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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, JULY 23, 1853.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

News of the Week.

THE choice of the Czar is awaited with impatience, not only by those powers that have submitted various propositions for the settlement of the Turkish question, but also by the public, with very different feelings. The impatience for a definite answer has been so great as to have created many supposititious answers, the result of guesses, of presumptions, or of those activities which have been incessant, to modify the quotations of the different money markets, and accommodate the gentlemen speculating alternately for a fall or a rise.

While awaiting the reply of the Emperor, the parties to the dispute have somewhat modified their own position; Turkey in particular has undergone movements which, if they have not directly advanced Russian interests, have done so negatively, by weakening her opponent. Irritated at the appearance of compromise, the old Turkish party has attempted a *coup-d'état*, and has got up a conspiracy, at the head of which appeared certain young ecclesiastical students, to dethrone Abd-ul-Medjid, and to place at the head of the Ottoman Empire Abd-ul-Asis, the brother of the present Sultan. The conspiracy was discovered, the students were put to the bow-string, and Constantinople was quieted. The worst shake to the Turkish Government was the momentary dismissal of Mustapha Pasha, the Grand Vizier, with his eminent and able colleague Redschid, and the substitution of Ali Pacha, who seems to be the same Governor of Smyrna that was recalled as a satisfaction to Austria. This would be inexplicable if it were not understood to have originated in the movement of the old Turkish party resenting compromise with the Giaour. The fact is, that the same movement which has been necessary to call out Turkish forces has roused the old Saracenic spirit. The Government, strong only while it is exercising its military lead, becomes weak when it resorts to diplomatic niceties, which the semi-barbarous Saracens cannot understand.

By a very opposite process, the Christian subjects of Turkey appear also to be waxing bold in the confidence of an anticipated triumph. Russian agents have been very active in Bosnia and Servia. One Russian of rank is travelling with some very mysterious object, and has been receiving almost Royal honours at the hands of the Slavonian chiefs. He appears to have gone to join Prince Gortschakoff. That commander is occupying the

Principalities with an air of much more decided military possession than is avowed at St. Petersburg. His line of army extends from Jassy to Bucharest, and thence to Ismail, a triangle of which the foremost point approaches very close to the Danube. Eighty thousand troops are now said to be in the Principalities with heavy guns. They are fortifying their position, and great pains are taken to celebrate ostentatious religious ceremonies in honour of the Czar.

Although we do not pay any real attention to the reports which come from St. Petersburg, alternately in favour of peace and of war, it is not doubted that the position of the Russian forces in the Principalities gives plausibility to a report received within the last few hours, that the Emperor of Russia declines all the propositions which have been submitted to him, and offers to submit the question to arbitration, naming Austria as his referee; Turkey to name her own; but intimating that after the arbitration he shall demand compensation for the trouble of moving his army. This is after the fashion of those dog-stealers who first take Mrs. Baker's favourite, and then ask a reward for the trouble of returning it. The most plausible supposition is, that the Czar is making a waiting race of it, by shaking the Turkish Empire for a few months. That the Western Powers could agree to any such proposition as that which we have just named, seems impossible. We do not believe that there is any party in England, or even in London, that would consent to so degrading a submission.

The little dispute at Smyrna has drawn attention to the position of the United States in this affair. A probable report is, that Kossta, the Hungarian refugee, has after all not remained in the custody of the Austrian officer, but has been handed over to the French Consul until further instructions from Constantinople. It is quite certain that the American officer behaved with great spirit, and the complaints made in Vienna, respecting the conduct of the American Consul, also testify to the national feeling of that gentleman. These facts go to confirm the report that General Pierce has exercised his authority in consular matters, with a view to the effective assertion of American independence abroad. In consular appointments he has exercised his choice with a view not only to ability, but also to the capacity for a spirited representation of the Republican policy. Orders have been issued to protect American citizens wherever they may be found, and M. Kossta bears an American passport.

It is alleged, on the part of Austria, that by a conventional understanding, the several powers represented in the Levant are permitted to exercise an authority over their own subjects,—an authority which the Austrian officer claimed to exercise over M. Kossta as an Hungarian: we do not know whether the United States have been a party to any such convention; but if not, the officers of the Republic cannot be expected to depart from the usual public law which recognises the constituted authority of the Government of the place, as the proper referee in such matters. It has been said that the Americans are instigated by a prejudice against Austria. We trust that the policy of the Republic will continue to be so strictly in contrast with that of the model Absolutist power, as to render any cordial unity of action between the two impossible. For unless the Western Powers depart still more energetically than they have yet done from the compromising policy which has disgraced them, it is very necessary that freedom and independence should find some champion in the world; and we hail the appearance of America in Europe as a guarantee that political freedom will not be suffered to expire without a vigorous stand.

The rebellion in China appears by the last accounts, which are more authentic than usual, to continue in fair progress, although in one respect it appears as yet to have made no progress at all. It may be said to have been eating up the Chinese population, but we have no trustworthy account of its having come fairly into contest with the Tartar soldiery, upon whose fierceness and prowess the Government really depends. Sir George Bonham, and an interpreter, have actually had a conference with the rebels; and it appears to be a fact that they are united in support of some kind of Christian doctrine, but what that is, does not yet appear. There are various reports. Jesuits have long since planted the seeds of a Christianity which has been slowly making its way in China; the Gutzlaff distribution of London Bibles has probably contributed its effect; it is now reported that Russian emissaries of the Greek church have been helping; and, in short, aided by American traders, this Christian insurrection appears to be a very mongrel affair indeed.

The Australian papers send over a strange complaint,—that a population which is perhaps the most "flush of money" of any in the world, is troubled with a short supply of goods in its markets! Of course the deficiency will be cured as soon as it is known. But these complaints

seem to be sent as startling proofs of the calculations which we have ventured before, and which are confirmed by the Report of the Emigration Commissioners, that the trade of Australia must continue to increase at a rate unprecedented and unparalleled in the world. Traders and workmen should equally keep their eyes upon the brilliant and instructive history of the land of the Five Stars.

Gloucester is succeeded this week by Mr. Mechi, who has had his annual farm-visiting party at Tiptree Hall. This year the principal objects of attention were the use of liquified manure, and a digging machine. There is still a call for Mr. Mechi's accounts; but this seems in some degree to arise from a misconception of his truly excellent position. It is a reproach to our great landlords, that they have done so little to make those experiments, which would impede the farmer in the work of the day, and no doubt ruin him. The improvements which have enabled the British farmer to strengthen his plants against the weather, which have enabled him to extend at once his employment, his wages, and his own profits, which have led to the new and rising trade of Birmingham in agricultural machinery, have followed upon the experiments of a Mechi and a Huxtable.

In Parliament, the incidents calling for remark are not very many. Most of the Government measures are proceeding quietly and steadily; the Succession duties having passed the second reading in the House of Lords last night, without attempt at division, though not without vituperation from Lord Malmesbury. We need note little more than the exceptions to the general rule of quiet progress. The bill to amend the regulation of Savings' Banks, which Mr. Gladstone has had entirely to himself, is postponed until next session, in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may complete arrangements to render the security of those establishments "perfect." The Advertisement duty is given up, in deference to a strong feeling in the House; an act which has been heartily acknowledged as attesting the excellent sense and temper of a Minister who might easily and successfully have stood out. The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers is renewed for one year; Lord Palmerston promising next year to introduce into the commission the principle of representation; another step in that direction which we hail with great satisfaction.

One Government bill has been less fortunate—that to amend the finance of the Established Churches in Edinburgh. They have hitherto been supported by a species of church-rate, so unpopular that soldiers have been obliged to protect the collectors. Now, since the sanction of the Free Kirk, many of the churches have been left empty, and hence this unpopular impost has acquired the additional odium of being raised to support offices that are becoming sinecures, buildings that are becoming curiosities. The Lord Advocate's bill proposed to abolish the tax, and to substitute a municipal rate, with help from a new appropriation of certain church property, and from the Consolidated Fund. Objections to that plan, and objections also by Mr. T. B. Smith to keeping up empty churches and pastors without flocks, led to a strong opposition; and the bill has been withdrawn for the session, probably to be reproduced next year in a better form.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A CONVERSATION on the circular notes of Count Nesselrode, and on the replies by M. Drouin de Lhuys, took place in the House of Lords on Monday. It was introduced by Lord MALMESBURY. After referring to the Russian documents, he said:—

"I do not agree with the premises laid down in many parts of those documents, and therefore I cannot agree with arguments founded on what I consider erroneous premises; but I have been waiting with considerable impatience—and I think your lordships may have joined in the same feeling—for an answer from her Majesty's Government to those two circular notes. My lords, I have been myself particularly anxious to avoid embarrassing

her Majesty's Government in any way by observations relating to the unfortunate occurrences now going on in the East; but I think it is now time for the dignity of this country and of this House, and I think it is fair on the part of the Opposition, to ask her Majesty's Government, whether they have made any reply to those notes, and whether, if not, they intend to make a reply, and to publish it in the same manner which the Russians adopted when they first circulated those two documents? My lords, I think it is important to ask this question to-day, because the French Government, now in alliance with us in carrying out the objects we have in common, have made a very able and a very fair, but yet a very firm, answer on this subject. I think, if her Majesty's Government delay in answering these documents, they will run the risk of being misapprehended or of being misunderstood, because silence, proverbially, gives consent. We have been told by my noble friend [Lord Clarendon], that he does not agree in all the statements contained in those documents ('Hear,' from Lord Clarendon); and the delay may also be the cause of further misapprehension. Her Majesty's Government might be accused of being unable to answer those notes, and even of fearing to answer them, under alarm at the acts of a powerful nation, which are now attracting the attention of the whole world."

In reply to a direct question to the above effect, Lord CLARENDON explained why the Government have wished to delay and postpone any discussion on this matter:—

"It has been in the interests of peace, and not to impair those chances, such as they are, of bringing this question to a peaceable conclusion. My noble friend must be aware that the mode adopted by the Government and by Parliament is very different, in obtaining or asking information, from that which necessarily obtains both in Russia and in France. It is, consequently, easy for the Russian Government and the French Government to give the public such information as they think necessary at the time when they may think it most convenient to do so. It is the practice in this country to lay papers altogether bearing on a subject at once before Parliament. This is the course that the Government have undertaken to adopt, and which will be very shortly pursued. The whole of those papers will be laid before your lordship's House, and before the other House of Parliament. And with respect to the two notes to which my noble friend has alluded, and the doubts that he has thrown out as to the capacity or courage which we may possess in answering them—on the first point, it certainly is not for me to pronounce an opinion as to the duty which devolves upon me. As to any fear of answering them, I hope my noble friend will rest perfectly satisfied that there has not any such apprehension at any time existed, either in my mind, or on the part of any member of the Government. (Hear, hear.) To the first note no regular answer has been sent; because the greater part of that note alluded to the negotiations and the proceedings that had been originated with the French embassy at Constantinople, and the negotiations to which they afterwards led; and the remainder of that note had been forestalled by a previous communication from her Majesty's Government to the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, while a portion of it has been in substance answered in a subsequent despatch; but it was not in the form of a regular answer. The second circular note from Count Nesselrode was one of a very different character, and which certainly did require an immediate answer. It was immediately answered, and that answer was forwarded to the Court of St. Petersburg; and I have only further to add, that that answer was in entire conformity with the note of the French Government, as, indeed, I may add, the whole of our proceedings have been. (Cheers.)"

