANY of the GUILD of LITERATURE and ART, in the Theatre constructed for the purpose, and first erected at Devonshire-house, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on TUESDAY, June 3, when will be presented Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's New Comedy, in Five Acts, entitled "NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM; or, MANY SIDES TO A CHARACTER;" and the New Farce by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Mark Lemon, called "MR. NIGHT-INGALE'S DIARY."—Tickets (all the seats being reserved), 10s. each, to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hookham, 15, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Robert Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Smith and Elder, 65, Cornhill; and Messrs. Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside. Doors open at a quarter before seven; commence at exactly a quarter before eight o'clock.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOM,

Castle-street, Oxford-street.

B. BOSCO will continue to give Representations of Magic, Egyptian and Prestidigitation, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to begin at half-past Eight o'clock precisely.

## GREAT EXHIBITION CENTRAL

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

## THE QUEEN'S PARASOL, REGISTERED by

THOMAS EVANS and CO., Feb. 19, 1851.

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

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

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

## VISITORS' RE-UNION and BUSINESS

ADDRESS OFFICE, 418, West Strand London, (over the Electric Telegraph-office, and opposite Hungerford-street). Established as a general and universal focus for mutual communication and general inquiry.

Messrs. JOHN HAMPDEN and Company, Patentees and General Commissioners for the promotion of British and Foreign Art and Industry, consulting Engineers and Draughtsmen, 418, West Strand, London. Maps, Plans, and Surveys made; Perspective, Plain, or Working Drawings executed with the greatest precision, punctuality, and dispatch. Models, or working machinery of any description, copied on an enlarged or reduced scale, and built to order for home use or exportation.

## CHANCERY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President, The Right Honourable Lord Erskine.—The SECOND ADDRESS of the Council, proposing the Abolition of the Court of Chancery, with a Plan for Distributing its Business amongst the Courts of Common Law, and the Bankruptcy and County Courts, &c. Sent free, per post, price 8d. To be had of Mr. W. Carpenter, Honorary Secretary, 14, John-street, Adelphi; and Edlington Wilson, Royal Exchange; and through all Book-sellers.

Also, Mr. CARPENTER'S LECTURE on the EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY. Price 6d. CHANCERY REFORM TRACTS, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Two Pence each.

## LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE,

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

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

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

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

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

## THE NEW PERFUME.

**ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO.**—This is the most fragrant and refreshing Perfume ever yielded by the "Souls of Flowers." It retains its fresh and delightful odorousness for days. It is invigorating, gently stimulating, yet sedative; and is an unrivalled quintessential spirituous product. For fainting fits, fatigues of dancing, oppression from overcrowded rooms, or intense summer heat, its uses cannot be overestimated. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

N.B.—A GOLDEN FOUNTAIN of the Aqua d'Oro is exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—HINTS TO VISITOR.

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

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

## ROWLANDS' KALYLOR,

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

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

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

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

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

## ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.

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

Manufactories at Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, London.

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE,

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'** original and standard Preparations. The merit of combining, with excellence of quality, such moderate prices as brought manufactured Cocoa (previously confined to the wealthy) within the means of all classes, belongs exclusively to Taylor Brothers, now confessedly the most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe.

Their invention of the soluble principle, carried out by improved, peculiar, and costly machinery, for power and completeness never before approached, brought prepared Cocoa to a degree of perfection previously unknown, threw the old makers and their antiquated process into the shade, and their rude and coarse productions (charged at enormous prices) comparatively out of use. This led them to imitate Taylor Brothers' peculiar and still exclusive preparations, in outward appearance only; against all such spurious imitations consumers are requested to be upon their guard, lest, by an incautious first trial, they be led into a prejudice against a beverage which eminent medical testimony has proved to be superior to either Tea or Coffee.—(Vide Drs. Graham, Hooper, Pereira, and others).

