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The Leader

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

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

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News of the Week.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Kossuth share the public attention: Manchester has been wild with excitement, because it was to have a day's visit from the Queen; Southampton is wild with expectation of the illustrious Hungarian.

London and many other towns participate in the feelings of Southampton. Endless addresses are adopted. Birmingham keeps its lead in Hungarian affairs; Southampton does justice to its priority of position; London means to keep its preponderance in the gigantic; even Manchester has not forgotten the exile. In the metropolitan movement there is a disposition to disregard smaller differences, and to unite various parties in the common expression of homage to Kossuth. We hope that this feeling may be carried out in practice; we know that numerous bodies are in communication with the Central Committee, and we believe that we are speaking the sentiments of the whole committee, when we say that the desire is to avoid anything that can give exclusiveness to its expression, or to divide "the inhabitants of London" in the presence of the exiled patriot. The interest in the subject is very great, and it is growing daily.

The Protectionists do not excite half so much interest, even amongst themselves. They go on holding dinners, but they do not go on holding to their principles. Instead of "No surrender," their motto now is, "Surrender all round." Mr. Disraeli expected not to utter even the word "Protection." Mr. Henry Drummond, like Mr. Henley, would get what he could. Mr. Robert Palmer has hopes still. The Agricultural Free Traders have decidedly the best of it. Mr. Alcock's fine phrensy on guano, Mr. W. James's dash at the game laws and proposal of "half rents," the Earl of Wilton's call to exertion "all together," and Mr. George Carr Glyn's exhortation to self-reliance, exertion, and improvement, on the principles of the hardest economy, were at least effective and telling: the Protectionists could not say anything half so forcible.

And Sir William Page Wood, profiting by the general saturnalian anarchy of political ideas, recommends to his feasting friends at Oxford, implicit reliance on Lord John Russell!

Rely on him, O ye Irish, whom he will not suffer to "repudiate." No, the loans on the security of rates must be paid. In reply to Lord Lucan's proposal of repudiating, he says, that the Earl and the Irish must not "set themselves above the law," but must be subordinate to Treasury morals. The money, he admits, was wasted; but Ireland must pay. He had better follow the rate-payers to America.

Dr. Ollivant's charge, interpenetrated by a kind of hopeful despair, is followed by the vigorous

[TOWN EDITION.]

Derby meeting, where the Young England of the Church met to demand her rights and win her freedom. Oh, if the brave words of George Anthony Denison—the Churchman's success is doing his duty—had been the motto of the Church, not now would she justify the assertion of the Bishop of Llandaff! Straight towards the separation of Church and State, whatever Mr. Merryweather may think, marches the agitation for synods and convocations. And when bishops are called "tyrants" by a reverend canon; when the relation between the Church and State is pointed at by a man like Mr. Dickinson, as "a shame and a disgrace" at a meeting of clergymen, then we may have hopes that the hour of deliverance is at hand.

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte pursues his own degradation with a perverted ingenuity worthy of a better cause. By a sad fatality, not an act, not a tendency, of the French Government, but falsifies every promise and profession of "the prisoner of Ham." He rose to power on the shoulders of the People; he is assisted in falling by the intriguers into whose hands he has played his own good faith and the national honour of France. They have compromised him irredeemably with the Democracy: to whom shall he look for gratitude, or admiration, or support, when the hour of resignation has struck? Pelf and place, and vain parade of "soldiering," and mock Imperial airs, are poor substitutes for patriotism and duty. But that the inheritor of a name once the terror of Austro-Russian despotism, should stand openly avowed as the complaisant Minister of the new Unholy Alliance, to do the foul work of impotent hate and terror, and to violate the sacred laws of hospitality to exiles—will the noble French people of February '48 forget or pardon such national disgrace as this? We think not.

But the impolicy is as striking as the brutality of the last feat of MM. Baroche and Faucher. Kossuth, as Emile de Girardin says, would have passed away: his address, noble, simple as his patriot heart, remains a part of history. The abject proneness to servitude of the Bourgeoisie is not the spirit of French nationality. But it is not enough to spurn the exile: official journals insult misfortune, and stab silent heroism in the dark. Nothing is omitted to stamp ignominy, damning ignominy, upon the Government of denationalized spies and traitors. We had hoped that the contrast of France and England might be complete. But our leading journal treads closely on the heels of the virtuous *Constitutionnel*; and the *Globe* emulates the generosity of *La Patrie*. Yet in England, as in France, the true People are sound at heart.

There have been whisperings of the approaching end of the vigorous Ministry who were rash enough to nail the law of the 31st of May to the mast, forgetting the sudden fits of "personal Government" to which your Emperor's nephews are liable. But Odilon Barrot, that *pis aller* of impossible situations, who is talked of as the successor to Faucher, would

only propose a modification of that inauspicious law: unsatisfactory to all parties.

Le Docteur Véron's new solution is, universal suffrage for the Presidential election, limited suffrage for the election of a new Assembly; a very "personal" and Bonapartist chicane, designed to render the future Assembly inferior in origin, and subordinate in authority, to the future Emperor-President. This solution is seen through and exploded by the Republicans and the faction. The Constitution is the legal barricade which nothing but universal suffrage can throw down, and universal suffrage will be the consolidation of the Republic.

M. Louis Bonaparte's active life consists mainly in attempts to convert national soldiers into Praetorians.

The Emperor of Austria's abrupt conclusion of a triumphal progress through his Italian provinces, was more a flight than a departure. A good omen! Frederick William of Prussia, it seems, is fully alive to the necessary conditions of "Divine right," and to the necessary developments of Protestantism. If you believe he is a water drinker, you will not believe that he is what we have reason to know he is, a Roman Catholic. He will be Pope and Monarch, too, like his Russian patron—only give him rope and time enough. Other potentates are reposing on Concordats with the Spiritual Head of Despotism. The hereditary piety of "our dear daughter" of Spain "compounds for sins," &c., as Naples does for massacres and perjuries, and Tuscany for a people sold to servitude—by Concordats! His Holiness even hints darkly at a convention with our own "distant region." Many things less likely than a Concordat with Palmerston.

Official Bloomerism stares us in the face from Miss Kelly's theatre. Twenty Bloomers visible at once behind the stage lights—rather a startling sight. It indicates clearly enough that Society, the dear old lady, must take up the condition of the petticoat question, as well as the condition of England question, and set her "outer integuments" to rights, as well as put her house in order. A young lady lecturing a masculine audience on the attire of Adam and Eve, is certainly transcendent; but we commend her bravery and simple heart. Meanwhile, Mrs. Dexter has been "starring it" at Glasgow—with more pleasing results than her Finsbury escapade.

The Exposition is closed to the general public. It has done its work bravely. It has shown the Industry of the World to the World; it has taught England that she is supreme in some things, not in all, not unapproachable in any. It has suggested improvements to agriculture: a powerful illustration of its moral effect is given in the fact that the agriculturists hardly look at McCormack's reaping machine, ere they think of improvements on that. Even Austrian police have learned what immense crowds may assemble, in a tolerably free country, without danger to "order."

—a hundred and odd thousand in a glasshouse, full of the wealth of Europe!

Almost within the week three peers have died, all bearing names of historical interest:—Stafford, Bolingbroke, Liverpool. Stafford's attainder and death; Bolingbroke's statesmanship, exile, and return; Liverpool, the prince of mediocrities;—the names of these men, founders of their families, come strikingly upon us when death carries off their harmless and insignificant descendants. Yes, the titles are hereditary; but the genius, the daring, even the thriving, mediocrity—these are not hereditary.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The man whose name was a symbol of national glory has wounded the finest susceptibilities of the French People. Heir to the renown of Austerlitz and to the catastrophe of Moscow, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte cowers before the discontent of Austria, and fawns upon the approbation of the Czar. At a hint from Berlin or Vienna he drives out starving exiles: for a star or a riband from Naples he persecutes the victims of priestly vengeance and kingly perjury. But in order to complete the avowal that he has sold the French Republic to the Despotisms, the occasion has been seized to refuse a passage through France to Kossuth, his wife and children, begging a brief shelter on the shores of the Republic from the winds and the waves at this inclement season. Is it not easy to imagine with what jealous fear the mannikin of monarchical factions regards the unsullied Hungarian patriot. MM. Baroche and Léon Faucher dread the contagion of enthusiasm. But the frank and generous heart of the People is wounded to the core by an act of inhospitable barbarism which degrades "the great nation" in the sight of all Europe, and makes Turkish honour and generosity a reproachful contrast. For our part, we rejoice that the illwill and the discourtesy of the Government has brought Kossuth into more close relations with the People, whose acclamations, coming from their great, fresh, and simple heart, will have told him where to look for sympathy and aid. His address to the Democracy of Marseilles, so nobly simple and so characteristic of the man, will be a new watchword of union and of hope. The episodes of his brief visit to Marseilles are very touching and full of meaning. The workman swimming off through the cold, dark water to the ship, to clasp the hero's hand: his reply to the gentle remonstrance of the Chief—"To him who has the will, nothing is difficult"; and the solemn adoption of these few words, as a motto, by Kossuth; through the length and breadth of France, into every cottage and atelier this story will make its way. And the little deaf and dumb child, holding out a little slate, with the salutation "Bon jour, Kossuth," inscribed thereon, moving to tears the heroic object of this child-like and pathetic recognition; this too will be treasured up, and recounted with emotion in the better time of the Republic, when pinchbeck Napoleons, and all the crew of Baroche, Faucher, and Co., shall be (we may hope) well and charitably forgotten.

The colonel of a regiment just ordered to Paris, remembering that promotion had rewarded a brother officer for encouraging unconstitutional cries at the reviews of Satory, and determined to "outherod Herod," issued a flaming order of the day, in which he recommended devotion to the *Chief of the state*, and swore to "lead the way to unfurl the flag of order on the barricades of anarchy;" in short, an appeal to civil war, to hatred of citizens, and to a coup d'état. But as there is a time for all things, this Red Bonapartist colonel does not happen to have selected the right moment for all this sanguinary rhodomontade; and as he forgets that soldiers are now citizens, and regiments national, not royal, and colonels servants of the state, not proprietors of regiments, he is severely reprimanded in the *Moniteur*.

Religious liberty is about on a par with political liberty in France. The mayor of a commune has been suspended for allowing a Protestant child to be buried in a Catholic cemetery.

From Austria we learn the return of the Emperor, sooner than expected, from his Italian tour. The newspapers of Turin make mention of the Emperor's sudden departure from the camp of the Somma as of a flight. The prescribed road of return to Vienna was abandoned for the route by Hetzendorf. The Emperor left the Somma at six on the morning of the 30th ultimo; and leaving behind all the carriages of his suite, arrived in four hours at Casina de' Pecchi, a distance of forty-five miles. This precipitate departure by a changed route is ascribed to alarm and discouragement at his blank and cold reception by the Italians. The camp of the Somma was ordered to be broken up, the cause assigned for this new arrangement being the unfavourable weather.

The military manœuvres were a failure. The sodden state of the ground, owing to the heavy rains, rendered the projected operations impracticable. The troops were much disconcerted, and it became neces-

sary to order them to their quarters. Some generals lost their baggage, several soldiers were hurt, and the whole movement resembled that of a routed army. The Emperor was the more annoyed because the Prussian General de Wrangel, the Russian General Grotteuzel, and many European officers, were among the spectators.

The Pope has been delivering one of those sesquipedalian allocutions which smack of other times than these of submarine telegraphs, railways, steamships, and "thoughts that shake mankind." He honours Spain, Tuscany, and Great Britain with especial notice. As to Spain, he refers to the Concordat lately concluded with his "most dear daughter in Christ, of hereditary piety," Isabella Maria, by which some of the mischiefs of the constitutional war are to be repaired. The Church is to keep all she has, and to get an equivalent for all she has given up, and full (ecclesiastical) liberty is to be reestablished in that happy Catholic country.

As to Tuscany, it seems that poor Leopold has consented to a future Concordat; and in the mean time desired that the "civil laws" may be adjusted to the convenience of the ecclesiastical laws. Here, also, complete (ecclesiastical) liberty is to be reestablished, including a rigorous censorship of all books deemed dangerous to "the Faith."

We of Britain, once the Island of the Saints, are spoken of as a "distant region," a sort of Ultima Thule, in which the "Immaculate Spouse is sorely afflicted and harassed." The episcopal zeal and firmness of the "venerable brothers," who are uncomfortably situated in this "distant region" of Whig Ministers and Evangelical Alliances is highly commended. It is a satisfaction to know that we are regarded with "special affection and charity" by his Holiness. What may be the "Convention for adjusting the affairs of the Catholic religion," which Pius entertains great hopes may be entered upon, we have yet to learn.

KOSSUTH.

The following is the letter addressed by Kossuth, on his arrival at Marseilles, to the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône:—

"M. le Préfet,—Released from confinement at Kutahia through the generous mediation of humane Governments, I have arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississippi, sent expressly for me by the Government of the United States. I beg to demand of the Government of the French Republic a free passage and protection through France, it being my intention to proceed directly to England. I am accompanied by my wife, and three children whom I am desirous of placing at school in London, previous to my departure to the United States, to thank the people and the Government for the generous assistance with which they have kindly honoured my misfortunes. My secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers, and one servant, form my suite. I place my demand (purely a question of humanity) under the protection of French honour, and of your generous sentiments, M. le Préfet; and I have the honour to assure you of my most distinguished consideration. "L. KOSSUTH.

"On board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, in the roads of Marseilles, September 27, 1851."

The Prefect replied, through an indirect channel, by addressing the Consul of the United States:—

Marseilles, September 27.

"M. le Consul,—I have the honour to apprise you that, by a telegraphic despatch which this moment reached me, the Minister of the Interior informs me that the demand made by M. Kossuth to traverse France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been signed by the Minister of the French Republic at Constantinople, having been permitted to land at Marseilles solely in consequence of a desire expressed by him, and on account of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as being still on board the American steam frigate Mississippi; and I apprise him, consequently, M. le Consul, through you, of the decision adopted by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he requested me to present. Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

"The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône, SULEAU."

In consequence of this refusal, Kossuth published in the *Peuple* the following address:—

"TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MARSEILLES.

"Citizens,—The Government of the French Republic having refused me permission to traverse France, the people of Marseilles, yielding to the impulse of one of those generous instincts of the French heart which are the inexhaustible source of the nobleness of your nation, has honoured me by a manifestation of its Republican sentiments—a manifestation honourable for its motives, mainly for its resolution, peaceable in its ardour, and as majestic in its calmness as nature, the grand image of God, before the tempest. I have heard my name blended with the hymn of the *Marseillaise*, and with the shouts of *Vive la République!*—a cry which is the only legal one in France; the only one whose legitimacy has been won by the blood of so many martyrs of liberty! It is so natural to love freedom! It is so light to suffer for it! It is almost less than a mere duty;—but there is indeed a supreme glory in the thought of being identified with the principle of liberty in the mind of the French people. I have no desire for glory—but this glory I accept, in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of common interest (*solidarité*), and I accept it as a testi-

mony of the fraternity of the French nation with all nations. I accept it as the watchword of salvation for my beloved country. To you, Frenchmen! Republicans! is the honour of that salvation. To us, poor Hungarians, the duty of meriting it. We shall merit it. My nation will understand the appeal of your fraternity. It will be proud of, and bravely respond to it, as these ought to do who are honoured in being called 'brothers' by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the people of Marseilles; worthy of that manifestation with which they have honoured me—yet not me, but my nation! and, in my nation, the past less than the future!

"Permit me not to speak any more of the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people are not responsible for, and are not identified with, its acts. I know that neither M. L. N. Bonaparte nor M. Faucher are the French nation. I knew, and I know, that the Executive Power is delegated to them, but that the honour of the French nation is not in their keeping. I shall no longer bear in mind their refusal, and I desire that humanity shall not remember it, if by any chance those who have been already in exile, and who, to all appearance, have forgotten it, should again be so. Last evening one of your brethren (of our brethren) an operative of Marseilles—oh! I know his name, and I shall not forget it, came, in spite of the cold, and swimming through the water, on board the American frigate, to press my hand. I pressed his hand with pity, with emotion, and gently reproached him for his temerity. 'Que voulez vous?' he answered, 'I desire to touch your hand, I could not find a boat, I took to the water, and here I am. Are there any obstacles to him who has the will?' I bowed to these noble words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were mine before coming to Marseilles; but it is at Marseilles I have found the motto, 'There are no obstacles to him who has the will.' The motto shall be mine. *Vive la République!* Salut et fraternité.

"LOUIS KOSSUTH.

"Marseilles Roads, on board the frigate Mississippi, of the United States, September 29, 1851."

Thus France, no, we will not wrong the name of gallant France—thus that scutler in the camp of fortune, M. Léon Faucher, and the Government of France, *de facto*, not *de jure*, treated Louis Kossuth. In England how different his reception will be! Frowned on and calumniated by the *Times* and the *Post* alone—welcomed by the nation. The City of London will officially address him, the city of Southampton will officially address him, the Corporation of Bath will officially address him—and in every town, numbering ten thousand inhabitants, throbs the feeling of welcome. The working-men of London have taken up the subject in earnest, and have laboured ardently to secure for the Chief of Hungary a public welcome. The Central Committee for that purpose sits every evening at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, Birmingham, always in the van of great movements, the first town to hold a meeting of sympathy for Hungary, during her brave defence against the dastards of the North—Birmingham held its meeting on Saturday, and to the address which was then drawn up, 5000 signatures were appended on the first day; including those of the Mayor, the High Bailiff, six Aldermen, and twenty-three Councillors. The address, which has a peculiar right to publicity, was moved by Mr. George Dawson, M.A., and is expressed as follows—

"TO LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

"Honoured Sir,—Your arrival in this country gives the greatest joy. We rejoice in your escape from the persecution of tyranny. We bid you hearty welcome to this free land. Our brave forefathers won liberties for us—that liberty we would not selfishly enjoy unmindful of the struggles of other lands; we therefore watched with the deepest interest the gallant efforts of the Hungarian people; we mourned their sad issue; and now we pray that you may live to see ere long the victory of that good cause of which you have been the glorious leader. Pardon our reminding you that in this town of Birmingham was held the first English meeting on behalf of Hungary; take this as a sign of our zeal, and, if it may be, give us that pleasure for which we earnestly long, of seeing face to face one whose name is here a household word—one whom we count worthy to be associated with the good and great patriots of other days."

Most likely Kossuth will have landed on the shores of England before the first edition of our paper is issued. Hourly he is expected. Lord Dudley Stuart is, while we write, staying at Broadlands, the seat of Lord Palmerston, until the exile of Hungary arrives. Throughout the provincial press there is but one hope of welcome. Mr. George Wilson presided over the Manchester meeting, where a resolution was agreed to, inviting Kossuth to meet them at the Free Trade Hall. In short, throughout the country, there is a general protest in favour of liberty as opposed to despotism, and of progress as opposed to reaction.

A FEW INTERESTING DETAILS RELATIVE TO KOSSUTH'S LIBERATION.

[Extract from a Letter, dated from Constantinople, September 15, 1851.]

.... You are aware, that on the 2nd instant I went to Ghemlek, there to await the arrival of the liberated Kossuth, General Wysotski, and others of his suite, who were confined in Kútáhiyah. They left the latter place on the 1st instant, and reached Ghemlek on the 7th, at noon. In the evening of that same day a Turkish frigate arrived here from Constantinople, destined to carry Kossuth and his companions to the Dardanelles; and at night a small Turkish steamer arrived, having on board

the American Commissary, Mr. Homes, and the Secretary of the embassy. They were not at liberty until they went on board the American frigate, Mississippi, lying in the Dardanelles. On the 9th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, they went on board the Turkish frigate, and in half an hour she weighed anchor for the Dardanelles. The Turkish escort guarded them until they stepped into the boats in which they were to reach the Mississippi, and more particularly Kossuth, on both sides of whom the escort formed a double moveable row, so that no stranger could accost him. The American frigate Mississippi, whose crew consisted of 400 men, was anchored in the harbour of Constantinople, from the 31st of August to the 7th instant. On the day of her departure the whole crew gathered on deck, and the commander, after having refreshed their memories by reading over the martial laws, explained to them the object of the voyage, and the importance attached to the persons entrusted to their care; finally, he required them to swear by oath that they would defend them to the last drop of their blood. The frigate then fired twenty-one guns, which were responded by the Turkish battery, and left for the Dardanelles, where the prisoners were to arrive on the 10th instant.

Turkey has rendered to the Hungarian cause two signal services:—1. The reception and the non-delivery of the emigrants over to Austria. 2. The liberation of Kossuth in spite of the greatest efforts made by Russia and Austria to prevent such a result. The Republican Government of the United States, by strongly insisting upon Kossuth's liberation, took for the first time, so to say, a part in a European cause.

The English ship which was announced to appear in the Dardanelles, in order to take on board those who might wish to sail to England, has not, for reasons yet unknown, arrived at all.

Two Poles, Shpachek and Lusakowski, have volunteered to accompany Kossuth to America.

Yesterday a pilot-boat was sent out from Southampton to meet the Jupiter steamer, which was daily expected, and which might possibly bring Kossuth, in order that a signal might be hoisted on board of her, so that the authorities may be made aware of his arrival, if he does come in the Jupiter. It has been determined that the illustrious exile shall remain about five or six hours in Southampton previous to his departure for the mayor's seat near Winchester, in order that time may be given for a special train to arrive from London with friends, and for the numerous addresses to be presented to him. After landing, he will be conducted in a carriage and four to the Royal York Hotel, from whence he will proceed to the Guildhall to receive the corporation address. The Mayor continued to receive an immense number of communications from all parts of the country respecting Kossuth, and also an immense number of letters and despatches addressed to his care for the great Magyar himself. Amongst the letters addressed to the latter is a registered letter, containing apparently a Bank note. This letter appears to have been posted in England in August last. It is addressed to "Ludwig Kossuth, Kútayah," and there is writing on it signifying that the party to whom the letter was addressed has left Kútayah, and also the words, "Try Southampton." Kossuth will be the guest of the mayor until the day of the banquet. On the night of the banquet the great Hungarian will sleep at the American consulate. The day after a balcony will be erected outside the consulate, when a magnificent flag, which was made for the distinguished chief by Magyars of New York and sent to him during the heroic struggle in Hungary for freedom, but which was detained at some custom-house in this country and rescued by accident, will be displayed. From this balcony Kossuth will most probably address the populace. The consulate faces an open space which will hold 30,000 persons.

Intelligence has reached Southampton that no Hungarian refugee will be allowed to leave France to visit England during the stay of Kossuth in this country, and then return to France.

A REFLEX OF THE "AGRICULTURAL MIND."

For some weeks past the agricultural mind has made a good display of itself. With wonderful simplicity it has been unfolded; and from time to time we have quoted remarkable speeches made at agricultural dinners and cattle shows. We have another batch before us. They clearly show that Protection, as a thing to be hoped for or worked for, is abandoned; and they further show that great uncertainty prevails as to what it will be best to do to supply the gap in the breeches pocket, said to be left by the withdrawal of the sliding-scale.

Norfolk is satisfied that "it is impossible for farmers to live at present prices;" but hopeless of getting back artificial prices. The Cumberland farmers were positively annoyed at the Penrith gathering, because one of their number ventured to hope for a return of the "invigorating rays of prosperity." Those "rays," alas, never would return. Mr. George Carr Glyn met the men of Westmoreland on the 27th, at Kendal, and introduced a hard, manly speech, by this pithy exordium received with "loud cheers." "My business," said he, "is to deal with facts, and now that Protection is departed, it is our duty to meet the times." His way of meeting the times was by looking at the brightest

side of things, abandoning "old-fashioned ways," "cheapening the cost of production," and "extending markets," judiciously introducing machinery, not pulling long faces, nor talking of being ruined. Of course he got no answer; Mr. Ellison only observing, that he did not want high duties; but with *this exception* [duties of some kind, we presume, on corn], he was as much a Free-trader as any man. Whereupon, "loud laughter and cheers."

Mr. Robert Palmer met some friends at Wokingham, on the 26th. He seemed alarmed at what he had said at Maidenhead. The *Times* had misrepresented him. He meant to say that he had no hope of the restoration of Protection, "at the present time"! and even here the Chairman, Mr. Henry Clive, ventured to remark, that the labourers were most "prosperous," and that the tenant farmers "could not be in such a bad condition as they represented, because he never saw any of the farms given up."

Perhaps Surrey bears away the bell for out-speaking. Mr. Freshfield presided over the Surrey dinner, at Epsom, on the 30th. There was a goodly gathering of notables. Mr. Felix Ladbroke broke the ice and the rules, and the torrent once allowed to flow, rattled along pretty fast.

"I think when we have got the county members we ought to hear what they have got to say on these topics. (*Very great cheering and cries of "Bravo."*) What we want to know are our future prospects. (*Cheers.*) We have got in the harvest, and in my own name, and in that of gentlemen present, we would desire to be very thankful to Almighty God for the abundant harvest with which we are blessed—(*cheers*)—but, after saying that, I regret to add that there are still very gloomy prospects over us. (*Hear, hear.*)"

Mr. Alcock, the Liberal and Free-trade member for one division of the county, was the first to speak. Of course, he could not make a speech and say nothing of "guano," its dearth, and the monopoly which the Peruvian Government have of it. But when that was ended, he turned full upon Protection.

"If I were, however, to venture an opinion on the subject of Protection, I would say, as to this 5s. duty which I have heard mentioned, that if I did not object to it, as I do, on principle—if I was not prepared to vote against it on that ground, I would not condescend to accept this dirty, trumpery, pitiful duty of 5s. I tell you (said the hon. member, at each epithet striking his left hand very violently with his right), it is a dirty, pitiful, trumpery, absurd piece of nonsense. (*A laugh.*) I would take a farm of 500 acres, farmed in the highest style, and what is this paltry sum of £50, that any one should be trying to humbug me by persuading me to accept it. (*A laugh.*) All they would get would be 2s. 6d. per quarter upon 100 acres. And what is that?"

"Why it is £50! And what man is there with 400 acres of land, and £4000 of capital, who would be so base, and shabby, and pitiful, as to accept of £50 a year to break through the magnificent principle of free-trade. (*Cries of "Oh, oh," "Chair, chair," and laughter.*) I don't believe—I say, I don't believe—(*interruption and cries of "Order"*)—I don't believe there's a man in the room who has 400, or 500, or 600 acres, or less, who would condescend to accept this paltry, trumpery sum, of a 5s. duty—£50 a year upon one of the largest farms in the whole county."

Mr. Alcock continued to speak with great vehemence of tone and action, pointing out how, if the landed interest were ruined, he would be ruined.

"I depend upon land solely, totally, and without any equivocation whatever; and do you think I will, with my eyes open, allow that interest to be carried away and lost to me and to yourselves, if I can help it? I have desired to show you this, that I am in earnest about it. [It is scarcely possible to convey an idea of the vehemence of the honourable member's manner throughout.] I'll vote against the slightest duty whatever, and I'll not support any fixed duty of any kind for one single moment; and this I'll tell you also, if the single vote depended upon me, I would chuck you and your Protection over. [The excitement of the honourable member here reached its height, and though there was some interruption here, there was more laughter, rather, perhaps, at the manner than the matter of the honourable member, and the Saxon simplicity with which this declaration was made.]

Mr. Henry Drummond next opened his lips, but the spectacle of Mr. Alcock's boyish earnestness seems to have cooled him down. He would not reject a five shillings fixed duty; not he. If he did not have it—it was because he could not get it. They would never get it while political power was distributed as it was.

"Every country is bounded by nature as to its productiveness, and it is insatiation on the part of any Government which does not give protection to that which is the peculiar creature of its own soil in preference to any other soil. (*Very great cheering.*) Can you doubt that when a failure of the wheat harvest does arise—production having been reduced here by large importations—that you will have this, and then the country will recover its senses? The country is prosperous. Be it so. The labourers are happy. Granted; but only remember the time is coming when they may have nothing to eat. (*Cheers.*) We shall not have corn enough for our ordinary consumption, still less for an extra year of demand. That's my opinion."

Mr. Freshfield declared that he would accept a duty of five shillings or anything he could get; and that whenever the question of justice to agriculture is

raised, his vote should be given for anything and everything that appeared calculated to support the interests of agriculture.

Mr. Page said that

"If they had to compete with all the world with their hands tied up, to attempt to persuade a party of ruined, starving farmers, that there was any hope for them if that system continued, was a mere mockery. (*Loud cheers.*)"

In some localities the darkness that overspreads the agricultural mind is fearful. A Mr. Turnell, one of the judges at Wellingborough, delivered himself as follows:—

"It was impossible for them, at present prices, to stay in England. Nothing, however, stirred the Free-trade citizens. Born in London, they never came out to see the real aspect of affairs, and so long as they got money they didn't care how or from whom. It was perfectly notorious that of late years farmers had not met their expenses out of profits but out of capital. That was an unnatural state of things, and if something were not done it must soon cease. What was the farmer's position? On the one hand he was taxed up to the eyes; on the other hand the foreigner brought his stuff in free and monopolized the market. The farmer could not grow his barley and use it as he pleased without paying a very heavy per centage. (*Hear, hear.*) There was no Free trade in that. (*Hear.*) He trusted that the gentlemen who heard him, and who were, no doubt, acquainted with men of power in high places, would tell them the real state of the case. Farmers were fast sickening of this state of things. As a result they could not, and they would not, pay the taxes. (*Hear, hear.*) If taxes were wanted they must be fetched. If the Government wouldn't help them they must try and help themselves."

Mr. Sharman "would advise agriculturists to unite to oppose the malt tax, the house tax, and the income tax. (*Hear, hear.*)"

"Let them *but* unite, and they would soon attain their desires, and protection, too, in some way or other, must follow. (*Cheers.*) He hoped they might live to see better times, for it was a sorrowful thing to toil hard for a continuous loss. (*Hear, hear.*) His only hope lay in the fact that agricultural depression was beginning to react upon the tradesmen. There was scarcely one who did not feel a difference; and his sorrow, his sympathy, and assistance would follow as a matter of course."

The Earl of Wilton, at Radcliffe, in Lancashire, said that he "had not the slightest doubt that if the landlord, the tenant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist all pulled together, a great amount of additional produce might yet be raised from the soil. (*Cheers.*)"

At Ledbury, Herefordshire, Mr. W. James thought that there was no hope from growing wheat.

"They were led to understand that the Legislature could do nothing for them; so all they had to do was to keep down their local taxation—(*hear*)—to endeavour to persuade the landlords to put down their game preserves, and make the tenants the gamekeepers—(*renewed cries of "Hear, hear!"*)—to cut down timber where the tenant had to pay rent for the land it grew upon—(*loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*)—and to get their rent reduced one half. (*Vehement cheering.*) If that would not do, then agriculture must be in a hopeless state. (*Laughter.*)"

Lastly, Mr. Disraeli has again spoken—cleverly, of course—to the farmers of South Bucks. He says, Protection to one class is out of the question—it must be to all or none; and that their chief grievance is, that they are suffering under a weight of taxation, the removal of which is the only practical thing to be done. "Remuneration of price is of much more consequence," exclaims a listener. "Yes," replies Mr. Disraeli; "but one of the sources of remuneration of price is the reduction of the cost of production." "That won't do it," again shouts the listener. "Yes, it will," cries Mr. Disraeli; "for if you lessen the taxes, you lessen the cost of production." Then he adverted to his famous theory of the land being the raw material of the agriculturist; told them, that if they listened to the advice of any other than the member for Buckinghamshire, then addressing them, their grievances would be unredressed; made merry with the men of Manchester, with railway speculators, and tradesmen who could not keep accounts; and having put his hearers in good humour with themselves, he returned to the old subjected, and advocated some removal of the burdens of taxation from the agricultural back, on to the back of somebody else. The whole speech seemed to be a product of the necessity for saying something, and the conviction that, at present, it would be a deal more convenient to say nothing.