Lord MALMESBURY explained, that there was no analogy between those circular notes and usual diplomatic correspondence. "Those notes are an appeal to the public of all Europe; they have been published in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, and are intended to be read by every man who can read in Europe. The Government will bring on themselves the risk of considerable obloquy if they do not answer the notes in the manner in which they were at first delivered."

With a pointed and direct query, Lord BEAUMONT here intervened:—

"I hope my noble friend [Lord Clarendon] will not object to give me an answer to a question I am about to put to him, if his so doing will not be accompanied by any inconvenience to the public service. I wish simply to ask my noble friend when he expects to be able to lay those papers before Parliament, and in how short a time he expects to put us in possession of what the Government have done? I am inclined to put this question to my noble friend in consequence of the extraordinary position in which Parliament and the country are placed with regard to a knowledge of what is going on in this matter; because while the utmost publicity possible is given to the policy, actions, intentions, and opinions of Russia, the most complete mystery involves even the opinions, the proceedings, and the policy of this country. It is true, we are told that England and France are associated in the interests of the Porte and in the interests of peace, and we have reason to hope that Austria and Prussia have taken a part, in conjunction with England and France, both for the maintenance of the independence of the Porte and the peace of Europe. I hope this is the case; but Russia is acting as if no negotiation whatever is going on. When we are told negotiations for peace are pending, Russia is actually making war. (Hear, hear.) This is an awkward position for countries like England and France to be placed in; and I think it is only reasonable to ask, on behalf of Parliament and the country, how long we are to be kept in suspense with regard to it, and how soon we are to know what are the acts, the intentions, and the policy of her Majesty's Government, in order to carry out this object, and to check the visible progress of Russia in this affair?"

I therefore beg to ask my noble friend in how short a time he expects those negotiations to be so far advanced as to justify him in putting us in possession of the necessary information on this important question."

The Earl of CLARENDON said:—

"I can assure my noble friend that it is at no small sacrifice to her Majesty's Government that we have asked for a postponement of any discussion on this question, or that we have delayed placing before the House the fullest information on the subject. We feel that Parliament and the public have a perfect right to be informed in the manner in which my noble friend points out; and it has been our desire that there should be no unnecessary delay. I cannot go over again the reasons which have induced us to ask for this delay; but, in answer to my noble friend, a few days, indeed I may say a very few days, will be sufficient to show whether the negotiations on foot will succeed or not; but, whether they succeed or not, as soon as these few days are over, I can promise your lordship that all the papers shall be laid on the table of your lordship's House."

In reply to Lord CLARENDON, Lord CLARENDON said he doubted the report that the Russians had seized the Moldavian post-offices.

Last evening, Mr. LAYARD urged an early discussion, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a statement in reply. He said:—

When the honourable gentleman complains that papers have not been laid on the table, and that this House is not in a situation to express an opinion on the course of proceeding adopted by her Majesty's Government, I must say that I think of all preparations for war, the best is to exhaust every means to obtain peace—(loud and repeated cheers)—that it is not until all the means of negotiation have been tried and have failed, that any Ministers would be justified in placing at hazard that peace which has happily continued for so many years, and by which the prosperity, the wealth, the commerce, and the liberties of Europe have been so largely promoted. (Loud cheers.) If this is the case, I think the House will agree at once that, while these negotiations are carried on, they can be better carried on from Government to Government, than by laying all the papers connected with such negotiations before a popular assembly, and exposing them to popular debate. (Cheers.) In so saying I have no doubt I ask much from the indulgence of the House—I have much to ask from the confidence of the House. But I ask it on no party ground. I do not ask it of one party rather than the other. But I ask it in full reliance on the patriotism of this House, and on considerations which this House will always give to those persons who happen, at the moment, to be Ministers of the Crown. (Cheers.) I have only to add, that these negotiations, so far from having been brought to a close, have hardly had a commencement at St. Petersburg. Considering the distance—the necessity of applying at Constantinople to ascertain the opinions and the wishes of the Turkish Government—the communications that have taken place between France and this country, and the distance again to St. Petersburg, I think the House will not wonder that these negotiations are not in a state to be laid before the House. My noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has declared elsewhere that as soon as his public duty will permit, he will lay all the necessary papers before the Houses of Parliament. I know that there may be some disadvantage in not making public a protest or an answer to papers which have been ostentatiously circulated throughout Europe. (Hear, hear.) A despatch written by M. Drouin de Lhuys has, however, appeared in print—a most able, statesmanlike document, containing very convincing reasons, stating facts which undoubtedly weaken, if they do not altogether do away with the assertions in the state paper to which it is an answer. (Cheers.) Had it been the custom and usage of this country to give papers separately, the present Government would have been happy to produce at once the despatch of Lord Clarendon on the same subject, in which he has used a similar line of argument. (Cheers.) But in conformity with the usage always adopted by Parliament, we think it right to reserve that paper until all the papers can be laid before the House. For my own part, I entirely agree with what was stated at a time when I was absent, by my noble friend the Secretary for the Home department. We are ready to rely upon the forbearance of this House as long as forbearance can properly be given. If we were unhappily to find that these negotiations could not be terminated honourably and satisfactorily in peace, we should as fully rely on the patriotism of this House and its determination to support the honour of the Crown. (Loud cheers.) I will only say further that the conduct of the Emperor of the French, and of his Government, has been entirely in accordance with that of her Majesty's Government, and that the two Powers are united to maintain the faith of treaties—to preserve, if possible, the peace of Europe—to preserve it with the honour of both countries unshaken—to preserve it with the view of maintaining the happiness of Europe and the peace of the world. (Loud cheers.)

THE INDIA BILL.

The discussion on the clauses of this bill has been continued during the week.

On the clause relative to the appointments to the legislative council of India, Sir HERBERT MADDOCK proposed that instead of authorizing the Governor-General to appoint "two persons, having been ten years in the service of the company," we should allow the appointment of "three persons, being European or native Indian subjects of her Majesty, not in the service of her Majesty or the said company." Mr. HUME then moved an amendment, making it imperative upon the Government to appoint two natives of India, one

being a Hindoo and the other a Mahometan, to situations in the legislative council. Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. MANGLES defended the clause as it stood. A Hindoo or a Mussulman in the council would by no means represent the people of India; their introduction would be rather distasteful to a large portion of the population of India. Lord STANLEY and Mr. BLACKETT, though favourable to the admission of natives to offices of distinction in India, doubted whether it was wise to begin by admitting them to the legislative council before they obtained admission to the civil service. Lord JOCELYN approved of giving the Governor-General liberty to appoint natives to the council, but objected to Mr. Hume's amendment, making their appointment imperative. Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, in a speech of ill-timed length, supported the amendment: he was interrupted by frequent calls for a division. The House divided; there appeared, for Mr. Hume's amendment, 39; against it, 138.

On clause 24, enacting that the Governor-General's assent should be requisite for the validity of laws, Sir HERBERT MADDOCK moved to insert after the word "always" the words "that, in making laws and regulations, regard shall be had to the religion and manners and opinions of the different races of people inhabiting the said territories." Mr. LOWE said that the proposed words were merely directory, and would have no legal effect, and if they could have any power would be dangerous. We were not bound to respect all the religious opinions of the natives, without reference to good sense and morality. We had put an end to many of their customs, such as infanticide and suttee, and we should, he hoped, put an end to a good many more. The amendment was negatived.

The veto by the Crown on the appointment of the Advocate-General was opposed by Mr. HUME as taking away the responsibility of the directors, but passed amid general approval.

A lively discussion arose on the clause appointing new law commissioners, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BLACKETT referring pointedly to the failure of the former commission. In 1833 the country was told that there was nothing so easy as to give a good code of laws to India. This was particularly dwelt upon in great oratorical displays, and it was accompanied by proposals for the admission of natives to equal chances of office with Europeans. The House was told that England, by doing that, was taking a liberal and a magnanimous course. But the whole of our anticipations have been disappointed. The law commission had cost more than 100,000*l.* When each member received 10,000*l.* a year it was not difficult to spend so large a sum in a very short time; but it appears that, after spending all the money, there has been no sort of result. The code prepared by Mr. Macaulay is absolutely untranslatable into any of the languages known in India, and a very distinguished man had said that if it could be translated it would be absolutely impossible for the natives of India to comprehend it. If this be the fact, it is advisable not to proceed with the commission; but it would have been much better if Mr. Macaulay had not resided for five years in Calcutta at a cost of 10,000*l.* a year.

Mr. BLACKETT taunted Sir James Hogg with his silence under these charges. Sir JAMES rose, referred to Mr. Blackett as "an individual," and said that Mr. Macaulay was paid 10,000*l.* a-year as member of the legislative council, not as member of the law commission.

Some conversation arose as to the directors' salaries. Some said the proposed 500*l.* a-year was too low. Sir CHARLES WOOD said, he would make it 1000*l.* a-year, if the House wished. Mr. BRIGHT struck in with an anecdote, to show that, independently of salaries, directors had perquisites from patronage:

"A gentleman had applied, through another, to a director for an appointment, which the director seemed willing to give, but his friend, in announcing it to him, said, 'He is not a rich man; you are a man of business.' 'But,' said the one to be appointed, 'what do you mean by telling me I am a man of business?' 'Oh! you are a man of business,' was the reply. The gentleman to be appointed then urged that he should have to go to the India-house, and make oath that he had not given, and should not give, anything in consideration for his appointment. He was met by the other saying, 'These things are mere matter of form; and you are a man of business.' He, however, assured him that, though he might be a man of business, he was not a man of that sort of business; and so he did not get the appointment. Somebody else did, who was more a man of business, and less scrupulous upon these points."

Sir JAMES HOGG indignantly replied to the accusation:

"The honourable gentleman has spoken of some personal friend of his own—a friend who seems to deal in the basest of all traffics. He has spoken of a proposal base to the man who made it, base to the man to whom it was made. He has told us that somebody else got that appointment—somebody who was a better man of business. I call upon him now, as he hopes that in future his state-

ments in the House will command belief and credit, to state the name, the appointment, and the director, whom, if these imputations against him are true, he ought to hold up to public scorn and disgrace."

Sir James then referred to discoveries made some time since, of a gang of swindlers, who used the names of the directors to sell a pretended power of Indian patronage.

Other members called on Mr. Bright to name the parties he referred to; but Mr. Bright declined. After a little irrelevant discussion, the subject dropped, the question as to the directors' salaries being postponed.

The clause introducing competition at Haileybury, and consequent appointments, was opposed by Mr. MONCKTON MILNES. The patronage possessed by the Court of Directors has been administered in a manner that did not deserve change nor alteration. It has been distributed amongst the great middle class of the country, in a manner wholly free from political bias—in a manner which has secured a most efficient civil service, and, as far as the military appointments were concerned, has obtained the unequivocal approval of Lord Hardinge and General Pollock. Why, then, should we take this patronage from the directors, and dispose of it on a system wholly foreign to, and unknown to, the feelings of the people of this country? The effect of the proposed alteration would be to make a man's appointment to any of the company's services depend, not on his general ability to discharge the duties of his office, but on his success in the preliminary examination for admission to Haileybury or Addiscombe. The principle that a man's ability in after life could be predicted from his success in youth was not correct.