Observe particularly on each packet the name TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, whose great advantage over all other makers arises from the paramount extent of their manufacture—larger experience, greater command of markets, matured judgment in selection, and skill in preparation, enabling Taylor Brothers to offer the following articles, as regards both quality and price, upon unequalled terms, making it with Cocoa, as well as other things, the true interest of purchasers to deal with the first house in the trade.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE COCOA.**—The original and only genuine article, highly nutritious, wholesome, palatable, and very economical; and, quality considered, incalculably cheaper than other makers, which are spurious imitations. The IMPROVED SOLUBLE COCOA, in HEXAGON PACKETS, will be found a still superior article.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA.**—their invention and exclusive property. This admirable and unequalled preparation, in which the redundant oleaginous and grosser parts of the nut are so completely neutralized, and its nutritious, grateful, and valuable properties so fully developed, is an essential article of diet, and strongly recommended by the faculty to invalids, convalescents, and dyspeptics, as most nutritious, easy of digestion, and lubricating to the alimentary canal. Its great success has led one or two provincial makers to adopt close imitations of it in the form of package, wrappers, and labels, in order to impose upon consumers.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.**—This exquisite preparation, combining, in an eminent degree, the pureness, nutriment, and fine aroma of the fresh nut, and prepared under the most able Homoeopathic advice, is especially adapted to those under Homoeopathic treatment. Taylor Brothers challenge a strict comparison between this and any of the so-called homoeopathic Cocoa offered by makers without the requisite experience or advice.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' COCOA NIBS,** in packets (the kernels of the choicest Cocoa, selected by Taylor Brothers under peculiar advantages), are purely genuine, and of full, rich, mellow flavour. The quality of this article is rarely equalled.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' CELEBRATED SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PASTE,** delicious either as a confection or beverage. Many wretched attempts have been made to imitate these articles.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' CHOCOLATE POWDER, BROMA, SIX HANS SLOAN'S, CHURCHMAN'S, SPANISH, VANILLA,** and every description of plain and fancy CHOCOLATES, will be found still deserving of their high reputation for pureness, delicacy of flavour, and beneficial properties.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' PREPARED—PATENT—FLAKE and ROCK COCOA,** unequalled for strength, flavour, and nutriment.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' genuine preparations, WHICH WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE,** may be had wholesale at the MILLS, 211, BRICK-LANE, LONDON, and retail from all Tea-dealers, Grocers, and Oilmen in the Kingdom.

**CAUTION.**—To prevent disappointment, see that the name, "Taylor Brothers," is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS, calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

## THE EXHIBITION OVAL ANTI-MACASSAR, with other Designs, by Mrs. WARREN, in TIMETHRIFT for JUNE, price Sixpence monthly.

"We cannot but recommend this serial to all industrious Ladies. Here we have cookery for the matron, crochet for young maidens, chess for widows wanting to make a match, and chat from the Exhibition; poetry for the poetical, and amusement for all."—*Looker-on*.

"Matrons and the lady at the head of every family will find their money's worth in this sixpenny serial."—*Britannia*.

London: Longman and Co., and all Booksellers and Berlin Woolhouses.

## TO PERSONS about to MARRY.—Those about

to marry should obtain my guide, with designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed Cottage is comfortably furnished for 25 guineas; a six-roomed House completely and neatly for £70; an eight-roomed House, with many elegances, and substantially, for £140; a Mansion, of fourteen rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents all goods delivered in any part of the Kingdom carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warehouses, 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

## A CARD.

**C. DOBSON COLLET,** late of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Teacher of Singing. For Terms of Musical Lectures, Private Lessons, or Class Teaching, in Town or Country, apply to C. D. C. 15, Essex-street, Strand.

## SCOTTISH and IRISH LINEN WARE-

HOUSE, 261, Oxford-street, near North Audley-street, Manufactory, Dunfermline.

DAVID BIRRELL begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to his new make of DAMASK TABLE LINENS, specimens of which are now on view at the Great Exhibition, near the west end of the building, under the head of "Flax," Class XIV., No. 60, and in the North Gallery, Class VII.

The QUEEN'S PATTERN has been engraved in the *Art Journal* for the present month, and is thus alluded to in the editorial remarks:—"Among the fine diaper and damask linens, received from Dunfermline, are some singularly rich and beautiful table-cloths, manufactured by Mr. Birrell, from designs furnished by Mr. Paton, an artist who has upwards of a quarter of a century aided the manufacturers of that famous and venerable town. We have engraved one of them on this page—bold and elaborate in design, and in all respects worthy of covering a regal table. In the corners of the border we discern the St. George, and in the centres of the same part the badges of the order of 'The Thistle' and 'St. Patrick.' In the centre of the cloth is a medallion bust of her gracious Majesty. The table-cloth is made from the finest Flemish flax."

The "CAGE PATTERN," in the style of Louis XIV., and the "WASHINGTON MEDALLION BUST," surmounted with national and other emblematic figures, are also on view. Napkins, in silk and linen, to match the above.