OXFORD AND REFORM.

Oxford and Oxfordshire entertained their representatives on Thursday week, in the Townhall of the famous old city. The dinner would have no importance for us were it not that her Majesty's Solicitor-General happens to be one of the members for Oxford. Sir W. Page Wood, in his speech adverted to the topic of the new Reform Bill, as said that he had refused one of the new Chance judgeships; because he felt, that as a measure of reform was about to be proposed, his proper place was in the House of Commons:—

"He knew no more of that measure than his 1st league; and if he did, he would probably be un-¹⁰

divulge it; but he felt assured that Lord John Russell would not make a pledge which he would not fulfil to the very letter, and whether or not it would meet with general acceptance, he was convinced it would be a substantial measure of enlargement of the franchise. (*Loud cheers.*)

Sir Page Wood has nothing more to offer as a guarantee for a substantial measure than trust in Lord John Russell!

THE FAMINE DEBTS.

What is called "repudiation" in Ireland has caused some stir and a little sharp correspondence between the alleged defaulters and the Premier. Lord Lucan heads the non-payment part.

THE FAMINE DEBTS.—MEETING AT BALLINASLOE.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday in the Court House, Ballinasloe, which was attended by Lords Lucan, Crofton, and Clancarty; Sir Thomas Burke, Baronet, C. George, Esq., M.P., John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P., the Reverend Mr. Daly, P.P., &c., to consider generally the justice of the demand of the Government for the repayment of advances under the Relief Act, by striking rates, until an account of the expenditure be furnished.

Lord Clancarty in the chair; when the following resolutions were proposed:—

Lord Lucan proposed the first resolution—"That whilst we are ready to acknowledge our liability to the repayment of the Government advance, when it can be shown that value in public works has been received, and to the repayment of such portion of the moneys expended in relief as can fairly be charged against us, we cannot, in the absence of all particulars of the Government demands, consent, by striking rates, to make ourselves parties to the imposition of a tax so onerous to our fellow-countrymen, and one which will continue during so long a period of time."

Seconded by Sir Thomas Burke, Baronet.

Lord Crofton proposed the second resolution—"That we consider a careful investigation should be entered upon before committees of the two Houses of Parliament, to ascertain to what amount repayment can, with justice, be demanded and be insisted on, with due regard to the interests and circumstances of the country."

Seconded by Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.

Colonel Knox Gore proposed the third resolution:—"That the guardians here assembled must object to being made agents for the collection of a tax which does not strictly come within the limits of their duties; they consider that such a course would not only seriously interfere with the due working of the poor law, but introduce the novel and most dangerous precedent of boards of guardians being converted into collectors of the public revenue."

Christopher St. George, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution.

W. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P., proposed the fourth resolution:—"That a memorial, founded on those resolutions, be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury."

Seconded by Thomas Jones, Esq.

Similar meetings, as we mentioned last week, have been held elsewhere.

As the above resolutions contain the "case" of the so-called repudiators, so does the following letter from Lord John Russell to Lord Lucan set forth the claims of the Government:—

"Tan-y-Bwlch, Sept. 27, 1851.

"My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd instant, conveying the observations of the boards of guardians of the county of Mayo. These observations do not appear to me to take away the force of the remarks made in my previous letter.

"Whether the moneys advanced under the act you mention, were squandered in a reckless manner or not—whether the persons to whom the relief was extended were those entitled to relief or not—it is clear that it cannot be incumbent on any persons charged with the execution of the law to set the example of resistance to the law. But further, the guardians must recollect that the sums borrowed were borrowed by local bodies and charged upon the ratepayers. It was impossible for a Government to distinguish the proper objects of relief from the improper—all they could do was to appoint local bodies, apparently the most deserving of confidence, for the purpose of selection.

"No one will deny that there was much waste in the expenditure of the sums advanced. But no one will deny either, that of the hundreds of thousands who received wages in money or relief in food, the greater part were victims of the great calamity which at that time afflicted Ireland.

"I must repeat that the object of the acts of Parliament you mention was, not to make useful public works, but to give food, or the means of procuring food, to the destitute.

"But whatever abuses might exist, either from local mismanagement or the inability of the Board of Works to control so vast a system of relief, the sum of four millions granted by the Imperial Parliament must have surpassed the amount of sums so thrown away.

"I must again ask your lordship, yourself a member of the Legislature, to withdraw your plea of setting yourself above the law, and to substitute for it those considerations to which the Treasury can properly listen.

"I have the honour &c.

"The Earl of Lucan.

J. RUSSELL."

Lord Lucan's reply to the above is dated Ballinasloe, October 5. He says, that "The guardians did not consider that they advanced any plea of setting themselves against the law, or that they set any example of resistance to the law, in not consenting to be made agents for the collection

of a tax so unfair in its object, so unjust in the mode of its assessment, and so seriously oppressive to all classes of their fallen country, and in declining to take upon themselves duties foreign and obstructive to their ordinary functions." He asserts that "it could without difficulty be shown, that in the county of Mayo not one half mile of road was executed by the relief works"; and that "the whole amount of relief was still quite disproportionate to the frightful sum of six millions now brought in charge against the country." He asks for "particulars of the demands"; for an investigation of the charges against the unions, electoral divisions, and townlands, to ascertain how far the claims can be justly demanded. In short, he amplifies the resolutions above given.

ADULTERATION OF FRENCH FLOUR.

The article in the *Leader* of September 6, referring to this subject, has been commented upon in several provincial newspapers. The *Doncaster Chronicle*, *Cambridge Chronicle*, *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Journal*, *Waterford Mail*, and *Carlou Sentinel*, have reprinted the article, and in some instances with piquant remarks. The *Waterford Mail*, of the 24th ultimo, writes as follows:—

"The subjoined article is written by a hand perfectly familiar with the subject. The journal from which it is taken, although addressed to a very general class of readers, and of extremely progressive faculties, devotes much attention to the condition of the agricultural interests under the pressure of Free-trade."

The *Carlou Sentinel*, of the 27th ultimo, has these remarks:—

"We learn from a London journal, the *Leader*, that French flour is fast falling into disrepute. It has been ascertained that vast quantities of this flour, which superseded to a great extent the use of the home-made, manufactured, wholesome article, was adulterated—in fact, mixed with *marl*! In consequence of discoveries lately made, families, in London especially, have withdrawn their custom from those bakers who manufactured it, and deal only with those who use the home-manufactured flour. We foresaw that those who opened marts for the sale of this foreign drugged article by auction could not dispose of it at the current prices then reported, upon fair commercial principles. It appears now that it is an article unsuited to the digestive powers of Mr. Cobden himself; and should the mania for the purchase and manufacture of this flour soon cease, we fervently hope that the victims sacrificed at the shrine of Free-trade will be few."

The editor of *Eddowes' Journal* is under a misapprehension when he states that the *Leader* is falling off from Free-trade to Protection principles. First, the Free-trade we have at present is a sadly one-sided affair; it is in fact *not* Free-trade, but *free* imports of grain and flour *that is all*; next, the millers do not ask for Protection, their agitation has been much misrepresented and misunderstood, they ask that flour should not be allowed to be imported any longer on more favourable terms than wheat. Mr. Jackson, of Leeds, one of the largest millers in the kingdom, an Ultra-liberal, and a *real* Free-trader (who was returned to the town council of Leeds by the *Chartist* interest), states in his second famous letter to Mr. Cobden "*wheat and flour are the only substances where the manufactured article is admitted on more favourable terms than the raw material*," and he shows that in freight alone there is a saving of near 100 per cent. on importing flour rather than wheat; in no way can it be considered that it is a departure from any political principle when we advocate a genuine article in preference to an adulterated one; it is a moral principle that is involved in this question.

The *Doncaster Chronicle* by way of preface to the article states:—

"The *Leader*, a journal which professes extremely progressive politics, has taken up the subject of French flour and its ruinous effects on the milling interest of the country."

Again we beg not to be mistaken, the millers themselves have showed how far their trade is injured: we merely endeavour to illustrate that the consumers, the bread eaters, and especially the poor, are being injured in health and pocket by having an adulterated and deleterious article sold to them for food.

MOVEMENT FOR DIOCESAN SYNODS.

The Derby gathering of the clergy who advocate the restoration of Diocesan Synods was held on Wednesday. Many notabilities of the Church were present, and several laymen. The resolutions passed contain the amount of practical work done; but they give no idea of the tone of the meeting, which was earnest and solemn in a befitting degree. There was a conscientiousness in most of the speeches which made them all the more telling. The Reverend Thomas Collins occupied the chair.

The report read by the Reverend W. Pound spoke cheerfully of the efforts of the committee hitherto; of their satisfactory correspondence with the authorities of the Church, of their endeavours to collect the necessary information; and the projected meetings at London, Gloucester, Manchester, and Derby in the coming year. Captain Moorsom moved that the report be received and adopted, which was carried. Mr. F. H. Dickinson moved:—

"That this meeting desires the earnest and renewed prayers of all members of the Church in behalf of the revival of synodical action, considering it to be essential to the completeness of the constitution, and to the efficiency of the practical working of the Church."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Dickinson broached the subject uppermost in every mind, of the connection between the Church and the State.

"Before he entered that room, a person, who he supposed was aware that that meeting was to be held, put into his hand a tract issued by the Anti-State Church Association, in which there were many things with which they, of course, could not concur; but its first statement struck him as containing a great truth. It was to the effect, that one reason why there should not be a connection between Church and State was, because it was absurd that the interests of religion should be committed to a Government composed of men entertaining various opinions, and who, indeed, were not even required to hold any religious opinions at all. (Hear.) He (Mr. Dickinson) regarded it as a shame and a disgrace that such a state of things should be. He did not say the Government had no duty to perform in watching over the interests of the Church; but that it should be allowed to usurp the sole control and entire management of the Church's affairs he held to be a shame and a disgrace. He did not stand there to propose, as the writer of that tract would, the total severance of the Church from the State—probably no one present would advocate such a step; but they looked for alterations and changes, not of a Radical character, but such as would adapt the great principles on which the Church was first established to the circumstances and wants of the present day."

The Reverend Archdeacon G. A. Denison seconded the resolution in an admirable speech, advocating very warmly and earnestly the restoration of synodical action to the Church, and uttering the grand thought that "in such questions as these, a *Churchman's success was to do his duty*." He said the laymen had been "hardly used," and he urged upon the meeting to "proceed quietly, patiently, temperately, not compromising one jot or tittle of the faith, but trying to do all in charity." The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Reverend Mr. Merryweather moved the next resolution:—

"That the encouragement which the committee have already received from nearly all persons in official situations with whom they have held communication, is an additional motive for their continuing to press upon the minds of Churchmen the necessity of diocesan synods, with the same respect and deference for ecclesiastical order and authority which they have hitherto exhibited."

He professed great respect for authority. But he said that, "It was one of the greatest difficulties which Churchmen had now to encounter, that in assuming occasionally, he did not say to conflict, but respectfully to differ with authorised persons, they had to remember the office which those persons filled, and they must give them credit for the conscientious views which they might feel themselves called upon to take."

The Reverend Canon Trevor seconded the resolution, and made by far the most complete exposition of the reasons why synods were needed. His main argument was "the divisions of the Church," the "enormous division," the almost universal prevalence of "disputes and differences" among brethren; and as it was impossible for a honest clergyman "to yield to the dictum of a single individual," he asked for a synod.

"He felt that, unless diocesan synods were granted, the Church of England was at its last gasp as an establishment—that some disruption like that which occurred in Scotland, would pass over our Church, unless some such remedy were provided."

And what was a synod?

"He answered simply, that it was the gathering together of the clergy of any diocese to consider the business entrusted to them, and how they could best consult the interests of the laity committed to their charge."

He also thought the laity were "hardly used," having to submit one year to "high," another to "low," Church practice and doctrine. But he thought also that the clergy were hardly used, having to submit to the "ipse dixit" of a bishop. Secular government by the Church of the Church and the influence of public opinion was what he distinctly hinted at. And, he exclaimed, "in the confessed impotence of particular bishops to restore unanimity," in the "divisions of the Church," I find an argument for diocesan synods.

The remaining business of this highly important meeting was formal, and it was adjourned to January 22, 1852. Then the public consultation will be held in London.

EPISCOPAL SALARIES.

The scheme, prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for regulating the incomes of the several archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, was published in a recent number of the official *Gazette*. Every archbishop or bishop appointed since January, 1848, is required to furnish a correct account, certified under his own hand, on or before the 25th of March, and 29th of September, in each year, of all

moneys actually received by him in respect of the revenues of his see for the preceding half-year. Where such receipts exceed the sum due under a scale which we notice below, the surplus is to be paid to the account of the Commissioners at the Bank of England. No renewal of any lease can be effected by any prelate until the amount of the fine has been approved by the Commissioners. Where the fine exceeds the half-yearly stipend of the bishop, the Commissioners may require it to be paid to themselves. Bishops who have succeeded since 1848, are, in their first return, to include a statement of all sums received by them since their appointment. Any excess over the prescribed income to be paid to the Commissioners, and any defect to be made up by them. Permission is given to any bishop appointed before 1848, to enter at any time into an agreement with the Commissioners, for regulating his income according to the prescribed scheme. The see of Manchester, until it shall become endowed with real property, is excepted from the operation of this scheme.

At the foot of the scheme is appended the schedule of the incomes of the bishops as they are fixed by the existing law:—

| See. | Income. | See. | Income. |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Canterbury . . . | £15,000 | Glouc. and Bristol. | £5,000 |
| York | 10,000 | Hereford | 4,200 |
| London | 10,000 | Lichfield | 4,500 |
| Durham | 8,000 | Lincoln | 5,000 |
| Winchester | 7,000 | Llandaff | 4,200 |
| St. Asaph | 4,200 | Manchester | 4,200 |
| Bangor | 4,200 | Norwich | 4,500 |
| Bath and Wells . . | 5,000 | Oxford | 5,000 |
| Carlisle | 4,500 | Peterborough | 4,500 |
| Chester | 4,500 | Ripon | 4,500 |
| Chichester | 4,200 | Rochester | 5,000 |
| St. David's | 4,500 | Salisbury | 5,000 |
| Ely | 5,500 | Worcester | 5,000 |
| Exeter | 5,000 | | |

NOT THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE!

There is a point in the charge delivered by Dr. Alfred Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, at his primary visitation, yesterday week, which must become memorable in Church and national history. The Bishop said things had gone pretty well with them in the diocese of Llandaff; they were greatly improving, and they should thank God for the past, and take courage for the future:—

“Still,” he continued, “the Church of England was not the Church of the people. The increase of the population, the want of additional churches, the confined means of many of the clergy, the necessity for additional pastoral aid, &c., cooperated to prove this fact. There was also a vast amount of hostility to the Church; and irreligion in too many places obstructed its progress. But they must not give way to despondency, it was merely a part of their probation to see and suffer thus. He would wish to speak with a Christian spirit and becoming respect of dissenting bodies, whose principles were so opposed to the Church. Dissent in South Wales had originated in a desire for more efficient and immediate ministrations than the Church seemed likely to afford in the last century, for the thousands and tens of thousands of people in this district; and were it not for the assistance thus rendered, said his lordship, our people would have lived without hope and without God in the world. The circumstances of the diocese were now such as showed that a positive good had arisen from the evil of dissent. Had the zeal, however, which produced that ministrations, but waited in prayer for His remedy of the evils that existed, the result at this time would have been far better, and would not have produced a multitude of sects, and a diversity of doctrines, which could not be observed without regret. He would not stop to inquire whether the spirit of modern dissent partook more of a political than spiritual character; though, if he spoke at all of its character in Wales, he must say that the tone of certain Welsh dissenting publications was anything but calculated to produce a pleasant effect. In the restless sea of agitation produced by the various creeds and doctrines to which allusion had been made, what was there to prevent the multitude from relapsing into indifference, ungodliness, or Socinianism? It would, indeed, be well for the peace and the spirituality of the diocese, if all those divisions were at an end; and if the different Protestant denominations would sink their minor differences, and unite against the common enemy. Whatever were the state of things, however, let them have no cause of separation and division among themselves; but by holy and unblameable lives and conduct, show an example to those around them.”

THE CAPTIVITY OF ABD-EL-KADER.

The published correspondence of the President of the Republic and Marquis of Londonderry on the subject of Abd-el-Kader's release has elicited some spiteful comments from the reactionist and monarchial press in France. The *Assemblée Nationale*, M. Guizot's organ, is especially bitter against English perfidy. So is *La Patrie*. Other papers content themselves with insulting the English nobleman, for raising the point of honour in behalf of a captive so dangerous to French interests. Emile de Girardin, in *La Presse*, finely vindicates the nation from the treachery of the Government. He calls the treatment of Abd-el-Kader odious. This bold and generous writer, *facile princeps* of European publicists, was the first to demand the exact fulfilment of the conditions

of the Emir's surrender, in January '48, of the then Ministry of Louis Philippe. In this, as in other cases, he nobly asserts the consistency of his own motives and principle, against incessant calumnies, and in the midst of flagrant apostasies. All who respect the House of Orleans will have regretted a letter so intemperate, so undignified, and so inconclusive as the following of M. de Nemours. Perhaps the natural acerbity of the Prince's character, aggravated by the bitterness of exile, is the best excuse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

“SIR,—It was not till yesterday that the Marquis of Londonderry's letters, printed in your journal of the 4th instant, came to my knowledge through the medium of the translations of them which are given in the French and Belgian papers. I find that Lord Londonderry, not content with playing the easy part of champion of Abd-el-Kader's liberation, has thought this a fitting occasion to turn aside and insult the memory of my father, the late King Louis Philippe, and my brother, the Duke d'Aumale. I leave to the unprejudiced and right-thinking the task of judging this mode of performing a generous service by directing gratuitous attacks against a prince and an exile, and against a king who has died in a foreign land, and whose hospitality the assailant has more than once accepted. But at the same time I formally declare here that these attacks are calumnious, and, strong in the honour of my house, I repel them here in its name, with the same contempt with which I regard the assurances of pity and commiseration which accompany them.

“Receive, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration, “LOUIS D'ORLEANS.
“Claremont, October 5, 1851.”

In the letter of Lord Londonderry, relative to Abd-el-Kader, he observed that he had been aided in his efforts by a noble personage of Paris. The *Patrie*, which is opposed to the liberation of the Emir, in noticing this observation, asked Lord Londonderry if he was sure that the noble personage of whom he had spoken was a Frenchman. This question has produced the following letter from Count d'Orsay, addressed to the editor of the *Patrie*:—

“SIR,—Your curiosity shall be satisfied. I am the person who so warmly interested myself for the prisoner of Amboise. I have always considered that his captivity was a stigma on France, and my only fear has been that the Emir, being in ill-health, might die before we had wiped it away from us. At the time of the accession of M. Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the Republic my first idea was to request from him the release of Abd-el-Kader. He felt with me that ‘the honour of France was engaged in it,’ and lamented to find in his Cabinet of that time the same opposition that he meets with at present. Lord Londonderry, Sir, is sure that I am a Frenchman; he has seen me at work for 19 years in England, seeking to oblige my countrymen; and it is precisely because I am a good Frenchman that I blush at seeing the national honour sacrificed to puerile considerations. France has loudly exclaimed against England for keeping the Emperor Napoleon captive at St. Helena, and yet she dares to detain Abd-el-Kader a prisoner of war, forgetting that Napoleon was kept prisoner by the whole of Europe, and that the ex-Emir is detained by France alone, to whom he surrendered himself relying on her honour.”

This letter of an amiable and accomplished man is a happy contrast in tone and feeling to the effusion of M. de Nemours. The English friends of M. d'Orsay will recognize the frank and chivalrous spirit of the writer. The last sentence is a complete exposure of an unreasonable comparison.

Lord Londonderry has written to the *Times*, complaining that the copy of Louis Napoleon's letter was garbled by the *Post*. The altered passages were in the original as follows:—“I desire sooner or later to set the Emir free, because I believe that the honour of France is pledged to that act. I have found the Ottoman Porte very well inclined to receive him, my intentions towards the Emir are not changed, but the time is not yet come.” Lord Londonderry writes to the *Morning Post*:—

“My letter to you, Sir, states, quoted from the Prince's autograph in French, ‘Sooner or later he will set the Emir at liberty, as the honour of France is engaged in it;’ whereas your publication runs, ‘He thinks the honour of France engaged in the liberation of the Emir, and, therefore, he declares his belief that, sooner or later, it will be accomplished.’

“In my letter to you I give, from the Prince's pen, his pledged word,—in your printer's garbling a mere belief is expressed.

“If it is deemed good policy to cover in any way the President's own glorious decision, I pronounce it a fallacious course, come from what quarter it may.”

We now understand the reason which induced Lord Londonderry to state publicly, “I hail now the dawn of the day that is to set the Emir free;” and again, “Prince Louis Napoleon's answer to me is conclusive.”

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Total abstinence is certainly a respectable phenomenon in the nineteenth century. It has done good service, although it is not the panacea for the miseries of society. During the past summer the exertions of its advocates have been great to establish their favourite regenerative theory upon a firm footing. They had a great week of fêtes in August; flooded the Crystal Palace with the votaries of cold water,

early in the forenoon; demonstrated in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, presenting, according to their own account, a “spectacle never to be forgotten”; had a public breakfast at the London Tavern; and finally resolved to set up the “London Temperance League.” This body held its inaugural meeting on Monday, at Exeter-hall. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., generally available on such occasions, was unavoidably absent, and Mr. George Cruikshank presided in his stead. The body of the hall, the galleries, and platform were crowded. They make splendid demonstrations, these believers in total abstinence. Mr. Cruikshank was as usual piquant and picturesque, Mr. Beggs was wordy, and spun out his inaugural address to an enormous length. The report enumerated the doings of the teetotallers, and concluded with a demand for £1000 to carry out the operations of the League next summer.

Towards the termination of the evening some one handed up to the Chairman a query as to what they said of “the miracle of our Saviour at Cana of Galilee, when he turned the water into wine?” Mr. Cruikshank, though a good teetotaller and excellent humourist, is a poor logician. He replied as follows:—

“He could only say, that if they could not answer this as well as every other question satisfactorily, they would give up their principle. He would ask, in return, did any of them think that our Saviour ever partook of wine? (No, no.) The question was answered.”

PUBLIC OPINION.

The *Londonderry Standard* has an article on “The Small Proprietors' Society for Ireland,” which we noticed a few weeks back.—

“The prospectus sets forth the advantages of such a society, in the most convincing manner. The first principle is based on the power that lies in coöperation. If there be twenty men wanting to build a house each, not one of them may be ever able to save so much as will do it singly. Suppose it cost £200, it will take a saving of £10 a year for sixteen years, with the interest, to accomplish the object. But let the twenty men agree to club their savings, and they can build a house every year. Increase the number of coöperators, and a house may be built every month, or every week. Farms may be purchased on the same principle.”

We quite agree with the *Leeds Times* in the following opinion:—

“It would be a most unfortunate circumstance if the Government were left to shape the new Reform Bill, promised to the country, simply in accordance with their present views and feelings. The only chance of obtaining a measure worth the trouble of carrying through the two Houses, and the parliamentary time its discussion must necessarily occupy, lies in the possibility of bringing public opinion on this subject to bear effectively on the minds of the ministry.”

That many are seduced by the words of Lord Palmerston to overlook his deeds, and the spirit of his administration we have proof. Here is one instance from the *Nottingham Mercury*, a provincial paper of more than usual intelligence:—

“We thank Lord Palmerston then, sincerely, for this candid and manly avowal at Tiverton, of his sentiments on these important subjects—Europe has heard them already, and the world throughout will ring with them ere long, when we doubt not but they will form a source of blessing and benefit to many nations besides our own. But not only do we congratulate the country on the avowal of the noble and generous sentiments expressed by Lord Palmerston on the occasion referred to, but likewise on the possession, at this time, of an administration disposed to act up, in its legislative measures, to the spirit of these enlightened and liberal manifestations.”

The *Wolverhampton Herald* had last week an article generously welcoming the National Reform Association. This week we find the following, which must not be understood as at all a declaration of non-sympathy with the association:—

“We should have admired Sir Joshua Walmsley and the association infinitely more, and advocated their cause with a zeal and an ardour infinitely more intense, had they insisted on Manhood instead of Household Suffrage, and on the payment, as well as the non-property qualification, of members.”

“We do not want to tax the food of the people in order to keep up high rents and high prices,” writes the *Exeter Flying Post*; “but we do insist upon it as an act of justice that one portion of the public shall not live at the expense of another.” This is a two-edged sword.

AUTHENTIC BLOOMERISM.

It is come upon us in an official guise. Transatlantic propagandists have invaded Soho. A London Bloomer Committee is organized. The opponents of the short coat and pantaloons must look to it. Behold their “fair foes” are already in arms.

A meeting was held on Monday evening in Miss Kelly's Theatre, Soho, to hear from an American lady, who is stated to have come directly from New York to explain the merits of the Bloomer costume, an address on that subject, and to adopt resolutions in connection with the new transatlantic dress reform. The bill convening the meeting ran as follows:—

“LONDON BLOOMER COMMITTEE.—In consequence of the great interest with which the ‘Bloomer question’ is received by the public, a certain number of ladies have

been formed into a committee, in order to give it the necessary attention and publicity. That the subject may be fully understood, an address will be delivered at the Royal Soho Theatre, Dean-street, on Monday, October 6, relating to the same. Resolutions will be proposed; and the mothers and daughters of England are earnestly invited to attend, and by their presence forward the welfare of the present and future generations, by adopting an improved method instead of the present injurious and artificial mode of dress. The ladies of the committee will attend, attired in the Bloomer costume."

The doors of the theatre were open more than an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. The building was soon densely filled. At the appointed time the Bloomers appeared on the stage, twenty in number. They appeared to be timid persons, unused to the dress, and not very happy in their new situation, for new it evidently was. Four of them were mere children of from seven to fourteen years of age, one was about seventeen, two were from twenty-five to fifty (it would puzzle anybody to tell what might be the nearest point to either), and the lady who was to deliver the address was twenty-five or twenty-six, a blooming young American, full of enthusiasm. In her address she mainly dwelt upon the influence of fashion and the rights of women. Fashion was a tyrant, and that tyrant the women of America had determined to bring before the bar of public opinion on three separate charges:—1. That nature had been violated and endangered by its rules. 2. That in consequence of its requirements a vast amount of money had been expended, which might have been devoted to higher and holier purposes. And 3. That by encumbering women it incapacitated them from rendering services to society worthy of their high destiny. These doubtless were strong charges, and for them she hoped the tyrant fashion would receive either banishment or transportation for life—hanging she could not recommend, as it was contrary to her American creed. She went somewhat fully into the question of "stays," and their deteriorating effect upon the human frame. She implored the women of England to follow the example of the women of America, and no longer countenance such an atrocious system. She confessed that in many parts of the country the Bloomer costume had been received with much disfavour, but so had paletots when they were first suggested for ladies' wear. When that useful article of female attire was first introduced, it was said that wives were about to wear their husbands' coats. A lady of her acquaintance in America, who was looking over a book of fashions from England, exclaimed, "Oh, what a delightful invention. Whenever I am in a hurry to go out, all I shall have to do is to pop on William's coat." (Laughter.) The lecturer concluded by thanking her audience for the treatment she had received. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and a young lady was called upon to sing the National Anthem.

The following note appeared in the *Daily News*. Of course we do not know anything of its authenticity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—May I be allowed, in your columns, to ask why the British public is so horrified at the idea of women dressing in trousers, seeing that they have for many years tolerated a number of men (from the north of the Tweed) in wearing petticoats—and shockingly short petticoats too?
AMELIA BLOOMER.

A young woman, named Mary Benson, was brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship-street, on Tuesday, charged with having caused a mob to assemble before the British School, Cowper-street, City-road. Mrs. Dexter's lecture was announced for that evening and Mary Benson had come down in Bloomer to advocate the cause of trousers. Not being able to gain admission, she harangued the crowd outside. The police interfered. But Mary Benson was not to be daunted. Great confusion ensued and the road was blocked up. The result was that Mary Benson was taken to the station-house. In the court she defended herself by saying that she was a native of Gloucester, and she was so convinced that the costume sought to be established would be of much utility and convenience to her fellow countrywomen, that she had come to town on purpose to give it her advocacy. She understood it was Monday Mr. Dexter's lecture was announced for, regretted her present position, and promised not to give cause for a recurrence.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, taking into consideration that she had been locked up all night, took her personal recognizances not to offend again, and ordered her to be discharged.

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Queen is coming home again! home, a name not unwelcome even to royal ears. She left Balmoral with her family on Tuesday, and passed by the most romantic road to Stonehaven. Arrived there, the royal party took the rail to Edinburgh, where, after two railway "accidents," a blazing axle-tree and a broken-winded engine, which caused a stoppage of an hour, with a fast train behind expected every moment, the Queen arrived about eight on Tuesday night. Great welcome all along the line and at Edinburgh, and so to Holyrood Castle. The next morning betimes, her Majesty left for Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, taking Lancaster by the way, where she alighted, received addresses from the county and borough, and enjoying a magnificent view from "John o' Groat's Chair," on the Keep of the Castle. She left Lancaster and arrived at Croxteth Hall about half-past five. Here she remained the night, and started for Liverpool on the following morning.

Liverpool is said not to have gone to bed on Wed-

nesday night. No sovereign has visited these unhappy people for above a hundred and fifty years. But Victoria, revered as the symbol of British authority, and respected as a woman, was now coming to see them; and what could they do but deck out their magnificent town with all the splendour of flags and festoons and triumphal arches, and rich draperies, and go themselves, an excited crowd, to make glad the way with shouts of welcome? The Queen arrived from Croxteth-park about eleven o'clock. The rain fell thick and fast; but on the line of the procession spectators were thickly planted. Banners and decorations were on all sides, and across the principal route stretched a line of the flags of all nations. When the Queen reached the entrance to the landing route "a body guard of young gentlemen volunteers, dressed in black, with white rosettes, fell into rank after the procession," the artillery fired a salute, the soldiers presented arms, and the Queen retired into "a splendid tent." Here she received the address of the Liverpool Dock Committee and of the Chamber of Commerce; and passing thence through a covered avenue, lined with red and white bunting, and over a platform covered with crimson, she proceeded to go on board the Fairy; the band, as the royal yacht left her moorings for a trip on the river, playing irreverently "Off she goes."

The river was covered with craft of all kinds. The Fairy steamed down one shore, crossed, went up the other, and recrossing, reached the landing-stage again about twelve o'clock. The Queen then made her progress through the town, attending at the Town-hall to receive the address of the Corporation, to lunch, and knight the mayor, now Sir John Bent. From the Town-hall, she proceeded to St. George's-hall, and thence to the railway station. All the morning the rain poured down very fast, the streets were muddy and dirty; but nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the crowd. The train started off at four o'clock, and reached Worsley, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, about five o'clock the same evening, whence she will proceed to Manchester.

Lord Clarendon reached Dublin on Tuesday.

Addresses of welcome were presented to Lord John Russell last week, during his stay in the neighbourhood of Rhyll and St. Asaph.

Lord Carew, Lieutenant of Wexford county, has obtained the ribbon of St Patrick, which the death of Lord Clare had placed at her Majesty's disposal. Lord Carew spoke and voted against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke and Baron of St. John, of Lydiard Tregooze, Wiltshire, died on Wednesday week, at North College, Elgin, the residence of his daughter, the Honourable Mrs. Shaw. Lord Bolingbroke was the fifth viscount of that name. He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, and was consequently sixty-five years of age. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1824, and is himself succeeded by his son Henry St. John, now Viscount Bolingbroke, who is in his 31st year. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at Lydiard.