Last evening, all the original clauses of the bill were gone through. The new clauses are to be considered on Monday.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

In the colonies a regular administration of church affairs is wanting, and the laws for the regulation of the church in this country are not applicable abroad. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY has introduced a Bill to remedy this condition of things. It purposes the establishment of a convention in which clerical and lay members of the church shall appear by their representatives, and share in the framing of such rules and regulations as may from time to time be deemed necessary for its discipline. No alteration shall be made in the formularies of our church, and in cases of difficulty or doubt there shall be an ultimate appeal to the metropolitan in the mother country. The regulations for removing improper clergymen will be left to the colonists themselves. Those are the principal objects of the Bill. It is to be permissive and not compulsory, to enable the members of the church of England in the colonies to do such things as the members of all other religious communities can do. It is not to carry with it the effect of a law in this country or in the colonies, but is to enable the members of the church of England to enter into such regulations amongst themselves as they may think it necessary to adopt. It will merely have a binding effect upon them by their own mutual agreement.

After Lord MONTEAGLE had expressed a fear that the Bill did not effectually preclude discussion in the said convention of doctrines and forms of worship, the clauses of the Bill were considered in Committee.

The only alteration of any importance was an addition to Clause 3, to the effect that the Assembly would have no right to deprive any clergyman of his civil rights. Lord MONTEAGLE wished to insert an amendment prohibition over the discussion of matters affecting faith and doctrine, but it was held sufficient to provide that such discussion should not result in any alteration of these matters. The Bill passed through Committee.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL PASSED.

This bill has at length escaped the dropping fire of amendments. It has been "read a third time and passed" in the House of Commons. Mr. LIDDELL, the new member for Liverpool, made a speech on the motion for the third reading. To a small and inattentive audience he set forth many objections to the tax. It will be unequal in its incidence; it will be a heavy tax upon some properties frequently transferred, while upon others not often transferred it will fall very lightly. To a set speech to this effect there was no reply, and the bill was then read a third time. On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. SPOONER reiterated his objection to the clause which twice levied a ten per cent. tax on the succession of property left by a stranger to a father and to a son after him. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. MULLINGS, and Mr. MALINS also protested against the clause. But Mr. GLADSTONE refused to make any alteration, and the clause was carried by 138 to 100. The clause taxing timber was again heartily denounced by the Opposition. Mr. MALINS pointed out that in fact it was an excise tax; it levied

2*s.* on every 10*l.* worth of timber felled, and 20*s.* in case the property is inherited from a stranger. This would fetter the right of property, and interfere with the freedom of the proprietor. Lord JOHN MANNERS denounced the tax as an excise duty upon home-grown timber, and sneered at the commercial classes as having a livelier perception of their own interests than the country gentlemen. The clause was carried by 112 to 77. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON then moved an amendment, to the effect that the clause respecting encumbrances should be prospective, not retrospective in its action. Mr. MALINS earnestly urged on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to assent to the amendment. Mr. DISRAELI also urged the Government to reconsider the clause, pointing how oppressively it would fall in many cases. It was not in the power of a father and son to combine to alienate any part of the property. Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir RICHARD BETHELL defended the clause. It may inflict hardship in some cases, but no tax upon property can be levied without inflicting some hardship. The clause was carried by 134 to 93. After a renewal by Mr. MALINS of Mr. Mullings' former amendment excluding title deeds from the documents to be exposed to the commissioners, the motion that the bill do "pass" was put from the chair. The Opposition answered with a loud shout of "No," but on a division there appeared for the bill, 176; against it, 104. Majority for Government, 72. The Government success was thus crowned.

Last evening, in the House of Lords, the Bill was read a second time, after a debate, in which Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY vehemently, and with "much speaking," opposed the Bill. Lord DERBY, admitting Mr. Gladstone's "ability," reminded the House of that "signal and melancholy failure," the conversion scheme, and then described the Succession Duty Bill, as taking away from a successor a part of what was actually his own before the death of the predecessor; and warmly denounced the retrospective action of the measure in regard to all property. In the meantime he did not oppose the second reading, but would content himself with opposing some of the worst features of the Bill in committee.

The Duke of ARGYLL answered the various objections in detail. The Earl of MALMESBURY attacked the measure on the same grounds as Lord Derby, but in much less measured terms. The tax, besides being unjust, was "cowardly, disgraceful, and absurd;" and he went so far as to say that it was based upon the encouragement of the worst vices of the community. He expressed his intention of opposing some of its most offensive portions in committee. Earl GRANVILLE remarked, good humouredly, upon the strength of the epithets brought to bear against the tax, which he also defended against special objections. Alluding to a favourite subject of complaint—the necessity of subjecting title deeds for examination—he remarked, that it was a notorious fact that the aristocracy, when they wished to mortgage their estates "did not care twopence to whom they showed their title deeds"—and made a point of showing them indeed, to Jews, and persons of the worst character. Lord St. LEONARDS urged some legal arguments against the measure. The Duke of NEWCASTLE answered him, and the Earl of HARROWBY followed, in objecting to the Bill. The Bill was then read a second time.

THE SYSTEM OF "NATIONAL EDUCATION."

The recent changes in the regulation of the Irish "National" schools were brought before Parliament by the Earl of DONOUGHMORE. The first principle of the national system was "united secular, and separate religious instruction." After some modification that principle was departed from by a rule, according to which the patron of any school might, on certain days, and at fixed hours, give religious instruction to the children of persons of his own denomination, or to the children of such as consented to their receiving it, but might also prevent any other persons giving religious instruction in his school. The consequence is that there are separate schools under separate patrons, with one kind of religious instruction taught in each. According to the last report of the commissioners, there are in Ireland 4704 schools, and the number of children on their rolls is 520,401. (This appears to show that 1 in 13 of the population—a very satisfactory average—is under instruction; but it is not so in fact, for the report of the commissioners also shows that only about 47 per cent. of the children on the rolls actually attend the schools.) Of the schools, 2778 are under the management of the Roman-catholic clergy; 475 under the Presbyterians; 7 under the Dissenters; mixed schools, under the management of clergymen of different denominations, 11; and under the management of lay patrons, whose religious sentiments are not stated, probably 1154. It therefore appears, upon the nearest calculation that can be made, that of the 4000 schools which form the whole number under the board, 3500

are under the management of the Roman-catholic clergy. The national system, therefore, has now become a sham, when it is the fact that in the immense majority of the schools the Roman-catholic religion, and the Roman-catholic religion alone, is taught; and instead of being a combined system, on the contrary it is a close and exclusive system of Roman-catholic education. "Let it be known to the public that large sums of public money are given to the Roman-catholic clergy of Ireland to diffuse a direct Roman-catholic education." In support of mixing some religious education with the secular education, Lord Donoughmore then quoted Lord John Russell, who had said at the meeting of the Bible Society:—"There are those who say that half a day on two days of the week, and the whole of the day on Sunday, may be given to religious teaching and instruction; they thus, as it were, give up two days for religious instruction, while they leave four days of the week for that which is secular education only. I say this is a most unhappy and most unwise division; that neither in respect of time nor in that of the subject, is that an education which the future nation of England ought to receive. I say that secular and religious education should be mixed together; that the instruction should be imparted to educate the body, the mind, and the soul together; and when this task has been accomplished, then indeed you may be proud of your work."

Lord ABERDEEN stated the circumstances and nature of the late alterations. Dr. Whately and Dr. Murray had agreed on the use of the *Scripture Extracts*, a book of *Sacred Poetry*, and the *Evidences of Christianity*, for joint religious education in the schools. In the year 1849, some of the Commissioners visiting a district school removed, at the request of some Roman-catholic parents, the *Evidences of Christianity* from the joint religious instruction, leaving it as one of the books to be used in the separate religious instruction. Dr. Whately objected to this, but it is clear that he has no tenable ground for his objection, as the Board have the power to withdraw any book from use in the schools. But Dr. Whately has not resigned. Respecting the opinion expressed by Lord John Russell, it is very true as regards England, but in Ireland the peculiar character of the population makes a different system necessary.

"I do not know anything which has proved such a blessing to the people of Ireland as the national system of education; and notwithstanding the differences which have occurred, I still trust that nothing will take place that will diminish the usefulness, or prevent even the extension of a system which has already achieved so much good, and from which we may hope to derive so much additional advantage."

In reply to questions afterwards set forth, Lord Aberdeen explained that recent regulations by the Board had enacted that books to which objections were generally raised by Roman-catholics should be transferred from one part of the school instruction to another, and that in the case of a single parent objecting, the book objected to should still continue to be read by the school at large, and the one child should be allowed to withdraw.

Some conversation then followed as to the meaning of the late rule. Lord ABERDEEN said that instead of allowing the parent's objection to restrict the book to the time of separate religious instruction, the child would be separated from the class, and the combined religious instruction be allowed to continue. Lord DERBY explained that this was the effect of Baron Greene's resolution proposed at the Board, but that that resolution had been negatived. The eighth rule, therefore, remains in force, and it is to the effect that the *Scripture Extracts* shall not be allowed to be read in the national schools, in the event of an objection being made by the parent or guardian of any child attending the school; that the use of such books is to be prohibited except at the time set apart for their reading, under certain restrictions, namely, that no child shall be present at such reading whose parents or guardians objected to the same; that a public notification of the time to be set apart for such reading shall be announced in large letters in the tables of the school; that an interval shall elapse between the reading and the other school duties, and that sufficient time shall elapse to allow any child, whose parents or guardians object to his remaining, to depart from the school. Lord DERBY said it appeared to him that, according to that resolution, the parent of any one child in a school has the power to extend his veto to the exclusion of all scriptural instruction during the hours of combined instruction.