## ROYAL EXHIBITION LINENS.

DAVID BIRRELL has ready for inspection a choice parcel of the celebrated 7-8 and 4-4 Crown Linens, all manufactured from English yarns, and warranted of sound bleach. These goods can be strongly recommended, and embrace every quality, up to the finest No. which can be produced.

Huckabacks, Sheetings, Table Covers, &c.

May, 1851.

## HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1849.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) "WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD)."

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-

BROWS, &c., may be with certainty obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. Purchasers who have been deceived by imitations of this Pomade, under various ridiculous titles, will do well to make ONE TRIAL of Miss Coupelle's preparation, which they will find to answer all its professions.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes: "Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford: "Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton: "The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing: "I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

## DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of thirteen stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury: "It cured four corns, and three bunions, amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: MISS COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

## MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL

MEDICINES, Depot, 314, Strand.—The Partnership of MORISON, MOAT and Co., of the "British College of Health," having expired on the 25th of March last, Mr. MOAT Manufactures the above-named medicines ("Morison's Pills") from the Recipes of the late "James Morison, the Hygeist."

Mr. Moat is Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, and has devoted many years to the study of Medicine: by the employ of a matured judgment in the selection of Drugs, and attention to their thorough combination and uniformity of mixture, he ensures certainty of effect with the least possible unpleasantness.

He offers the pills, thus made by himself, as a perfectly safe and efficient purgative, and recommends them to be taken in those cases of illness where the services of a medical adviser are not felt to be requisite.

Sold with directions, in the usual priced boxes, by all Medicine Venders.

Foreign Houses dealt with in the most advantageous manner.

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

## WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.

"Abstinētia multi curantur morbi."

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

Vols. 2 and 3, companions to the preceding.

THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE. I. HOW TO BE HAPPY. "Jucunde Vivere."

## IV.

## ON URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPA-

TION, and HÆMORRHOIDS; their Obviation and Removal.

Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street: consultation hours, ten to twelve; evenings, seven till nine.

## PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.—DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicates, have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and are now established by universal consent, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, retention of urine, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death. For gout, sciatica, rheumatism, tic doloireux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties. May be obtained at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. DE ROOS.

## IMPORTANT FACTS.

"T. Webster, Esq., Sealford, near Melton Mowbray, Jan. 6, 1850.

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

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

"Your Renal Pills have given me so much relief that I have recommended them to a friend here. Will you send me a 2s. 9d. box of the same?"

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

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

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

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."

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

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

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

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

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

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



## OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

## 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, amid 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 neutralize 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; sinovial 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 douloureux, 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, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's *Sarsaparilla* is without a rival. It is a medicine which has been used by hundreds of thousands—been recommended by numerous most respectable regular physicians to the sick; and as it acts through the blood upon every tissue and fluid of the body; upon every organ, fibre, and nerve; upon 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.

POMEROYS, ANDREWS, and CO., Sole Proprietors. Grand Imperial Warehouse, 373, Strand, London (adjoining Exeter-hall).

**CAUTION.**—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "Genuine Original Townsend *Sarsaparilla*." To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine. Price—Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.

## A NEW MEDICINE.

## FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE—A form

of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copaiba and cubeba are commonly administered.

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

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

## FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

"Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 15, 1855."

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

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

"New-street, April 13, 1855."

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

## DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

## MANY Preparations for the Hair have been intro-

duced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from ten till one.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

## CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of Fourteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

## DR. GUTHREY still continues to supply the

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

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

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

## DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND EARS, &amp;c.

"The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—Medical Review for the year 1850.

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

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

## METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL JOINT-STOCK BREWERY COMPANY.

(Registered Provisionally pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.)

The Directors of this Company are proceeding with an ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Temporary Offices, Eldon-chambers, Devereux-court, Temple.

CHARLES HENRY EDMANDS, Sec.

## TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Loans granted on personal and other securities.

Detailed Prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of nearly seven hundred shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the offices.

Parties desirous of becoming Agents or Medical Referees are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

By order of the Board, THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Offices; 40, Pall-mall, London.

## ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

## SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

49, St. James's-street, London.

## TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl Talbot | B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.  
Henry Pownall, Esq. | Sir R. Claude Scott, Bart.

## DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Lieut.-Colonel Lord ARTHUR LENNOX.  
Deputy-Chairman—T. C. GRANGER, Esq., M.P., &c.  
John Ashburner, Esq., M.D. | Sir James Carmichael, Bart.  
T. M. Batard, Esq. | John Gardiner, Esq.  
J. P. Bathurst, Esq. | Charles Osborn, Esq.  
C. Farebrother, Esq., Ald.

Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favourable terms.

Policies issued to secure an amount on attaining a certain age, or on death, should it occur previously.

Immediate annuities granted on liberal terms, affording great advantage to persons of limited income.

Deferred annuities may be purchased at rates which secure a return of the whole or part of the premiums paid, in case the age at which the annuity is to commence be not attained.

Also endowments on widows and children.

All the Company's engagements are guaranteed by an ample subscribed and paid-up capital.

Prospectuses and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents in every branch of business. H. D. DAVENPORT, Sec.

## PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Admitting, on equal terms, persons of every class and degree to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital—Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Chairman—Major HENRY STONES, LL.B.  
Deputy Chairman—JAMES ANDREW DURHAM, Esq.  
With upwards of Fourteen Hundred Shareholders.

There are two important clauses in the Deed of Settlement, by which the Directors have power to appropriate ONE-TENTH of the entire profits of the Company:—

1st.—For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans.

2nd.—For the relief of aged and distressed original proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 5 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them.

All policies indisputable and free of stamp duty.

Rates of premium extremely moderate.

No extra charge for going to or residing at (in time of peace) Australasia—Bermuda—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—and the British North American Colonies.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report.

Assurances granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

A liberal commission allowed to agents.

Annual premium for assuring £100, namely:—

Age—	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
s	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
d	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
s	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
d	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Prospectuses, with tables and fullest information, may be had at the offices of the Company, or any of their agents.

Applications for agencies requested.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Actuary.

Offices, 76, Cheapside, London.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

## THE RAILWAY ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under the Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.

CAPITAL—£100,000.

Offices—No. 5, St. James's-street, London.

## TRUSTEES.

The Right Honourable Earl Fitzwilliam.  
The Honourable Henry G. Spencer.  
The Common Serjeant.  
Charles Hopkinson, Esq.

The distinctive feature of this Company consists in the Sufficiency of ONE PAYMENT to cover an ASSURANCE FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

The FIRST is the ONLY Expense and Trouble, there being no Annual Renewal of Premium.

It will be seen that, by a single payment of Five Shillings, any Railway Traveller may be assured in the sum of £100 for the remainder of his life.

Upon proof being given that a party assured has met with his Death by Railway Accident, the Company will pay to his representatives the full amount of his policy.

If the accident shall result in personal injury only, the Company will pay to the assured a fair compensation for such injury.

Assurers will have the option of travelling in Carriages of any Class, and on any Railway in the United Kingdom.

This Company is now granting Assurances upon the following terms, viz.:—

For every Policy of	£100	£50	£25
"	500	1	5s.
"	1000	2	2s.
"	2000	4	4s.

Agents are appointed in all the principal Towns of the United Kingdom, through whom Assurances may be effected, or application may be made to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices No. 5, St. James's-street, London.

Price One Shilling.  
**THE JOURNAL OF DESIGN and MANUFACTURES**, for JUNE, will contain Eighteen Specimens of Fabrics now exhibiting at the Great Exhibition.  
London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, post 8vo., cloth, 12s.,  
**THE ERNE. Its LEGENDS and its FLY-FISHING.**  
By the Rev. HENRY NEWLAND, Rector and Vicar of Westbourne.  
With Plates and Map.  
London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, small 8vo., cloth, 7s.,  
**THE ANCIENT BRITONS.**  
A TALE OF PRIMEVAL LIFE.  
With Woodcuts.  
London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

NEW POEM ON ITALY, BY MRS. BROWNING.  
This day is published, fcap., cloth, 5s.,  
**CASA GUIDI WINDOWS.**  
By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.  
London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
In 1 vol., crown 8vo.,  
**A B D - E L - K A D E R.**  
A Poem, in Six Cantos.  
By Viscount MAIDSTONE.

A New Edition, with Additions.  
**ENGLISH SONGS AND MINOR POEMS.**  
By BARRY CORNWALL.