The Earl of Liverpool died suddenly in the sixty-eighth year of his age, at Buxted-park, Sussex, on the 3rd instant. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Baron Hawkesbury, and a baronet, was born 29th of May 1784. He was half-brother to the Lord Liverpool, who, with Castlereagh and Sidmouth, ruled England so long. In 1841, when Sir Robert Peel came into power, Lord Liverpool was made Lord High Steward of the Household. The family titles now become extinct.

Lord Stafford, a venerable member of the Roman Catholic peerage, died on the 4th instant, at Hampton Court, in the eighty-first year of his age. His name was George William Stafford Jerningham, and he was born in the April of 1771. He married, first, in 1799, Frances Henrietta, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Sulyarde, Esq., and by this lady, who died in 1832, he had issue twelve children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is Lady Lovat. His second child, and eldest son, the Honourable Henry Valentine, succeeds to the title and estates. His lordship married, secondly, in 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Caton Esq., of Maryland, and by whom he does not leave any issue. This lady is sister to the Duchess of Leeds and the Marchioness Wellesley. The late Lord Stafford succeeded his father, as the Baronet, in 1809, and obtained the peerage in 1825, by the reversal of the attainder of Sir William Howard, Viscount and Baron Stafford. He assumed the name of Stafford, in addition to that of Jerningham, in 1826, by sign manual.

Admiral Tancock, died on the 29 ultimo, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was one of the retired Rear-Admiral of 1846, and a Lieutenant of 1799. The deceased saw some rough service. He was midshipman of the *Crescent*, at the capture of the French frigate *Reunion*, in 1793, and of the *Orion*, in Bridport's action, in 1795; also in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797; as Acting-Lieutenant of the same ship, he commanded her launch in Nelson's attack on the Cadiz flotilla, in the same year, and at the Nile, in 1798. He also commanded the boats of the *Iris*, at the capture of a Privateer of 10 guns, on the coast of Norway, in 1800. He was Lieutenant of the *Cæsar*, in Algeiras Bay, and in the Straits of Gibraltar, in 1801. 1807, he commanded the *St. Christopher*, at the capture of *St. Croix*.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fraser, an old Waterloo officer, expired on the 4th instant, at his residence in London. He entered the army in 1813, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831. The deceased officer served in the campaigns of 1814-15, and took part in the engagements of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was twice wounded during the Waterloo campaign.

M. de Savigny, member of the Academy of Sciences, and known for his works on zoology, has just expired at Versailles, at an advanced age.

The famous Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, died on Saturday last at Paris, aged eighty-seven.

John of Tuam preached at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Clerkenwell, on Sunday last. Mr. Sheriff Swift and his lady were present.

The Most Reverend Dr. M'Hale leaves London this day (Thursday) for Hilton Grange, in company with his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.—*Post*.

Mrs. Dexter has been lecturing in Glasgow. From the tone of the *North British Daily Mail*, we imagine she was rather equivocally received by our kilted brethren.

Mr. John C. King, delegate from the branch of the Australian Anti-Convict League in Victoria, has arrived in town. The subscriptions in Victoria alone to resist the continuance of convict transportation to Australia amount to upwards of 6000 guineas.

Mr. William Rickford Collett, formerly M.P. for Lincolnshire, has been declared a bankrupt. Since he left Parliament, Mr. Collett has been engaged in several speculations, some of them in Ireland, which have turned out unsuccessful.—*Globe*.

The Emperor arrived on the 2nd at Vienna. The Ban of Croatia also was there.

Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister to the Court of St. James's died suddenly, at Glasgow, on Monday, of spasmodic affection of the heart.

General Haynau, who is living in retirement at Gratz, has had the freedom of that city conferred upon him.

The *Asemblée Nationale* says, respecting the submarine telegraph:—"At present the wire is laid; an inauguration fete is spoken of in honour of the opening of the electric communication between Paris and London, at which an electric spark communicated at London by Prince Albert is to discharge the cannons of the Invalides; and another, imparted by Prince Napoleon at Paris, is to let off the cannons of the Tower of London. Thought at present knows not what space is, for it has taken lightning for its messenger. It is the *fiat lux* applied to man."

Miss Laura Addison was to make her first appearance in the States, at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on the 29th ultimo.

Mrs. Warner continues earning laurels. She appeared on the 26th ultimo, at Burton's Theatre, as Hermione, in the *Winter's Tale*.

Catherine Hayes gave her second concert in New York on the 25th ultimo, and her third was to take place on the 27th ultimo. Miss Hayes had been visited twice or thrice by the President of the United States and his family, Archbishop Hughes, and all the fashion of the city.

The "Sisterhood," formerly settled at St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, under Mr. Bennett, and latterly resident in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, were publicly received in a body into the Roman Catholic Church at Islington, on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Walmsley, says the *Liverpool Courier*, has submitted to our inspection a chaste medal, commemorative of her Majesty's visit to-morrow [Wednesday]. The medal has been struck by an eminent manufacturer of Birmingham, and is designed principally for the use of schools.

The sale of the Knowsley aviary and Zoological collection commenced on Monday. There were gentlemen from Paris, Amsterdam, and Antwerp present on behalf of the gardens at those places.

THE EXPOSITION.

To day the Great Exposition closes, and the mighty show is over. The numbers who have visited the building this week are so vast that the figures have a fabulous look upon the paper. On Monday 107,815 persons entered the building. The sum taken was £5175 15s. Two cabs were employed to bear it away, and when weighed at the Bank it was found to be 15 hundred weight. The Duke entered during the day, and a tremendous rush was made to see him, while a great shout rang through the vaulted roof. He walked up the eastern half, through the press, went out at the south entrance, mounted his horse, and rode away amid enthusiastic cheers.

On Tuesday there were 109,915 visitors and the sum taken was £5231 10s.; on Wednesday, 109,760 visitors, and the "take" of the day was £5283, showing that fewer season ticket holders entered than on the previous day.

On Thursday the numbers fell to 90,813, and the sum received was £4344 7s. 6d. And thus, during the first four days of the last week of the Exposition, no less than 418,303 persons entered the building, and the enormous sum of £20,034 7s. 6d. was taken at the doors. A Bloomer appeared on Thursday, and created an "immense sensation." Owing to applications for admission, and other causes connected with the close of the Exposition, the correspondence of the Executive Committee cost them on Thursday alone, £200 for postage stamps.

"MAD MADGE," AT GUILDHALL.

Matilda Barton, who has for many years obtained the sympathy of the magistrates of this part of the City, and who from her eccentric and dissipated habits has secured to herself the appellation of "Mad Madge," applied on Wednesday, to Alderman Lawrence with the following extraordinary request:—

Madge: I have come now to ask you a great favour, if you will grant it to me.

Alderman Lawrence: What is it, Matilda?

Madge: Well, I want you to have the kindness to send me three months to Bridewell.

Alderman Lawrence: But you broke the windows when you were in there before.

Madge (*raising her voice*): And so I would again if they offended me. An angry word will have no effect upon me; but soothe me, and you may do what you like with me.

Alderman Lawrence: What do you want me to do for you now, for you know I cannot send you to prison?

Madge: I know that unless I destroy the property of those who are disposed to be my friends, that you cannot commit me to prison; but I hope you will give me money to get some new clothes, for I am now in a most filthy state for want of them.

Alderman Lawrence: I shall not give you any money, for you only spend it in gin, your old enemy. You had money from the magistrates on Saturday, and again on Monday, and you do not seem any better for it now.

Madge: Well, if you will not give me any money, my pet, do send me to prison again, there's a dear, and God will bless you for it.

Alderman Lawrence: Suppose I lock you up in the cells beneath the court for a week, just to see how you would like three months of it?

Madge: What! would you put me there to play with the rats? Oh, no, sir. I often go without food now, because I will not partake of that for which the people I live with work hard; and I will not steal from any one.

Alderman Lawrence: I know, Matilda, that if you were starving you would not do that. However, the only thing I can do for you is to send you to the House of Correction in Giltspur-street for fourteen days as a vagrant.

Madge (*very much excited*): Oh, don't send me there; let me go to Bridewell.

Alderman Lawrence: I know you will thank me after you have been there a week.

Madge: But will you come and see me sometimes, as that dear man, Alderman Farebrother, does, God bless him?

Alderman Lawrence: Certainly. In the course of next week I shall visit the prison and see how you are treated, and how you behave.

Madge: I have no shoes and stockings on, and cannot therefore walk through the streets. I must have a cab to take me to the Compter, or I will not go at all.

Alderman Lawrence: Very well, you shall have one. Madge, who is remarkable at all times for being the most industrious and best-behaved woman in the prison, was then conveyed back to her old quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Railway Board," pursuant to Act of Parliament, was dissolved yesterday. Their functions are handed over to the Board of Trade.

A memorial has been prepared for presentation to Lord Carlisle at Liverpool, praying for an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the judge of the County Court.

The honourable Captain Duncombe was elected member for the East Riding of Yorkshire, on Tuesday, at Beverley. He succeeds Mr. Broadley. There was no opposition. The speechmaking turned upon "protection," but no distinct avowal on the subject passed the lips of the member elect. He seemed decidedly of opinion that, "now protection is gone," taxation must be reduced, and "over-paid servants" receive diminished salaries.

Captain Ommanney has brought home the first relic that was found by him of the traces of Sir John Franklin's party at Cape Riley. It appears in the form of a rake, such as is used by persons employed in collecting seaweed. The handle is about twelve feet long, and the gathering part about two feet six inches long, on which six teeth have been fixed, about five inches in length, formed of narrow hoop iron curved inwards. Captain Ommanney has also brought home a young man, about nineteen years of age, of the Esquimaux tribe, who inhabit the country beyond Cape York, and near to the place where the North Star wintered in 1849. The Esquimaux youth is clothed in the same kind of costume as the other sailors, and appears remarkably good-tempered and stout for his height, with a face of an Asiatic cast, nearly like that of a Chinese, but very flat and more round. The Esquimaux is very much attached to Captain Ommanney, and has been named Erasmus York, after the gallant officer who brought him to this country, and the name of the cape where he came from.

The *New York Tribune* of the 24th, contains the following interesting communication relative to yacht building:—"Darius Davison, writes us that it is his intention to build a yacht within the period of six months from this date, of a tonnage and cost equal to the tonnage and cost of the yacht America. Said yacht to be built, modelled, and rigged on a plan different from any vessel or yacht now afloat; and to be held ready at any time within the period of one year from the date (after being completed) to sail against any vessel or yacht, or number of vessels or yachts, now afloat in this country or Europe, that may be entered for the race. The trial of speed and sailing qualities to take place at any time chosen by a majority of the owners of vessels entered for the race, and to be run as they shall choose, for any distance, upon the ocean or inland waters, in a heavy or light breeze, with or against the wind. The owner of any vessel entered for the race, not satisfied of the time and circumstances chosen by a majority to make the trial of speed and sailing qualities, shall be at liberty to withdraw his vessel at any time before one week preceding the time chosen for the contest. This provision is not to apply to the vessel entered by the subscriber; his yacht shall be

held ready to sail at any place and time within the period specified, and under any circumstances chosen by a majority of the owners of the other vessels. That only first-class, well-tryed sail vessel or yachts may be entered for the race. The prizes to be sailed for are as follows:—In case the subscriber's yacht win the race, the vessel which comes out second, and the vessel last out in the race, to be forfeited to him. And in case his yacht is beaten, he will deliver her, with all her appurtenances, to the winner of the race as a prize."

Letters from St. John's, New Brunswick, mention that the deposit of £100,000 (400,000 Dollars) for stock in the European and North American Railroad had all been paid in, and a meeting called for the organization of the company, on October 25. This deposit was understood to secure, on the part of the company, the large bonus pledged by the provincial Government.

The Vigilance Committee of California have placed themselves under the orders of the Courts of Justice, and act as a secret police.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the English church at Geneva took place on the 1st. It was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by his lordship's chaplain, the chaplain of the English church, and the members of the committee. There was a large number of persons present, consisting of some English families of distinction who are staying at Geneva, and many inhabitants of the town.

A singular fraud, just discovered here, has excited a great deal of notice, writes the Berlin Correspondent of the *Globe*. A man insured his life for £1000 at the Globe Office in London, and at an office in Copenhagen for a considerable sum; perhaps also in other places as well. He then came to Berlin to his brother, a tailor, and formed with him a plot for defrauding the insurance companies by a feigned death and interment. A medical man was bribed to give false certificates, and the money was claimed and received. But the police got wind of the affair, and, on opening the grave, found only stones in the coffin, which had not been buried in all form. The pretended defunct is not to be found, but the brother and the doctor have been committed to prison.

As one of the late trains from Camden-town to Black-wall was proceeding on its way, the stoker suddenly missed the engine-driver. The steam was instantly shut off, and search made. The poor fellow was found barely alive, with his skull smashed, lying on the top of the nearest carriage. How he came there is, of course, unknown.

A goods train run into a coke train at Burton Salmon station, on the York and North Midland Railway, on the 3rd instant, and killed the guard of the coke train, who was on the last carriage. The jury considered "that there had been some negligence on the part of the driver of the engine of the second train in not sounding his whistle on approaching the coke train, and they trusted that the melancholy result of this accident would prove a caution to railway officials generally for the future." But the verdict they returned was, nevertheless, "Accidentally killed."

The sitting of the jury on the Camberwell murder and suicide, concluded on Wednesday. The jury consulted together for about an hour and a half, when the following singular verdict was returned:—"We find that with respect to the deceased, Emily Fawcett, she was wilfully murdered by her father, Anthony Fawcett; that with respect to the deceased, Frederick Fawcett, he was wilfully murdered by his father, Anthony Fawcett; and that with respect to the deceased, Anthony Fawcett, we find that he destroyed himself while labouring under a state of temporary insanity."

Two soldiers have been arrested at Plymouth for robbing an Irishman and attempting to shoot a policeman.

An Excise officer died on Thursday week, from having incautiously tasted the contents of a bottle of aconite. The bottle was not labelled poison. The jury unanimously returned the special verdict:—"That the deceased met his death accidentally, and they (the jury) would suggest to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, that when any article of a poisonous character is imported, the permit should bear the word poison, as well as the nature of the article itself."

An old man, eighty-eight years of age, shot himself, but not mortally, in Acre-lane. He was seen wounded there and information given to the police. Subsequently he appears to have strayed from Dulwich as far as Forest-hill where the body was found near the railway dreadfully mangled. It was only known by an examination of the guard iron of an engine that the train had passed over him. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had met his death from injuries inflicted on him by No 162 engine of the London and South Coast Railway Company.

It appears that it is a common practice to entice German children from their homes by specious promises of improving their condition in this country; but instead of such promises being performed, in addition to being half-starved, the poor creatures were sent out in all weathers to sell brooms and little windmills, and on their return they were beaten severely and refused food if they did not bring home sufficient to satisfy the cupidity of their task-masters. A case of this kind was brought under the notice of Mr. Yardley on Friday week, by the Reverend Dr. Cappell, a Lutheran Minister. He charged Frederick Bolser with assaulting Catherine Diebel. Bolser and the girl Diebel were both natives of Weiperfelden, in the Duchy of Nassau. About the Easter of 1850, Bolser induced the girl's father to allow her to come here with him, promising to make good provision for her and to send her back with good clothing, her passage paid, and 100 florins, equal to £8 of our money, at the end of eight months. She received no clothing except some rags that she received from some humane persons. Her

food was of the scantiest kind, and he beat her so unmercifully when she failed to bring home money that she ran away from him on the 4th ultimo, since which time Doctor Cappell had provision made for her in the house of another countryman of hers named Conrad Shiruz. The girl stated that Bolser used to send her out with eighteen brooms and six windmills to sell, and after walking the whole day; if she did not bring home two shillings, he beat her with a leathern strap which he used to wear round the waist whilst working in the sugar factory. Bolser was on Thursday ordered to pay for the passage of the girl back to Germany, and to pay her arrears of wages.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We have been requested, by several disinterested friends of the *Leader*, to print the Stamp Returns of the London press, in the report of the Newspaper Stamp Committee. We know that we stand sufficiently well, in comparison with the respectable portion of the weekly journals; although the return only includes the first nine months of our existence, in 1850, and we have been increasing ever since. But we object to instituting invidious comparisons between our young success and the fortunes of respected veterans among our contemporaries. In some respects the comparison would be fallacious; the value of some journals not being measured solely by their numerical extension. Those of our friends who are interested in knowing the comparative amount of our circulation last year, can see it for themselves, by getting the Report of the Newspaper Stamp Committee.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th of April, at Birlston, New Zealand, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty, Deputy Quartermaster-General, of a daughter.

On the 1st of October at Eaglescarnie, the wife of Captain the Honourable George Grey, R.R., of a son.

On the 1st, at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, the wife of the Reverend John Coventry, of a daughter.

On the 2nd, at Albury-park, the Lady Lovaine, of a son.

On the 3rd, at Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Leopold Grimston Paget, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

On the 4th, at Moncrieff-house, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieff, of a daughter.

On the 5th, at Dublin, the Honourable Mrs. Abercomby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd of September, at Claines, near Worcester, the Reverend John Parsons Hastings, M.A., chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, and to the Bishop of Exeter, Constance Penelope, eldest daughter of James Best, Esq., of Britannia-square, Worcester.

On the 1st of October, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Henry Edward, youngest son of Martin Schuch, Esq., of Chorlton Abbey, Greenheys, Manchester, to Judith Howard, youngest daughter of John Brook, Esq., of Loyalty-place, Stockport.

On the 2nd, at the parish church of Swaffham, Norfolk, Robert Temple Frere, Esq., of Queen-street, Mayfair, to Theresa Arabella Fanny, only daughter of the late Reverend William Dowell, vicar of Horn Lacy, Herefordshire.

On the 2nd, at Harrow, by the Reverend John Nassau Simpkinson, A.M., James Dixon, Esq., of Broad-street-buildings, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson, Q.C.

On the 2nd, at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. J. Faithfull, Esq., Bombay, eldest son of the late Major-General H. Faithfull, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Anne, widow of the late R. Frith, Esq., of Bombay.

On the 2nd, at Langley parish church, Bucks, by the Reverend E. Hotham, the Marquis of Chandos, to Caroline, only daughter of R. Harvey, Esq., of Langley-park.

On the 4th, at Eastbourne, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Reverend Henry Owen, M.A., rector of Helyningham, Suffolk, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, to Anne, second daughter of the late Davies Gilbert, Esq., of Tredrea, in the county of Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex, many years M.P. for Bodmin, and President of the Royal Society.

On the 6th, at St. John's, Hyde-park, Sir Charles Marshall, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Mary, widow of the late John Cox, Esq., of Hyde-park-street.

On the 7th, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Davies Gilbert, Esq., of Trelesick, Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Ann Dorothea, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Shapland Baron Carew.

On the 7th, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Major M'Mahon, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., to Dora Paulina, youngest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

DEATHS.

On the 13th of August, at Calcutta, J. E. D. Bethune, Esq., of Balfour, in the county of Fife, Legislative Member of the Supreme Council.

On the 28th of September, at Edinburgh, Thomas Lowrey Skelton, Assistant Commissary-General, aged seventy.

On the 1st of October, at Wykeham Abbey, the Hon. Marquise Langley, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

On the 3rd, at Clapham-common, William Leveson Gower, Esq., in his seventy-third year.

On the 4th, Captain D. W. Ross, late of her Majesty's Thirty-fourth Regiment, of Rankinor-street, Edinburgh.

On the 3rd, the Reverend Thomas Burnaby, M.A., late chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesey, and Vicar of Blakesley, Northampton, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

On the 3rd, at Basildon, Berks, the Lady D. G. Hallyburton, aged seventy-four, widow of the Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, of Pitcair, N.B.

On the 3rd, at Buxton-park, the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool.

On the 4th, at Hampton Court, the Right Honourable George William Lord Stafford, aged eighty.

On the 5th, at Carlisle, William, infant son of William Wordsworth, Esq.

On the 5th, at his residence, Wilmingon-square, Clerkenwell, aged fifty-eight, Henry Cooper, Esq., upwards of forty years clerk to Lord Campbell.

On the 5th, after a few days' illness, at Burlingham-hall, Norfolk, Jane, wife of Henry Negus Barronghes, Esq., M.P.

On the 5th, at the Rectory, Ewhurst, Sussex, Anne Frances Laura, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Edward Hawtre, Fellow of Eton, and sister of the Reverend E. C. Hawtre, D.D., Master of Eton School.

On the 7th, at Millards-hill-house, Frome, Sellwood, aged seventy-eight years and ten days, Caroline Amelia, widow of Admiral the Honourable Sir Courtenay Boyle.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA.—We regret that, owing to the corrected proof having been mislaid, many serious typographical errors were allowed to disfigure the third paper of the series of "Notes of a Social Economist," which appeared in our last impression. Amongst many of less importance, the following *errata* are so detrimental to the general sense of the passages in which they occur, that we hasten to call the notice of our readers to their correction. For "as robbers prove sometimes gallant soldiers, soldiers prove often brave robbers," read, "soldiers prove often brave robbers." For "the increase of fortune by which the sheep may be said to devour men," read, the increase of pasture," &c. In a previous letter the printer also deviated from the MS. in printing "plebs" for "plebes," and "homine" for "homini."

Postscript.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The Queen left Worsley about ten o'clock yesterday, to make her progress through Salford and Manchester. It has really been a striking and magnificent affair, this visit to Manchester. The Queen entered Salford through an immense arch, of a very elegant design. The streets were almost covered with flags and flowers. At the end of Cross-lane, the Mayor of Salford met her Majesty, and conducted her to the Peel-park, where the address was to be presented, and the chief scene in the play performed.

In the park a vast pavillion had been erected for the reception of the Queen; and facing it two immense galleries destined for the Sunday-school children of Manchester and Salford. Eighty thousand children assembled and formed a novel and interesting spectacle. They were brought on to the ground by their ministers and their teachers; and when the Queen drove up the avenue between the pavillion and the galleries all these thousands of children sent up shrill and successive cheers. The scholars of the Cheetham College were drawn up at the entrance of the park, and their brass band welcomed the Queen with the national anthem. The Queen was received by the company in the pavillion with a simple bow; the address to her Majesty was read by the Town Clerk; and an address was presented to Prince Albert. When this business was over the Queen departed, and the company were permitted to cheer themselves hoarse. The royal party drove slowly down the avenue in front of the children, and during the passage of the Court the tiny voice of the eighty thousand sang "God save the Queen." Mr. Charles Swain had written a new verse, which was sung in place of that containing the—

"Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks."

It is as follows:—

"Crown'd by a nation's love,
Guarded by heaven above,
Long live the Queen.

Long may each voice exclaim,
Wide as Britannia's fame,
'Long live Victoria's name,
God bless the Queen.'

The Duke, who accompanied the suite of the Queen, was heartily cheered; but he did not take the least notice of the cheerers.

The Queen entered Manchester through another grand triumphal arch, and proceeded through streets crowded with people, and covered with banners and decorations, to the Exchange. Here a select company were waiting to receive her Majesty, and when she entered, as before, there was no cheering. The addresses were presented, the gracious reply vouchsafed, the Mayor, Mr. John Potter, was knighted, and the royal party left amid a torrent of cheers. "The Duke!" cried some one, and the cry was followed by a burst of enthusiasm. Her Majesty again passed through the town, and returned to Worsley-hall. Among the decided successes of 1851 we must place the Queen's visit to Manchester.

The Central Committee, appointed to make arrangements for testifying to Kossuth those sympathies with Hungary and freedom which all Englishmen feel, continue to sit and to receive adhesions from the working classes and trades' societies, who have very spiritedly come forward; and advances have been made, but not very generally, by other sections of reformers. Upon the whole, affairs seem decidedly to be taking a turn, which will make this demonstration democratic, and almost wholly an expression of the feeling of the working classes.

Kossuth is now hourly expected, and the feeling manifested on his behalf by "all sorts of people" grows daily more intense. The Leicester corporation, at a special meeting yesterday, agreed to an address, moved by Mr. Alderman Biggs, and appointed a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Town Clerk, and other members of the council, to wait upon Kossuth.

The Jupiter, from Malta and Gibraltar, and which is now due at Southampton, was off Algiers on the 1st instant, deeply laden, and with the wind in her teeth. It is possible that she put into Carthage for coals. The Iberia mail packet from Gibraltar is due at Southampton on the 14th. Her proper time for leaving Gibraltar is the 5th. If the Jupiter and Iberia are at all delayed at Gibraltar, the

Mississippi will probably arrive there before they leave. The Jupiter will come direct from Gibraltar to England. The Iberia will call at several ports on her way.

The Great Exposition, the glory of 1851, closes to-day. We chronicle the fact with a feeling of regret; and yesterday, as we gazed for the last time upon the great though faded glories of the Crystal Palace, it was impossible not to see that the crowd, who so slowly departed, who lingered in silent groups, and who were at length gently expelled by the inexorable police, experienced the same sensation—the parting with an old friend. We walked from end to end. Passing the transept we saw the fountain had ceased playing, and looked lifeless enough. On going out at the western nave the statue of Cœur de Lion, with his uplifted sword, stood out darkly against a sunset sky, like a mighty index pointing hopefully to an unknown future. The throng were passing away, the day was dying in rich rosy hues; in twenty-four hours, we said, the Exposition of 1851 will be a thing of history. So be it.

"To-morrow to fresh fields and pastures new."

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED OCT. 10, 1850, AND OCT. 10, 1851, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

The quarterly revenue tables which were issued yesterday show some remarkable results. In spite of the remission of imposts, there is a total increase in the ordinary revenue of the quarter of £124,646 more than last year. But as there is a large decrease in the repayment of advances, there is a nominal decrease of £1197 on the whole revenue of the quarter. The increase is in Customs, Excise, Post Office, and Crown Lands; the decrease in Assessed Taxes and Property Tax. The ordinary revenue is, therefore, very buoyant, and the prospect encouraging.

YEARS ENDED OCT. 10.

| | 1850. | 1851. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs | 18,738,805 | 18,798,262 | 59,457 | — |
| Excise | 12,913,102 | 13,256,120 | 343,018 | — |
| Stamps | 6,145,780 | 5,965,785 | .. | 179,995 |
| Taxes | 4,335,086 | 4,301,033 | .. | 33,993 |
| Property-tax | 5,413,701 | 5,355,697 | .. | 58,004 |
| Post-office | 820,000 | 970,000 | 150,000 | — |
| Crown Lands | 150,000 | 170,000 | 20,000 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 216,569 | 162,058 | .. | 54,511 |
| Total Ord. Rev.. | 48,743,043 | 48,979,015 | 235,972 | 326,503 |
| Imprest and other Moneys | 684,288 | 658,111 | .. | 26,177 |
| Repayments of Advances | 698,411 | 565,688 | .. | 132,723 |
| Total Income ... | 50,125,712 | 50,202,814 | 77,102 | 485,403 |
| Deduct Decrease | | | | 485,403 |
| | | | | 77,072 |

QUARTERS ENDED OCT. 10.

| | 1850. | 1851. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs | 5,251,883 | 5,355,073 | 103,190 | — |
| Excise | 4,103,313 | 4,139,854 | 36,541 | — |
| Stamps | 1,507,028 | 1,432,564 | .. | 74,464 |
| Taxes | 186,613 | 165,025 | .. | 21,588 |
| Property-tax | 1,867,864 | 1,870,135 | 2,271 | — |
| Post-office | 227,000 | 306,000 | 79,000 | — |
| Crown Lands | 20,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 28,727 | 28,452 | .. | 275 |
| Total Ord. Rev.. | 13,192,458 | 13,317,104 | 124,646 | 96,327 |
| Imprest Moneys, &c. | 121,615 | 124,330 | 2,715 | — |
| Repayments of Advances | 293,813 | 165,255 | .. | 128,558 |
| Total Income ... | 13,607,886 | 13,606,689 | 1,197 | 224,885 |
| Deduct Increase | | | | 223,688 |
| | | | | 1,197 |

A curious letter is printed in the morning papers. It is dated "Gloucester, Friday," and is as follows:—

"Some extraordinary circumstances have just happened here, which I hasten to communicate. They are almost incredible, but for the fact that the authority is undoubted, and the circumstances are such as have induced the Admiralty to order an official inquiry, which is now being proceeded with. These are the facts:—Last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Russell, a lady living at Wootton, near this city, observed something fall in the garden while at dinner. On sending out the gardener, he found it to be a small balloon, in the car of which was a card bearing the following inscription:—

"Erebus, 112 W. long.
71 deg. N. lat.
September 3, 1851.
Blocked in."

The matter was at first looked upon as a hoax, but subsequent events led to a communication being made with the Admiralty, who sent for the balloon and card, and immediately on their receipt sent over Captain Beechy, R.N., to Gloucester, with another officer, to make inquiries. These inquiries are now being prosecuted, Captain Beechy having been here at Wootton examining all parties resident there. The balloon is believed to be of exactly a similar kind to those sent out with the Erebus when she sailed from England."

Mr. Alexander Lee, the popular ballad composer, and husband of Mrs. Waylett, died yesterday, at his lodgings in Lambeth. He was the author of some graceful music, among others we may mention "Away, away, to the mountain's brow," "My own blue bell," "Come dwell with me," "The spirit of good," "Meet me in the willow glen," &c. &c.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 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.

KOSSUTH—HIS FRIENDS AND FOES.

The Leader of Hungary, emerging from captivity to the world of freedom and of action, is welcomed by his friends. He receives benefits even from foes; for no service from a foe can be so great as that of disclosing his hostility and his plans. That disclosure the enemies of Kossuth have made.

He is cordially welcomed by the Italians, not less eagerly by the French people—he saw them face to face. The welcome of Southampton advances to meet him on the French coast. London City waits to do him honour; political parties compete to hail his arrival; the working men of London are preparing to evince their heartfelt sympathy with his exertion and his victories; imperishable victories which treachery cannot efface,—nor arrest in the future.

And what have his enemies done for him? They have shown themselves. More, they have shown their councils. Our readers know that Despotism has a viceroy over it—that same Diplomacy, which governs all Europe, England included, through a system combining solidarity of diplomacy, government by bureaux, standing armies, and national debt. We have more than suspected that the Government of France was the servant of that master, and now the fact is evident: while Kossuth is welcomed by the French People, the French Government refuses him a passage across the country.

He has enemies even in England. They would have been insidious if they could: they have not the patience, the self-possession, nor the art, to be insidious. Let us trace them.

The *Globe* is the only Whig journal in the press. Its workings on the New Reform Bill have proved at once two facts—that the *Globe* desires, most earnestly desires, a handsome courage in the conduct of public affairs; also, that the *Globe* does know nothing of what Ministers are doing. Ministers seem to have other confidants. The *Globe* of Tuesday had an excellent spirited paper, dashing aside, with easy vigour, the silly tales of Kossuth's having secret agents in London, working among the anti-Haynau brewers; comparing him to Abd-el-Kader, victim of official bad faith; and glorying in the exchanges of sympathy between Kossuth and the French People at Marseilles. The writer of the *Globe* evidently wishes that his Whig friends were capable of noble and patriotic sentiments.

In the same paper is a paragraph, conspicuously placed, "from a correspondent," trying to explain away that very sympathy which the editor applauds with such English heartiness. Kossuth's response to Marseilles, says this conspicuous correspondent, "does in no way represent his sentiments, but is contrary to the uniform current of his principles." "Kossuth is very imperfectly acquainted with the French language"—"he could not have written the manifesto"—"no one will be more surprised or mortified than himself when he learns the sense "of" the language to which his signature has been obtained"—"his first words will, we are assured, dispel the apprehensions of his friends." His "friends"! this paragraph can be by no friend of Kossuth. Observe, it charges him, a public man, with affixing his signature to what he did not understand—like a spendthrift boy discounting an inheritance; and it invites him to disclaim what he has uttered in the face of Europe—teaches him how to recant!