The subject then dropped, the formal "motion for papers" being agreed to.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

At present transportation implies three distinct stages of punishment; first, imprisonment under the separate system; secondly, employment at very severe

labour on the public works for a certain portion of the sentence; and, thirdly, transmission to the colonies generally with tickets of leave. The proposed alterations in this arrangement have been stated by the Lord CHANCELLOR with full explanation. It is intended that the punishment in the first and second stages, by imprisonment and hard labour on the public works for a certain period, shall be continued, and if the parties be ill-conducted, the labour on the public works may be continued until the end of the sentence; but as an inducement to the convicts to conduct themselves well, the Government propose to adopt a middle course between absolute pardon and the continuance of severe labour on the public works. If we give a man a ticket of leave in this country, the great fear is that without some restriction he will return back to his old haunts, and become again involved in crime. The great advantage of transportation was, that it afforded a place in which employment could be given to a person of damaged character, and labour being in great request he might not only obtain employment, but become a useful member of society. The only mode in which it is possible to supply the want that is created by the discontinuance of transportation, is to provide as it were a colony, or at least a place in our own country, where labourers damaged in their character may obtain employment. This is a very serious question to decide upon; for, unless it be adopted with great safeguards, the labour market may be damaged. There are now two places—Gosport, which is capable of receiving 400 or 500 workmen, and Portland Island, which is capable of receiving as many more, amounting to 1000 between them. Government, therefore, propose that before the convicts' terms are expired we should give them an opportunity, by granting them tickets of leave, of being employed at harder work, worse terms, and lower wages than those at which other persons are employed, but with the condition that they should not take that employment except within fifty miles of the place where they are engaged at hard labour—either Gosport or Portland Island. It is best thus to define the limits; and it cannot be said that we are throwing upon the inhabitants of the districts loose persons who can do nothing but plunder, because we will not do so without providing the means of giving them some work, and thereby remove from them the objection that they are obliged to steal. (Hear.) We may gradually make them fit to be received into other places where they are not under a sort of ban; but great discretion should be left to the Secretary of State in dealing with them, and great hopes are entertained that as their characters become improved other persons will be willing to take them; and if so, the tickets of leave will be so extended as to enable them to be employed by those persons. The great apprehension in dealing with criminals is, that if they were turned loose in the great metropolis they would return back to their old haunts. We will guard against that by directing that they shall not come within a certain distance of the metropolis, and that they shall not be admitted to certain districts into which experience showed they should be restricted from entering. The great hope is that, after going through the reformatory system in the prison, and in the next place the hard labour on the public works, they shall be qualified to work in an orderly manner on their tickets of leave, and shall become gradually absorbed into society as reformed characters.

A CHURCH TAX IN EDINBURGH.

In Edinburgh, the town ministers are supported by a tax of six per cent. on the rental of house property. It exempts the members of the College of Justice—that is, the judges, advocates, writers of the signet, and all the solicitors of the superior courts; and also exempts all beyond the "ancient royalty," and the extended royalty of the town. The collection of the tax having caused some local strife and heartburnings, Government has brought in a bill, purposing to reduce the tax from six to three per cent., to abolish the exemption of the College of Justice, to reduce the number of members from eighteen to fifteen, to give each member 500*l.* a-year, and to merge the tax and the charge in the Consolidated Fund. But it is not intended that the charge should be placed on that fund. To meet the deficiency anticipated by the reduction of the amount of the tax, it is proposed to appropriate the salaries of the Chapel Royal deanery, and of the Professorship of Biblical Criticism, after the decease of the present holders of those offices.

The bill was earnestly opposed by Mr. J. B. SMITH. He condemned the tax itself. Out of 16,000*l.* collected for the tax, 10,000*l.* is paid by persons who do not go to church. There are now twenty-six Established churches in Edinburgh which are always empty, while there are seventy-four other churches which are always full. There are 5592 sittings still unlet in the eight city churches. Besides, there are empty chapels of ease. Yet this bill provides that another church (in place

of Trinity Church) shall be built at a cost of 10,000*l.* for a congregation of nineteen members. The old Grey Friar's Church, which was burned down, it is proposed also to build, though the congregation amount only to thirty-five, and the minister receives 600*l.* a-year. There is not a single minister in the old town—these reverend shepherds not choosing to live among their flocks, though they take 600*l.* a-year from them. There is no dissenting minister either, for they object to pay the tax, and they do not want to be sent to prison. This is the system the bill purposes to perpetuate. The income of the Chapel Royal deaneries, which it proposes to appropriate is not ecclesiastical property; it is property leased to the Crown. The only equitable mode of dealing with this question is to repeal the Act of 1808. This would create adequate funds for six ministers, who would be quite sufficient to discharge all the required duties.

A speech from Mr. MACAULAY enlivened the debate. He argued against the tax, but supported the bill as the only possible modification; declaring that he had acted on the same principle in voting for the measure regarding the Irish bishoprics, in 1833. He showed, that in Edinburgh this annuity tax is very oppressive. In Montrose, the cost of the clergy is but 450*l.* a-year on 17,000 inhabitants; while in Edinburgh, it is 10,000*l.* a-year on 66,000 inhabitants. And the exemption of the College of Justice—forming the aristocracy of Edinburgh, the most opulent of the community, is a glaring injustice. Edinburgh complains, first, that the State has laid on it the charge of a too great Church Establishment; secondly, that the State has exempted from the expense of that establishment the people best able to pay; and, thirdly, that the State has taken away, and appropriated to its own purposes, the ancient Church lands which ought to have borne the burden of the clergy. The bill now under consideration respecting all vested interests, and affirming all existing rights, provides prospectively for fixing the stipend of the clergymen at 550*l.* a-year, and for reducing the number of ministers from eighteen to fifteen. Mr. Macaulay proceeded to show how useless were the deaneries of the Chapel Royal, proposed to be abolished; and concluded his speech with some striking remarks on Church Establishments:—

"Once again let me call the attention of the House to what are the principles of this bill. Those principles, which have already received the sanction of three successive Governments, are—a reduction in the number of ministers, abolition of the exemption enjoyed by the College of Justice, and application of the revenues of the deaneries of the Chapel Royal to the purpose of abolishing this tax. These changes have been recommended by a select committee of this House, and have found favour with three successive Governments. There has been up to this point a perfect unanimity as to principle of the remedies to be applied, the only difference being as to the precise quantum of each respective remedy. For the sake of the peace of England, for the sake of the peace of Scotland, for the sake of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, in the name of justice, and for the dear interests of religion, most earnestly, most solemnly do I implore the House not to reject this bill. I need not remind you what miserable and disastrous events have taken place in consequence of this tax. I need not say in presence of such an assembly as I now have the honour to address, that nothing can be more painful to the feelings of any man who loves and reverences religion than to see its ministers calling out the army to enable them to exact from their flocks the means of subsistence. Remember that unpopularity in the case of a Church Establishment is a different thing from unpopularity in the case of any other institution. The army may be unpopular, and yet it may efficiently guard your shores from the invasion of foreign foes—the police may be unpopular, and yet it may preserve social order, and facilitate the operations of civil government—your coast guard may be unpopular, yet it may keep out the smuggler and defend your revenue; but the mission of a church is to conciliate affection, and to spread peace and goodwill amongst men, and the church which has ceased to be popular has ceased to be useful. (Loud cheers.) The church which is not beloved had better be abolished. The object of her existence is to inspire feelings of respect, love, and veneration, and if she fails of accomplishing that object, she had better not exist at all. (Continued applause.) Most earnestly, therefore, and most solemnly, must I implore the House not to support an institution which is worse than useless if it can only be supported by means which can only cause it to be hated." (Vehement applause.)

Lord SEYMOUR thought the bill a bad one, and could not conscientiously support it. He objected to the proposition of rendering the Consolidated Fund of this country liable for the maintenance of the Scotch clergy. Were the people of Scotland so poor that they could not support their own clergy? If the people of Edinburgh were once to be allowed to insert their fingers into the public purse it would be a more difficult matter than some honourable gentlemen seemed to anticipate to induce them to draw them out again. (Cheers.)

Mr. EDWARD ELLIOT and Mr. MIALI opposed the bill as burthening the public purse, and as a compromise that settled nothing.

The debate continued for some time, but was cut short at four o'clock, that being the hour at which the House adjourns on Tuesdays.

THE CONVENT QUESTION.

This most debateable topic has recurred. The clock precluded the settlement of the question on the 23rd of June. The second reading of Mr. Chambers's bill was negatived, but the decision on Mr. Phinn's amendment for the appointment of a committee was adjourned. It came on for decision on Wednesday (morning sitting), and led to a discussion which occupied the greater part of the day. The only speakers on the Roman Catholic side were Irish members. Mr. JOHN BALL commenced with a speech of considerable extent. He pointed out in detail the good works accomplished by those institutions; exemplified "infidel France" and Voltaire in favour of them; ridiculed the zeal of Protestant denunciators, and imputed mercenary motives to the prime movers of Protestant agitations; and opposed Mr. Phinn's motion for a committee as unnecessary, expensive, and most dangerous. Mr. EDWARD BALL, though directly opposed to the Roman-catholic religion, would not sanction any inquiry into these establishments in the absence of any facts showing its necessity. He had himself inspected several convents, and he found there hundreds who had been saved from vice, and who were getting a good education.

In reply to these eulogiums Mr. WHITESIDE quoted several cases in which property had been surreptitiously obtained by the influence over the minds of nuns by their conventual superiors. This very month the Court of Delegates in Dublin has set aside a deed because it had been procured by undue influence exercised by a priest. Passing from the particular case of convents to the general actions of the Catholic clergy, he instanced the evidence of Mr. Berwick, President of Queen's College, Galway, and the recent resolution of the National Board, to show that the conduct of the ultramontane party in the Church of Rome has been hostile to the advancement of liberty and of true knowledge.

Mr. DRUMMOND made a striking and characteristic speech against the "secular power assumed, never abandoned, and never mitigated, by the Church of Rome." As a church, Rome has borne faithful witness to its ecclesiastical institutions and ordinances; and contrasting it with the Church of England, which has gradually given up many of these things, "I would have been glad to see it extended and strengthened." But the convents have been used by the priests throughout Europe as prisons, and the character of the Roman-catholic policy is subversive of morality:—

"It is impossible for a priest to be loyal to a Protestant sovereign. I have petitioned over and over again against the Roman-catholic Relief Bill, and I have been called a bigot; but I have lived to see the truth of the prophecies of the Duke of Wellington; for it is now come to this, that it is seen, not from Protestant charges, but from the acts of the priests themselves, that it is utterly impossible for the slaves of a priesthood to be sharers with Protestant freemen in the conduct of constitutional government."

Mr. EDMUND BURKE ROCHE illustrated the loyalty of the Roman-catholic priests by showing that the Irish rebellion of 1848 had been put down by the Roman-catholic priests. Sir JOHN TYRRELL mentioned, as a charge against convents, that Lady Smith, wife of Sir Frederick Smith, had been refused permission to inspect the convent of New Hall, in Essex. Mr. FITZGERALD defended the Catholic clergy from the charge of obtaining from dying persons property for the Church.

The debate, again cut short by the approach of six o'clock, was adjourned to the 10th of August.

THE TAX ON ATTORNEYS.

The Parliamentary pleadings for the remission of the duties on the Certificates of Attorneys and Solicitors were resumed, on Wednesday, by Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who moved the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the tax. He offered, however, not to go into Committee if Mr. Gladstone would say that the tax was kept on only for revenue purposes; and alluded to a rumoured compact with the members for Manchester by which the advertisement duty was to be abandoned and the tax on attorneys retained. Mr. MURDOGH (an attorney) rose and sneered at Lord Robert's advocacy of the profession as insincere, the present movement being ill-timed. "All the friends of the attorneys are on circuit." Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech of some humour, combated the motion; alluding to the "chivalrous tenacity" with which Lord Robert Grosvenor had taken up the cause of "that unfortunate body."

"I am inclined to think that no more illustrious example of his philanthropy will be quoted in after-times than the manner in which he has held out the right hand of succour and support to a meritorious class, so entirely without organization, not represented in this House—(Laughter)—cut off from the ordinary means of communication with members of Parliament—(Laughter)—and, last of all, at

the present moment, having all their friends on circuit." (Loud laughter.)