In 1 vol., foolscap 8vo.,  
**A DEFENCE OF IGNORANCE.**  
By the Author of "How to Make Home Unhealthy."  
London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE** for JUNE,  
Price 2s. 6d., or by post, 3s., contains:—  
1. Hartley Coleridge, as Man, Poet, Essayist.  
2. The Prophecy of Thames. From Pope's Windsor Forest. With a Latin Version.  
3. A Visit to the Museum of Practical Geology.  
4. A Summer Thought.  
5. A Bit of our Boyhood.  
6. Montrose and his Times.  
7. Episodes of Insect Life. II.  
8. Sketches of American Society. By a New Yorker. A Trot on the Island.  
9. Are the English a Musical People?  
10. Chronique de Paris.  
11. Phantoms and Realities. An Autobiography—concluded.  
12. The Kishon.  
13. The Story of Free Trade.  
Index.  
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

**New Works Issued By Charles Knight.**  
**HALF-HOURS OF ENGLISH HISTORY;**  
A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

Selected and Arranged with Incidental Illustrations,  
BY CHARLES KNIGHT.

This work will follow the "HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS," and, like that popular Series, will be published in Monthly Parts, at Sixpence.

Part I., forming Part XV. of HALF-HOURS, June 2.

On the 30th of June,  
**PICTORIAL HALF-HOURS OF LONDON TOPOGRAPHY,**

(Supplementary to "Pictorial Half-Hours," or Miscellanies of Art,  
Part I., Price Ninepence.

MUSIC BY WILLIAM THOROLD WOOD.

**THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.** Poetry by EBENEZER ELLIOTT. Second Thousand. Price 1s.  
"We are glad to see that the fine stanzas of the Corn-law Rhyme have at last found fitting musical utterance. The composer is not unworthy of the poet."—*Tait's Mag.*, May, 1850.

"FREEDOM, ARISE!" A Prayer for the Downfall of Russo-Austrian Tyranny. Quartet and Chorus, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Price 4s.

"ALL HAIL THE DAY WHEN NATIONS MEET!" A Song for the Great Exhibition. Poetry by CHARLOTTE YOUNG. Price 2s.

London: J. Shepherd, 98, Newgate-street; and to be had, by order, of all Music-sellers in the Kingdom.

Shortly will be published, price 21s.; to Subscribers, 16s.,  
**DANIEL, an ORATORIO.** By GEORGE LAKE.

The words are selected from the Scriptures, and from Hannah More's Sacred Drama of "Daniel." The work consists of the following pieces:—

INTRODUCTION.—Chorus, "Behold 'tis Daniel Reigns." Recit., Soranus and Pharnaces (Presidents of the Court of Persia). March. Chorus, "Hail, Great Darius." Recit., Darius and Pharnaces. Chorus, "Glory attend thee." Recit., and Aria, "Put thou thy trust in the Lord." Chorus, "Great is the Lord." Prayer, Daniel, "Hide me under the shadow of thy wings." Chorus, "Behold! he prays." Chorus, "Daniel, the captive Jew." Recit., Darius, "O deep-laid stratagem." Aria, "Who now shall guide?" Quartet, "The Lord will not forsake them." Symphony. Recit., Darius, "O Daniel, servant of the living God." Aria, Daniel, "My God hath sent his angel." Recit., Darius, "Draw near, my subjects." Aria, Daniel, "Let all adore." Chorus, "Proclaim aloud 'Jehovah reigneth.'"

The Oratorio, which will shortly be produced, will be published by Messrs. Addison and Hollier, 210, Regent-street, where Subscribers' names are received.

Now ready,

**SOMNOLISM AND PSYCHEISM;** or, the Science of the Soul, and the Phenomena of Nervation, as revealed by Mesmerism, considered Physiologically and Philosophically; including Notes of Mesmeric and Psychical Experience. By JOSEPH WILCOX HADDOCK, M.D. Second and enlarged edition. Illustrated by Engravings of the Brain and Nervous System. Price 4s. 6d., cloth.

\* \* \* This edition contains much new matter of considerable interest relative to clairvoyance, together with experiments in chemistry in connexion with the researches of Baron Von Reichenbach.

Hodson, 12, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, and all other Booksellers.

## NEW WORKS.

### LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN,  
Author of the "History of the Hebrew Monarchy," "The Soul," "Phases of Faith," &c. Post 8vo., cloth.  
[In a few days.]

Just published,

### ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES TO THE CORINTHIANS:

An Attempt to convey their Spirit and Significance. By the Rev. JOHN HAMILTON THOM. Post 8vo., cloth, 9s.

### CHRISTIAN ASPECTS OF FAITH AND DUTY.

Discourses. By JOHN JAMES TAYLER. Post 8vo., cloth, price 7s. 6d.