The invitation is repeated two days later, in the form of a preachment and a threat, by the *Morning Post*. That journal threatens him with losing "all respect and sympathy" in England "when he rushes into the folly and mischief of universal democracy"; accuses him of a "cant and jargon of anarchy," which will reconcile people to the issue of the struggle with Austria—

"better the paternal severities of the Empire than the fraternity of anarchists." Now, what is the journal that speaks in this style of presumption towards the Hero of Hungary? The *Morning Post* has ever been a Tory organ. Some time since it was prominent in stating and defending the case of Russia against the Constitutionalists as well as the Democratists of Europe: it was notorious that the Editor of that day, not long past, was appointed to be Consul-General at St. Petersburg. By whom was he, that Tory journalist, that defender of Russia—by whom was he appointed? By Lord Palmerston. And now the *Morning Post* has so frequently been the first to receive intelligence within the department of our Foreign-office, and speaks with so much authority on affairs within that department, that it is generally regarded as the organ of the Foreign-office. That is the journal that lectures and threatens Kossuth.

But the enemies of Kossuth did not stop even there. The *Globe* made its seductive advances on Friday; on the following Thursday, the *Times* astounded the Liberal watchers of foreign affairs with a burst of calumny, outrage, and insult against the Hungarian. It sneered at his "passage from his Turkish prison to his Transatlantic retreat," where he will be "consigned to Mr. Barnum;" declared that he—*he*, the Hampden-Cromwell of Hungary, "annihilated" the constitution and liberties of his country; raked up old exploded calumnies against his private character; and threatened, "that if the people of this country receive Kossuth as a hero and a patriot, they will render themselves an object of derision in those countries where his conduct is more correctly appreciated and his character more accurately known." We recognize this tirade; it is circulated in private society, and pains are taken to spread it. But is it conceivable that it should be printed and published in the face of living history?

The *Times* anticipates that its remarks will be received with "dissatisfaction"! *Dissatisfaction!* The word is wrongly selected.

Now what is this *Times* that speaks thus. It is the journal that defended Haynau. Who expressed English feeling at that time—the studied *Times*, or Barclay and Perkins's all-unpremeditated Brewers! It is also the journal which most skilfully and effectively defends and aids the present English Government.

Why does it insult Kossuth and threaten the English People with derision if they speak to him. The motive appears in this sentence:—

"All such public marks of attention to the sworn enemies of States with which we are at peace is an unusual and inconvenient interference in the affairs of foreign countries."

"Interference in the affairs of foreign countries"—to such fineness is the doctrine of non-intervention stretched. "States with which we are at peace"—"inconvenient interference"—one almost seems to know the hand; it reads so like a paragraph in the Queen's speech. And with these threats the English People, the countrymen of Hampden and of Cromwell, are to be frightened from showing fellowship with the Tell of Hungary!

One suggestion, skilfully thrown out in parenthesis amid the easy flow of seemingly unstudied vituperation, would be too useful for it to have been unintentional: the phrase "his Transatlantic retreat" implies that he will stop in America: the implication is false—Kossuth visits the great republic to thank its citizens for their noble assistance, but he returns to England.

The style of the *Globe* might have seduced the patriot into a delusion that his friends would be found in the polite regions of the West-end, his sanctuary in Downing-street; but that is not the authorized style: the *Post* will show him where his enemies are, the *Times* will show him the atrocious spirit that animates them.

But he will not come amongst us either blind or deaf. The English people is not invisible or inaudible, any more than the French. And if it was reserved for the American Government to be foremost in giving him practical aid, in body and means, to snatch him from captivity and restore him to action in the cause of the Peoples of Europe, here, too, he will find sympathy among the People. Ay, and help too, if that people prove worthy of itself, of its history, of its guest.

MANCHESTER IN THE FLOWER.

MANCHESTER has had its day: Queen Victoria has shone upon the town, its soul has undergone the rapture of the visitation.

It would be difficult for any one at a distance to imagine the tumult of preparation. Homely manufacturers grew enthusiastic; business men left business to sit in committee on decoration and costume; staid fathers of families wandered about, revelling in the sight of illuminations that were to be, then sketched out only in the dull dark outline of gas-pipery; hoarding and builded seats; invaded market-place and chapel-yard; arches "triumphed" over the thoroughfares of trade; the great volcano of industry, still rumbling and thrilling with its myriads of engines, still casting up its countless ledgers, smiled at the coming holiday, and concentrated its vast energies on making itself handsome, glad, resplendent, for twenty-four hours.

Now, why? Where was the "use"? Where was the profit? The whole show would be over in one turn of the globe. The work is "unproductive." Excepting a few who profit by "the job," Manchester and Manchester men will be only poorer after the pageant. Why then did Manchester labour to that useless end?

Was it for respect to "our most gracious Sovereign"? Scarcely; since nobody doubted Manchester's loyalty, or its appreciation of the Monarchy at the true value; for a most useful thing to trade is limited Monarchy. But grave respect does not require gold collars, triumphal arches, foliage, and fountains.

Why these, then? Because Manchester has a soul. Manchester has within it that which is not content with cotton nor iron; which cannot finally repose on coal; which is not satisfied with the handsomest balance in the ledger; which is not expressed in borough records, or the most sensible of political speeches; which, in short, is not content without foliage and fountains, triumphs and pageants; and which, to be satiated, must declare itself, be known, and recognized. Manchester, the hardest head in the country, has the wildest fit of this ornamentself-assertion; Manchester, the most calculating, has the maddest convulsion of spending. Once a year, the aloe flowers: Manchester has been in full flower once.

GRAHAM ON ABERDEEN.

How comes it, we have heard it asked, that Lord Aberdeen, the Minister of all others the most acceptable to Foreign Courts, should have been "unsuccessful as a diplomatist"? The continual taunt, and, perhaps, the solitary joke, of journals devoted to Palmerstonian Liberalism, is the friendly word of patronage bestowed upon our late Foreign Minister by Louis Philippe, alluding to him as "ce cher Aberdeen"—"that dear Aberdeen." Upon this almost involuntary tribute of the Royal Macaire to Scottish honesty, the dithyrambic organs of that distinguished patriot, Palmerston, are for ever chanting the praises of their idol; and the burden of their tune is that Aberdeen was sold to despotism, and the creature of Continental powers; whereas, the hero of Tiverton ovations is to be esteemed the dashing champion of constitutional freedom, and, proportionally, the sworn foe, the terror, the detestation, the nightmare of all the tyrannies that take refuge under the wings of the Kaiser and the Czar. How *ce cher* Palmerston must laugh in his sleeve at these his friends and adversaries, who evidently know him better than he does himself.

Let us hear how Sir James Graham describes his colleague, in a speech which may be considered a sort of prefatory Programme of an advanced Liberal Ministry, tempered by Toryism, to come into power when we shall have once more got rid of "the FAMILY":—

"The reputation of my noble friend," says Sir James, "is European. He conducted the foreign diplomacy of this country in difficult times, and throughout the world his integrity, fidelity to his engagements, love of peace, and straightforward love of truth, which at all times characterized his conduct, have won for him the esteem of Europe."

Now, making all allowances for the influence of long official connection and warm personal friendship, we do not believe that Sir James Graham has in these words advanced more than the consent of all but a few blind Whig partisans would concede to the colleague of Sir Robert Peel. We shall not be suspected of any affection for the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen in its tendencies or in its alliances. His respect for the "Balance of power," the status quo, and other comfortable European arrangements, does not altogether appeal to our warmest sympathies. But we respect honesty,—conscientious, straightforward sincerity, even in an adversary. We believe Lord

Aberdeen to have been an honest gentleman—even in the Foreign Office. A man of limited professions, he acted up to all he professed, without vainglory, as without disguise. He never betrayed, for he never pretended to lead, the Liberal cause. He never bore the mask of liberty to gamble away the cause of Peoples on the table of oppressors. He was not an adept at the mysteries of loaded dice and secret cards, and unconfessed accomplices, which in polite circles we call diplomatic experience. He was not, we believe, initiated into that Inner Circle which, throughout all phases of Revolution and Reaction, plays its ambiguous game. It is because he was not a member of this Inner Circle that he was (in the cant phrase of the "Coventry") an unsuccessful Diplomatist. But it is to him, and with his express consent, that Mr. Gladstone's letters on the atrocities of Naples were addressed. It is left to Palmerston, the Liberal, to hawk about in antechambers the honest indignation of the Tory statesman. We pause to inquire whether Palmerston's successes are to be preferred to Aberdeen's complacencies. But honesty is not the best policy, according to the gospel of the Inner Circle, of which the distinguished Whig patriot is not one of the least successful members!

HOW TO LIVE.

ABANDONED as Protection avowedly is by the leaders of the Agricultural party in Parliament, the pressing question for practical Agriculturists is, what "other species of Protection" shall succeed to that which is politically extinct? The old Agricultural maxim, "Live and let live," has been for a time superseded by that of "Kill and let kill": the landlords are abandoned by the Members, the farmers by the landlords, the labourers by the farmers. Go to ruin, is the cry; for nothing can help you. "Uaga famos' a Diù," as the inexorable Genoese says to the beggar—"Go hungry to God." But living men will not be content with that heartless decree. "What are we to do?" is their question to the leaders; the urge it at country dinners; and they will not be content until they get a practical answer.

Meanwhile they have already been turning their attention to a spontaneous organization. We are aware that the idea of some new combination is existing in more than one part of the country; Mr. Milner Gibson's plan of providing agricultural statistics is a step in that direction; but the most comprehensive that we have met is that of Mr. George Pelsant Dawson. Mr. Dawson is a landed proprietor of Yorkshire; his pamphlet, a letter addressed to his brother Agriculturists, is dated from Osgodby Hall, the patrimonial estate near Selby. He finds that the want of his class is that of "control or self-government"; and "the other species of Protection" which he proposes is a very extensive scheme of organization:—

"Let associations for the protection of native industry be formed through the length and breadth of the land. The nucleus and materials of such associations exist in every market town, and the district whose inhabitants frequent the market. In many places, farmers' clubs and agricultural associations for the discussion of the scientific points of farming already exist. These could readily be converted into political associations; and then there is the machinery of the New Poor-law. The Legislature itself has presented us with a principle of centralization, apt and ready for our purpose. Let each guardian and ex-officio guardian become the guardian and protector of his township, in the most comprehensive sense of the word. Every boardroom throughout the agricultural districts may resolve itself into a Protection committee for its own union. Each rural district, thus organized under its local committee of management, must be under the general control and direction of a county committee of management; and each county committee of management must be subordinate to the policy and general directions of a great central committee of management in London. So that there may be throughout the whole country a completely organized system of uniform and concentrated action. * * *

"Let the committee of management of each county, in conference with the great central committee in London, from time to time, and as often as need be, fix and promulgate what the minimum price of the different species of grain is to be at the next ensuing markets. The committees, constituted as they will be of the most moderate, well-informed, and practical men amongst us, in fixing the minimum prices, will, of course, take into consideration the seasons, yield, stock in hand, present and anticipated importations, and other circumstances which should regulate their judgment. Their object and care should be to secure, as far as possible, to the producer, a reasonable and

just return; and to the consumer a sustained supply throughout the year, at moderate prices.

"The practical operation of the system would, I conceive, be very simple. Let us take the probable working in any one market town, as a sample for all:—The county committee advertises and takes means to make generally known beforehand, that the lowest price any one is to take on the next market-day or series of market-days, is to be so much for wheat, so much for barley, so much for oats, &c. When the farmers come to market with their produce, if they find that the dealers will not give them the price advertised, they take their corn home again—it would more generally be sent into the market by sample even than is now the case, so avoiding the trouble of pitching and the expense of unnecessary carriage to and fro. The market avoids a glut, and things get no lower, at least that day. They try again the next market-day: things may, perhaps, be no better, and away they go again. But men are eating all this time; the consumption is just the same; and however firm the dealers may resolve to be, they must find supply somewhere to keep up their trade; and after two or three market-days of no sales, the dealers, who, it must be borne in mind, according to my plan, have no other market to which they can resort, where they will not find precisely the same state of things, except, indeed, the foreign market the dealers, I say, will probably find themselves obliged to submit, and come up to the mark."

Funds would be formed by the members of the Association, and thus disposed of:—

"The landlord members of the association must be under the obligation of not demanding payment of the rents that may have fallen due from their respective tenants, who had been, as yet, unable to effect sales of their produce at the regulation price."

One of the most important objects for the application of our funds, would be that of affording pecuniary aid, by temporary loans, to the various members of the association who might find themselves inconvenienced by suspension of payments of rent and non-sale of stock, in obedience to the orders and regulations of the society.

The committees might easily frame rules and precautionary measures by which, whilst they afforded efficient assistance to applicants, there might be reasonable assurance that the funds of the association would not be lost or misapplied. The association, in this branch of its functions, would, in fact, be neither more nor less than a loan or benefit society on a gigantic scale; and I firmly believe it would be a society where prosperity would bear a just proportion to its magnitude. By aid of these, or by some such provisions as these, no person would be tempted or compelled to force his corn to market in violation of the regulation price; but, on the contrary, there would be no one who would not have a powerful inducement to conformity."

The price of corn, says Mr. Dawson, might thus be effectually regulated, if the home growth were the only supply of the market; and he would admit foreign corn on payment of a duty countervailing the burdens of English taxation and rates. We hope that we can show Mr. Dawson and his brother Agriculturists a mode of extending the organization, so as to provide for the case of foreign corn, without countervailing duty.

One moment let us expend on this weak point both of Protection and of Free Trade. It is the weak point of Free Trade; because the first object of industry in any community must be to secure subsistence to all; and to give even cheap bread, if a large class be cut off from the enjoyment of the consequent prosperity, is neither practical justice nor sound economy. It is the weak point of Protection, because the first object of sound economy is abundance freely distributed among all; and to secure that by cutting off supplies from the consumer, without any equivalent to the consumer, is not sound economy, nor likely to be permitted by the consumer. The consumer insists on as full subsistence as he can get for his work; the producer insists on full subsistence for his work: the old kind of Protection denies that just right to the consumer; Free Trade will not secure it to the producer; Protection erred by commission, Free Trade makes exactly the same sin by omission. Now, leaving Free Trade and Protection aside, as superannuated geniuses that cannot fulfil the promises of their youth, both producer and consumer can attain their object in one way—the direct and simple way of coming to a mutual understanding. Mr. Dawson has pointed out the half of the way along which the producer is to advance; let us explain the other half, along which the consumer is to travel, that both may meet in the midst. And to make it clearer, we will explain it in a concrete or tangible, not an abstract and ideal, form.

The People's mill at Leeds is the simple illustra-

tion we select. It belongs to a proprietary consisting of 3500 shareholders, each having subscribed £1; the business of distribution is effected by about thirty-five agents, who are virtually the retail dealers between the (collective) proprietary of the mill and the subscribers in their capacity of consumers. The management is effected by committees; all the money passes through a banker's hands; the proprietors and consumers can see the corn and the flour in every stage of grinding—and finer commodities cannot be found in any market or in the most luxurious of kitchens. In this concern we see, therefore, a large body of consumers supplied exactly with the article which they need at its real price—the cost of growing, carrying, and preparing it; we see a class of retail dealers, the agents, whose trade is exactly and assuredly measured by the wants of their customers; and we see a wholesale dealer whose transactions are conducted upon a basis of certainty. The consumer is released from the chances of adulteration; the retail dealer from waste of time or stock; the wholesale dealer from uncertainty of market.

Now, in such an organization as this, the consumer comes half way to the Agriculturist—even as far as the corn market; where he would be met by Mr. Dawson's organization. We have here established an unbroken chain between the corn grower and the consumer; each able to state his wants and his resources exactly. But we have said enough for one week. Next week we will make out these two further points—how the consumer is to obtain his equivalent for giving a willing preference to the home grower; how existing capital is to be made available by the process, in extending production and organization. Meanwhile let such of our readers as we have already found among agriculturists, ponder over the sketch of organization above—not as the plan of a complete system, but as illustrating what is possible in the organization of industry, so that all classes shall not only "Live and let live," but help each other to live.

WHY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IS NOT THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM a Bishop, rich in the grace of the Apostolical Succession, with the anointing oil scarcely dry on his brow, with the solemn words of consecration yet ringing in his ear, we have the crushing confession, That "the Church of England is not the Church of the People."

The next question is—What then is the Church of the People? because that Church ought, forthwith, to be "the Church of England."

The Church has lapsed. Her mission of Holiness has degenerated into a corporation, highly respectable, but held together by pecuniary considerations. She is a "profession," a "vested interest." As a Church she has become one of the "things of this world" which passeth away and is nought. A Church of the People could not thus decay. No: the Church of the People of England is in abeyance—sunk within the hearts of some, dead in too many; while sects are quarrelling over metaphysical niceties, and the Church of England, divided in itself, is estranged from the People and forgetful of the People.

Truly the Church has a mission, but she has denied herself more times than St. Peter. It is hers to explain the laws of God in their temporal and practical interpretations as human statutes, and to see that the statutes accord with the higher law. It is hers to champion the defenceless and the poor, the resourceless and the disinherited. Else she is not worthy to be called a Church of God. She has not done these things. She has practically denied that she had temporal and political duties, except of the "money-changer" kind; but it will not be safe for her to deny it longer. Thanks to the Bishop of Llandaff, the only questions now are, What is the Church of the People, and how the Church of the People can be really instituted as "the Church of England"?

LONDON COAL.

AN Englishman's home is his fireside, and a blazing hearth is the centre of hospitality. But if London houses were judged by the size of their fires, and their hospitality by the heat of the hearth, our country homes would be apt to afford a very invidious comparison with those of the metropolis. The countryman laughs at the cockney, and feels starved before his diminutive fire. He longs to poke it about, to make it blaze, to do anything which promises to improve the little apology in the grate. But the poking of the metropolitan fire is a sacred office, intrusted only to the chief

members of the household. There are men who would never forgive an interference with their prerogative in this particular. In the vicinity of the coalfields all this is reversed. The office of fire-stoker is conferred upon the servant, who, entering at stated periods, rebuilds the fire, and having banked the coal up to the chimney, places a piece of "cannel" in the centre, and sweeps the hearth clean. In Cheshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and some parts of Gloucestershire, it is frequently a boast that the kitchen fire has not been out for years. The servant banks it up over night, and the mass is broken into a good fire when she arises in the morning.

The Newcastle coal, with which domestic London is principally supplied, requires continual stirring to keep up a draught of air, without which it is cheerless, or goes out altogether. The inland coal, on the contrary, burns better when left to itself, and gives out considerable heat. In the districts we have mentioned, the price of coal is such as to form a very insignificant item in the expenditure of the household. From 5s. to 10s. per ton is the usual cost, while in London it ranges from 15s. to 22s., and in the suburban districts, which are dependent on their supply from London, the cost is raised to 28s. and 30s. These prices are one of the causes of the inhospitable fires to which we have referred. But it makes one shiver to think of the privations to which the poor are subject, with coals at such a price. To them fire is meat and drink: it becomes absolutely a substitute for aliment, in giving an increased circulation to the blood, and thus atoning, in some sort, for the paucity of food.

Science, the great ameliorator, makes the capitalist benevolent, whether he knows it or not. The development of the railway system is bringing the blessing of cheap and plenteous fuel to the hearths of the poor, as well as cheering the fire-side of the more opulent. The Great Northern, the Eastern Counties, and North-Western Railways have been occupied in the carriage of coal, and are dividing with the coasting-trade the supply of this continually increasing capital.

The Great Western is now destined to confer an even greater benefit on the metropolis, and the houses in the vicinity of the line. "The Great Western and Forest of Dean Coal Company" proposes to work the coalfields of the Forest of Dean, which have hitherto been worked to very little advantage to the public, though most profitably to the individuals connected with them. A branch of the Great Western Railway, now in course of construction, will pass through this coalfield, thus placing it in direct communication with the metropolis. In some of the towns referred to in the prospectus, we are aware that coal has been as high as 30s. per ton, and is seldom below 24s. Such will now be supplied with coal of similar quality at about 14s. per ton; a charge which will even be further reduced, the railway companies expressing a hope that the present carriage of 2s. per ton will be about 1s., when their plans are thoroughly developed.

A company of this description will go far to break up a system, which, though a continual cause of complaint from the seventeenth century, has reached its climax at the present time, when every scapegrace, like Mr. Micawber, "turns his attention to coals." There are many highly respectable firms engaged in the coal trade; but there are few businesses in which there is more trickery, or where well known knavery is so difficult of detection; while precisely those persons are cheated who most need fair trading.

For a coal company there is a ready market, remunerative at a low price, where capital, intelligence, and labour may be applied with a certainty of success. Such a company is not a monopoly; but, while offering an excellent investment of capital, gives employment to labour, confers the blessings of cheap fuel upon the people, and preserves the poor from shark-like adventurers. Much, of course, will depend, in the distant future, on the fulfilment of this enterprise in its original spirit. Hungerford Market was expected to break up the fish monopoly, and enable the London poor to feed on fish at the cheap rate which might so easily be afforded; but somehow fish is still a sort of luxury. We believe, however, that a better knowledge has arisen even within these last two years, and that the merchant class is beginning to learn the safer trade of honestly supplying the broad mass of the people. Assuredly no trade, conducted in that spirit, can be safer or more inexhaustibly profitable than the supply of fuel to this vast capital.

THE GOSPEL OF TEMPERANCE.

ACCORDING TO CRUIKSHANK.

At the late Temperance Festival, a gentleman in the body of the hall shot a "poser" at Mr. George Cruikshank, in the midst of a speech, in which that estimable gentleman had proved, to the satisfaction of all persons present (or, more strictly speaking, to his own), the divine duty of Teetotalism. The interruption of this impertinent questioner, was in the shape of a request to Mr. Cruikshank to explain away the recorded fact of the Miracle at Cana, in Galilee, where Jesus not only did not order the wine to be removed, but when the supply was running short, went out of his way to turn (by a miracle) the water into wine. We have often heard this *intemperate* objection raised, and, we are bound to add, never satisfactorily disposed of. But Mr. George Cruikshank is too old and experienced a proficient in the logic of Total Abstinence, to be so easily discomfited. His reply was instant and exhaustive. "Was there any proof," he is reported to have said, "that our Saviour ever partook of wine? (No, no.) The question is answered." Mark well the process of Temperance logic: it proceeds from the negative to the positive. Jesus Christ is not recorded to have partaken of wine; therefore we ought not to drink wine. Not only all that He did on earth is to be our rule of guidance, but all that he is not reported to have done is to be avoided as a sin. Our catalogue of sins, large enough already, will be positively devouring. Four hundred Gospels would not contain a rule of life in which all that we may partake of, and all that we must abstain from, is set down. It would be equally cogent and, some will say, equally absurd, to argue, that because we have no proof that Julius Cesar ever washed his face—ergo, no person who emulates that "noble Roman" will be guilty of facial ablution. But has Mr. G. Cruikshank forgotten that one of the accusations most commonly brought against the great Teacher of Humanity, by the Pharisees of that day, was that He lived with *winebibbers*. Is it wicked or presumptuous to suppose that He may have practically taught the use, as distinct from the abuse, of his Father's gifts?

But did He never partake of the juice of the vine? How do we find Him at the last and most solemn festival partaking of the bread, and of the wine, with all his disciples; and in a sacrament of perpetual remembrance making wine itself one element of grace. But we beg to remind Mr. George Cruikshank that the Gospels are not edited by Dr. Culverwell: they do not profess to teach us "What to eat, drink, and avoid." Nor was Jesus the founder of a sect, but the Prophet of Humanity. The whole tenor of His life and doctrine was instinct with the largest human sympathies. To enjoy thankfully, wisely, modestly, the bountiful gifts of the Creator. The man who knows no mean between total abstinence and abuse is to be pitied, but surely not to be accepted as a lawgiver. We honour his conscientious heroism, and we drink the fruit of the vine to his better health. But Mr. Cruikshank's new Gospel test of things lawful, reminds us of the old lady who refused to believe in the sailor's story of a flying fish; but when he told her that in weighing anchor in the Red Sea, they had fished up one of Pharaoh's chariot wheels, she exclaimed joyfully, "Ah! well, that I can believe; that's in *Scriptur*!"

VON BECK AND DERRA.

MR. BENTLEY has published a pamphlet containing a narrative of the life of the "Baroness von Beck" at Birmingham, her arrest, and death; and a number of letters addressed to her by various persons. As we know none of them, nor the circumstances under which they were written, we cannot decide upon their value as evidence. That this lady was known indifferently as Baroness von Beck, and *Racidula* by the officers of the Hungarian army, is clear; but it is not clear that the Baroness von Beck was more than a spy, nor that she was not a spy in England. Her career, and habits, and business in England, are as mysterious as ever. Lord Palmerston could supply, perhaps, a few documents to settle the question.

If the object of the pamphlet published by Mr. Bentley be the exculpation of M. Derra, it has certainly succeeded in clearing him from the charge of conspiring with Von Beck; the only charge that we know, which has been publicly made against him.

SOCIAL REFORM.

"NOTES OF A SOCIAL ECONOMIST."

THE COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

IV.

"Can the (Irish) landlords use their lands so as to drive the natives from them?"—COBBETT'S *Legacy*.

"If any would not work neither should he eat."—*St. Paul*.

MORE, the Utopian and idealist, died with a jest upon his lips and the philosophy of a Stoic. He was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535; but "Utopia" was beyond the reach of any crowned Jack Ketch, for the marvellous tales of Raphael Hythloday had been immortalized by the press: the *επεα πτερόεντα* of modern literary heroes. Before resuming the thread of my narrative I must endeavour briefly to recapitulate the history of land inclosure in England, as it may serve to explain the origin of John Bellers' "proposals" for raising a College of Industry, which were published in 1696, in a quaint little pamphlet, and reprinted by Mr. Robert Owen.

Inclosures, says Lord Bacon, in his history of the reign of Henry VII., began, in 1489, to be more frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture which was easily managed by a few herdsmen. This bred a decay of the people, and in remedying this inconvenience the King's wisdom and the Parliament's was admirable! Inclosures they would not forbid, and tillage they would not compel; but they ordained that all houses of industry, with twenty acres attached, should be kept up for ever, with a competent proportion of land in no wise to be severed from them. By these means the houses and the proportion of land being kept up did of necessity enforce a dweller, and that dweller not to be a beggar. This statute was renewed by Henry VIII.; and every person who converted tillage into pasture was subjected to a forfeiture of half the land till the offence were removed. In a law of the 25th of the same reign, it is set forth that many farms, and great plenty of cattle, particularly sheep, had been gathered into few hands, whereby the *rents* of land had been increased, and tillage very much decayed; churches* and towns pulled down; the price of provisions greatly enhanced; and a marvellous number of people rendered incapable of maintaining themselves and families. Therefore it was enacted, that no person should keep above two thousand sheep, nor hold more than two farms. In the third of Edward VI., a bill was brought in for the benefit of the poor, for rebuilding decayed farmhouses, and maintaining tillage against too much inclosing, and in 1638 there was a special commission from Charles I., for enforcing the statute of the 30th of Elizabeth, by which no cottage was allowed in any country place, without at least four acres of land to it, to prevent the increase of the poor, by securing their maintenance; nor were *inmates* (lodgers) allowed in any cottage, in order to secure the full cultivation of the land, by diffusing the people more over it. By an act in Cromwell's time, no new house was to be built within ten miles of London, unless there were four acres occupied by the tenant. This policy, which was intended to discourage inclosing and engrossing, upon the same general view of their depopulating tendency, made it, *primâ facie* the interest of the landlords, to have as few of such establishments to keep up as possible; and though the increase of trade and manufactures, and the rapid accumulation of personal property, have to a certain extent diminished the evils arising from the engrossing system, yet no country can be considered in a safe or healthy condition where the population—especially the agricultural—is divided into two distinct classes with such conflicting interests; the proprietors and the paupers; the *grandees* and the *serfs*—"adscripti glebæ." The monopoly of the land, which was engrossed by the privileged orders, made it *primâ facie*, the interest of the landlords to raise prices at any cost, even at the risk of starvation to the consumers—for low rents and high taxes must ruin the landowners.†

"Rent *facias*; rent

Rectè si possis; si non, quocunque modo rent."

But the rate of agricultural wages, from the year 1514 to the commencement of the present century, had not advanced in anything like a fair proportion to the increased expenses of living; and it is of great importance to show that the

* By a statute of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that no parson or spiritual person shall take farms or leases on pain of forfeiting £10 a month.

† Graham's Corn and Currency. |

engrossing and depopulating system adopted by the feudal lords of the soil in the time of our forefathers was checked, however inadequately, by the active interposition, both by statute and by ordinance, of the Legislature; the Crown thus proving itself more solicitous for the safety and welfare of the People than the ruling high caste Whigs of the present day, who, while advancing three millions of public money to the landowners, at *three* per cent. interest, to be retailed to their enants at *five*, have tacitly allowed a social War of extermination* to be carried on in Queen Victoria's dominions against her defenceless Irish subjects. But such crimes as these can never be perpetrated with impunity, and fearful retribution awaits every nation that systematically violates the laws of the moral, which are as stable as those of the physical, world.

State interference, however, produced little improvement in the social condition of the English People; and the Lord Chief Justice Hale, "that great composition of learning and virtue," in his *Discourse for Employing the Poor*, saith—

"The want of a due provision for education and relief of the poor in a way of industry is that which fills the gaols with malefactors, and the kingdom with idle persons, that consume the stock of the kingdom without improving it; and that will daily increase, even to a DESOLATION in time. And this error in the first concoction is never remediable but by gibbets and whipping; but a sound, prudent method for an *industrious education* of the poor will give a better remedy against these corruptions than all the gibbets and whipping posts in this kingdom; but as *necessitous and uneducated* persons increase the multitude of malefactors will increase, notwithstanding the examples of severity."

The year 1696 was a memorable one in English history; and according to Mr. Hallam, "the vessel of our commonwealth has never been so close shipwreck as in this period." It claims our particular attention on account of the sudden expansion and rapid development of the dominant principles which, ever since that "period," have governed the state policy of England; Continental war and standing armies; taxation eked out by loans; public measures carried by the most shameless parliamentary corruption; and the whole system bolstered up and secretly nourished by means of a gigantic trading MONOPOLY (the Bank of England)—a million MONEY-POWER engine imported from *Venice*—which was indispensable to the success of the ambitious schemes of William of Orange and his successors—schemes in which the blood and treasure of the English People counted for nought.

Dr. Hugh Chamberlayne's rival project of a *Land-bank*, supported by the Tory party, completely failed, leaving a deficit of £800,000. But never were more vigorous measures taken to maintain the credit of a Government, never was a Government served by more enterprising and unscrupulous agents (Messrs. Montague and Co.), than in this memorable year of 1696; and history as well as experience will inform John Bull "what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of *glory*—TAXES." First, WAR, then taxation, and finally, pauperism, ignorance, and crime, in regular succession of cause and effect: social evils which the *workhouse*, the *gaol*, and the *hanyman* failed even to palliate. It was to remedy this frightful "state of the nation," that benevolent John Bellers issued his modest

"Proposals for raising a Colledge of Industry, of all useful trades and husbandry, with profit for the rich, a plentiful living for the poor, and a good education for youth, which will be advantage to the Government, by the increase of the people and their riches."

BY JOHN BELLERS.

MOTTO.

"Industry brings plenty.
The sluggard shall be clothed with rags.
He that will not *Work*, shall not *Eat*."

"London, printed and sold by T. Sowle, in White-hart-court, in Gracious-street, 1696."