He then said:—"The Government cannot and will not be parties to a repeal of the annual certificate duty, and to setting actual members of the profession free from that tax which they have paid sixty years, and which every one of them was bred up in the expectation of paying." Explaining that the deductions in the expected revenue from licenses, and the increase in supplementary estimates, would seriously diminish his expected surplus, he pointed out that they were asked to abolish two duties—that on advertisements and that on attorneys. Both amounted to 160,000*l.*; if both were given up, there would be a financial deficit next year. The House had shown a strong feeling and desire for the repeal of the advertisement duty—(Cheers)—and if pressed for that repeal, the duty on attorneys' certificates could not be repealed.

A brief discussion ensued, during which Colonel SIBTHORP observed, by way of parenthesis, that of all the Chancellors of the Exchequer he had ever seen the present was by far the worst. Mr. EWART and Mr. MAGUIRE announced their intention of voting against Lord Robert Grosvenor—that is, for the repeal of the advertisement duty. The Bill was rejected by 186 to 102.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

The repeal of this duty was distinctly announced on Thursday. Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the report of the resolutions agreed to by the House on the 1st July be received. He took the opportunity of saying that he should act upon the intention which Government had formed, of deferring to what they believed to be the wish of the real majority of the House in reference to the advertisement duty. (Cheers.) It was not necessary for him to enter into the reasons which had led them to that conclusion, believing that the man who made an unnecessary speech at that period of the evening was an enemy to his country. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. BRIGHT wished to ask when the advertisement duty would cease? It was important this should be known, and he had been applied to by several newspaper proprietors on the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it was certainly of great importance that proprietors of newspapers should be relieved from uncertainty on this point as soon as possible, and he was afraid that some had unfortunately been misled by arguing hastily that the practice which the House pursued with respect to customs duties would apply to the duty in question, which was in fact entirely of a different character. He believed there was no precedent for making the remission of this duty follow immediately on the vote of that House. They should not lightly alter the established practice, but he saw no reason why the bill in which those resolutions were to be inserted should not become law by the end of next week, or at least by the beginning of the following week.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked if the resolutions now before the House included the tax upon supplements?

Mr. GLADSTONE said, No. The extension of the area of newspapers was provided for by a clause in the Stamp duty (No. 2) bill, which was postponed till after the other orders of the day. What he proposed in reference to that bill was to commit it, and to insert in it the resolutions now brought up.

THE SAVINGS-BANK BILL WITHDRAWN.

The bill regulating savings banks was withdrawn on Thursday; and Mr. GLADSTONE, after giving the amount of business before the House as the reason, gave an outlined description of the postponed bill. Several propositions on this subject had been made to the Government. One proposition was this—that a Government guarantee should be given to depositors, the security to be taken by Government in return being the appointment of auditors of the savings banks. This proposition was objectionable. If it is absolutely necessary that the guarantee of the State shall be given to depositors, the State shall have an efficient control over the receipts and payments of money—not the mere power of calling for an account at certain intervals, to see what has been received and paid, but a control over the receipts and payments themselves. This was the fundamental principle of the bill; though the Government would be too happy to leave a door open to trustees becoming responsible if they thought fit. They had further introduced provisions to enable trustees who might object to unlimited responsibility, but who were willing to subject themselves to limited responsibility, to make arrangements with the Government to that effect; to give the Government their own personal security to an extent which, though limited, might be sufficient to cover the risk. They had therefore provided, with regard to existing banks, that they might give the guarantee of the State in connexion with that security. They did not pro-

pose, however, to allow any new banks to be formed upon that principle. Looking to the future, there is no doubt that the practical and operative part of the bill will be, that the granting of the guarantee will, in effect, give the Government control—not over the entire management, but over the receipts and payments of the bank.

Other matters of detail may be left for consideration next session.

Some irregular discussion ensued—Sir BENJAMIN HALL mentioning a metropolitan case, where the managers had 1½ per cent for management.

INTERFERENCE OF A PEER AT AN ELECTION.—In the city of Peterborough, Lord Fitzwilliam is landlord of a large property; 317 tenants of houses, buildings, and lands pay him rent. Of these 220 are voters, and as the constituency number but 500, his influence is naturally great. In the House, on Monday, Mr. BRIGHT made a formal accusation against Lord Fitzwilliam, of having interfered with the freedom of election by intimidation, persuasion, treating, and offers of sums of money, at the last and at the previous election. Of these things 219 electors complain in a petition to the House; also that Lord Fitzwilliam had used his power as a landlord to intimidate tenants to vote for his nominees, and to punish tenants who had not voted as his agent had requested. Stating these facts not on his own authority, but on the authority of the petitioners, Mr. Bright moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations. The motion was seconded by Mr. FITZWILLIAM, a relative of Lord Fitzwilliam, on behalf of whom he expressed a wish to facilitate all inquiry. He then quoted several recent election facts to show that Lord Fitzwilliam had left the people of Peterborough free in their choice. Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred, and the motion was carried. On Thursday, there arose the question, whether the inquiry could take place at present, as there is an election committee at present investigating matters connected with the last election for Peterborough. It was admitted on all hands that the contemporaneous inquiry of two committees on the same subject was undesirable; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that even that would be better than the postponement of the inquiry until next session. The motion for the immediate appointment was therefore agreed to.

DOCKYARD APPOINTMENTS.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM corrected a report in the *Morning Herald*, relative to some late appointments in Chatham Dockyard, and to the alleged political partiality that influenced them. The *Herald* stated that Baines, who had served a shorter time than Pattison, had been promoted in preference to Pattison, owing to his having voted for the Whig candidate at the last election. Sir James showed that the report from the Captain Superintendent, and the "sub-mission" from the Surveyor of the Navy, had recommended Baines, that Baines had served for twenty-nine years, while Pattison had served for only twelve; that Pattison had disease of the heart, while, on the contrary, Baines has been a hard-working shipwright, and has been preferred for harder work, greater age, better health, and longer service.

PUBLIC-HOUSES IN SCOTLAND.—A bill tending to check intemperance in Scotland is being passed through the House of Lords. Its necessity is shown by the statistics of Scottish public-houses. Out of a population of 155,680 by the late census (or perhaps 160,000 in the present day), 41,796 persons had visited public-houses in one day, and of this number 11,981 were women, 4631 were children under fourteen years of age, and 3032 children under eight years of age. The new bill will abolish the system of allowing grocers to sell spirits, and will place under the control of the police those functions now exercised by the Excise. Another provision has reference to the beer-licensing system. Under the present law, a separate license cannot be granted for the sale of beer, and this will be provided for by the bill. Lord KINNAIRD, referring to the Bill, said that if an inducement could be held out to the people of Scotland to drink beer, and if they could adopt such commercial regulations as would enable them to import light wines from France—(laughter)—it would, to a great extent, put an end to the intemperance which unhappily exists in Scotland.

SERGEANT ADAMS.—The business of the Middlesex Sessions having increased, a bill for the increase of the salary of the assistant-judge (Sergeant Adams) was introduced by Government. On previous stages it was opposed by independent Liberal members, on the ground that Sergeant Adams, by his intemperate conduct on the Bench, had shown himself undeserving of any augmented salary. On Tuesday morning (to which the sitting of Monday evening had extended), between one and two o'clock, the bill came on for its third reading. But led by Sir DR LACY EVANS, fifty-three Radical members opposed the bill, and defeated the forty-two Ministerialists who supported it.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.—In all the countries of Europe, except England and France, vaccination is compelled by law. In Prussia, Sweden, and Bavaria, the compulsion is direct, by fine, in others it is indirect. As a consequence, small-pox is more mortal in England than in any other part of Europe. Saxony, which, out of thirteen countries of Europe, has the highest rate of mortality from small-pox, has still but one-half of the mortality of England. In Great Britain and Ireland the number annually attacked is 100,000. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has brought in a bill to make vaccination compulsory in this country. Government support the measure, and, on Wednesday, it was read a second time.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER LXXXII.

Paris, Thursday Evening, July 21, 1853.

MANY good, easy people imagine that peace is now secured, and the Eastern question finally settled, and that

we have nothing left to do but to lie down and sleep under the shadow of the laurels we have so gloriously gathered. The latest news from St. Petersburg even announces that the Emperor Nicholas has accepted not only with joy, but with gratitude (*avec reconnaissance*), the proposals of arrangement offered to him by the Governments of France and England. From this it is concluded that the Czar is too happy to seize the opportunity of getting out of the difficulty with honour, into which he had been heedlessly betrayed (*par étourderie*), that he is at least as anxious to make peace as the good people of France and England are to avoid war, that, in short, he is under obligations to Europe for preventing the folly he was about to commit (*qu'il est enfin obligé de l'Europe pour la bêtise que l'Europe l'a empêché de faire*.) If ever there existed a fatal illusion, it is this, and I see too much reason to apprehend that those who are so fond of reposing on the comfortable assurances of peace may one day awake at the sound of the guns that will proclaim the attack of Constantinople.

The Emperor Nicholas will surely accept no terms. He cannot, and he will not. Does Europe suppose he has acted in this Eastern dispute heedlessly (*avec étourderie*)? It is a disastrous mistake. No doubt, if there were any *étourderie* in the case—if all that Russia has done, were to be attributed to hap-hazard and heedless haste, Russia might recede. But to suppose such an interpretation possible, is to pay but a poor compliment to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas, and to hold the stability of his government cheap indeed. Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the Emperor is pursuing a fixed plan, long devised and ripe for execution, and profoundly weighed in all its calculable results, than to suppose that he has been only giving loose to the freaks of a self-willed child, to end by presenting to Europe the ridiculous spectacle of a retreat?

A despatch, however, which reached the Russian Embassy in this city on the 19th, direct from St. Petersburg, announces positively that the Czar has accepted the proposals of France and England. Unfortunately, there is a terrible corrective to this despatch. The Czar will listen to no conditions about the immediate evacuation of the Danubian Provinces; he will only evacuate them, he says, when all the signatures have been affixed to the arrangement proposed. The net result, then, which our diplomatists boast of having obtained is this:—Russia accepts, but she does not accept. In the face of such a mockery as this, one need be blind not to see that *Russia wants to gain time*. The Powers flatter themselves that they have terminated the difference by negotiation. Russia is in no hurry to disturb this illusion,—rather, indeed, it is her policy to encourage it. And this is the story of the skilful manœuvre by which she deigns to accept with joy (*avec bonheur*) the accommodation proposed.

Negotiate, then, for the next two months she will, and about the 20th of September, when the Black Sea will be closed to the combined fleets, she will find time and opportunity once more to throw off the mask, and to push forward her land armies to Constantinople.