### THE CREED OF CHRISTENDOM: ITS FOUNDATIONS AND SUPERSTRUCTURE.

By WILLIAM RATHBONE GREGG. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

### LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. G. ATKINSON and HARRIET MARTINEAU. Post 8vo., cloth, 9s.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND CENTRALIZATION.

The Characteristics of each, and its Practical Tendencies as affecting Social, Moral, and Political Welfare and Progress; including Comprehensive Outlines of the British Constitution. By J. TOULMIN SMITH. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

### SOCIAL STATICS.

By HERBERT SPENCER.  
One vol. 8vo., cloth, price 12s.

### THE POPULAR WORKS OF JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE.

Cloth, 12s. per vol.

#### CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. Memoir of the Author, by William Smith.
2. The Vocation of the Scholar.
3. The Nature of the Scholar.
4. The Vocation of Man.

#### CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

1. The Characteristics of the Present Age.
2. The Way towards the Blessed Life; or the Doctrine of Religion.

### A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

By L. RAYMOND DE VERICOUR.  
In 1 vol. post 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d.

### RECENT AMERICAN WORKS.

#### THE SERPENT SYMBOL, And the Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America.

By E. G. SQUIER, A.M.

Being No. 1 of American Archaeological Researches.  
One vol. royal 8vo., numerous Woodcuts, price 12s. 6d.

#### AGASSIZ AND GOULD'S PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY,

Touching the Structure, Development, Distribution, and Natural Arrangement of the Races of Animals, living and extinct, with numerous Illustrations, for the use of Schools and Colleges. Part I.—Comparative Physiology. Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

#### THE CODE REPORTER.

A Journal for the Judge, Lawyer, and Legislator.  
Vol. 1. (all published), law calf, 25s.

#### DR. HITCHCOCK'S GEOLOGY:

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Colleges.  
Post 8vo., sheep, 7s. 6d.

#### E. L. MAGOON'S LIVING ORATORS IN AMERICA.

Post 8vo., cloth, 7s.

#### OVERMAN ON THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON,

In all its Branches; with an Essay on the Manufacture of Steel.  
8vo., numerous Woodcuts, cloth, £1 10s.

#### THE POETS AND POETRY OF EUROPE,

With Introductions and Biographical Notices.

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.  
1 vol., royal 8vo., with Portrait of Schiller, £1 5s.

#### LIEUT. WISE'S LOS GRINGOS;

Or, an Inside View of Mexico and California, with Wanderings in Peru, Chili, and Polynesia.  
Post 8vo., cloth, 5s.

\* \* \* A Catalogue may be had on application, or will be sent free by post, embracing:—

1. Mr. Chapman's Publications.
2. An extensive collection of American Works.
3. A selection of rare and valuable Old Books at very moderate prices.

BOOKS IMPORTED FROM AMERICA EVERY WEEK.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand.

**PART XIV. of HOUSEHOLD WORDS,**  
A Weekly Journal, conducted by CHARLES DICKENS, is now ready, price 11d.  
Office, No. 16, Wellington-street North; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Part VI. of the Collected Edition of the  
**WRITINGS of DOUGLAS JERROLD,**  
is Now Ready, price 7d.; also No. 22, price 14d.  
London: Published at the Punch Office, 85, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

This day is published, price 7s. 6d.,  
**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL,**  
No. XXIX.  
Published for the Society by Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

PAXTON'S FLOWER GARDEN.  
This day is published, price 2s. 6d., No. 16 of  
**PAXTON'S FLOWER GARDEN.**  
By Dr. LINDLEY and JOSEPH PAXTON.  
Illustrated with Beautifully Coloured large Plates, and Fine Engravings on Wood.  
\* \* \* The First Volume is now ready, price £1 13s., bd. in cloth.  
Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

This day is published, price One Shilling, the June number of  
**THE LADIES' COMPANION AND MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

Amongst the Contents will be found:  
Our Queen's May-Progress. By the Editor.—A May-Day Ode of 1851. By Julia Day.—The Star of Many Seasons. In Two Parts. Part the Second. With an Illustration.—Thoughts of a Vagrant Mind.—Original Poetry.—The Toilet.—Costume for June.—Sunset. By Mrs. T. K. Hervey.—The Great Fortune. No. IV.—The Work-Table.—Rosalind in America.—The Child's Corner.—Readings of Poetry Old and New. By Mary Russell Mitford.—The Garden:—June.—Village Education. By E. T.—The Housekeeper's Room.—Household Hints and Receipts. By Miss Acton.—Amusements:—Concerts.—Exhibitions.—Horticultural Fêtes, &c.—Mrs. Grundy's Common Place Book. &c., &c., &c.  
London: Published at the Office, No. 11, Bouverie-street.