"Such of the Thinking and Public Spirited as are willing to forward this undertaking, may enter their subscriptions with Edward Skeat, at William Reynolds's, Goldsmith, at the Cup and Star, near Fleet-bridge, in Fleet-street; or Herbert Springet, Attorney, in George-yard, in Lombard-street, London."

* The abuses of Irish landlordism cannot stand the exposure of the *Consua*. See also the *Nation* newspaper, September 27, 1851. In four years 268,000 houses have been levelled to the ground.

John Bellers takes a very common-sense view of the question of social reform. He endeavours to prove that "It's the interest of the rich to take care of the poor and their education, by which they will take care of their own heirs," and accordingly proceeds to petition "the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament," in the following terms:—

"The cries and miseries of some, and idleness and lewdness of others, of the poor, and the charge the nation is at for them being great, hath encouraged me to present you with some proposals of embodying the poor so together, that thereby they may be made of equal value to money (by their raising a plentiful supply of all conveniences of life). And by this example the parish rates, and many commons, may be most profitably employed, and the present hospitals of England may be greatly improved, and also from it the most successful fishery may be raised, and our manufactures best and fully wrought in our own nation. I do not say it may be increased to make England the mart and treasury of Europe, but that time and practice may shew the profit one or two such colleges will bring.

"I humbly pray you would be pleased to consider it, and as may be agreeable to your wisdom (like the summer sun to a fruitful tree), ripen these proposals to the nation's advantage. Or, when any subscribers to such a college shall petition you (for their better government, and not to exclude others) to incorporate them, you would please to grant it. And if several models shall be proposed to you, that private persons will undertake, with submission I conceive it's the public's interest they have encouragement, because the nation will then have the advantage of following what their experience shall prove the best method; if you shall not think fit to make any of these more national before."

John Bellers then proposes, to "the thinking and public spirited," a general subscription and meeting of the subscribers, where every one may have an opportunity of proposing any other useful thought he may have on this subject; and in order to draw up suitable rules and methods for such an undertaking. He then gives—

"A Specimen, showing how the rich may gain, the poor maintain themselves, and children be educated, by being incorporated as a College of all sorts of useful trades, that shall work for one another, without other relief: Suppose three hundred in a College to work the usual time or task as abroad, and what any doth more, to be paid for it to encourage industry.

"Two hundred of all trades I suppose sufficient to find necessaries for three hundred; and, therefore, what manufacture the other hundred make, will be profit for the founders.

"£10,000 to buy an estate in land of £500 per annum.

"£2000 to stock the land, and £3000 to prepare necessaries to set the several trades in work.

"£3000 for new buildings, or repairing old.

"In all £18,000.

"None to subscribe less than £25.

"Every £50 or £100 to have a vote in making by-laws, and choosing officers; but no one to have above five votes.

"Once a year twelve or more proprietors to be chosen a committee, as inspectors and counsellors, for the governors and workmen to apply to.

"Corrections to be abatements of food rather than stripes; such as deserve greater punishment to be expelled.

"Also at the sea-coast may be raised several colleges, as nurseries to the most effectual and successful fishery; the collegians being taught industry and temperance (idleness and drunkenness greatly spoiling the last English fishery), the college can supply all conveniences and necessaries, and spare one third of their company to fish; and what fish is got out of the sea is as the addition of so much land to the undertakers."

For further details of John Bellers's proposals for raising a College, or Joint Stock Association of Capital and Industry, I must refer your readers to his own pamphlet.

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

To THORNTON HUNT, Esq.

September 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—Every one who professes a new faith, a faith of which the terms are not defined to the body of those among whom he lives with sufficient distinctness by its customary appellation, must be prepared for the question, "What is this new thing which you profess?" The man who avows himself a Socialist in the present day, if his character or position preserves him from being supposed to design the plunder of his neighbour's goods or the seduction of their wives and daughters, must be prepared for a similar question: What do you mean

by Socialism? To make clear to our own minds what Socialism is to us, on what principle it depends, what are its objects, by what means we propose to accomplish them, is then a duty imperative upon all who avow ourselves Socialists, if we would "give a reason for the faith that is in us." It is not less so if we would secure ourselves from being bewildered amid the diversity of systems which have been from time to time put forward by earnest and original thinkers as the expression of true Socialism.

I have not the presumption to claim such an insight into the true principle of Socialism as will enable me to give a complete answer to this "vexed question." But as the subject is one which has occupied much of my thoughts, as the answer which I am prepared to give appears to me to explain much of the apparent conflict between the differing systems of Socialist writers, and to afford a standing ground on which the partisans of different systems of Socialism may meet, without rudely jostling each other, to show how men may be thoroughly Socialist while yet they abstain from any attempt abruptly to change existing institutions, and may even admit into their fellowship those whose theories are commonly supposed to be most hostile to them, the political economists. I am desirous of proposing my answer for the consideration of your readers; not indeed as if it had never been made before, and well made in your own columns, but because it has perhaps not been made there in quite the same shape, and because it has, at all events, not been repeated often enough to find its way into public apprehension, and therefore may bear repetition.

My answer in brief is this:—Socialism is essentially not any particular system, but a principle of action arising out of the idea of duty. In a little publication of my own on the characteristic features of some of the principal systems of Socialism, I have defined social science "as the science of the relations in which men must stand to each other on the earth in order to insure the well being of the whole body." But Socialism is not social science, but the feeling which gives it birth; and this feeling I consider to be the faith that it is possible to establish such laws and customs respecting all those relations of life which grow out of or concern property, as shall accord with the reason and conscience of mankind, and the conviction that it is a duty of the highest moment to aim at their introduction and thus—

"Ring out the feud 'twixt rich and poor
Ring in redress to all mankind."

The wider range taken by those who have endeavoured to contrast systems of Social science is easily enough explained by the vast bearing which the laws and customs concerning property have in our modern world, upon the character and welfare of mankind.

But if we look carefully, even into the most comprehensive schemes of this nation which have been proposed, we shall find that that which the author has most at heart, the impulse which urges him to theorize, is the desire of bringing the laws and customs which relate to property into accordance with what his reason and conscience approves.

It is in this characteristic of Socialism that its true strength lies; here is the secret of its indestructible vitality. For property is by universal admission a legitimate object of human laws. To deny this it would be necessary to maintain that men may act altogether on—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

But if this be so; if in questions relating to property we cannot say that might is right; if it be allowed that we are justified in declaring that in these matters the idea of duty is applicable, and that the laws and customs which prevail in respect to it must be considered as expressing more or less perfectly the conceptions men have formed of what it was reasonable for them to do in regard to their property, then the inconvenient questions will for ever cease, whether the laws and customs which prevail as to this matter in any particular country at any particular time, are what they ought to be? if not, how ought they to be altered?

It is this feature of Socialism which constitutes the ground of its deeply rooted difference with the schools of modern political economy. For the disciples of this school, although all their reasonings proceed upon the supposition of a state of things in which violence and fraud shall be suppressed by law, and the custom of slavery shall be abolished, that is, on the supposition of a state of society in which considerable progress has been made in bringing the laws and customs relating to property into accordance with the requirements of the reason and the conscience, yet singularly enough in their own reasonings, have been in the habit of disclaiming, for their science, all connection with questions of moral duty. I will not attempt to unfold here all the causes which appear to have led to this disclaimer. One, however, I must discuss, because it has an important bearing on the true relation of political economy to Socialism as I comprehend it. It will be admitted on all hands, that one great branch of political economy condemns the conditions under which wealth can be produced.

Now, the desire to produce wealth results from the bodily wants of man. If we needed nothing for our bodily comfort, if we could live without food, clothes, houses, &c., it is clear that we should make no effort to produce these articles; or if we did do so, from the desire of finding occupation for our natural powers, the results of our efforts would not have to us the worth they now have; but would rather resemble the toys of a child, prized to-day to be despised to-morrow. But our bodily wants are essentially individual in their character. They lead to effort for their own satisfaction; but they lead no further. All that there is expansive, generous, self-devoted in man, arises out of another class of desires; those with which the idea of duty is connected. Now, Socialism, as I have before said, is especially conversant with this idea. Yet, as it desires to apply this idea to the regulation of that which constitutes wealth, to property, a science which treats of the conditions under which wealth is produced most abundantly, would be a natural and valuable auxiliary in the solution of the problems with which Socialism has to deal; provided that it is content to take the subordinate position of a mere collector of information; but this position the political economists have been unwilling to do. Much as they have disclaimed questions of morals, as belonging to another department of knowledge, they have found it impossible so to separate the action from the motive as not to be continually betrayed into a justification of sophisms, while dwelling exclusively upon those selfish, individualizing desires, out of which the disposition to produce wealth arises; and, therefore, do they come into continual antagonism with the views of those who, dwelling principally on the higher aspirations with which the conception of duty is connected, regard the satisfaction of our bodily wants only as means conducive to the end of our so living and working as to fulfil the higher tendencies of our nature.

To take an instance, at once, of the connection and the opposition which subsist between the political economist and the Socialist. The former have traced out the natural conditions which regulate price. They have observed that the diversity of human powers, and of the physical constitution of the globe on which we live, give to some persons a much greater facility in producing certain articles than to others. They remark that thus a competition between various articles of the same sort will arise eventually, so soon as they are brought together, from the comparison of their respective qualities; and that if free scope be given to the exercise of this comparison, by facility of exchange, the result will be, that in each district those articles will be produced in abundance, which can be produced there with less labour than elsewhere; and that this freedom of competition has a tendency to furnish men with more wealth for less exertion than would otherwise be needed to obtain it. It has become, therefore, a maxim with the economists, that freedom of competition is a great principle of human action, which it is most mischievous to check. But in course of time, as exchanges multiply, it is found that the occupation of conducting them, if well conducted, is extremely lucrative, from the comparative smallness of the capital required, and the greater quickness with which it is turned. Crowds of dealers accordingly embark in it;—many more than are absolutely required to supply the wants of the public with whom they deal. As larger accumulations of capital take place, larger capitalists, whose larger resources enable them to be content with smaller returns, arise to press upon the smaller traders; and now the whole body begin a fierce competition among themselves, not to supply the public with better articles, but to obtain the lion's share of the demand. For this end it is the great object to attract notice; notice, accordingly, is sought at any sacrifice of labour and of truth. The magnificent shop, the walking placard, the advertising puff arise. To pay for the labour thus wasted, come adulteration, falsification, and all their train of evils.

But this is free competition, and the political economist, true to his flag, maintains that competition must be left uncontrolled, and the remedy be looked for only from the very exaggeration of the disease. Now, here the Socialist parts company with him. He insists upon attempting to retain the good without the evil. Perfect liberty of exchange he can be content to preserve. He may be willing to leave price to regulate itself by the law of supply and demand in the market of the world. But he insists upon instituting such a machinery for regulating the necessary exchanges as shall guard against a needless waste of labour in an employment in itself unproductive, and prevent the growth of such a system of fraud and falsehood as threatens now to undermine all confidence in the fair dealing of the tradesman. He parts company, therefore, with the political economist when the latter steps over the boundaries of that higher morality, which is the aim of the Socialist to establish in those relations of life which concern property, as it is his settled belief that such a morality may be established.

I have endeavoured, I hope not without success, to show how clear a light the definition of Socialism

which I have given casts upon many obscurities which may perplex the student of Socialist theories. A few words in conclusion upon the practical application of my definition.

Nothing appears to me more important, in the present position of Socialism, than, on the one hand, to keep constantly in view, and constantly to insist upon the intimate connection between the efforts of the Socialists and the idea of duty; and, on the other, to rest our Socialism upon this simple idea as a fact of our own consciousness, without drawing in the conceptions which we may form of the origin and foundation of this idea to constitute part of our Socialist creed. If the Socialist is to have a true feeling of the nobleness of his aims, if the band of Social Reformers is not to be split into hostile sects by the diversity of the practical measures which they may advocate, they must keep continually before them the recollection that Socialism is essentially an earnest effort to realize the highest conception of which man is capable, the conception of right and of duty, in the most important subjects to which it can be applied by man, the conditions under which the body of mankind are to live and work upon the earth. Again, if the Social Reformers are to avoid splitting into a number of philosophical, or theological sections, they must remember that they have to deal with matters of positive regulation of law, which requires as its foundation only the sense of duty as it exists in the human conscience, and that, important as it is for each individual to attain correct views of the origin of the sense of duty, and incumbent as it may often be upon him to promulgate the views he has attained, it is only foolish to insist upon introducing these convictions into a sphere to which they do not properly belong, and to make compulsory as a bond of union, that which is valuable only as the free result of independent investigation. Religion, as the utterance of the affections towards that Being on whom our individual existences depend, and philosophy, as the expression of speculative thought—its ever renewed effort to connect the facts of our individual consciousness with the laws of universal being revealed to us by the phenomena around us, necessarily embrace the practical principles on which Socialism rests, and as necessarily go beyond them. But in the loftier regions to which they aspire, we are very apt to lose the firm footing which the stable earth supplies. In the words of the clear-sighted Goethe we may say:—

“Will man raise himself upwards
And lift his head amid the stars?
No certain resting-place
His wavering foot can find,
But with him sport
The winds and clouds.”

The Catholic Church, in the assumption of her infallibility, can indeed consistently transfer the basis of union from the solid ground of practice to the airy regions of speculation. But if, abandoning this assumption as untenable, we seek in these inquiries, as in other branches of human knowledge, for that degree of certainty which our own investigations can supply, we must comply with the conditions under which investigation has in other matters passed gradually from doubt to science, and, conceding perfect liberty of inquiry, give up the notion of establishing our own particular systems as the foundation for a general union.

If these positions be admitted, they seem to afford a basis for the religion of a plan which has been already mooted in the *Leader*, a plan of a general union among all bodies of Socialists, for receiving and diffusing information, and thus forming a centre which shall further the social cause.

To make such a union practicable some conception of Socialism seems to be required, which all can accept, which shall leave to each freliberty to teach and act on their own principles, and yet shall not be subject to the reproach with which Schelling stigmatizes the union of the Lutherans and Calvinists, that they united “upon a basis of nullity.” It seems to me that in defining Socialism to be “the recognition of the imperative duty of establishing, in all those relations of life which grow out of or concern property, such laws and customs as accord with reason and conscience,” in firm faith that the fulfilment of this duty is possible, a basis of union, at once full of significance and free from sectarianism, is afforded. Many, I believe, may be found in the present day ready to unite in a society formed upon the acknowledgment of such a principle, for the purpose of promoting all earnest efforts to solve, theoretically and practically, the problems it involves; to consider what are the laws and customs which ought to prevail in relation to property, and how they may be most easily and safely introduced, to collect and diffuse information in relation to these subjects, and in all other practicable ways to assist the attempts at the practical introduction of such laws, whatever might be the particular theories of those who made the attempt.

In the hope that by bringing this subject to the attention of your readers I may do something to forward such a union,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. VANSITTART NEALE.

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*.

THERE is certainly nothing more capricious than the judgment of men on books: it defies all rule, escapes all calculation. In *Blackwood* there is this month an article on the Essays of Mr. HELPS, written with a loving admiration, such as to make its two points of objection all the more surprising; Had the critic been blind to the peculiar characteristics of Mr. HELPS, and detected nothing in those essays but grave commonplaces (a *tour de force* which has been accomplished by one journal!), we could have understood his sweeping depreciation of the historical talent of Mr. HELPS, and of the *Essays written during the Intervals of Business*; but from one who sees and appreciates the delicate and subtle wisdom set forth in exquisite language, which constitutes the charm of *Friends in Council* and *Companions of my Solitude*, we were astonished to hear a summary dismissal of the *Essays*, as containing nothing of practical application. The volume is not at hand, or we could marshal quotations rank and file to rout this notion. What does the critic say, for example, to this felicitous and practical bit of advice to thinkers:—“Use the pen: there is no magic in it, but it prevents the mind from staggering about.” Advice which we have acted on ever since we met with it. Then, again, the caution against allowing yourself to be carried away by the current sayings about men’s conduct and characters, “By so doing you are helping to form a mob”! How well said! how well worth saying! There is another passage about the rarity of men’s exercising their imagination in service of charity, which we remember as peculiarly suggestive. Indeed, the volume abounds with true and thoughtful aphorisms, although we agree with the critic that it is far inferior to the works which succeeded it.

In *Fraser* there is a curious paper on Dr. WICHCOT and Bishop BUTLER, wherein the writer undertakes to show that BUTLER, in his *Analogy*, did but appropriate and methodize the published opinions of WICHCOT. A little while ago PALEY was detected plagiarizing the substance of his *Natural Theology*, and now the other “great gun” of Orthodoxy is to be stripped of his feathers! In vain: all the criticisms in the world will not shake BUTLER and PALEY; all the cases of appropriation that can be brought forward will fail to rob the one of his power, the other of his charm. Original? Who is Original? GOETHE shall tell us: *ein Narr aufs eigne Hand!*

“Vain Crassus boasting said, ‘I follow none:
I owe my learning to myself alone;
To neither ancient nor to modern sage
Am I indebted for a single page.’
To place this boasting in its proper light:
Friend Crassus is—a Fool in his own right!”

Of Dr. WICHCOT we are glad to hear what *Fraser* tells us, and are interested in the extracts; his name has a pleasant sound with us as the author of that definition of Heaven which LEIGH HUNT is fond of quoting:—“Heaven is first a temper and then a place.”

In *Tait*, the paper on HEINE is well worth reading; and in *Brother Jonathan* (the new American Magazine), there is EDGAR POE’S weird poem *The Raven*, which will be more attractive than all the other papers. ALBERT SMITH keeps up his *Month* with amazing joviality, admirably seconded by LEECH, who also revels in the comic-ities of the *Comic History of Rome*.

While touching on these serials, let us not forget CHARLES KNIGHT’S new publication *The Companion Library for Student and Traveller*, which is announced as a series of cheap and portable volumes, fit for a day’s journey, or for the library. *Travelling Hours* (a collection of short tracts), the *Companion Shakspere* (for pocket or portmanteau), and *Companion Dictionary of Universal Reference*, are the three series announced.

The *Revue de Paris* is revived: or rather a new review has revived the old familiar name. It is to be monthly. The first number is before us, and contains articles by LAMARTINE, BALZAC, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, CHASLES, ARSENE HOUSSAYE—but none of them worthy of their authors, if we except the sketch of MURAT, which is extracted from the forthcoming volumes of LAMARTINE’S *History of the Restoration* (announced for this month); and unless a very decided improvement takes place, the *Revue* will stand no chance of success. GAUTIER, in the introduction, announces that the *Revue* will admit perfect liberty of opinion, every writer to utter whatever he thinks true, to seek the Beautiful in his own way; the only condition affixed is, that the article be well written. “People who have no style,” he says, “pretend to great depth of thought, as plain women affect cleverness: it is sheer pretension.” The epigram will pass as an epigram; but does GAUTIER deny the Germans thought, although scarcely one in a thousand can write a decent page?

Our Age has had many epithets;—Age of Humbug, Age of Iron, Age of Brass—why not Age of *Confidences* (perhaps not so remote from that of Brass); seeing how eager men are to whisper their secret histories “to the Universe.” LAMARTINE has lately been striving to equal the Briareus of Literature, ALEXANDRE DUMAS. That indomitable, inimitable Creole now turns round upon LAMARTINE; and as he, the poet, thinks fit to publish his *Confidences*, he, DUMAS, will astound the world with his *Memoirs*—in eight volumes! No sooner said than done; the eight volumes are paid for—written. *La Presse* announces them as food for its feuilleton. “L’auteur se raconte,” we are told, “avec une verve que lui même n’avait jamais égalée.” Imagine DUMAS writing of himself! What gaiety! what invention! what pyramidal conceit! The men he has seen—the places he has visited—the deeds he has done—the ups and downs of his adventurous life, more varied than one of his own novels! He has been a clerk, he has been a theatrical manager, he has been an editor, and the “friend of princes,” he has earned vast sums and squandered them, lived with wits, politicians, actors, demireps, and bill discounters—he has had lawsuits and duels (at least as a *second*)—he has had intrigues and successes—and all this he will tell with his immense talent for narrative, and his immense capacity for fiction! It will be one of the most amusing books in the language.

Who can ever forget his “attitude,” as the French say, after the Revolution of 1848? For a few weeks his *pose* was that of an immense politician; probably the Presidency loomed through the mist of his vanity. If LAMARTINE was a great man, the idol of the nation, the hope of the public, what might not ALEXANDRE become! He started a paper: the prospectus of which, placarded on the walls, ought to be preserved among the *deliciae literariae* as a specimen. We only remember the close. After setting forth how his pen will chronicle every phase of the Revolution, every step in the march of Society, he winds up with this magnificent (and “so French”) passage:—“*Du reste notre tâche est facile: Dieu dicte, et nous écrivons*”—“As to the rest, my task will be light: God will dictate, and I shall hold the pen!”

In our summary of the 27th ultimo, we mentioned a new treatise, by M. A. Cochut, on the Working-men’s Associations in Paris, and on the attempts at industrial reorganization in France since the Revolution of ‘48. In speaking of the work we ventured on a presumption, that M. Cochut would be unfriendly to the principle of association. It is needless now to explain how it was that we had confounded the writer with literary names distinguished in Political Economy, amongst which his own had appeared. But the presumption was wrong; and we hasten to correct it, the more earnestly, since we understand that the friends of M. Cochut have felt grieved at the mode in which we classed

him. We had not forgotten the eminent merits of the writer; but we have now to add explicitly, that he is a warm friend to the principle of Association, and a valuable coadjutor in making it universally known and understood; as he has been enabled to do in the pages of a widely circulated and influential journal—*Le National*.

ELLIS ON EDUCATION AND DESTITUTION.

Education as a means of preventing Destitution; with Exemplifications from the teaching of the Conditions of Wellbeing and the Principles and Applications of Economical Science at the Birkbeck Schools. By William Ellis. Author of the "Outlines of Social Economy." Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. ELLIS is known as an active and benevolent philanthropist and an energetic worker in the great cause of Education. He is entitled to a hearing on this subject; for he is not only practically acquainted with it, but has unusual powers of pleasant and popular exposition. We must allow him to ride his hobby; we must allow him to recognize in Education the panacea for all social malady—an error we might almost call "respectable," if error were not necessarily pernicious to the extent of its wanderings from the truth—and having made this allowance, we can listen to all he says with pleasure, if not always with assent.

In the highest and widest sense of the word, it may with truth be said that Education is the great remedy to which society must look; but it is derisory to say that instruction in the elements of useful knowledge and moral wellbeing can lift the great burden from the People's back, unless concurrently with this mental improvement of the Workman there takes place a moral and intellectual revolution in the Employing Classes. Educate *Society*; teach it the true principles of Social wellbeing for masses in lieu of classes; train it intellectually and morally to a more perfect fulfilment of the Social law; supply the present anarchy of opinions by one dominant Faith—and then, indeed, the evil we complain of will disappear. But this is Socialism? Alas, yes! It has that ugly name labelled round its neck, and as the College of Physicians insist upon calling it POISON, a very explicable aversion to take it is the consequence.

Mr. Ellis is an Educationist. No Socialist he. He wants to have the People educated; but he wants society to preserve all its present conditions except the evils—which inevitably and irresistibly grow out of those conditions! He believes sincerely that these evils are not necessary consequences of the conditions—he believes they arise from want of Education. We hold another opinion. If every man you met were a Pinnock or a Peter Parley (other conditions remaining the same), society would still present most of the sources of unhappiness which disquiet it. Mr. Ellis does not seem to make sufficient allowance for the want of food, which is the motor of so much wrong! Man does not live by bread alone—but he must, as a preliminary, have bread; and it is the want thereof which makes the social problem so complex. Can that want be satisfied? One set of Economists answers, "No; there is over population; at the Banquet of Nature no knife and fork is reserved for late comers." Another set of Economists answers, "Yes; by concert in the division of employments, by men working for each other in a friendly, instead of in a hostile, spirit, abundance for all might easily be obtained." But they are "Socialists"—so we will not listen to their Utopian schemes.

In a clear, excellently written essay, Mr. Ellis gives us his views on *Competition*; it is one of the neatest little tracts we have read on that subject. Our disagreement is fundamental. Consider the present state of things as final—believe that Humanity has exhausted all its evolutions, and is now consolidating itself without fear of ulterior change—believe this and Mr. Ellis is unanswerable. But we do not believe it; we believe the directly opposite of it; and, therefore, his positions, instead of being impregnable, are erected in one of the provincial towns, while we are attacking the very Capital itself. As, however, it is our pride to be impartial, as we wish our readers always to hear both sides of the question when practicable, we will select the strongest passages from Mr. Ellis's defence of Competition:—

"But what is this competition?—what are its attributes and capabilities, either for good or for evil? We will set out on our travels for the purpose of collecting answers to these questions from men of practical experience, who, as eye-witnesses, may be supposed best qualified to gratify our curiosity and enlighten our ignorance. We will step into an auction-room, and there we shall be told that competition raises prices. We will attend at the opening

of the sealed tenders which are sent in for the supply of a warehouse or of some branch of the public service, and there we shall be told that competition lowers prices. When we hear of a number of displaced or unplaced labourers striving to insinuate themselves among others who are employed, we hear at the same time that competition lowers wages. When we hear of manufactories starting into existence under the auspices of enterprising capitalists, we hear at the same time that competition raises wages. In like manner we are told that competition lowers rents, profits, and interest; and also that it raises them. Ought we to believe all that we hear? Are all these wonders that are attributed to the influence of competition possible and credible? Or are they contradictory and impossible, and therefore incredible.

"Again, we ask 'What is competition?' Our inquiries abroad having led to nothing conclusive, let us now inquire at home, and marshal our own thoughts and subject them to a course of strict examination. Whence are our notions of competition derived? Whence, but from our observation of the thoughts and wishes and conduct of those whom we consider competing men? What we know of competing men may be narrated in very few words. As buyers in an auction-room, they wish to buy at the lowest possible price; as prospective tenants of a farm, they wish to obtain possession at the lowest possible rent; as borrowers of capital, they wish to pay the lowest possible rate of interest for the loan; as hirers of labour, they wish to pay the lowest possible wages. Yet those very persons, whose wishes are all in one direction—that of obtaining what they want on the lowest terms, are the persons whose acts are said to lead to results directly the reverse of what they wish, viz., to raising the terms. On the other hand, competing tradesmen, privately pondering upon the prices at which they will tender to provide supplies; competing landlords, on the look-out for tenants; competing workmen, seeking for employment; competing lenders of capital, longing to be put in communication with substantial borrowers—wishing, as they all do, to obtain the highest terms—are the persons whose acts are said to lead to the lowering of what they wish to be high.

"One would fancy it must sound a little strange to those who have habituated themselves to the notion that competition is largely instrumental in producing misery, to hear that competing men are not only acting in different directions, but that they are always acting in a direction opposite to that of their own wishes. But something yet stranger remains to be presented to them. Amidst what is called the strife of competition, a good harvest causes the price of corn to fall, as a bad harvest causes it to rise; a population rapidly increasing in civilization and numbers causes rents to rise, as a population retrograding in civilization and numbers would cause them to fall; capital increasing more rapidly than the numbers of a people will make wages rise; while an increase of the numbers of a people, more rapid than the increase of capital, will make wages fall; where capital earns large profits the rate of interest is high, and where capital earns but small profits the rate of interest is low.

"Man, in whatever part of the world we find him, is as much a competing animal as we know him to be at home. But his competition seems to be exercised in the midst of very different results. If, for example, we compare the United States and Australia with the United Kingdom, we observe competition, in the two first, accompanied by low rents and low prices of raw produce, and by high wages, high rates of profit and interest, and high prices of manufactured articles; while in the United Kingdom, competition is accompanied by high rents and high prices of raw produce, and by low wages, low rates of profit and interest, and low prices of manufactured articles."

Mr. Ellis thinks that all the miseries attributable to Competition should be rather credited to incapacity or misconduct:—

"A working-man, unpossessed of capital, or whose capabilities can be turned to the best account in alliance with the capital of others, has, through a long course of active service, established a character for usefulness among the employers in his department of industry. They compete for the purchase of his labour. He obtains comparatively high wages. The employer who obtains his preference, either through mismanagement or some vicissitude of trade that he had been unequal to struggle against, is obliged to suspend his work, and to discharge his workmen. Other employers are eager to secure the services of so valuable a man. Surely it is a more truthful expression to say that this workman's success is owing to his own merit rather than to the competition of employers.

"Again, other working-men, either through indolence, ignorance, unskillfulness, dishonesty, unpunctuality, drunkenness, or recklessness, fail to inspire capitalists with a notion that their labour can be regularly turned to account. Some of them, however, will obtain employment, but will soon lose it by their ill conduct. When they lose it, the cause of their so losing it being no secret, other capitalists are slow

to purchase what has little or no value. The whole class of such men become the casual labourers of society—the labourers who in the convulsive movements of industrial employment are apt to be thrown aside unthought of, and uncared for. They compete among one another for the scanty and casual wages that are still hoped for, although difficult to be obtained. Their competition may assume a most hideous form—it may resemble the ferocious struggle of a pack of wolves for the small scrap of a single carcass. The wages, when obtained, are miserably low, constant employment is obtainable by none, and not even casual by all; and misery is general among them. Surely this misery is more correctly attributable to the character than to the competition of the workmen."

We will endeavour to bring to light the fallacy that lies here. Because good workmen, by reason of their scarcity, are seldom out of employ, and because they are competed for, it is thought that Competition is a benefit. But we ask Mr. Ellis to consider the problem as it would present itself were his views realized:—An enormous population of excellent workmen, intelligent, sober, honest, are in receipt of good wages, a "glut" comes, owing to the want of any "concert," manufacturers are forced to lower wages, and finally to shut up their Mills—all the men are thrown out of employ; will their being intelligent, sober, and honest, keep them from starving? Not under present conditions. Raising the population to Mr. Ellis's standard would not feed it; and the primary question is how to get food. Moreover, when Mr. Ellis says that the misery is attributable to the character of the workmen, he should also ask what conditions have made the workmen ignorant, improvident, intemperate, and he will find that here also the questions of Food and Competition meet him on the threshold.

We do not, therefore, agree with Mr. Ellis in believing Education to be the means of preventing Destitution, nor do we believe in the finality of Competition (though we admit the useful part it has played and continues to play), but we fully agree with him when he says:—

"It being once conceded that education, in some one of the many forms in which it is conceived, ought to be accessible to every individual; no excuse can justify our tolerating a state of things where this education is practically inaccessible to large masses of the people. To grant that education is indispensable for all, is to grant that the withholding it from some is an act of revolting atrocity. If the question were not the educating, but the feeding, of the people; and while it was admitted on all hands that the people ought to be fed, some contended that the people must not eat fish, and others, that they must not eat meat, what would be thought of the sense or humanity of those who should be prepared to leave the people without bread, till it could be agreed whether this bread should be combined with fish or flesh, or some dish made by an impossible compromise of the two? Are there any ingredients that can be considered as the farinaceous parts of education? Doubtless there are; and be ours the task to enumerate them. Once clearly seen and understood, he who could think of withholding them from the people would be a monster,—let us hope a fabulous monster.

"To drop metaphor—the most cursory glance at what it is agreed ought to be taught everywhere will suffice to satisfy us that there is some unanimity in the midst of antagonism. For example, in all educational schemes it is agreed that reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and elementary mensuration and astronomy, should be taught; and, despite the contradictory views as to the means to be used for the accomplishment of what is desired, it is no less unanimously admitted that attention ought to be directed to the formation of habits of industry, economy, sobriety, trustworthiness, punctuality, and orderly conduct. Basing the inquiry, in which I invite you to accompany me, upon this unanimity undeniably existing to a certain extent, and desirable to a greater, I shall endeavour to draw forth a little more in detail what, as I conceive, ought to be universally agreed upon as essentials in education, turning aside from those other portions of education, however important they may be, upon which differences of opinion exist, of such strength, and, perhaps, so deep-seated as to be ineradicable in our time."