Now, is such a dénouement, I ask, altogether an unreasonable presumption? In the first place, the army of occupation consists, not of 25,000 men, as was said at first, but of 70,000 men. These 70,000 men are not distributed as they would be for a pacific occupation: they are concentrated strategically along the Danube in front of Bucharest. In other words, these 70,000 men are in position along the left bank of the Danube, in the face of the Turkish army, which occupies the right bank. But this is not all: 50,000 men under General Luders are in position on the Lower Danube at Ismail, with two pontoon trains and full *matériel*, in complete readiness to cross the river at the first signal. You may remember the plan of campaign which I described to you some weeks ago, as that which would be probably pursued. Believe me, when I assure you that it is more than ever likely to be the very plan we shall shortly witness in operation. Indeed one half of that plan has already been carried out. By the occupation of Moldavia by an entire army, the Turks have been drawn away on their left towards Bucharest. There's not a single man in front of the second Russian army at Ismail. When the time has arrived, this second army can pass the Danube, and in three days be on the right flank of the Turkish army, under the command of Omer Pacha, who, finding himself out-flanked, will be forced to abandon the borders of the Danube from Rustchuk to Silistria: and it is then that the Russian army of Wallachia will pass the Danube in its turn without firing a shot. The Turkish army pressed in front by Gortschakoff, and out-flanked by Luders, will be compelled to retreat indefinitely. If it halt at Schumla, on account of the entrenched camp there, the two Russian generals have only to feign a march upon the Balkan, threatening by this movement

to cut off the communication between the Turkish forces and Constantinople, and they will soon dislodge them from Schumla, and this again without firing a shot. No doubt such is the plan of the Russians.

A third *corps d'armée*, of 60,000 men, has just replaced, on the banks of the Pruth, the troops which have entered Wallachia. This third *corps* is evidently intended to support the flank movements of General Luders. A fourth *corps* is on the march and has already reached the Dnieper. In fine, as if 240,000 men were not enough (and of these 180,000 men in position), there are 30,000 marines (*hommes de débarquement*) on board the fleet at Sebastopol. These 30,000 men are destined to turn the line of the Balkan as the *corps* under General Luders to turn the position of the Danube.

The whole plan is perfectly calculated: too powerfully and too skilfully, one might imagine, not to be carried into execution. The occupation of Wallachia, in which the diplomatists are obstinately determined not to discover a *casus belli*, is, in the eyes of all military men, a fact of the utmost urgency, an act of war of the most decisive nature; since it has already determined a grave error in the operations of the Turkish forces, in drawing them away to the left of their position. According to diplomatists, it may be war is not yet begun; according to military men, war is not only begun but over, and the victory belongs to Russia before a blow has been struck.

Does not the conduct of the Russians in Wallachia sufficiently prove that they don't intend, this time at least, to let their new conquest slip from their hands? I told you last week that they were exercising acts of suzerainty everywhere. At present they are engaged in fortifying themselves in the country. They have seized all the fortresses, and all the important military positions, and have established garrisons in those places. Moreover, they appear specially desirous to gain the public feeling of the inhabitants. Their emissaries scour the country in all directions, representing to the people the Russian occupation as the deliverance of Moldo-Wallachia from the hands of the Infidels. The Greek clergy of the country have received orders to make prayers for the success of the *good cause*. In short, the aim and intent is to fanaticise the spirit of the populations, so as to render their return to Turkish allegiance impossible. The same intrigues are being practised in Bulgaria, perhaps on a much vaster scale. At Schumla, Varna, Silistria, Widdin, the proclamations of liberation (*les proclamations libératrices*) by the Russians, have been placarded in the Greek churches, and received with transports of joy by the populations. All this does not sound well. And we are to believe that the Czar is simple enough to abandon all these chances of success for the sole end of pleasing two nations of hucksters and shopkeepers, who are afraid of war—of two nations which he despises, and may have only too good reason to despise!

But even if war should not come from Russia it must come from Turkey. I told you in a former letter that an insurrection would infallibly break out in Turkey if the Ottoman Government had the weakness to yield. Such an insurrection is now imminent. Yesterday there was a rumour at the Bourse that an attempt had taken place on the 7th instant. The plot was to dethrone Abdul Medjid and to put his brother in his place. The brother and brother-in-law of Abdul Medjid are, it seems, at the head of the old Turkish party. Irrespective of this conspiracy, too, it is said that at the news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians the old Turkish party had so entirely surrounded the Sultan, that he had decided to dismiss Reschid Pacha as the representative of the peace party. Reschid Pacha did, in fact, cease to be minister for four hours. But, on the representations of the united ambassadors, the Sultan decided to recall him, and not to declare war. I much fear the poor Sultan is staking his own head on this terrible game! Yesterday a note was spoken of which the Turkish Government had addressed to the different Powers, in which it declared that it would only treat with the *five Powers* united. This resumption of firmness looks as if the peace party at Constantinople began to discern that weakness would be the death of Turkey. Our own Bourse has had a grand rise. The *moneyed warriors* are already discounting their pretended victory.

In other respects nothing is changed in France. It is the same regime of compression, the same rage for arrests. To believe the *juges d'instruction* (examining magistrates), all the students in Paris had a hand in that affair of the Opera Comique! Nevertheless, if I am credibly informed, it is certain that all the efforts of all the officers of justice, all the inquisitions, perquisitions, and investigations, have been ineffectual to penetrate into the organization of the secret societies; they have laid hands on some few links, but isolated links, and so without result.

Disappointed at making no discoveries among the working men, the magistrates turned to the students. First of all they made a few arrests quite at random, then addressing themselves to the cafés and lodgings frequented by these young men, they obtained the names and addresses of their relatives; thereupon a second batch of arrests, and presently, by the same means of information, a third. At this moment they have got to the seventh or eighth; in fact, there is no earthly reason why they should not proceed to arrest the 12,000 students of the Quartier Latin, since they are all directly or indirectly known to one another.

Yesterday, the conspiracy, entitled the *complot rouge*, was to come on for trial with closed doors. This title, invented I suppose to frighten the old women, led one to imagine some terrible affair. But it was all a sham. The whole matter consists in the arrest, at Paris, of a refugee from London, by name Bravard, who had returned to France under cover of the amnesty for all offences of the press. As it was necessary to give some colour to his arrest, it was supposed that his presence in Paris was connected with some Propagandist movement, and as one or two copies of a proclamation by Felix Pyat were found on his person, the police had no difficulty in forging what they called the *complot rouge*. In this famous *complot rouge* the principal delinquents are Felix Pyat, Caussidiere, and Boichot, refugees in London, accused of being the authors of republican proclamations. Bravard and two or three other persons (among them, an old woman) figure in the second rank at the head of the Propagande of these proclamations. Such is this famous *complot rouge* which, for the last three months, the police have been holding *in terrorem* over the heads of the simple, honest people of their own party.

On the other hand, to-day is to be argued, in the last resort, before the Court of Cassation, the case of the Correspondents. The Court of Cassation is called upon to decide whether the new jurisprudence, lately introduced by the Government with regard to the secrecy of private letters, shall or shall not henceforward have force of law in France. The question is immense. M. Dupin, unfortunately, no longer sits on that tribunal. Were the judges restrained by the presence of his caustic severity, they would never dare to sanction this monstrous right to violate the secrecy of letters which Bonaparte claims. But now that the Court is composed almost exclusively of the creatures of the Emperor, we may expect anything and everything from its servility.

Just now a deep discontent prevails again among the working population of Paris. The price of bread has risen again: this measure has caused frequent gatherings of the people (*rassemblemens*)—some tumultuous, some pacific—in the faubourgs and the suburbs (*banlieue*). If the working men assemble as often as the price of bread is raised, I much fear they will have frequent occasion to meet for some time yet. The harvest is decidedly a bad one, only half an average one, in fact (*il n'y aura qu'une demi-année*)—that is to say, sixty millions of hectolitres instead of 120 millions. *En revanche*, the Empire promises abundance (*L'Impératrice est féconde*); she is once more in an "interesting situation." But she narrowly escaped being killed the other day, with her august husband, on the Versailles railway. Bonaparte wanted to cross the railway just as a train was passing: he had only just time to get across—the engine almost grazed his carriage. The imperial ingrate has forgotten this time to have a *Te Deum* chanted! S.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

THE *Moniteur* of last Thursday contained the following decree, which denotes some apprehension of a deficient harvest. It will affect the operations of Mark-lane considerably:—

"The prohibitions imposed by the *ordonnance* of the 8th of February, 1826, will cease provisionally as to corn and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, in Europe."

The King of Naples has, by decree, prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions.

The following letter has been addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the diplomatic agents of the Imperial Government, as a reply to the second circular note of Count Nesselrode.

"Paris, July 15.
"SIR,—The new despatch of the Count de Nesselrode, which the *Journal de St. Petersburg* published on the day following that on which it was sent to all the legations of Russia, has produced on the Government of the Emperor an impression which his Imperial Majesty has ordered me to communicate to you without evasion.

"We cannot but deplore seeing Russia, at the very moment when the efforts of all the Cabinets to bring about a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties testify so clearly to their moderation, take an attitude which renders the success of their negotiations more uncertain, and imposes on some of them the duty of repelling the responsibility which it has in vain been attempted to throw upon their policy.

"I should not wish, sir, to come back upon a worn-out discussion, but as the Count de Nesselrode always alleges in support of the pretensions of St. Petersburg the offence which the Porte is said to have committed with regard to it; in not holding good the promises which it had made to the Russian legation at the period of the first regulation of the question of the Holy Places in 1852, I am forced to repeat that the firmans granted by the Sultan, in consequence of the mission of Prince Menschikoff, have taken away all foundation for any such grievance; and that if there is any Government authorized to raise legitimate complaints, it is not that of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas.

"In fact, at the date of the 10th of May last, the Count de Nesselrode, who had just received despatches from the ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, congratulated himself to General de Castelbajac on a result which he considered as a happy conclusion of the affair of the Holy Places. M. de Kisseleff, at Paris, made me a similar declaration; and everywhere the agents of the St. Petersburg Cabinet held the same language.

"The demands presented afterwards by Prince Menschikoff, when the principal object of his mission had been attained, and when his return had been already announced, were in no manner connected with those which he had got the Porte to accept; and it was in fact a new question, a graver difficulty, which arose at Constantinople at the very time when Europe, for an instant alarmed, was invited by Russia herself to be perfectly tranquil.

"Taken aback, to a certain degree, by the exigencies which it could not have supposed, the representatives at Constantinople, of France, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia, have loyally employed their efforts to prevent a rupture of which the consequences might be so fatal. They have not advised the Porte to a resistance of a nature to expose it to the most serious dangers; and unanimously recognising that the demands of Russia touched too nearly the liberty of action and the sovereignty of the Sultan for them to permit themselves to offer an opinion, they left to the Ministry of his Highness alone the responsibility of settling what view they should take of the matter. There was, therefore, on their part neither passion of any kind, nor intermeddling; and if the Ottoman Government, left to itself, did not choose to subscribe to the conditions which it was attempted to impose upon it, it must assuredly have discovered that they were entirely incompatible with its independence and its dignity.

"It was in such conjunctures, sir, that Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, while he broke off all diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte; and that the Powers engaged by their traditions and their interests to maintain the integrity of Turkey, have had to lay down a line of conduct.

"The Government of his Imperial Majesty, in accordance with that of her Britannic Majesty, has thought that the situation was too threatening not to be watched close at hand, and the squadrons of France and England soon received the order to proceed to Besika, where they arrived in the middle of the month of June.

"That measure, entirely of foresight, had no hostile character as respected Russia; it was imperiously demanded by the gravity of the circumstances, and amply justified by the preparations for war which for several months were making in Bessarabia and in the roads of Sebastopol.