**THE KEY** to this mystery see the LOOKER-ON of SATURDAY, June 7, Price 2d., Published on Wednesday.  
A. Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, and of all Booksellers.

Just published, price 1s.,  
**POPULAR LECTURES ON HOMŒOPATHY,**  
containing a Vindication of HAHNEMANN and his Doctrines from the Attacks of Dr. GLOVER.

By THOMAS HAYLE, M.D., Ed.  
London: H. Bailliere, Regent-street; W. Headland, Princes-street, Hanover-square; James Leath, St. Paul's-churchyard. Manchester: H. Turner, Piccadilly. Liverpool: Thomson and Capper, Bold-street. Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland: John Mawson.

Just published, Second Edition, 200 pp., fcap. 8vo., cloth lettered, price 3s., or post free, 3s. 6d.,

**THE MESMERISTS' MANUAL;** being a Complete and Practical Exposition of the Phenomenon of Mesmerism, with Copious Instructions for its Practice and Application to the Cure of Disease. By GEORGE BARTH, Medical Mesmerist and Galvanist.

H. Bailliere, Publisher, 219, Regent-street, and may be had of the Author, 4, Mornington-crescent.

Also, by the Same, price 6d., or post free, 8d.,  
**THE PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH TRANSFERABLE.**

#### LADIES' COMPLETE COMPANION TO THE TOILETTE.

This little work, which is sent per post in a note-sized Envelope, contains nearly seventy valuable Receipts for Pomades, Perfumes, Hair Dyes, Dentrifices, Oils, Cosmetics, Carmines, Recipes for defects in the Teeth, Skin, Breath, and Hair, eradication of Wrinkles, Freckles, Warts, Pimples, Corns, &c. &c.  
"A perfect treasure in a nutshell."—*Sunday Times*.  
"A most useful friend."—*Bucks Herald*.

Sent for Six Stamps by John King, Bookseller, 120, Fleet-street, London. Printing executed on the Premises, with taste and despatch, at reasonable charges.

PRICE ONE PENNY.  
**THE CHEAPEST FAMILY MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.**  
Published Weekly, in demy 8vo., Twelve Pages, and in Monthly Parts and Volumes.

#### TALES OF ALL NATIONS: FORMING A LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRATIVE ROMANCE.

The love of Romance and the desire to be acquainted with the deeds of other nations and other times, the interest with which we hear of the habits and customs, the thoughts and opinions of those who can only be known to us through the medium of others, are among the chief reasons of the popularity of Tales and Personal Narratives. The glowing regions of pure fiction pall upon the taste. Unsupported by probability, the most poetic flights of fancy become insipid: while Tales which are the results of travel and founded on realities will never cease to attract while there is a thought to be expressed, or any place or custom to be described. The period when

ALL THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH would find a temporary home amongst us appeared peculiarly the time to commence the "Tales of all Nations," in the pages of which are described the rise and progress, the homes and habits, the thoughts and sentiments, the domestic life and social conditions of our interesting visitors.

Nor will the interest of these Tales be confined to this period. Containing Tales of ancient as well as modern times, of ages glowing with chivalry and romance, as well as treating of the more sombre realities of the present, they will exhibit the manners and customs of people in every era of the world, and form a PERMANENT LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRATIVE ROMANCE.

Each Tale will be completed in from two to three or four numbers. The thrilling interest of the whole will be thus concentrated, while the most striking and interesting points will be

ILLUSTRATED BY SPIRITED ENGRAVINGS.

London: E. Appleyard, 86, Farringdon-street; and may be ordered of all Booksellers.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, contain "The Crimes of the Rich and the Poor," "The Will," "The Black Cat," "The Forgery."

Read "THE BLACK CAT," the most astounding tale of the day.  
London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (of No. 3, Cheptow-terrace, in the Parish of Kensington, Middlesex), at the Office of Robert Palmer and Joseph Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in the City of London; and published by JOSEPH CLAYTON, junr. of and at the Publishing-office, No. 265, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—SATURDAY, May 31, 1851.