When in Edinburgh we visited a Secular School, the pupils of which were taken from the streets, and were much struck by observing the interest and intelligence excited in them by Mr. George Combe's admirable exposition of physiological and moral truths. From what we saw there we are prepared to endorse the following passage:—

"Teaching is the means that must be relied on for giving the knowledge, and training for forming the disposition. These two great educational functions cannot be separated. They proceed in company, well or ill performed, for good or for evil. But to help us to discriminate between what may be good or bad in

them, we may examine them separately; and, as first in order, we will begin with knowledge or the teaching function, since we must know what ought to be courted and what ought to be shunned before we can, with any comfort, engage in the consideration of the habits and disposition to be formed, and of the methods of training necessary to accomplish the purpose aimed at.

"What, then, is it desirable that all human beings should know, in order to be able each to perform his share of the work required for the general well-being? May we not safely say that everybody ought to have a general acquaintance with the qualities and uses of the objects that inevitably must, or probably will, be brought within the cognizance of the senses—with what the several elementary bodies, separately, and in different forms of combination, may be made the causes of—with the arts and industrial operations by which this knowledge is, and may be applied, in order to produce well-being—with the structure and functions of our own organization, considered both in its parts and in its integrity? It need not be attempted or pretended to impart the whole of this knowledge in all its ramifications. Much of it must be reserved for special study and application by particular professions and trades. But a general apprehension of the structure of the universe, and of man in his relation to it, with a minute and accurate knowledge, and a practised and ready skill in the application of indispensable portions ought to be as much a provision made to await every human being, whose coming is expected, as the necessary food, clothing, and shelter.

"The kind of instruction which the young are best fitted to receive in the first place, is that which is obtainable through the judicious and pleasurable exercise of their senses. This requires no painful restraint upon the restless activity of childhood, and no call upon attention beyond their limited power of endurance. The food which they eat, the air which they breathe, the clothes which they wear, the furniture that surrounds them, the houses they live in, the inmates that associate with them, the strangers that visit, and then, the world without, according to the glimpses they catch of it—what an inexhaustible stock of exercises for the sight, the touch, the hearing, the smell, and the taste; in the shape, colour, texture, weight, dimensions, motions, distance, odour, and taste of all these objects, and in their numbers and proportions, and the contrivances for measuring and noting them!

"Preliminary teaching, such as the teaching thus briefly indicated, will not merely prepare, it will excite the desire to acquire the arts of reading and writing. The narratives of some things that are not within their own experience, will awaken a curiosity to learn more, and to possess the key of the books in which the means of gratification are locked up. The pleasure of being able to record what they have learned, and to communicate to those out of the reach of hearing, and the exquisite enjoyment connected with the power of sketching and delineating forms will speedily overcome all disinclination so to apply, as to acquire facility, both in writing and drawing. Reading and writing, language spoken and written, occupy, in this method of dealing with them, the important position to which they are entitled among the means for obtaining knowledge, and will not be mistaken for the knowledge itself. A sad bereavement would it be felt were we deprived of our power of naming and describing things, and of communicating our feelings in regard to them; and a sad perversion were we to mistake a familiarity with the names of things for familiarity with things and their qualities and uses.

"From the more elementary stage, the continued investigation of the order of the universe as a whole and its parts, whether narrated by travellers, observed by themselves, or recorded from times past, will lead on to higher branches of science and more complex intellectual operations. Geography, mensuration, astronomy, and mechanics and chemistry, and their applications, will appear with all those charms in which their beauties and uses invest them to eyes and understandings not vitiated by long dwelling upon unmeaning and purposeless forms, instead of realities full of vitality and purpose.

"That portion of knowledge which is to be obtained by examining the structure and functions of the human body separately and in connection with the external world—how the surrounding temperature, moisture, and air, act upon them—how we ought to deal with such materials as offer themselves to us for food, clothing, fuel, and shelter, in order to develop our strength, sustain our health, and infuse vigour and energy into us, will readily be admitted into every course of instruction which is intended to comprise whatever is at the same time communicable and indispensable for our well-being.

"There is another portion of knowledge that must not be omitted. It can readily be shown that every man of us all greatly depends for his own well-being or happiness upon the conduct of his fellow-men, as they do, in their turn, upon his. The investigation of the consequences of this undeniable and important fact, leads to the discrimination between what conduct is good and what bad—leads to a thorough appreciation of what are called the social duties. If, for example, it be

seen that men are dependent for their well-being upon an abundant supply of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel, and that these can only be obtained by a general prevalence of industry, skill, knowledge, and economy, and that those who are deficient in these qualities must suffer from want, or procure relief from others who are preëminently gifted with these qualities, does it not follow that to work, to apply, to learn, and to save, are social duties? And if it be seen that division of labour, interchange, partnerships, buying and selling, and credit and confidence materially assist man in making his labour productive, does it not follow that honesty, fidelity, punctuality, and order, are social duties? It need scarcely be mentioned, that, as drunkenness is sure to incapacitate for the proper performance of these duties, so its opposite, sobriety, must be classed among social duties. That a population knowing these duties and performing them will surely be in possession of abundant supplies of the necessaries and comforts of life, seems to be one of those truths so obvious that to enunciate it is enough."

In those agreeable memoirs written by Huet, the Bishop of Avranches, seldom read because written in Latin, there is a biographical confirmation of what in the extract just quoted is said respecting the awakened curiosity. Before he knew his A B C, he anticipated from hearing his father read out of a book, the pleasure he himself should receive when he also could read; and, having learned to read, the sight of another with a letter in his hand inspired him with the desire of being able to commit his thoughts to paper. Yet upon this obvious principle how little of ordinary teaching rests! Instead of awakening curiosity and feeding that, the teacher sets before his pupil a task.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE WATER CURE.

The Philosophy of the Water Cure; a Development of the True Principles of Health and Longevity. By John Balbirnie, M.D. Simpkin and Marshall.

(Second Notice.)

HAVING in the former article pointed out one radical error in the *Philosophy of the Water Cure*, viz., the belief in a *vis medicatrix nature*, we will now, before endeavouring to point out the advantages of the system, suggest where the theory remains hazy and incomplete in respect of *stimulants*.

A man need be no physiologist to be aware of the important part played by stimulants in the animal economy; but great confusion exists even in the minds of scientific men on this subject, as may be seen when they are found lauding and abusing in the same breath the use of stimulants. Whatever accelerates the vital processes is a stimulus. A mutton chop is a stimulus, so is a glass of wine; a breath of air is a stimulus, so is a dash of cold water. The question of use is a question of *degree*. A drunkard is no demonstration of the *essentially* bad qualities of wine and spirits, and can only be made so by a logic which would condemn mutton chops, because a man had killed himself by eating too much mutton. It is perfectly true that alcohol can be detected in the brains of habitual drunkards, but what is the condition of the habitual glutton's brain? Dr. Balbirnie is very emphatic in his condemnation of spirits, but he recommends tea for its exhilarating effect upon the body and mind; in what then, except in the degree, does the stimulus of tea differ from the stimulus of wine?

But our purpose is not to speak against Tectotalism—a very salutary and very important movement, though like most reformations, exaggerated in its statements—we are dealing here with Hydropathy, and criticizing its scientific pretensions; and for this purpose, we call attention to the confusion it implies respecting the function of stimulants. Dr. Balbirnie says:—

"Alcoholic drinks, fermented liquors, as well as medicinal stimulants of all kinds, should only be had recourse to on extremely rare occasions, and under circumstances of great exhaustion, when life appears sinking. They can never be taken with impunity in a state of health. The nutritious ingredients in any, of even the best, of the liquors in question, are almost an infinitesimal element compared with the noxious principle they contain. *The temporary stimulus of organic activity, and the transient exhilaration of animal feeling they produce, is mistaken for the acquisition of strength and nourishment.* This fallacy has propagated a master-evil over many climes, and throughout many generations—entailing the ruin of countless myriads of the best and brightest, as well as the worst and dullest of the human species. We charitably hope that 'the times of this ignorance God winked at.' But in these days to counsel alcoholic stimulants to feeble suckling mothers, and dyspeptic invalids, is inexcusable. *They may, indeed, temporarily counteract exhaustion, rouse torpid nervous energy, and flog up languid vascular action—producing*

a glow in the stomach, or a draught in the bosom; but they will fail to impart available nourishment. This factitious strength is soon succeeded by increased weakness, and a more imperious demand for a repetition of the stimulant. The mischief does not rest here. For the ordinary dose failing to produce its wonted effect, a deeper and a deeper draught becomes necessary, and at last merges into a habit—often an uncontrollable passion. In other cases, where the administration of wine or spirits is commonly supposed to be justifiable—in persons exhausted by inordinate fatigue, it is better to allow the system to wait and want, till an interval of repose gives time for the stomach to resume its activity—to utter the voice, and to take upon itself the supply, of the organic demands."

We beg the reader to give this passage especial attention; and having done so, we ask him what we are to say to a Theory which claims for Water energetic power of stimulating and accelerating the vital functions—of exalting vitality, and by so doing conquering disease? It is as a *stimulus* that Water produces its greatest effects. Wherein, therefore, does the *stimulus* of Water differ from other *stimuli*? It has no nutritive powers to give it that preference; what is its influence on the organic tissues over and above its stimulus, which should make us welcome it as a Benefactor, while we condemn Spirits and Drugs as Poisons? There is obviously a weakness in the Theory here; a whole series of investigations which Hydropathy must make, before it can be entitled to claim for Water this *healthful* stimulus as contradistinguished from all other stimuli. Nor should it be forgotten that the human frame gets hardened to the stimulus of water quite as much as to the stimulus of wine; and the "three-bottle" man may find his companion in the "Dozen-douche" man! The danger of Hydropathy, in making men "live too fast," has been felt by many: and we believe even Dr. Wilson is thoroughly alive to it, and warns his patients against incautious indulgence in the stimulus.

Such are our main objections to the Theory of Hydropathy; of the Practice we know little, and on that little dare not pronounce judgment. Comparing it with Allopathy, however, we may express our belief that for the great majority of ills civilized flesh is heir to, it has decidedly the advantage both theoretical and practical.

Jones is "out of order" as they say; his mucous membranes are relaxed; his vital functions are feeble; the whole "tone of his system" is low. He visits Dr. Sarsaparilla, who, after a detailed examination of his symptoms, prescribes a tonic (bark for instance), fresh air, and begs him to look after his diet. Jones pays the fee; takes the tonic; cannot get fresh air; will not be scrupulous as to diet. If the relaxation of his membranes be not considerable or of long duration, he recovers his appetite and tone and thinks Dr. Sarsaparilla "a very clever fellow." If not, perhaps he lingers on in an oscillating condition till a serious illness supervenes.

Smith "out of order" hears of Hydropathy. He packs up a portmanteau and sets out for Dr. Wilson. There, amidst the lovely Malvern Hills he is subjected to a rigorous regimen—wholesome food, exercise, fresh air, and the tonic of cold water—all under the watchful eye of his Physician—(whereas Jones never sees Sarsaparilla from the moment of handing his fee, and is, consequently, left to his own imbecile guidance). Add to these the enormous *moral* effects of an entire removal from business cares or professional anxieties—the gentle exhilaration of pleasant company—the abruptness of the change in diet and regimen, and you will see at once that if Smith be curable, he must be cured. But you will not see in his cure so triumphant a proof of the superiority of Hydropathy in a purely scientific view. Bring Hydropathy to the same tests as Allopathy—let cold water have to fight the battle here in this terrible metropolis amidst the bad atmosphere, the wearing anxieties, the excessive expenditure of nervous energy, the irregular exercise, the late hours, the composite cookery—and if it prove victorious, then Allopathy may retire from the field. We do not say that Hydropathy is unable to stand these tests; we only say that at Malvern and the other establishments the "circumambient circumstances" are so enormously in its favour that no fair comparison can be made.

Having briefly set forth our views on Hydropathy as a scientific Theory, we must let Dr. Balbirnie be heard in eloquent exposition. The excellent composition of his work renders it not difficult for us to convey by extracts an adequate conception of his leading positions:—

"As all the vital functions are performed immediately by the organic nerves, and mediately through the capillary vessels; and as derangement of these systems are the proximate causes, or material conditions of diseased action; to rectify this derangement, to restore their lost energy to the nerves and to the capillaries, is the final end and object of all remedial agents. All drugs and medical therapeutical resources whatever, infinite as they are in number and modification, are reducible in their ultimate action to the simple and unique object of increasing the tone of the nerves and capillaries. This result remedies produce by their action either as stimulants or sedatives.

"All the complicated divisions and subdivisions of the *Pharmacopœia* resolve themselves finally into nothing more or less than these two grand classes of agents, namely stimulants and sedatives (if indeed the primary action of all remedies is not stimulant, and the secondary result sedative). The effect of stimulants is directly to call forth, in diversified ways, a temporary or permanent increase of nervous energy. The effect of sedatives, as bleeding, derivation, purgatives, emetics, diuretics, diaphoretics, and evacuants of all kinds—with the more or less prolonged application of cold—is to diminish capillary tension, to equalize the general circulation, and to remove or diminish that general excitement of the heart and arteries by the continuance of which local inflammation may be produced or prolonged.

"It is the inefficacy of drugs fully to accomplish these ends, that increases their number, and necessitates their change. If any single drug or remedy could be produced, at once easy of access and simple of control, and which should safely and efficiently bring about these two grand objects of stimulation and sedation, either singly or combined, according to the necessities of the case—then a valid substitute would be found to supersede the exhaustless and oft poisonous compounds of the *Pharmacopœia*. Beyond all controversy pure cold water makes good its claims in this respect. According to the mode and dose of administration, its action is preëminently sedative or stimulant. No single medicine or combination of medicines can compete with it either in power, certainty, or safety of action.

"Before being able to establish sound therapeutical principles for the safe and scientific employment of water in the treatment of diseases, its physiological and pathological effects must first be ascertained,—the laws of the operation of cold on the living organism attempted, at least, to be deduced; and those morbid conditions of the body then determined which indicate or contraindicate its various aid. This knowledge can alone enable us to employ with intelligence and success the varied powers of water, to appreciate its diversified grades of action, and to multiply our curative resources, in knowing how to fulfil with one unique agent a multitude of indications.

"1. Physiological and pathological effects of the cold bath:—In the outset of this inquiry it is necessary to premise, that hot and cold are merely relative terms. Individual susceptibility or sensation is the only true physiological criterion of hot or cold. The gradations of the thermometer are false guides. The distinctions of cold, cool, tepid, warm, hot, as applied to baths, afford no accurate data for the calculation of their effects: what is cold for one person is tepid for another, or for the same person under altered circumstances of bodily temperature or temperament: what is hot for one is only tepid for another.

"We now inquire into the effects of water at that temperature that produces the absolute sensation of cold, or what is usually understood by shock. The sudden application of this degree of cold to the surface of the body determines an instantaneous change—a vivid impression on the nervous centres; probably the most powerful and momentarily perturbing physical sensation that can be experienced: superficial heat is abstracted; the capillary vessels, glandular orifices, and minute arteries and veins of the surface, are constricted; exhalation is suspended. If the immersion be but momentary, the blood is not driven into the interior organs, and no accumulation or congestion takes place: the constriction of the superficial vessels is shared by those deeper-seated. But if the bath be prolonged for a few minutes the blood is repelled from the surface, and accumulates in the larger vessels of the interior; the skin shrinks and becomes pale. The results of these changes effected in the system are a keen sensation of cold, shivering, trembling of the limbs; uneasy weight of chest; difficult, incomplete, and gasping respiration; the pulse is diminished in frequency and force; and the animal temperature is lowered by a few degrees. Up to this point all the organic functions are temporarily depressed; the duration and intensity of this depression are in relation to the severity of the cold and prolongation of the contact, the power of generating animal heat, the constitution, predisposition, temperament, and habits of the individual.

"This first series of phenomena is now succeeded by those of reaction: the shock and unpleasant sensation subside by degrees, and give place to others of an agreeable nature—to a general glow of heat which pervades the whole frame; the blood returns to the

surface; the skin reddens and dilates; the circulation is more energetic; respiration is easy; the animal temperature elevated; the exhalation free; increased nervous power is elaborated; every organic tissue shares the impression; the entire system becomes preternaturally excited; all the functions are exalted; the whole body is buoyant with recruited energies; and the mind and spirits partake of the general exhilaration. This energetic reaction takes place in the water, only in the case of the more vigorous subjects, and when muscular exercise is used; in the feeble it takes place only after very transitory contact. In all cases, if the immersion be unduly prolonged, the feeling of warmth and vigour more slowly or rapidly decreases; chattering of the teeth, convulsion, trembling, numbness of the extremities, languor, and exhaustion ensue; secretion is suspended; the pulse flags; the features sharpen; the eyes sink; the nose and cheek-bones point; the fingers and toes become bloodless and shrunk; painful constriction of the head and chest occur; the senses fail; the mind is stupified; delirium or convulsions ensue; the limbs become rigid; and the individual sinks into the sleep of death, unless relief be at hand.

"The intensity of these phenomena, and the struggles of the circulation to counteract an influence which rapidly exhausts the vital principle, are in relation to the mental and physical energies of the subject, the severity of the cold, and the duration of the contact.

"In patients rescued from this state, and in those wherein the prolonged cold stage of ague, or the collapse of cholera, has produced severe internal congestions, the reaction, when it supervenes, is proportionably intense, is morbid, is a veritable fever.

"Individuals who habituate themselves to the use of the cold bath, by degrees are obliged to increase the length of the immersion or the severity of the cold, before reaction ensues. But when it does occur, it is stronger and more permanent.

"The effects of the impression of cold are widely opposite, according as it is prolonged or transitory.

"When the operation of cold is prolonged, that is, when heat is abstracted more rapidly than it is produced, in the whole or in a part of the body, cold is a sedative. It first depresses, and, if continued, extinguishes the vital manifestations—exhausting that sensibility and irritability of the organic structures, which is the exclusive endowment of life, and the condition indispensable to the healthy performance of their functions. The intrinsic operation of cold, therefore, is sedative.

"The sedative power of cold is primarily exerted on the nervous centres. It blunts sensibility; and, by diminishing the afflux of blood to the part whereon it acts, by constricting its capillaries, and making them propel onwards their contents, it takes off the vascular tension that keeps up nervous irritation. It thus removes, or prevents from accumulating, the first material conditions and elements of inflammation. No other known means effect this so efficaciously or so promptly. Cold, therefore, by the justest title, establishes its claim as the best Antiphlogistic.

"The sedative effect of cold is in direct proportion to the inability to generate animal heat, the lowness of the temperature, and the duration of the exposure.

"When the application of cold is transient or brief, it is a stimulant. It augments the sensibility and irritability of the tissues; exalting the vital principle; developing organic activity; increasing nervous power and vascular action. This stimulant effect is an indirect result of the operation of cold; and is the exclusive effort of the conservative powers of the economy to repel an invading foe—a principle whose unchecked action is destructive to life. This counteractive organic effort is called Reaction.

"Reaction is, *cæteris paribus*, in direct proportion to the coldness of the water, the suddenness and duration of the immersion, the vigour of the circulation, and the heat of the surface and extremities at the moment of contact.

"The excitement or increased action produced by drugs is a premature and factitious using up of the energies of the frame, at too great an expenditure of its vital endowments—irritability and sensibility; a proportionate languor and exhaustion, or collapse, always follows. The stimulus of water produces a permanent exaltation of the vital energies, without any subsequent collapse.

"Much if not most of the benefit of the stimulant power of water lies in the shock of its sudden application—the instantaneous and vivid impression made on the nervous centres by the change effected on so large a surface as that of the body—and the energies of the entire organism which are thus aroused.

"The excito-motory, or spinal system, is the medium of this impression, and the route along which the increased energy of the nervous centres diffuses itself in increased contraction of the muscular fibres. Hence cold, applied to the head or spine, equally lulls morbid sensibility, or arrests hæmorrhage, in a distant part, as when applied to the seat of the affection. Hence the power of strong nervous impressions in syncope and asphyxia, whether applied at the nervous centres or the extremities. The actions denominated sympathetic are referred distinctly and

exclusively to the spinal marrow. Grey nervous matter, wherever situated, elaborates nervous energy. The ganglia (centres of grey matter and sources of power) form a beautifully connected chain throughout the body, subservient to excito-motory action. The spinal marrow is but a chain of ganglia.

"If the impression be momentary or brief, and the vital powers not previously sunk too low, the heart and large vessels react on the severe constriction that for an instant paralyzes their functions; and increased vigour of circulation, and development of animal heat and power, ensue. But if the immersion be a little more prolonged, this constriction increases to congestion: the blood repelled from the surface, accumulates in the larger vessels of the interior; and the circulation is weakened. Reaction is more slow to ensue; but it is stronger and more permanent. In proportion as the impression of cold is continued beyond this point, that is, when it is too great and too prolonged relatively to the constitutional powers, the internal congestions augment; ineffectual struggles at reaction ensue, ending in exhaustion, torpidity, and death. The sinuses of the brain, and the large veins and viscera of the chest and abdomen, are found gorged."

Nothing, perhaps, would more astound an ordinary person than to propose the application of cold water in a case of raging fever—the great object always being to keep the fevered body warm. Yet, in support of the Hydropathy practice, and in illustration of the effect of cold, we will cite an anecdote Mignet tells of the celebrated French physician Broussais.

Seized with a violent fever at Nimèguen, Broussais was attended by two of his friends, who each prescribed opposite remedies. Embarrassed by such contradictory opinions, he resolved to follow neither. Believing himself to be seriously in danger, he jumped out of bed in the midst of this raging fever, and almost naked, sat down to his *escrutoire* to arrange his papers. It was in the month of January; the streets were covered with snow. While thus settling his affairs the fever abated, a sensation of freshness and comfort suffused itself throughout his frame. Amazed at this result, Broussais, like a bold theorist as he was, converted his casual forgetfulness into an experience. He boldly *threw open the window*, and for some time inspired the cold winter air that blew in upon him. Finding himself greatly benefited, he concluded that cool drink would be as refreshing to his stomach as cold air had been to his body. He deluged his stomach with cold lemonade, and in less than forty-eight hours he was well again!

The Hydropathists ought to thank us for the anecdote: they will see in it a direct confirmation of their principles.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

The World and its Workshops: A Critical Examination of the Fabrics, Machinery, and Works of Art contained in the Great Exhibition. By James Ward. Second Division. W. S. Orr and Co.

The second division of this lively description of the Exhibition and its contents, embraces the sculpture, wood-carving, designs and decorations, painting on glass, paper-staining, cabinet-work, pianofortes, papier-mâché, pottery and porcelain, silks, printed fabrics, carpets, &c. The exposition is familiar and unpedantic. In his account of the sculpture, Mr. Ward's criticism is occasionally instructive; as, for instance, in his remarks on the "Amazon," the error of the artist in making the horse's ears thrown back to signify terror is pointed out. But the critic misses the defect of that group—viz., in the Amazon herself, whose muscles are not in the state of tension which accompanies the act of will. Mr. Ward's little book is a good shilling's worth.

Man and his Migrations. By R. J. Latham, M.D. Van Voorst.

Dr. Latham is well known as an ethnologist, and all he writes deserves respectful attention. The present little volume is a reprint of a course of lectures delivered at the Mechanics' Institution of Liverpool, during the present year; but it is rather a discourse on general points than a popular exposition of results.

The Elements of Grammar taught in English with Questions. By the Reverend Edward Thring, M.A. Macmillan and Co.

A clear, useful little work, intended for teachers and learners, and capable of familiarizing the student's mind with the principles of grammar, so as to be of great advantage in the study of all other languages. On the delicate question of *shall* and *will*, which Englishmen use correctly, as by instinct, Irish and Scotch incorrectly, as by instinct, Mr. Thring endeavours to lay down a decisive rule. In speaking of yourself, your own "will" you are certain of; the auxiliary expressing "will" is therefore the *strongest* word. In speaking of any other but yourself, the necessity or obligation from without, not his "will," is what you are most certain of; therefore, the auxiliary expressing conviction of necessity or obliga-

The Arts.

THE MUSICIAN IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of all artists the Musician is most dependent upon others for his success. The means of production in other arts are exceedingly simple. The chisel of the sculptor, the burin of the engraver, the canvas and brushes of the painter, are readily obtained, and success is frequently achieved with very inferior tools. But to the Musician a good instrument is everything. Tone, the production of which in its purity is an essential element of success, is, in most instances, mainly dependent on the mechanical perfection of the instrument performed upon. To this may be attributed not only the diversity of instruments in use in modern times, but also the honourable rivalry and emulation exhibited by all the principal makers in the endeavours after purity of tone and facility of execution.

Having already noticed the organs and pianofortes in the Exhibition, we now proceed with their nearest kin, the Harmonium. These instruments, which are improvements on the monotonous and inexpressive Seraphine, are now exhibited by Messrs. Wheatstone and Co., of Conduit-street. The Harmonium, though possessing the power of an organ, is exceedingly portable, and of very elegant appearance. The tone is produced by four sets of vibrators, giving a compass of seven octaves, which are divided into eight half-stops, representing different instruments. There are, also, four stops for expression and combinations. The tardy articulation and uncertainty of tone, which formed heretofore the objection to instruments of this description, are now entirely obviated by the percussion or pianoforte touch, which consists of a set of hammers so arranged as to strike the vibrating tongues at the same instant that the air is admitted, the sound being continued by a slight alternate motion of each foot. By this invention the most delicate tones can be produced, while a passage may be taken as rapidly as on a pianoforte. The Folding Harmoniums exhibited by Messrs. Wheatstone, are very elegant instruments, and are so constructed as to fold up within the space of a writing-desk.

An Harmonium is also exhibited by Messrs. Luff and Son. The case is in oak, with gilt ornaments; but the instrument being always locked up, we have had no opportunity of testing its capabilities. The conduct of the foreign exhibitors shows a marked difference, in this particular, to those of our own country. They not only allow access to the instruments, but an intelligent attendant has always been at hand to afford every explanation.

Mr. C. Dawson, 395, Strand, exhibits a curious instrument, called the "Autophon." The performer has only to introduce a slip of perforated board, and turn a handle, which, being unconnected with the action of the bellows, gives the power of dwelling any length of time, on a particular harmony. The chopping, which renders the barrel-organ so objectionable, is wholly removed, and in places where an organist may be inaccessible, the instrument would prove an acquisition.

The Enharmonic organ, by Col. Perronet Thompson, is a toy for mathematicians, not for practical use. We should be exceedingly sorry to see the Enharmonic theory adopted; for it is just one of those crotchets which reduce the grasp of the musician's mind, leading it away from bold and grand conceptions to fritter away its genius in trumpery details. We are not disparaging Colonel Thompson's labours. It is extremely gratifying to see a gentleman of leisure devoting himself to the improvement of the arts; but, however interesting this question may be to him, and however it may please some persons, we are quite sure it will do no good to the cause of music. So far from Colonel Thompson's position being correct—that there is a "growing discontent with the thing called temperament"—we believe that people are better satisfied with it than ever; and that by devoting themselves to improvements rather than figments and impracticabilities, manufacturers are making temperament a "thing" far more satisfactory than ever. Even those organs which possessed the quarter tones have been altered to the present mode of temperament.

An Æolophon with an exceedingly nice quality of tone, and smaller ones suited to taking flute or violoncello parts, are exhibited by Mr. J. Storer, Piccadilly.

Mr. Erard, amidst a collection of harps, exhibits

"The Prince of Wales's," a richly decorated instrument. Harps are also exhibited by Mr. Bray, of Dublin, and by Mr. Jones, of Cardiff; but we do not find any scientific improvements worthy of notice in this department.

The flute controversy, which is by no means yet set satisfactorily at rest in the minds of musicians and amateurs, receives further illustration from the flutes exhibited. Messrs. Rudall, Rose, and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand, have a beautiful case of instruments, consisting of Carte's patent flutes in silver and wood, Bøhm's patent flute, and improved ordinary flutes. The new patent flute, invented by Mr. Carte, is a delicious instrument, possessing the quality of a mellow and pure soprano voice. The metal flutes on this principle appear to possess a peculiar liquidity of tone, and an equality throughout the register which will at length redeem the flute from the objection which has attached to it as an orchestral instrument. On one occasion when Cherubini was about to conduct, the leader of the band was much concerned that he had but one flute, adding "What, sir, is worse than one flute?" "Two, sir!" was the conductor's laconic reply; and all great composers of ancient times appear to have been of his opinion. "My son you know I hate wind instruments, they are never in tune," was the observation of the celebrated Scarlatti to his pupil Hasse. Some of the notes on the old flute were too sharp, others too flat, some free and clear, others muffled. With great success has Mr. Carte applied himself to these defects, and the result is perfect equality and correctness of intonation. On the Bøhm flute, though the difficulties and cross-fingerings were reduced, they were still an impediment to execution, even among the practised. The "cross-fingerings" on Mr. Carte's patent are about half the number of those on the ordinary flute, and about one-third fewer than the Bøhm. The action of the little finger of the left hand is less on the new flute than upon the Bøhm by two-thirds, and less than upon the ordinary flute by more than one-half. Then, again, in ascending the 12 major keys from the lowest C to the highest B flat, the thumb moves on Bøhm's flute fifty-four times; on Carte's only six.

The facility of execution on the new flute is, therefore, obvious. Mr. Siccama exhibits his Diatonic flutes, in which the old system of fingering is adhered to, with numerous additions.

The new Patent flute by Mr. Ward of Great Titchfield-street is an instrument deserving great praise, and an elaborate little pamphlet is published, explaining its advantages: one of the greatest appears to be the arrangement of the fingering, which runs in progressive semitones throughout the instrument. In other particulars this flute deserves all we have said of that invented by Mr. Carte. Of course their practical use can alone decide the question.

Although the flute is such a favourite in the hands of amateurs, there are very few who produce anything approaching a pure quality of tone. In some of the best books of instruction the performer is absurdly directed to "blow into the flute" to obtain the tone. Nothing can be more erroneous. The tone is not produced by "blowing into" the mouth-hole, but by blowing more or less against its edge. The stream of breath from the small longitudinal aperture in the nearly closed lips of the performer should be directed across the aperture in the head of the flute, so as to impinge on that edge of it which is opposite to the lips. This edge divides it into two streams, one of which passes away, while the lower stream enters the mouth-hole, performs a circuit in the interior of the adjacent part of the tube or bore, and is refracted to, and contends with, the main stream passing over the mouth-hole. Here, therefore, a contention is established between two streams of air at different angles. Now, from the laws of action and reaction, this contention of the two streams (the one striving for onward progress, and the other intercepting its efforts) gives rise to an alternate resistance and yielding; and consequently that which would have been a continuous stream becomes interrupted. In consequence of the extreme elasticity of the air, these interruptions are rapidly iterated, and at each interruption of continuity a concussion is produced. These rapid concussions or pulsations thus created are the direct origin of sound in the flute. Mr. Ward also exhibits a new bassoon, possessing great facility of embouchure and fingering, and other improvements calculated to render the instrument a favourite with amateurs.

tion is the strongest. Thus, "I will go," expressing your decided will, is stronger than "I shall go," merely expressing some obligation to do so. But "you shall go," expressing the speaker's conviction that the obligation is stronger than "you will go," which merely expresses his notion of the "will" of another, of which he is no sure judge.

This rule applies to a great variety of cases; but it is easy to show that there are many to which it does not apply—e. g., "I shall be able to pay—you will be able to pay."