"The motive of the rupture between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Porte had, so to say, disappeared. The question which might arise unexpectedly at Constantinople was that of the very existence of the Ottoman Empire, and never would the Government of his Imperial Majesty admit that such vast interests should be at stake without immediately claiming that portion of influence and action which its power and rank in the world entitle it to. To the presence of a Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey it had the right and the duty of answering by the presence of its naval forces at Basika, in a bay freely open to the navies of all nations, and situated beyond the limits of which treaties forbid the passage in times of peace.

"The Russian Government, besides, was soon to take upon itself the explanation of the necessity of the movement ordered for the two squadrons.

"On the 31st of May, in fact, when it was impossible to know at St. Petersburg (where the news did not arrive till the 17th of June) the resolutions which France and England might adopt, the Count de Nesselrode sent to the Porte, under the form of a letter to Reschid Pacha, a last ultimatum, with a brief delay, and which contained, very clearly expressed, the threat of a speedy occupation of the principalities of the Danube.

"When that resolution had been taken with a solemnity which no longer permits to a Government jealous of its dignity to modify it—when, by a circular dated the 11th of June, his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas caused it to be announced to Europe, as if to make the execution of it the more irrevocable—our squadron was still at Salamina, and that of England had not yet left the port of Malta.

"The simple comparison of these dates suffices, sir, to indicate from which side has sprung the initiative which it is attempted to-day to deny, while throwing the responsibility of it on France and England; it is also sufficient to prove that between the communication made at Paris and at London, of the step attempted directly by Count Nesselrode at Constantinople, and the rejection of that ultimatum, the necessary time was wanting to the Governments of his Imperial Majesty and of her Britannic Majesty to exercise in any sense whatsoever their influence at Constantinople. No, sir, I say it with all the power of conviction, the French Government, in all this grave debate, has no reproach to make to itself; it rejects from the bottom of its conscience, not less than in presence of Europe, the responsibility imputed to it, and, strong in its moderation, appeals in its turn, and without fear, to the judgment of the Cabinets.

"With the exception of the very different object of the two demonstrations, there was perhaps a sort of analogy in the respective situations when the Russian army remained

on the left bank of the Pruth, and the fleets of France and England cast anchor at Besika. That analogy has disappeared since the passage of the river which forms the limits of the Russian Empire and of the Ottoman Empire. The Count de Nesselrode, besides, seems to acknowledge it when he supposes the squadrons already in sight of Constantinople, and represents as a necessary compensation for what he calls our maritime occupation, the military position taken by the Russian troops on the borders of the Danube.

"The English and French forces, by their presence outside the Dardanelles, do not in any way outrage existing treaties. The occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia constitutes, on the contrary, a manifest violation of those same treaties. That of Adrianople, which determines the conditions of the protectorate of Russia, lays down implicitly the case in which it would be permitted to that Power to interfere in the principalities—it would be if their privileges were interfered with by the Turks.

"In 1848, when these provinces were occupied by the Russians, they were the prey of a revolutionary agitation which threatened equally their security, that of the Sovereign Power, and that of the protecting Power. The convention of Balta-Liman has admitted that if similar events should be renewed within seven years, Russia and Turkey should take in common the most proper measures to re-establish order. Are the privileges of Moldavia and Wallachia threatened? Have revolutionary troubles broken out in their territory? The facts reply of themselves that there is no ground for the moment for the application either of the treaty of Adrianople or of the convention of Balta-Liman.

"By what right, then, have the Russian troops passed the Pruth, if it be not by the right of war—of a war, I acknowledge, of which people do not wish to pronounce the true name, but which is derived from a new principle, fruitful in disastrous consequences, which people are astonished to see practised for the first time by a Conservative Power of the European order of a degree so eminent as Russia, and which would not tend to anything less than the oppression in the midst of peace of the feeble States by the stronger States who are their neighbours?

"The general interest of the world is opposed to the admission of any such doctrine, and the Porte in particular has the incontestable right to consider as an act of war the invasion of two provinces which, whatever may be their special organization, are an integral part of its empire. It would therefore not violate, any more than the Powers which should come to its aid, the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, if it declared the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus open to the squadrons of France and England. The opinion of the Government of his Imperial Majesty is formal in that respect; and although, in its opinion, it does not exclude the research for an efficacious means of conciliation between Russia and Turkey, I have requested General de Castelbajac to make known to Count de Nesselrode our manner of viewing the matter, and to communicate to him this despatch. I also authorise you to transmit a copy of it to M. ———.

"Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
"DROUYN DE LHUYS."

The Austrian general, Count Giulayi, arrived at St. Petersburg, on the 5th, on a special mission to the Emperor.

An agitation is reported to be going on in some of the smaller German Courts in favour of the Emperor Nicholas. The King of Bavaria is remarked as particularly conspicuous for attachment and devotion to the Czar. It is supposed that his relations to the kingdom of Greece explain this fervour, as if some "pickings" might be expected for young Otho in certain eventualities of the present dispute between Russia and Turkey.

The Governments of France and England have recommended the Government of Greece to suspend its naval armaments.

Russia is beginning to show herself in the Baltic, as is usual at this season. A fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, has just appeared off the island of Gotland. This must be the division with the white flag; that with the red flag is lying off Cronstadt; while the division with the blue flag and the war steamers are at Cronstadt.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Warsaw about the end of the month. About 70,000 men are concentrated near Warsaw. Great reviews took place at St. Petersburg on the 25th and 30th ult., and 1st inst.

The Austrians are keeping pace with the Russians in their movements of troops. Regiment after regiment is pouring down the Danube, and advancing to the frontiers of Servia, Bosnia, and Croatia. These movements are supposed to be not so much to embarrass Turkey, as to watch Russia, of whose policy Austria just now has great cause to be watchful.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, Mr. Brown, has exchanged very spirited notes with M. de Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio, demanding the release of M. Kosta, the Hungarian exile, whose violent arrest at Smyrna, by orders of the Austrian Consul-General, and the murder of a young Austrian naval officer in consequence, we related last week. Mr. Brown insists that M. Kosta, although faithful to his native land, and wishing to live and die a Hungarian, had, in fact, made act of allegiance to the Government of the United States: that on presenting a declaration to that effect to the American Consul at Smyrna, he had been furnished with a passport to Constantinople and back to Smyrna, whence he was to return to New York: that he had resided at Smyrna under the protection of the American Government, and that his conduct had been irreproachable. Mr. Brown demands that M. Kosta be handed over to the local authority of Smyrna, to be sent again to the United States. The Austrian Internuncio declares that M. Kosta is still an Austrian subject, and protests the "absolute impossibility of complying with the request" of the American representative.

Meanwhile, the population of Smyrna has lost an excel-

lent governor in Ali Pacha, who has been recalled, and replaced by Ismael Pacha. The latter is accompanied to Smyrna by a special commissioner to investigate this affair. A valedictory address was presented to the dismissed governor by a committee of the European merchants at Smyrna, expressing high admiration of his public and private virtues, and sincere regret at his sudden departure.

The Porte celebrated the annual feast of the Bairam, which concludes the fast of the Ramzan, on the 7th inst., with all the customary pomp and solemnity.

The American envoy at Athens, Mr. Marsh, demands the reversal of the Assize Court of Athens, which had condemned Mr. King, the missionary, for proselytism. The Government of Athens respectfully declines to interfere with the decision of the Court, and appeals to the good feeling of the American people. Mr. Marsh insists that the Greek tribunals are corrupt, and disposed to ignore the first principles of law recognised by all civilized nations.

In Prussia and Holland a determined resistance to Papal aggression is beginning to manifest itself.

The following is the text of the general orders lately issued by the King of Prussia with reference to the Papal brief on the subject of mixed marriages in Prussia:—

"An ordinance of the Bishop of Treves, which is said to have been issued in conformity with the tenour of a Papal Brief, orders, in all cases of marriages between parties of different confessions, that the Evangelical (Protestant) bridegroom shall take an oath to the bishop, or any one of his clergy whom he may appoint, by which he shall bind himself to devote the children he may have to the Roman-catholic Church. Should he refuse to comply with this requirement, the marriage is, from the Roman-catholic point of view, a forbidden one. Should he comply with it, the priest will, as a reward, make his appearance at some non-consecrated spot, and permit the declaration to be made of the determination of the parties to enter into wedlock, but the nuptial benediction will nevertheless be withheld. I therefore declare hereby, that I will forthwith dismiss from my service any officer of my army who may take the stipulated oath—one alike degrading to the man and to the Evangelical confession.

(Signed) "FRIEDRICH WILHELM.
Countersigned (for the Minister of War),
"VON WANGENHEIM.

"Charlottenburg, June 1, 1853."

The correspondence between the Dutch Government and the Holy See, on the subject of the recent appointment of the hierarchy in Holland, has been published. The Papal Government displays a more moderate and conciliatory tone than might be expected. The Bill presented by the new Administration to the Chambers provides for the proper surveillance of all religions, with liberty to all.

The Piedmontese Parliament was prorogued, after a long and laborious session of eight months, on the 13th inst.

The Duke of Genoa and Count Massimo d'Azeglio have returned to Turin, equally delighted with England, and English hospitality.

The Austrian Government is reported to be on the track of an extensive conspiracy in Central Italy. For "on the track" read "on the ground," and it will be always true of the Austrians in Italy.

Count Lechberg's civil mission to Milan is confessed to be a failure, and he is said to recommend great modifications in the system of rule pursued by his Government in Lombardy.

The sequestrations proceed at Milan with unrelaxing rigour. Many families are entirely ruined. The conduct of the Austrian police towards English travellers is scarcely less vexatious than usual.

An unpleasant mistake was recently committed by the French troops at Rome towards one of the Pope's Chamberlains, Monsignor George Talbot de Malahide (originally a clergyman of the Established Church, and a fellow of Baliol College, Oxford), and another ecclesiastic. The Reverend gentlemen were asking questions of some French soldiers in the vicinity of the barracks, and were, in spite of remonstrances, arrested by orders of the superior officer, their questions being considered by him of a suspicious character. They were marched off under escort, followed by an immense crowd, to the central military command, in the Piazza San Marcello. As soon as they were identified they were released; and profuse excuses and apologies were made to the Pope by the French Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief, and, we are informed, very graciously received.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has commuted into perpetual exile the sentence of imprisonment for life passed upon Guerazzi, and three others.

The Duchess of Saxo Cobourg was attacked with measles immediately after her return to Germany on the 9th.

The Cologne Vocal Society have made up the accounts of their London journey. According to this their total receipts amounted to 2,288*l.*, out of which, after paying all expenses, and reserving some small sums for charities, they have paid 500*l.* to the Cathedral Building Committee.

THE ENTRY OF THE RUSSIANS INTO MOLDAVIA.

THE following letter has been placed at our disposal:—

Jassy, Moldavia, July 8th, 1853.

"*Alea jacta est*: the die is cast; the Russians have passed the Pruth, and hurl defiance in the teeth of those who try to lessen their political influence!