In what Manner Henry von Eichenfels came to the Knowledge of God. A Tale for the Young. By C. Schmid. With a complete Vocabulary, and a Collection of Familiar Sentences and Dialogues.—By Falck Lebahn. C. H. Clarke.

Egmont; a Tragedy, by Goethe. The original German edition, with a complete Vocabulary. By Falck Lebahn. C. H. Clarke.

We have before expressed our approbation of Mr. Falck Lebahn's system of at once introducing the student to a practical use of the language; the two works named above are illustrations of the system. Many a struggling learner, wearied with the difficulties and "dryness" of his toil, will thank Mr. Lebahn for thus placing Goethe's *Egmont* within his power.

Homer's *Iliad*. Books I., VI., XX., and XXIV. With a Copious Vocabulary for the Use of Schools and Colleges. By James Ferguson, M.D. Oliver and Boyd.

Such books, as we remember in our days of learning Greek, are extremely useful, because they lure the student on by interesting him. Here are four of the best books of the *Iliad*, printed from the text of Veitch's Bekker, with a Vocabulary containing the meaning of every word and a translation of the more difficult passages. If Dr. Ferguson will allow us one suggestion we think his book would be immensely benefited by it, because it would then enable any student who knew the Greek alphabet to read the delightful verses of Homer. Our suggestion is the enlargement of the Vocabulary, by giving the reflected forms separately—by placing not only the present tense with its meaning, but all the tenses used in this work with their meanings. At present the learner may indeed ascertain these meanings by consulting his grammar; but how many consult grammars?

LORD JOHN A CHARTIST.—But is our political horizon really so cloudless? Is there no handwriting on the wall? Is there no little cloud rising out of the sea that bodes a common tempest? Is Chartism, or, in other words, is pure and unmixed democracy really defunct amongst us? It is our present duty to dispel this agreeable delusion. We believe, on the contrary, that it is making gigantic, though comparatively quiet and silent strides, and that our constitution is in the extremest danger, or will be at least, some few months hence. For Chartism has made a most illustrious convert, well-nigh the most illustrious in this land, even the Prime Minister of the British Empire. Lord John Russell has now pledged himself, alas! to introduce a bill next session for a large increase of the suffrage, which must of necessity conduct, in our opinion, to universal suffrage, and so to unmitigated Chartism and pure democracy; and we fear that little reasonable hope can be entertained of successful opposition to it.—From the *English Review for October*.

THE "BLESSED RESTORATION."—The public are beginning to show symptoms of dislike to the anniversary of what is equivocally called the *Blessed Restoration*, and the retention of it in so grave a place as the church. The objection is not new; but it comes with new force at a time when some antics of superstition have induced the growing intelligence of the community to look at the abuses of religion in general, and to wish to see it freed from every species of scandal. People have certainly been in the habit of taking strange occasions for expressing their gratitude to Heaven; and this "Blessed Restoration" is not one of the least extraordinary; at all events, the retention of it as a sacred day is extraordinary, when we consider how long it is since the character of Charles and his court have been a by-word. But the custom was retained for the same reason that set it up—not to thank God, but to spite those who differed. The gusto of the gratitude was in proportion to the sufferings of the enemy. Cromwell thanked God for the head of Charles the First on a scaffold, and Charles the Second thanked God for the head of Cromwell on a gibbet. The defenders of the anniversary, if they spoke the truth, would have vindicated themselves on the plea that they did not thank God for Charles at all. To thank Him for Charles would have been to thank Him for Cleveland and Buckingham; for the pension from the French king, and all sorts of affronts and enormities. Oh, no; the decorous men hated those. It was for no vice they hated him. It was for the virtuous pleasure of galling their neighbours, and of doing honour to Mother Church herself, who condescended to be led back to her seat by the hand of the gay deceiver. Now, Mother Church on that occasion was not the right, unpopal, un-puritanical, unsophisticated Mother Church, old as no church at all, and ever young as advancement, but one of her spurious representatives; and society is awaking to the necessity of having no more such masqueraders, but seeing the beautiful, gentle, altogether Christian creature as she is, professing nothing that she does not believe, and believing nothing that can offend the wisest. Tillotson, Berkeley, Whichcote, have had sight of her.—Leigh Hunt's *Table-Talk*.

Specimens of that elegant instrument, the Concertina, are exhibited by Messrs. Wheatstone, the original inventors. The concertina possesses an extraordinary combination of qualities. For the most expressive performance and the utmost rapidity of execution it is equally adapted. As a solo instrument, accompanied by the pianoforte, it is singularly dulcet in tone, while in two, three, or four part harmony it has the richness of a fine swell on the organ. The exquisite reedy quality renders it a beautiful accompaniment for the voice, particularly in glees and quartettes. The latest instrument produced by Messrs. Wheatstone, possesses a complete chromatic scale and additional notes for making the chords in different keys perfect and harmonious. Some elegant Concertinas—one in ivory, with gold stops—are exhibited by Mr. Rock Chidley; and a Concertina of three octaves and a half compass, by Mr. Case of New Bond-street.

Mr. Ward has proved that a "solo on the drum" is no longer chimerical. The Drums exhibited by him are not only beautiful-looking instruments, but their quality of tone is unapproachable. The tone of these drums may also be set to any note or pitch within the range of a full octave, with such celerity and precision as to admit the performance of a melody. Before the Philharmonic Society "God save the Queen" was performed on a single drum, one of those, we believe, now exhibited. Nothing can possibly show more than this the facility of tuning; indeed the adjusting of the pitch is instantaneous.

A very fine collection of brass musical instruments is exhibited by Messrs. Koenig and Pask.

A singular invention, by Signor Anelli, is a centripetal peg and pin, which cannot draw nor give way. By this invention all kinds of stringed instruments can be tuned and regulated gradually in all their divisions, in less than half the time usually required, and without the slightest "give," whatever the strain may be. The importance of this invention, if it effect all it proposes, is incalculable, overcoming, as it does, one of the greatest difficulties in pianoforte manufacture. Signor Anelli also exhibits a spring "Capo Tasto," which, attached to the head of the guitar, changes at once the diapason of the strings, so that the performer may play in all keys without altering the position of the hand or fingers.

Turning into the foreign department, we have from France a Piano Organ, by H. Herz, and a singular application of the barrel organ to the pianoforte, by M. Debain. The latter produces pieces of any calibre, by mechanical execution. The precision and expression thrown into this automaton are really wonderful.

The most interesting instrument, however, is the new organ exhibited by MM. A. and M. Ducci, of Florence. It is the most powerful instrument in a small compass we have yet seen. The stops are:—Principal, octave, quinziesime, dix-neuvieme, vingt-deuxieme, Trompette de huit pieds. The quality of this combination is surprisingly full and piercing, and such as astonishes all who hear it. The instrument is prettily ornamented, and stands about eight feet in height, five feet long, and three feet deep. But the most remarkable feature of this instrument is its twelve pedals, the notes of which are all obtained from one pipe contained in the seat of the performer. From this pipe is obtained a sixteen-foot sound, and all the gradations of twelve semitones. The manner in which every note responds is truly surprising. MM. Ducci have lately made another "seat" containing a pipe which gives a thirty-two foot sound. The saving of this invention, in room and expense, is enormous. The whole range of the wood pipes of a pedal organ may be thus reduced to one pipe. We apprehend the principle is that of the flute, the holes being left open down the pipe, and the pedals acting upon and stopping them. The manual is composed of fifty-four keys. This invention exhibits not only a perfect knowledge of mechanics, but a practical acquaintance with the laws of acoustics, which may lead to even greater results. Among the greatest advantages of this organ is its portability, and this extends to the internal mechanism, which is so constructed that the instrument will bear transmission from place to place without any chance of becoming out of order. We never saw a more satisfactory instrument, and we trust our manufacturers will not suffer it to depart from this country, without making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principle upon which the pedal tone is produced, and that, having given it a fair trial, no unworthy prejudice will prevent its adoption.

European Democracy.

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

We have already, in this part of our paper, spoken of Italy, Germany, and Poland; let us now advert to a country which is as much separated from the rest of Europe, as if by a Chinese wall; for though neither stone, bricks, nor other such materials are used in its construction, but in lieu thereof hordes of Cossacks, custom-officers, and myriads of spies, it is not less impenetrable. Owing to the just mentioned myrmidons, we know less of that country than we do of China, especially of the political and social condition of its People, and of the aspirations and tendencies of that People to another state of things. We, of course, allude to

RUSSIA.

Whilst some people believe that the mere name of Russia is sufficient to frighten away every thought of Democracy out of the notion of that vast empire, believing, as in the Gospel, in the strength of the Russian army, and in the inexhaustibility of its treasures, others have fished up the phrase that Russia "is but a colossus standing upon legs of clay," hence thinking themselves entitled to ridicule her "pretended" power. But we, thinking both those parties in error, and that this enemy ought neither to be despised nor feared, will endeavour to furnish our readers with a true view of the condition of that empire.

In the first instance, we think no army in the world easier to be demoralized than the Russian one. The principal cause is the frightful mode of levying recruits, the evil of which mode extends itself even to the veterans. As soon as the ukase for the levying of so many thousands from this or that government (province) is issued, a series of violences and treacheries, of fraud and bribery, connected with the recruitment, begins. The arbitrarily selected victims are overtaken at night; the wife is suddenly deprived of her husband, the blind mother of her children; the son is wrested from the arms of his helpless decrepit father, frequently only because this son has a handsome wife, or may have offended the steward of the manor. The front part of his hair is shaven, and a heavy block of wood, called *deebly*, encumbers one of his feet; and from that moment he becomes the property of the Autocrat. But the community of the village from which he was taken call him the property of death, and accompany him to a certain distance with bitter groanings and funeral lamentations, taking leave of him for ever; and they are right in so doing, for the mortality of the recruits is fearful, averaging about ten per cent.; and, indeed, how can it be otherwise when the poor creature, his limbs scarcely covered, his hair shaven, is obliged to drag a burden at his foot, half starved, for thousands of miles ere he can reach the garrison of his regiment, where he is to receive a salary amounting to 12s. 2d. *per annum*, only payable every four months; and where his food will consist of half a pound of meat per week, with which he is regaled on a Sunday, whilst on the other days nothing but thin sour kroust, with potatoes, and some coarse bread resembling peat, is given to him. But he is even robbed out of that pittance by his superiors, more especially by the colonel, who is always the greatest rogue and thief of the regiment, but who sets his conscience at rest by remembering the Russian proverb—"There is no thief where everybody steals." Add to his misery that of every day's drilling and exercise, and you will acquire a faint idea of his position. This state of things compels him, if he does not wish to die from starvation, to steal—nay, he is even commanded by his captain to commit theft, the booty to be given to the latter, out of which the poor fellow gets a trifle not worth mentioning; but woe unto him if he be caught in the act; for though ordered by the captain to do so, he is flogged most unmercifully. If a soldier is taken ill, and enters a military hospital, it is only to his strong constitution that he is indebted to his ever leaving it alive, certainly not to the curative means administered, for the sanitary officers derive enormous riches from the defrauding of the funds assigned for the purchase of medicines and dietetics. Let us quote an illustration. The regulations of the military hospitals prescribe for the patients of the fever ward lemonade for their usual beverage; but it is never given to them; only when the director of the hospital expects a visit from the inspector, and that is extremely rare, he then (the director) takes the half of a lemon, enters the ward, and orders every one of the sick soldiers to lick it. The inspector upon entering the ward asks every one individually:—"Cooshall tee lemon?" (Hast thou partaken of lemon or of lemonade?)—and as the very genius of their tongue conspires, as if it were, against the poor wretches (for the Russian language has but one name for both; and *cooshall* means either *ate*, *drunk*, or *licked*); they, of course, each and all answer affirmatively.

It will not be irrelevant here to inform our readers that in Russia a lemon costs about sixpence, and that thus the director of the hospital pockets a goodly number of that small coin.

Thus having passed through his noviciate the Russian soldier comes for three years to Poland; and despite the strictest surveillance, despite the most frightful punishment, he leaves that country "infected" with democratic ideas. As to the regiments of the guard, the Tsar himself undertakes their democratic education by inflicting maddening torments upon them. Hence, the Tsar on the one side, with his dreadful system of torture, and Poland on the other, form, so to say, Democratic universities, both for officers and private soldiers; and the Poles well knew what they were about, when in 1831 they inscribed on their flags:—"For our and your Liberty!"

We shall not speak here of the first fraternization between the two nations, by the conjoint conspiracy of 1823, in consequence of which, in the year 1826, besides the five Russian Republicans, members of the first families, *Pestel*, *Bestuzeff*, *Reeleieff*, *Kakhofskoi*, and *Mooravieff* (who died on the scaffold for the idea of constituting Russia, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Serbia, into a *Great Slavonic Federative Republic*), several hundreds, both Russians and Poles, were sent to Siberia; but we will advert to the years 1838 and 1839, when several Russian commissioned officers at Vilna conspired to rescue Simon Konarski, the Democratic emissary of young Poland. The plot of the conspiracy was betrayed, and the just-named martyr was shot; but the name of Captain *Koravaieff*, who was executed as the head of the conspiracy, is still pronounced with the utmost veneration amongst his countrymen.

All the commissioned officers up to the captains in regiments of the Line and in the Artillery, are animated by liberal ideas; but those in the regiments of the Life Guard and of Cavalry, have been degraded to mere materialists and machines, by the corrupting system introduced into the colleges of the cadets.

The dreadful misery in which the Russian soldier is plunged, and which we have but faintly portrayed, is the cause he so ardently longs for his parental hearths—why he so reluctantly goes to war—and why he in time of war goes so readily over to kindred nations, and in that of peace deserts when he can. At the insurrection of 1846 in Cracow, the Russians were inclined to join the insurgents, and in 1848, numbers of deserters came to Cracow, took part in the struggle, and even at Breslau a strong battalion of them could have been organized. But, alas! the insurrection did not extend itself sufficiently to bring about the demoralization, or rather the moralization, of the Russian army. And how many of them fled to Prussia during the few months the cartel for the exchange of deserters was withdrawn! An anecdote of that period will best illustrate that fact. A Russian sergeant-major was sent to a Prussian place near the frontier, there to claim the delivery of twenty deserters. The Prussian functionary, of course, refused; the sergeant-major endeavoured to intimidate him with the wrath of the Tsar; but when even such a threat proved ineffective, and the Russian non-commissioned officer thus acquired the certainty that there was no hope, or rather no fear of their being given up, he said:—"If that is the case, I shall likewise remain here."

But to return. After twenty-two years* of the utmost misery the dismissed soldier returns to his commune, without, however, becoming a free man, he is merely "furloughed for an unlimited time," and can again be called upon in case of emergency. But in the meantime the position of such a man is an entirely exceptional one; he belongs to the Tsar, without the latter contributing a farthing towards his subsistence; but he is neither subject to his landowner nor liable to his jurisdiction. He avails himself of this exceptional position to gain some influence over his brethren, the peasants; he is the preacher of discontent and spreads the revolutionary seed on the fertile soil of Russian serfdom. Those furloughed men are the most active ringleaders of the continual rebellions of the peasants, of which we shall speak hereafter; for whilst these "rebels" formerly fought without order or tactics, burning and killing all around them, it was noticed during the rebellions in the governments of Simbirsk, Saratoff, Pensa, &c., that the peasants had a centre, a van, and rear guard, and that they, generally speaking, fought more militarily.

From the soldier let us now pass to the Russian people in general, of whom the other nations, the Poles excepted, have either no idea at all, or a very

* According to the *Collection of Military Regulations*, vol. vi. § 291, the military service is regulated as follows:—"For individuals enlisted in the Guards to 22 years; for those who are incorporated in the Line, to 25 years; in time of peace, however, these periods are thus shortened:—For the soldiers of the Guard to 16; for those of the Line to 22 years; but for the remaining years they only obtain an unlimited furlough, and are obliged to rejoin their regiments at the first notice, as well as to go through once a year during their furlough military exercises."

erroneous one. Commonly they consider the Russian nation as a raw, ignorant, passive, herd of individuals, as a living mass of zeros, which, attached to the Tsarian unit, give to it an imposing position. This is a downright false idea: the Russian people is not at all so identified with the Tsar, as he and his paid Russian, German, French, and other journalists endeavour to persuade the world. It is the grossest lie when we read that every morning sixty-five millions of people pray for the Tsar, or that a ukaze of the autocrat finds unconditional credit from the banks of the Vistula to the Pacific Ocean. Nobody, indeed, cares for it, and the Tsar himself is conscious of that fact. The agricultural, commercial, and trade's people, as well as the bond men, the so-called *black* people, are split into more than 200 religious sects, which all bear a political character, and are unanimous in condemning the present order of things, and consider the régime of the Tsar as that of the Anti-Christ. These sects, some of which have even a communistic tendency, the community of property and of wives not excluded, are spread over the whole empire up to the Ural, and are rendered more fanatical by extreme oppression. Catherine II. of disgusting memory, persecuted them so relentlessly, that many communities set fire to their own villages, and precipitated themselves with their wives and children into the flames, thus to escape submission to the orthodox church, and the ukazes of the Empress. Alexander I. left these dissenters pretty well at peace; Nicholas favours, from calculating motives, the priests of the state Church, and publicly feigns to be the most pious man of the empire. He resumed the persecution to a fearful extent, expelling many thousands of families, especially those belonging to the sect called the "*Dookhobortsee*,"* from eastern, central, and southern Russia to the steppes of Siberia, to the arid mountains of Imeritia, without, however, succeeding to entice them to disown their creed; in short, without attaining anything, but rendering the propaganda of those sects more fanatical and effectual. To give an idea of the hatred of these sectarians towards the state Church, we quote the following instance. A young Dookhoboret made a journey (by foot, of course) of one thousand miles to St. Petersburg, merely for the sake of slapping the rubicund face of the metropolitan, he being the chief of the state Church. And there is an indefinite number of examples of the sectarians profaning the Lord's Supper; as, for instance, their running into the inimical churches, and spitting on the holy wafers. After this, we may judge whether the "whole of the Russian People acknowledges the Tsar to be the Lieutenant of our Lord, and whether sixty-five millions pray every morning for him."

But there is one point in which the people, whether orthodox or sectarian, unanimously agree—viz., the circumstance, that they each and all equally share in the bond of *slavery*, and that they strive to release themselves from it. Do not suppose that the Russian peasant is not conscious of deserving a better fate, a fate more in harmony with his human dignity; nor is he less conscious that the soil he cultivates for the exclusive benefit of the Tsar, the state, or his master, is really his own.

(To be continued.)

* At the same time he pretends to tolerate every other religion and sect; and under the head of "*Freedom of Conscience*" the following provisions are made in the "*Collection of Laws*," made in virtue of a ukaze of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas Pavlovich; edition of 1842, in 15 volumes.

I. *Freedom of Conscience.*

A free practice of all religions is unrestrictedly conceded to all subjects, consequently also to the peasants (vol. xiv. § 87). Hence it is prohibited to debate about religious matters, and to quarrel or exercise outrages (Ibid. § 39). The reigning religion is the Greco-Russian, but the Sectarians in their bosom are not persecuted; they are only forbidden to allure others over to their religious opinions (vol. x. § 60). It is forbidden to every individual belonging to the Russian creed to pass over to another, should it even be to a Christian one (vol. xii. § 172). But no obstacles whatever ought to be put in the way of those persons who would wish to enter the bosom of the Greco-Russian Church (vol. xii. § 176). When a peasant takes an oath, it is always according to the custom of his own creed. Separate Christian sects, as the *Moravian Brothers* and the *Dookhobortsee*, are even dispensed from the taking of judicial oaths, their religious opinions being opposed to it (vol. x. § 2382, &c., and vol. xiv. § 79).

III. *Observance of Church Customs.*

Every countryman belonging to the Greek Church is obliged to go at least once a year to the Lord's Supper (vol. xii. § 167). Children of both sexes ought to attend likewise once a year to this religious custom, from their seventh year (vol. xii. § 168). The priests in the villages are bound to watch that the parishioners keep the images of Saints in good order (vol. xiv. § 126).

The peasants ought to keep the Sundays and other holidays, not only as days of recreation and rest, but chiefly for piety's sake. They are, therefore, ordered to assist at divine service, and to avoid on those days, more than on any others, drink, and any other extravagancies (vol. xii. § 170, and Appanage Regulations, vol. iv. § 1).

Organizations of the People,
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—A letter from Mr. Julian Harney, containing an account of his progress in Scotland, was read at the meeting of the Executive on Wednesday. He has been visiting, between September 26 and 30, Dumbarton, Alexandria, Vale of Leven, Hamilton, and Wishaw. He speaks of forming new associations at Alexandria and Wishaw.

The aggregate monthly meeting of the metropolitan members of the National Charter Association was held on Sunday afternoon, October 5th, at the South London-hall. Mr. C. F. Nicholls, of the Hoxton locality, having been called to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting, and called on the secretaries present to report the present state of their localities, when Mr. Foxwell reported from Greenwich, Mr. Baker from Bermondsey, Mr. Bush from Hoxton, Mr. Fennell from Finsbury, Messrs. Peltret and H. T. Holyoake from Victoria-park, Mr. Henry Nicholls from Chelsea, and Mr. Farrow from Cripple-gate. The reports, taken as a whole, were of an encouraging character. The Chairman read the address from the Executive, and strongly impressed on the meeting the necessity of responding thereto. Mr. Osborn moved, and Mr. Fennell seconded—"That it is expedient that the Metropolitan Delegate Council be forthwith reformed." After some discussion an amendment was agreed to, adjourning the question to Sunday, November 2, to which day the meeting adjourned, then to meet at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-place, Little Saffron-hill.

MR. THORNTON HUNT'S LECTURES IN MANCHESTER.—On October 5, Mr. Thornton Hunt delivered two lectures in the Institution, Old Garratt-road, Manchester—one on "The Practical Possibilities of bettering the condition of the People at once;" one on "The spirit in which successful popular Movements must be conducted." The Prefatory Pieces, morning and evening, were read by Mr. Holyoake.

THOMAS COOPER'S LECTURING TOUR.—For the further information of pertinacious querists, we may state that, communications intended to reach Mr. Cooper next Monday, should be addressed, "Swire's Temperance Hotel, Keighley, Yorkshire;" next Tuesday or Wednesday, "Post-office, Staleybridge, Lancashire;" next Thursday or Friday, "Post-office, St. Helen's, Lancashire;" next Saturday, or Sunday the 19th instant, "Care of Mr. Abel Heywood, Bookseller, Manchester." We trust this is explicit.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—Great preparations are being made to secure a large and comfortable meeting on the 20th, to celebrate the third harvest-home of the Community in Wales. The Reverend E. R. Larken, M.A., will preside, and Thornton Hunt, Esq. and E. V. Neale, Esq., are expected to address the meeting. An account of the farming operations, crops, &c., will be read at the festival. A meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 8, to enrol shareholders and appoint managers for the "Redemption Society's Coöperative Store." Moneys received for the week:—Leeds, £1 13s. 4d.; Huddersfield, per Mr. Biddle, 18s.; Birstal, per Mr. Sands, £1; Halifax, per Mr. Buckle, £3 3s. 2d.; Manchester, per Mr. Bloomer, 1s. 10d.; Hyde, per Mr. Bradley, £1 3s. 10d. Building Fund:—Leeds, 2s. 6d.; Halifax, £1 11s. 6d.; Manchester, 2s.; Hyde, 11s. 6d. Propagandist Fund:—8s. 8d.—J. HENDERSON, Secretary.



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.

RONGE ON RUSSIAN ABSOLUTISM AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN EUROPE.

Lower Mount-cottage, Lower Heath, Oct. 4, 1851.

Sir,—The Emperor of Russia had a remarkable conversation with the Catholic Bishops of Poland, in

1849, just before he sent his barbarous hordes into Hungary to save the falling house of Hapsburg. The head of European Absolutism feared a Polish insurrection if his armed slaves were beaten by the Hungarian army of liberty; and he was, therefore, most anxious to secure the services of the Catholic clergy of Poland, and through their agency the blind obedience of the Catholic people. He promised to protect their creed, which he said was endangered in the West of Europe. Amongst other things the Russian despot remarked to the Bishops:—"These innovators are the greatest insurrectionists. They have invented a new Catholic creed. Faith has disappeared in the West; the true faith lives only in Russia. All disturbances and revolutions have their cause only in the deficiency of faith. I shall, therefore, lend all my aid to check this flood of infidelity and insurrection." Though the ill-famed kiss which Nicholas gave to the Pope during his stay at Rome—and which certainly was not in the spirit of Schiller's fraternal sentiment—

"Seid umschlungen, Millionen
Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt,"
Be embraced, ye millions all,
This one kiss to all the world,—

announced to Europe the league between the heads of absolutism and jesuitry; even then, the above-mentioned words, and still more the deeds, of the northern Autocrat since 1849, gave corroborative proof of its existence. Should any one still question the holy alliance between Cossackism and Popery, the late ominous events in the centre of Europe, the suppression of the Reformation, and the abolition or nullification of the constitutions of Austria and Prussia must, I should think, settle all doubt for ever. It was the Jesuitico-Russian party, who, through their organ, "*Die Kreuzzeitung*," or the cross-emblazoned journal of that holy alliance," hounded on the Prussian Ministry to suppress the free congregations, and sweep away every vestige of them; it was the Hapsburg dynasty, notoriously moved by the same evil influence, that abrogated the Austrian constitution.

They who are unacquainted with the fundamental ideas and principles of the Free Congregations may feel astonishment that the Emperor of all the Russias should deem it necessary to threaten to send his Cossack hosts to put down a band of religious Reformers. A noble enterprise, truly! The riddle is, however, easily solved. The instinct of Nicholas found out that spiritual slavery is the sure basis of a political yoke, and that a nation, intellectually blighted by castes of privileged priests with their dead-letter creeds and forms, and whose free religious thought is condemned as a sin against God and a sacrifice to the devil, is an easy prey. Now, the Greek and Catholic Churches have the identical tenets of the pagan Christianity of Asia. Their common fundamental doctrine is the moral and intellectual incapacity and perversion of man, and their very first moral law is a blind obedience to prelates, popes, and princes, as the vicegerents of God on earth. The Pope and the Czar are by principle, as well as interest, natural allies against all free nations and all efforts for the improvement of mankind. Protestantism, on the other hand, being a growth of the European mind, three centuries ago cast off much of the pagan spirit of this Asiatic creed, and opened by the doctrine, that man can raise himself without priestly mediation to God, the free path to religious progress and a nobler knowledge of the Creator. The Free Church of Germany building on the conquered ground of Protestantism, abjured all Asiatic and despotic forms of Christianity, and with them all hierarchy and priestcraft. It declares humanity to be an issue of God, an image of the Divine ideal. Its very first tenet proclaims the unfettered dignity of, and its first moral precept enjoins a sacred respect for, this dignity in man. It inculcates a love which is begotten by a recognition of the equal rights of all; and it is manifest that nations arrived at this advanced stage of spiritual knowledge, must consider it a religious duty to resist all efforts of despots, princes, or priests, to trample on their native liberties. The Czar, who has been kept well informed, by his agents, of the principles of the new Reformation, and who must have observed that they are the intellectual property of the larger part of the refined of all civilized nations, had some reason to fear them as dangerous to the rule of the knout, and termed this superior creed of the West the "Flood of Infidelity."

We might smile at the bombast of the Czar, and at his championship of Popery, did we not know that there is amongst all nations of Europe a powerful organization of priests, whose interest it is to keep the People, and especially the youth, in intellectual slavery. They prepare the way for Russian despotism. Cossackism would never have succeeded in penetrating so far into civilized Europe, if there had not been a privileged caste of priests to keep down the national intellect, and to put out, as far as it lies in them, the divine spark, *reason*. In this way only could the formidable threat of the Czar be partially carried out, and it will be still more, if we do not offer an earnest and effective resistance. Russia is now paramount in the centre of Europe, and Russian

diplomacy in league with the Austrian rules in Naples, and stirs up dissensions in Ireland. Indeed, this is a crisis in the affairs of Europe; and if we would not be a prey to barbarism, it is our bounden duty to help the regeneration of the nations. For, not till Western Europe has cast off the fetters of its hierarchies can we safely defy the Czar and his arrogant pretensions.

Three centuries ago England accomplished an historical mission of religious progress, and her present struggles with Popery prove that her religious mission in the nineteenth century is not less important. The state of Ireland shows the necessity of again unfurling the banner of religious liberty in England, and of aiding the struggles against Popery throughout the world. This is no time for delay; for the enemies of mankind are alive, and darkness and slavery follow their track. I think it here necessary to direct attention to two prevailing errors, which unhappily divide the forces of Protestantism, and of all friends of humanity, in their efforts against Popery, divisions turned to profitable account by the Jesuits. I mean the erroneous notion of toleration, and of the principles of religious liberty. In the commencement of the Papal aggression controversy, it was argued, on the Continent as well as in England, that a religious toleration of Catholicism requires that the Pope should rule freely over the Roman Catholics of England, and appoint bishops at will. Cardinal Wiseman, in his appeal, declared that if the principle of religious liberty is to be a verity in England, the Pope, as the spiritual head of English Catholics, must have the right to carry out his hierarchy in all its completeness. It is, however, notorious, that the Church of Rome proclaims itself to be the only pathway to salvation, and that it anathematizes all who dissent from its doctrines. Every Roman bishop is even bound by oath to persecute all such persons as heretics, and to bring them back, by every sort of compulsion, to the pale of his Church. Is toleration quietly to permit the cruelties, the persecutions, the intellectual despotism of this hierarchy and its dogma that the aim sanctifies the means? Does toleration mean the sufferance of Jesuitical craft and violence? Is the law which insures religious liberty to one sect, to authorize it to oppress the religious liberty of all the others? Religious toleration is the recognition and respect of every sincere and independent religious conviction. The recognition of equal religious rights is its result. As soon as a Church fails to recognize these equal rights, it violates the first principle of religious freedom. This has been the uniform characteristic of the Church of Rome when unchecked by the supreme power of the State. The persecutions of the Free Church in Germany, need only be referred to as a case in point. If religious liberty is to be understood as Cardinal Wiseman claims it for Popery in England, it would give with one hand what it takes with the other. It would be tantamount to a law which should permit to English subjects, as a consequence of their personal liberty, to keep slaves; or as a result of Free Trade, in time of peace, to equip privateers. Catholic bishops are, by virtue of their oath, ecclesiastical privateers. Such a doctrine of religious liberty would even involve the toleration of a Church which might deem it a duty to sacrifice all those who dissent from it as victims on its altars. Every liberty, however, finds its legitimate limits, and its inherent power, in the moral system of the age from which it sprang.

Popery in its very essence is opposed to religious liberty, based as it is on the principle of a blind obedience. The Pope only has religious liberty within the Catholic Church. It is both falsehood and hypocrisy on the part of the Roman hierarchy to pretend that they are animated by a desire to procure a larger measure of religious liberty for the Catholics of England and Ireland. They would have best proved their sincerity by divesting themselves beforehand of their own privileges within the pale of their Church, by ceasing to treat the Catholic laity as dependant minors without religious rights, and by permitting them, like the first Christian communities, to choose their pastors, to determine their confession of creed free from dictation, to regulate the worship and to administer the property of the Church as their own.

This view of religious liberty does not involve that I should advocate the revival of the oppressions and injuries to which the Catholics of England were subjected in former times. I only oppose the spiritual despotism which Popery exercises both within and without the Catholic Church. Having been a Catholic priest myself, I had ample opportunities of learning what craft and practices were employed by the Catholic clergy to keep the laity, and especially the youth, in slavish subserviency.

But, because I deemed it a moral suicide and a crime to suffer myself to be used as an instrument for the degradation of my fellow men, I broke the yoke. For that reason I know that there is a great difference between the Catholic hierarchy and laity. Ask an intelligent Catholic layman if he approve of the cruelties and heretic persecutions of the Catholic clergy, and he will tell you that there is a distinction to be made between Catholicism and priestly Jesuitism.

I am also convinced that the intelligent portion of the English Catholics discern the designs of Cardinal Wiseman and of his superiors in Propaganda, and that they know and feel that they can gain nothing from them. Their patriotism will doubtless prevent their being used to bring Popery and Russian Absolutism into England. Many, I venture to hope, will, as in Germany, obey the call of the new Reformation, and form Free Congregations independent of Rome and priestcraft.

The ascendancy of Popery over the progress of religious knowledge mainly depends on its perfect organization throughout the globe, and on its ability, wherever a religious movement appears, to bring to bear on that one point all the Catholic power of the world to crush it. To oppose it with success, all religious communities and intellectual powers, which consider it as the root of spiritual evil, must concentrate their energies throughout the world against it. This union can be based, without respect to differences of creed, upon general principles. Preëminently qualified for the attainment of this great purpose will be those religious communities which recognize perfect religious freedom, active love, and unchecked religious progress as fundamental points of their creed. The presiding committee of the Free Congregations of Europe and America, now in London, has taken steps in the United States of America for the accomplishment of this object. May no one tarry who can now discern the present dangerous position of Europe! May we learn to unite our powers, and we shall yet be able to break the power of Popery and hierarchy, though they triumphantly exult on the approaching downfall of Protestantism in England, and to raise an impenetrable barrier against the barbarism of Russia in an intellectual and moral regeneration of nations.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHANNES RONGE.

SUGGESTIONS ON RAILWAY SAFETY.

September 23, 1851.

SIR,—Reading the other morning, as the Train screamed under the Claycross-tunnel, your admirable notice in your summary (of September 13) of Railway Accidents, and passing afterwards by the Cottage where still lies one of the mangled victims, I was struck by the strange truth of your remark, viz., "Butchers grieve to see mutton bruised, horsedealers grieve over broken knees, but railway passengers are a live stock not thought to be lowered in market value by any amount of knocking about. Eels in a Hamburg boat, lobsters in a fishmonger's tub, passengers in an excursion train—perhaps it is an exaggeration to presume a perfect equality; for in the strict letter passengers have no saleable value. Look at the accidents recorded this week at Bicester, Hornsey, Nottingham, Leith, and Gateshead." And, reflecting upon it, I find that passengers are really worse off than horses and oxen. Cattle have clover time of it compared with travellers. You never hear of a smash of sheep, or of six or seven hunters being killed, or the bones of twenty nags being broken. It must be because quadrupeds fetch something in the market, and men and women nothing; and so in a commercial age only commercial things are cared for. Had not passengers better place themselves at the disposal of the Railway Company to be sold at the end of their journey at a moderate tariff? Any person would be happy to redeem his friends or relatives at some moderate sum, if offered in the Railway Market unmingled. The proceeds of the sales, if divided among the Directors, Station-masters, and Engine-drivers, might be influential in procuring common safety.

Very soon there will not be a tunnel which has not been choked up with human beings—nor a station which has not been the scene of a tragedy, nor a part of any line which has not its reminiscence of a disaster. Private travellers tell us that the banks of the Mississippi are strewn with the graves of emigrants who perish voyaging on it—not a little owing to the recklessness, the go-ahead habit of the American captains—and is not our own Railway becoming one interminable Golgotha? Some find satisfaction in the recent verdict which gave £4000 to the widow of the gentleman killed near Derby. But poor people have not the legal advisers to instruct them how to bring actions—nor the means to do it if they had—nor would juries be likely to regard their claims very liberally if they could bring actions. County Magistrates and County Juries are rather apt to be impressed with a sense of surplus population, and not to regard as a serious evil every diminution of it. Will the families of the slain at Bicester get proportional compensation for the losses they have sustained? We shall see. The jury seem to have got somewhat mystified in acquitting the Company in one clause of their verdict, and objurgating about the "shrine of profit and dividend" in another. If the Company deserved to be acquitted, they ought not to be reproached by innuendo. Meanwhile, we are told for our consolation that the ratio of accidents to the number of travellers is very small. But is it necessary in the Railway system that there should be a

certain proportion of disasters? It will make little difference to me, when my turn comes to be crushed, to be assured that the ratio of death is very low.

An excuse is found for those responsible for Railway management, in the fact that the public still continue to rush to the line and accept the temptation of "cheap" rides, although they may foresee that the Excursion may prove one to the Hospital or the grave. But, Sir, it ought not to be overlooked that, at least in densely populated, and hard-working manufacturing districts, the "public" is a poor and ill-educated creature, so limited in means that "cheapness" must seduce it, and so seldom seeing a pleasant sight that a "Great Exhibition" must tempt it. If, however, the "public" were wholly culpable, it would form no proper excuse for the greater culpability of Railway Directors, who being gentlemen of fortune and education, we have a right to expect from them strict honour, active consideration, and humanity, as the attributes of their character and position.

In my former letter, in reference to Railway Insurance, it is said that the Railway Assurance Company, in St. James's-street, assure the amount of £50 for life for 5s., it should have been £100, which can be assured for that small sum; and I learn that that Company is now actually negotiating with several of the leading Railway Companies to effect the insurance of their Officers in the way suggested, the successful result of which the public would be glad to learn.

One who almost lives upon the Line,

G. J. HOLYOAKE.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

In the week ending last Saturday 1014 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts. In the 10 corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50 the average number was 980; but if the population in which this mortality occurred had been equal to the present number of inhabitants, the average would probably have been 1078. In the previous week, ending September 27, the deaths were only 958, compared with which the last week has apparently produced an increase. It must be observed, however, that the present return has been unduly augmented by coroners' cases, many of which properly belong to antecedent periods, but have been accumulating till the end of the quarter, when their registration was ultimately completed. By far the larger proportion of deaths on which the coroners hold inquests are produced by violent means, and fall under the general denomination "violence" in the table of fatal causes.

PRAISE AND BLAME.—We may take the opportunity to notice a popular fallacy into which many persons have fallen who have but imperfectly mastered the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a fallacy so often repeated by Robert Owen that he may be said to have made it his own, but which we find put forward as an original conception in the *Letters on Man's Nature and Development*. It is, that as man is the creature of circumstances, he is not properly the subject of praise or blame, reward or punishment. Now, it is precisely because man is the creature of circumstances, and for no other reason, that praise and blame, reward and punishment, are applicable to his case. For what, among other things, are the circumstances of which he is the creature? Why, praise and blame, reward and punishment. We praise a man, and he is influenced by our commendations. We blame him, and he is affected by our censures. If he were not thus influenced and affected, our praise and blame would of course be thrown away. We do not, therefore, praise or blame an idiot, nor one of so hardened a nature as to be insensible to the language of kindness or reproach. The root of the fallacy is the use of the abstract term "circumstances," without a previous analysis of its meaning. "Circumstances," in reference to the human character, are motives. Man is the creature of motives: motives as arising from our own observations and reflections, or as suggested to us by the minds of others: motives in which considerations of praise and blame, reward and punishment, are largely mingled.—From *Westminster Review* for October.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

On Monday the Board of Trade caused some animation in the English funds, and Consols went up to 97½; but the improvement has not been maintained. By successive depressions they dropped on Tuesday to 96½; on Wednesday to 96½; and on Thursday to 96½, subsequently recovering the previous day's rates. The closing price yesterday was—Consols, 96½.

The fluctuations in Consols have been:—from 96½ to 97½; Exchequer Bills, from 43s. to 47s. premium. Foreign securities were brisk at the beginning of the week. Yesterday the transactions in the official list comprised:—Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½, ex div.; Ecuador Bonds, 34; Mexican, for account, 17th October, 27, ½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 101½; Sardinian Scrip, 1½ dis.; Spanish Active Five per

Cents., for Account, 21 1/2; ditto Three per Cents., 38 1/2; Venezuela Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents., for Account, 31, 31 1/2.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, September 27, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Table with columns for Notes issued, Government Debt, Other Securities, Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, and totals.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Table with columns for Proprietors' Capital, Res., Public Deposits, Government Securities, Other Securities, Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, and totals.

Dated October 2, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Friday Evening.

Table listing various railway and bank shares with their respective prices.

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

Table showing closing prices for various British funds from Saturday to Friday.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Table listing foreign funds such as Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Buenos Ayres, Chilean, Danish, Dutch, Ecuador, and French.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, October 9.—Since this day week, supplies from the farmers have been generally moderate, and throughout the country a rise of 1s. to 2s. per quarter has taken place in Wheat.

GRAIN, Mark-lane, Oct. 3.

Table listing grain prices for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, and Peas.

FLOUR.

Table listing flour prices for Town-made, Essex and Suffolk, Norfolk and Stockton, American, and Canadian.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Table showing Imperial General Weekly Average and Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks for Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 2nd day of September, 1851, is 27s. 3d. per cwt.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Table showing prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, and Pork at Newgate and Leadenhall.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing prices for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs on Friday and Monday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 7.

BANKRUPTS.—J. and W. MEANE, Brighton, brewers, to surrender, October 17, November 13; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—W. HOUSMAN, Brighton, money scrivener, October 21, November 13; solicitors, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Evershed and Mr. Kennett, Brighton; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—W. HARTBRIDGE, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, draper, October 13, November 20; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—W. S. WHATFORD, Brighton, dentist, October 17, November 21; solicitors, Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—T. BRAY, Haseley, Warwickshire, miller, October 21, November 12; solicitor, Mr. Bridges, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—W. COX, Smethwick, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, October 18, November 12; solicitor, Mr. James Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—J. ALLAN, Carmarthen, tea dealer, October 22, November 19; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—J. WHITEHEAD and R. COTTAM, now or late of Blackburn, machine makers, October 17, November 7; solicitor, Mr. Mackinson, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester.

Friday, October 10.

BANKRUPTS.—W. W. BRAGGER and R. BRAGGER, jun., Cambridge-green, and Laurence-lane, dealers in hosiery, to surrender October 20, November 20; solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street—F. DAWSON, Great Yarmouth, draper, October 18, November 20; solicitor, Mr. Catlin, Ely-place, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—H. M'COLL, South Shields, bookseller, October 17, November 25; solicitors, Messrs. Napier, Napier, and Pearse, Frederick-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Leitch and Kewney, North Shields; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MERCHANTS and others interested in the COMMUNICATIONS with INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.

The state of political affairs in Egypt having arrived at a crisis which threatens not only to stop the construction of the Railway, and to prevent the completion of the other transit improvements in progress, but even to endanger the safety and continuance of the existing facilities afforded by the Pacha for the conveyance of passengers and parcels through that country;

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at Twelve for One o'clock, to consider and adopt such means as may be thought most advisable, by memorializing the Government, or otherwise, in order to avert the danger which now menaces the important British interests connected with our colonies and possessions in the East.

ENAMELLED DAGUERREOTYPES, by Mr. BEARD, 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 31, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET; also 31, CHURCH-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. R. BEARD has recently introduced an important improvement, by which his Daguerreotype Miniatures are enamelled, and thereby secured from that susceptibility to tarnish and become obscured, which all others are liable to; the colours also attain the brilliancy, depth of tone, and permanency of an oil painting.

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., 20, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, and REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.—Conducted by Mr. J. G. WILSON, C. E., 18, Great George-street (opposite the Abbey), Westminster. Every description of business connected with Patents transacted daily. Inventors assisted in ascertaining the novelty of their Inventions and with Capital when required. Office hours, Ten to Four o'clock.

MATRIMONY—(LEGALLY ESTABLISHED.) MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.—Conducted on the system as adopted in New York and Paris. Legally established as a medium for the introduction of parties unknown to each other who are desirous of entering into Matrimony, from the tradesman to the peer, on the principle of inviolable secrecy, and in a manner truly novel, so as to convince the most sceptical of its safety, secrecy, and success. The interest of both sexes strictly studied, and none but respectable parties can be negotiated with. Applicants may sign by Initial or Motto.—Full particulars of this Association, with printed forms of application and instructions, sent, post-free, to any address, on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Address H. Guthery, Esq., Secretary, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA.—

DOMESTIC, &c.—Soles for Boots and Shoes, Lining for Cisterns, &c., Picture Frames, Looking-glass Frames, Ornamental Mouldings, Bowls, Drinking Cups, Jars, Soap Dishes, Vases, Ornamental Ink-stands, Noiseless Curtain Rings, Card, Fruit, Pin, and Pen Trays, Tooth-brush Trays, Shaving-brush Trays, Window-blind Cord, Clothes' Line, Drain and Soil Pipes, Tubing for Watering Gardens, &c., Lining for Bonnets, Watch Stands, Shells, and Lighter Stands. SURGICAL—Splints, Thin Sheet for Bandages, Stethoscopes, Ear Trumpets, Bed Straps, and Bedpans for Invalids. CHEMICAL—Carboys, Vessels for Acids, &c., Siphons, Tubing for conveying Oils, Acids, Alkalis, &c., Flasks, Bottles, Lining for Tanks and Funnels. MANUFACTURING—Buckets, Mill Bands, Pump Buckets, Felt Edging, Bosses, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Round Bands and Cord, Breasts for Water-Wheels. FOR OFFICES, &c.—Wafer Holders, Ink-stands, Ink-cups, Pen Trays, Cash Bowls, Washing Basins, &c., Tubes for Conveying Messages, Canvas for covering Books, &c., and Plan Cases. AGRICULTURAL—Tubing for Liquid Manure, Lining for Manure Tanks, Traces, and Whips. ELECTRICAL, &c.—Covering for Electric Telegraph Wire, Insulating Stools, Battery Cells, and Electrotype Moulds. ORNAMENTAL—Medallions, Brackets, Cornices, Mouldings in imitation of Carved Oak, Rosewood, &c., and Picture Frames. USES ON SHIPBOARD—Life Buoy, Buckets, Pump Buckets, Hand Speaking Trumpets, Drinking Cups, Waterproof Canvas, Life Boat Cells, Tubes for Pumping Water from the Hold to the Deck, Round and Twisted Cords, Lining for Boxes. MISCELLANEOUS—Suction Pipes for Fire Engines, Buckets, Communion Trays, Tubing for Ventilation, Hearing Apparatus for Deaf Persons, Balls, Police Staves, Life Preservers, Railway Conversation Tubes, Miners' Caps, Thread, &c., Official Seals, &c., Powder Flasks, &c. &c. The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

THE "FAVOURITE" HAVANNAH sent in boxes 1 lb. 13s. 6d., 1/2 lb. 7s. Connoisseurs are requested to give this beautifully flavoured Cigar one trial. London: Geoffrey and Co., 29, Ashley-crescent, City-road, forwarded free at the above price to all parts of England.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A valuable newly invented, very small, powerful WAISTCOAT POCKET GLASS, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable at the Exhibition, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. Price 30s.; sent free.—TELESCOPES. A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some 3 1/2 inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes, for the waistcoat pocket, shooting, military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-Course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Invaluable, newly invented Preserving Spectacles; invisible and all kinds of acoustic instruments, for relief of extreme deafness.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

LOUIS ROSSI, HAIR-CUTTER and COIFFEUR, 254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square, inventor of the TRANSPARENT HEAD-DRESSES and PERUKES, the Hair of which is singly attached to a thin, transparent fabric, rendering the skin of the head perfectly visible; and being attached to a foundation constructed on geometrical principles, renders them superior to all others hitherto invented.

Sole proprietor of the CELEBRATED PERUVIAN BALM, which is universally approved and admired. This BALM, containing neither ardent spirit, pungent essential oils, nor other injurious materials, cleans the Hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of Flowers. The Hair when washed with this Balm soon becomes pleasantly soft, and luxuriant in growth; and although by improperly employing injurious extracts to clean it, the Hair may have been rendered harsh, or turned grey, it will soon be restored to its Natural Colour and Brilliance by using the PERUVIAN BALM.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.—

The public are admitted, without charge, to the British Museum, National Gallery, East India Company's Museum, London Missionary Society's Museum, and to the Splendid Exhibition of Art and Industry, on view from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at Benetfink and Company's Emporium for Furnishing Ironmongery, 89 and 90, Cheapside, London. The splendid stock comprises every variety of Electro-plated Wares, Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea-urns, Tea-trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Stoves, Fire-irons; in short, every requisite either for the Mansion or the Cottage.

At this establishment you cannot be deceived, because every article is marked in plain figures, and at such prices as can be offered only by a house whose gross sales are so enormous as to enable them to sell the best articles at 10 or 15 per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom. That we can furnish a mansion, is demonstrated by the continued patronage of the nobility and gentry; and to prove that we can also suit the necessary and judicious economy of those moving in a more humble sphere, we are enabled actually to furnish an eight-roomed house for £5, and the articles, too, of the best quality and workmanship. This may appear incredible; but as we are the largest buyers of iron goods, to say nothing of those of our own manufacture, in London, we can do it, and subjoin a list of the requisites:—

Table listing various household items and their prices, such as Hall-lamp, Umbrella-stand, Dining-room Fender and Standards, etc.

NOTE.—Any one or more of the articles may be selected at the above prices. And all orders for £5 and upwards will be forwarded free to any part of the Kingdom. Note, therefore, the address, BENETFINK and Co., 89 and 90, Cheapside, London; and if you are about to furnish, and want to buy economically and tastefully visit this establishment.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance and of the additional lines of communication, now established by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the East, &c. The Company book passengers, and receive goods and parcels as heretofore for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be despatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3rd of November next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of October. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise despatch from Bombay, about the 1st of November next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for Aden, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

But passengers, parcels, and goods for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will be conveyed throughout from Southampton in the mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th of October, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 26th of the month.

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

N.B. Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, INSTITUTED UNDER TRUST, TO COUNTERACT THE SYSTEM OF ADULTERATION AND FRAUD NOW PREVAILING IN THE TRADE, AND TO PROMOTE THE PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. (Founder of the Institution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq. (one of the Contributors). Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co. Central Establishment—76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq, London. Branch Establishments—35, Great Marybone-street, Portland-place, London; and 13, Swan-street, Manchester. The agency is instituted for a period of 100 years.

Its objects are to counteract the system of adulteration and fraud now prevailing in the trade; to deal as agents for the consumers in purchasing the articles for their consumption, and for the producers in selling their produce; to promote the progress of the principle of Association; to find employment for coöperative associations by the collection of orders to be executed under especial guarantee to the customers.

A commercial firm, acting under the permanent control of trustees, has been found the safer and more acceptable mode of carrying out these objects according to law. The agency consists, therefore, of trustees, contributors, subscribers, and a commercial partnership.

The capital required for the wholesale and retail business having been supplied by the founder and the first contributors, no express call is made at present, either for contributions or subscriptions. The capital will be further increased after the public have been made acquainted with the objects of the institution, and have experienced its mode of dealing.

Customers, after three months' regular dealing, are entitled to a bonus, to be fixed according to the amount of their transactions by the council of the agency, consisting of the trustees and partners.

After payment of all expenses, salaries, profits, and bonuses returned to contributors, subscribers, and regular customers, the general profits are to be accumulated, part to form a reserve fund, and part to promote coöperative associations.

Business transacted wholesale and retail. Subscribers, Coöperative Stores, Working Men's Associations, Regular Customers, and the Public supplied.

The Agency intend hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or produce; their operations for the present are restricted to GROCERIES, WINES, and ITALIAN ARTICLES, as a specimen of what can be done with the support of coöperative customers.

Rules have been framed and printed to enable any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country, to form themselves into "Friendly Societies" for enjoying the benefit of Coöperative Stores. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four stamps.

Particulars of the nature and objects of the Central Coöperative Agency, with a Digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the Central Office of the Agency. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four stamps.

A list of articles with the wholesale prices for Coöperative Stores, and a detailed Catalogue for private customers, will also be sent by post on payment of one postage stamp for the Wholesale List, and two for the Catalogue.

Particulars, Rules, List, and Catalogue will be forwarded immediately on receipt of ten postage stamps.

All communications to be addressed to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co., at the Central-office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

••• ORDERS FOR THE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKING MEN ALREADY IN EXISTENCE—BUILDERS, PRINTERS, BAKERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, NEEDLEWOMEN—CAN BE SENT THROUGH THE AGENCY, AND WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by judiciously incorporated with the oily, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

MITRE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY and FAMILY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, 23, Pall-mall, London.

The sum usually charged at the age of 25 to assure £1000 in such Offices as adopt the principle of granting Bonuses at stated intervals, will, in the MITRE, assure nearly £1400. Here is an IMMEDIATE BONUS of what requires more than twenty years to attain in other cases. Endowments granted on liberal terms for School and College Education, Professional Premiums, Marriage Portions, &c. Oct. 1851. WILLIAM BRIDGES, Actuary and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 27, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel Driver, Esq. | Thomas Littledale, Esq.
John Griffith Frith, Esq. | Edward Lomax, Esq.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq. | Samuel Miller, Esq.
John Palk Griffin, Esq. | Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq.
Peter Hood, Esq. | Sir Thomas N. Reeve.
Capt. Hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N. | William Studley, Esq.

Life Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments. Three-fourths of profits divided amongst the assured.—Prospectuses, post free, on application. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Manager.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established by Act of Parliament 53 Geo. III., and Regulated by Deed Enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, 5, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DIRECTORS.
The Honourable John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., Chairman.
Walter Anderson Peacock, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Charles Bischoff, Esq. | Charles Thos. Holcombe, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq. | Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq.
Thomas Devas, Esq. | Joshua Lockwood, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq. | Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Robert Alexander Gray, Esq. | William Wybrow, Esq.

AUDITORS. James Gasgoine Lynde, Esq. | Thos. Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.

PHYSICIAN. George Leith Roupell, M.D., F.R.S., 15, Welbeck-street.

SURGEONS. James Saner, Esq., M.D., Finsbury-square. William Cooke, Esq., M.D., 39, Trinity-square, Tower-hill. Actuary and Secretary—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The Assured have received from this Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,220,000. The Amount at present Assured is £3,600,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £125,600.

At the last Division of Surplus about £100,000 was added to the sums assured under policies for the whole term of life.

The Division is Quinquennial, and the whole Surplus, less 20 per cent. only, is distributed amongst the assured.

The lives assured are permitted in time of peace to reside in any country, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any two parts of the same hemisphere distant more than 33 degrees from the equator, without extra charge.

Deeds assigning policies are registered at the office, and assignments can be effected on forms supplied therefrom.

The business of the Company is conducted on just and liberal principles, and the interests of the assured in all particulars are carefully consulted.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, prospectuses and forms, may be had, or will be sent post free on application.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110. With a Guarantee Fund of Fifty Thousand Pounds. Chief Office, 34, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

TRUSTEES. John Hinde Palmer, Esq. | Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
William Anthony Purnell, Esq. | John Poole, Esq.

DIRECTORS. William G. H. Baines, Esq., Kensington. Stephen Broad, Esq., Rye-hill, Peckham. William Carr, Esq., Bishopgate-street Without, and Sydenham. John Cropp, Esq., Oakland-house, Clapham. Joseph Davison, Esq., Friday-street, Cheapside, and Highgate. Wellington Gregory, Esq., Cheapside. John Poole, Esq., Gutter-lane, Cheapside, and Highbury. William Anthony Purnell, Esq., Oriental Club, and Lee, Kent.

AUDITORS. James Hutton, Esq., Accountant, Moorgate-street. Henry Chatteris, Esq., Accountant, Gresham-street. William Henry Purnell, Esq., Accountant, Old Jewry.

PHYSICIAN. Henry Letheby, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, London Hospital.

SURGEONS. Thomas Olliver Duke, Esq., Kennington. Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., Hamilton-place, New-road. **BANKERS**—Commercial Bank of London.

SOLICITOR. Edward Kelly Harris, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields. **SURVEYOR.** Henry Annesley Voysey, Esq., Guildford-street, Russell-square. **MANAGER**—J. W. Sprague, Esq.

The Directors of this Society, in addition to the ordinary business usually transacted by Life Assurance Societies, have formed a distinct Branch for the Industrial Classes, embracing every system of Life Assurance, and for that purpose have caused extensive tables to be prepared, combining the interests of every class of Assurers, in a manner more comprehensive than has hitherto been attempted by any similar Society.

The system of Life Assurance hitherto propounded, although admirably well adapted to the means and circumstances of the middling and higher classes of society, nevertheless is not available to the ever-varying condition of nearly nine-tenths of the people of this great commercial country, viz., the Industrial Classes.

Ninepence per Month, or the cost of one pint of beer per week, will secure £20 to the wife and family, at the death of a man aged 25 next birthday; or,

One Shilling and Three Pence per Month will secure to a person of the same age the sum of £25 on his attaining the age of 60, or the same sum would be paid to his family should he die before attaining that age.

NON-FORFEITURE OF MONEY PAID.

Should a person from any cause be unable to meet the payment of his Premium, he will not lose the benefit of the Assurance, but will be allowed, as often as the value of the Policy will admit, to charge the amount thereof on his Policy; or,

Should a person be altogether unable to continue the Assurance, the Sums paid will not be forfeited as in other Offices, as he will be granted, by the Directors, another Policy of less amount, but equivalent to the sums already paid, and exonerated from any future payments.

The Rates of Premium for Deferred Annuities, Endowments for Children, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Society, 34, Moorgate-street, Bank, or of any of the Agents.

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.

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—the British North American Colonies—and the Mauritius.

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 £1 10 9 | Age—40 £2 13 6
30 £1 19 6 | 50 £3 18 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.

RECIPROCAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, Great Cornam-street, Russell-square. Capital—£100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per Share.

One-tenth of the profits of the Company will form a fund for the relief of aged and distressed Shareholders and Members, their Widows and Orphans.

TRUSTEES. T. A. Knight, Esq., M.A. | J. Moseley, Esq., B.C.L.
R. Marshall, Esq., M.A. | Reverend C. Owen, M.A.
F. C. Skey, Esq., F.R.S.

This Company is established for the purpose of bringing the benefits of Life Assurance within the reach of all classes, and with this view its details have been most carefully considered, so as to afford every facility and advantage consistent with safety. Three-fifths of the Profits being annually divided among those members who have paid five annual premiums.

The Business of the Company embraces Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments of every kind; also Annuities payable During Sickness; Assurances of Leaseholds, Copyholds, and other Terminable Interests; and Guarantee Assurances for the Fidelity of persons in places of Trust.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

Policies will be granted for any sum as low as £5. No Policy Stamp, Entrance Fee, or other charge, except the Premium.

Policies indisputable, except in cases of actual fraud. Diseased and Declined Lives assured at equitable and moderate rates.

Premiums may be paid Quarterly or Monthly if desired. Half the Premium, for the first seven years, may remain unpaid.

Every further information may be had on application to the Actuary and Resident Director.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LIFE AND EDUCATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, 105, Regent-street, London. Registered pursuant to Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110. Capital, £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

TRUSTEES. The Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton. The Right Honourable the Earl of Glengall. Charles Hopkinson, Esq.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

Loans, Annuities, Half-premium Systems, and no extra Premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape Colony, or British America.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Policies will be granted to enable Parents, or Guardians, to provide for the Education of Children on their attaining a certain age, or to defray the College expenses of young men during their stay at the Universities.

EDUCATIONAL AND BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Directors propose to set aside one-fifth of the net profits of the Company, for the purpose of creating an accumulating fund for contributing to the education of children of indigent members, whether Assurers or original Shareholders (for which purpose presentations to the Public Schools would be provided); and for establishing Superior Schools for the children of the working classes—the children of those Assured with the Company being admitted free, or nearly so; also, for granting Annuities to decayed and indigent members.

Deposit Policies. Lapsed Policies renewed within a year. Substitution of Life allowed in case of an Assurer going abroad, or from any reason wishing to drop his Policy.

Extract from the Company's Tables:—
To Assure £100.

| Age. | Whole Term Without Profits. | Whole Term With Profits. | Short Term Seven Years. |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20 | £1 11 7 | £1 17 11 | £0 17 5 |
| 30 | 2 2 0 | 2 8 0 | 1 3 1 |
| 40 | 2 16 11 | 3 7 1 | 1 8 11 |

JOHN HORNBY, Secretary. For fuller particulars, see the Prospectus, which may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of any of the Agents.

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."

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

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

READ the following TESTIMONIALS, selected from many hundreds in the possession of Dr. BARKER:—

"I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured."—Rev. H. Berbice, May 17, 1851. "My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured, after suffering twenty years."—J. Ede, Esq., June 2, 1851. "I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy."—Mrs. Sutton, June 1, 1851.

"A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow-sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. Barker. Of this gentleman's ability in treating ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over any other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. Barker a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes, beyond improvement." The above appeared in the Tablet of Saturday, September 29, 1849.

Dr. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post free to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from ten till one morning, and five till eight evenings (Sundays excepted). Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post-office. A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the Faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s., in postage stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from ten till one and five till eight (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case is guaranteed.

"Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means had failed."—Rev. H. Smith. "It quite cured the distracting noises in my head."—Mrs. Eames. "I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly."—Dr. A. James.

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. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret. Price 2s. per pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by Madame Coupelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London, or it may be obtained of the Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "Rosalie Coupelle," is in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

TESTIMONIALS, the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment:—

Mr. John Bottomley, Southwam—"Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with." Mr. Fieldsend, Hainton, Wrugby—"Your Pomade has greatly benefited my hair; I would not be without it on any account." Coventry—"Mrs. Ogilvey is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is most improved by its use." Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly." Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much." Mr. Winckle Brigg—"I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved since using your Pomade." Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield—"I have found your Pomade the best yet; the only good about the others is their singular names." 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.

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.—Madame Coupelle feels the utmost confidence in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient one ever discovered. It is a pure liquid, that changes hair of all colours in three minutes to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable.

Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of forty-eight postage stamps by Madame Coupelle, or of the Agents.—James Thompson, Esq., Middleton—"I have tried your invaluable Dye, and find it to answer the highest expectations." Mr. J. N. Clarke, Killinick, Wexford—"Your Liquid is a most excellent and immediate Dye for the Hair, far preferable to all others I have purchased."—N.B. Any of the above will be sent (free) per return of post, on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Madame Coupelle, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; where she may be consulted on the above matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All the Homœopathic Medicines, in Globules, Tinctures, and Trituration, are prepared with the greatest care and accuracy by JOHN MAWSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland; from whom they may be obtained, in single tubes, neat pocket cases, and boxes, suitable for families and the profession. "Laurie's" and all other works on Homœopathy, together with cases and tubes, sent post-free to all parts of the kingdom. Dispensaries and the profession supplied on liberal terms.

Just published, and may be had free of charge, a small pamphlet on Homœopathy, by J. Silk Buckingham, Esq.

MAWSON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The Cocoa-nut, or nib, contains a very large proportion of nutritive matter, consisting of a farinaceous substance, and of a rich and pleasant oil. This oil is esteemed on account of its being less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Homœopathic physicians are united in their recommendation of cocoa as a beverage; and the testimonials from other sources are numerous and of the highest character. It was so highly esteemed by Linnaeus, the chief of Naturalists, that he named it Theobroma—"Food for the Gods."

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George Frederick Young, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, It was moved by Earl Stanhope, seconded by the Reverend Charles Day, and Resolved unanimously,—

"That, as the principles and objects of the National Association have been much misrepresented, and ought at this important crisis to be generally known, this Committee declares its unchanged conviction that Protection to British Industry, in all its branches, is indispensably requisite for securing the Rights of Labour, and providing the Labouring Classes with full and permanent employment, at wages adequate to afford them a comfortable subsistence."

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By order of the Directors, HENRY CAPPER, Secretary.

Sept. 25, 1851.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (of No. 3, Chepstow-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, Jun., of and at the Publishing-office, No. 245, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—SATURDAY, October 11, 1851.