"At an early hour, last Sunday morning, the third current, a detachment of Russian troops, consisting of two regiments of infantry, about fifty Cossacks, and as many gendarmes, crossed the Pruth, at Schuleny, a village situated north-east of Jassy, about twelve miles from this city. In order to facilitate the passage of

the river, a wooden bridge had been previously erected there, by order of the Russian Government. Arrived at the foot of the bridge, and before bidding adieu to their native land, which many of them will, probably, never see again, the soldiers threw themselves, simultaneously, on their knees, and, in a short but ardent prayer, invoked the protection of the God of battles. Though, as I have already remarked, Schuleny is not more than twelve miles distant from Jassy, yet the Russians did not arrive in this city before six o'clock in the evening; the poor fellows could scarcely move one foot beyond the other, so fatigued were they, from the forced marches which they had made, during thirty-five consecutive days, in dry sultry weather.

"The reception made them in the capital of Moldavia was cold, though the Russian party, with Constantin Stourdza, Minister of the Interior, at their head, endeavoured to rouse public opinion in favour of the newcomers. The efforts of the philo-Russians were vain, and, excepting three timid cheers, given by a few individuals, whom the friends of the Autocrat had placed at the barrier of Copeau, to salute the troops on their entry, not a single sign of approbation was shown by the population. It is an undeniable fact: the middle and lower classes of Moldavia do not like the Russians, but the Boyards do not appear, in general, to entertain the same feelings of ill-will towards their neighbours on the other side of the Pruth, at least they show few indications of it.

"The bridge of Schuleny is principally reserved for the passage of the infantry, but another, built at Leova, a village situated lower down the river, about half way between Jassy and Galatz, is destined for the service of the cavalry and artillery.

"The detachment which arrived here last Sunday evening was under the orders of General Danenberg, one of the Emperor Nicholas's aides-de-camp. This officer appears to be between fifty-five and sixty years of age; his calm placid countenance indicates a man of humane and benevolent feelings. In 1848, when the Russian army invaded Moldavia, he was commander of one of the divisions.

"The Russian Government appears to have taken all the precautions necessary to insure success in the campaign which its forces are about commencing against the Turks. The troops are all furnished, now, with excellent percussion muskets, and several regiments include each a certain number of sharpshooters, who, on a moderate calculation, cannot amount to less than 400 men. The latter are armed with carabines and bayonets, somewhat like the arms used by the French Chasseurs d'Orleans, only the Russian carabines are heavier and shorter than the French ones. If the bearers of those deadly weapons know how to use them properly, there is no doubt but they will make great havoc in the ranks of the Turks, who, it appears, have neglected introducing into their army this instrument of destruction. If I may, however, believe the *Journal de Constantinople*, arrived here a few days ago, the Ottoman Government is now trying, *in extremis*, to form a body of 2000 sharpshooters, to oppose to those of the Russians. The carabines with which the defenders of the Crescent are to be armed have been manufactured in France.

"Since Sunday fresh troops pour in here, each day, from Russia, *via* Schuleny; last Tuesday the Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation, General Prince Gortschakoff, also arrived here, from Russia, having passed the Pruth at Schuleny. The hospodar, Gregory Ghika, sent his state-carriage to meet the general, but the latter refused the offer, and entered the town *sans ceremonie*, in his old travelling-coach. Prince Gortschakoff is about seventy years of age; he appears to be in high spirits, and, if I may judge him from the impression he produced upon me, I must pronounce him to be a man of resolution and strong intellectual power. A few hours after his arrival here the hospodar made him a visit, which he returned, in the evening of the same day.

"It is rumoured here that Omer Pacha, with a considerable body of troops, has passed the Danube, and is marching to meet the Russians, before the latter get possession of Bucharest. It is difficult to know how far this report may be true, because the Russian and Moldavian authorities let nobody into the secret of the despatches, which they daily receive from Galatz and the southern districts. It is, however, evident that Nicholas's generals fear that the Turks will make some attempts on Wallachia, if they have not already done so, for the Russian troops are hurried on towards the south, as fast as they arrive at Jassy.

"Yesterday, being the Emperor of Russia's birthday, was celebrated here with great pomp. In the morning the cannon roared, and, at noon, a *Te Deum* was sung in the Church of St. Spiridion, in the presence of General Prince Gortschakoff and his staff, of the hospodar, and the civil and military authorities of the prin-

cipality. The consuls of Austria, Prussia, and Greece, dressed in their rich uniforms, attended the ceremony; M. Castaing, *gerant* of the French consulate, was also present, in his official character, but Mr. S. Gardiner, the English consul, had the good sense to abstain from appearing at St. Spiridion's, and his conduct elicited public approbation, whilst that of the representative of France excited general astonishment and pity.

"Yesterday evening Jassy was partially illuminated, but the greater part of the Boyards' houses were enveloped in *darkness visible*, because the owners have retired into the country, in order to be as far as possible from the Russians, whom they dread. Men accustomed to regulate their conduct conformably to the impulses of their vicious passions, as the Moldavian Boyards generally do, will ever shun the presence of those who personify the energetic authority, and the impartial severity, of a prince like the Emperor of Russia.

"Few people have ever given a greater proof of their servility than the Boyards. Though the Russians have not been here eight days, yet many a chin has already been stripped of its luxuriant beard, here the distinctive mark of a great man; the Hospodar, himself, has given the signal of this general immolation. Long beards are prohibited in Russia, hence the prudent alteration which our Boyards have judged necessary to make in their appearance.

"Just as I was going to close this letter, an *employé* of the Moldavian Government has assured me that the Russians had passed the Pruth, *Friday last, the 1st of the present month*, at Leova, Kotoulisac, and Reni; the two latter villages are situated lower down the river than Leova. Reni is in the immediate neighbourhood of Galatz.

THE NEW TROOPS AT CHOBHAM.

THE new regiments at Chobham are behaving very well. The rain precluded any exercise in the early part of the week. On Tuesday the troops went through several manoeuvres on Long Down, at the eastern extremity of the heath. The operations were remarkable for several very splendid charges made by the cavalry. During one portion of the day the enemy were posted in considerable strength on the summit of a steep eminence, from which all previous attempts to dislodge them had been fruitless. The Horse Guards and the Scots Greys, however, advancing furiously up the hill, reached the top, and nearly rode down the enemy, sabreing and dispersing them in every direction, to the great amusement of the spectators, and the no small alarm of the enemy, who, by the rapidity of their movements, evidently thought that their adversaries were carrying matters beyond a joke. The really effective manner in which the whole of the cavalry manoeuvred on this, their first trial, and upon ground still wet from the effects of the recent heavy rains, and unknown to the men, was matter of considerable surprise to the field officers.

On Wednesday the cavalry were again exercised. The plan laid down was, that the enemy were to be driven from a strong position, partially repulsed, and, forming under cover of a thickly wooded plantation, they were to beat back the whole of the attacking forces. All was accomplished with facility and despatch.

On Thursday a very interesting engagement took place. The whole of the troops marched over the Queen's bridge, on the extreme right of the camp, the enemy being posted behind a hill close to Colonel Challoner's plantation. The 4th Light Dragoons first crossed the bridge and attempted to dislodge the enemy, but failing in their attempt, retired to the rear, covered by a battery of the Royal Artillery. In the meantime the other portions of the divisional army had crossed the bridge and formed up under shelter of the range of hills opposite the encampment. After a short halt, and having thrown out their skirmishers, the army proceeded by regiments to attack the enemy, who finally retired into the shelter afforded by Colonel Challoner's plantation, where "bush fighting" was carried on for some time between the enemy and the light companies. The enemy, however, ultimately succeeded in driving back the attacking forces, and obtained a strong position on the hills, somewhat to the left of their first ground. The defeated brigades, retiring beyond the range of the enemy's guns, and covered by several field batteries, proceeded to re-form in line. While thus engaged, the cavalry, which had formed in two lines; the light cavalry in the foremost and the heavy cavalry in the rearmost, made several attacks on the enemy. As the 4th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars were seen galloping up, the enemy rapidly threw themselves into squares, and as soon as the cavalry had approached within range they were saluted with a well-delivered volley from each miniature square, from which they retired by "threes" from the right of squadrons, and formed in rear of the in-

fantry, who were by this time drawn up in three splendid lines. The brigade of Guards was in line on the right, Sir R. England's brigade thrown back on the left, and behind it the brigade of Colonel Lockyer, while crowning the heights on the rear were three field batteries, one field battery on the extreme left, and the Horse Artillery on the right flank of the Guards. The undulating nature of the ground made this disposition of the forces an exceedingly strong one, while its appearance was remarkably fine. In order to meet this threatened assault, the enemy extended their line to an equal distance with that of the opposing forces, and commenced firing with surprising vigour. With this pressure the troops slowly retreated, covered by their artillery.

The health of the troops is very good. During five consecutive weeks no death occurred. This is a remarkable circumstance in an encampment of 10,000 men. The highest number at any one time in the general hospital has been between seventy and eighty. At present there are not more than forty, and among these there is not one serious case of illness. The average number of sick is about one in ninety-five of the whole camp.

The popularity of the encampment among some branches of the army may be gathered from this fact, that no less than nine men belonging to the 3rd Dragoons have volunteered for it. Five of them have been received into the Scots Greys, and four into the 4th Dragoon Guards.

THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.

THE enterprise of founding Canterbury colony was chiefly entrusted to Mr. John Robert Godley. He had to prepare a new home for the young colonists, and to marshal them on their arrival. The task was one of difficulty, especially as he had to act on his own responsibility, all direction by the English officials being out of the question. The persons connected with the Canterbury Association consider that Mr. Godley discharged his duty very well; and to testify this opinion, they gave him a dinner at Greenwich on Wednesday. The chief persons present were, Lord Wharnclyffe (chairman), Lord Montague, Lord Lyttelton, Sir John Pakington, Sir Horace St. Paul, Mr. Monsell, M.P., Mr. Augustus Stafford, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Edward Wakefield.

Mr. Godley spoke at great length and described the Canterbury settlement as prosperous and progressing. Its present population is 3300. The whole of its soil is admirably adapted for carrying stock. It contains five or six millions of acres available for pasturage, which, in the natural state, will carry, at a very low computation, two million sheep. The exports of the district during the ensuing year will not be less than at the rate of 8% per head of the population. After detailing the local and social progress of the colony—its public spirit, its educational and ecclesiastical institutions, the healthy climate of the country, and the liberal constitution now instituted, he spoke with much animation on the general colonial policy proper for this country:—

"The one great fundamental maxim of sound colonial policy—is to let your colonies alone; not chiefly because your interference will probably be of an injudicious kind in this or that particular matter—still less because it will be costly and troublesome to yourselves—but because it tends to spoil, corrupt, and to degrade them; because they will never do anything, or be fit for anything great, so long as their chief political business is to complain of you, to fight with you, and to lean upon you; so long as they consider you as responsible for their welfare, and can look to you for assistance in their difficulties. I protest quite as much against subsidies and subscriptions as against vetoes and restraints; indeed more, for the poison is more subtle and the chance of resistance less. I want you neither to subsidize their treasuries, nor to support their clergy, nor to do their police duty with your soldiers, because they ought to do these things for themselves, and by your doing it all, you contribute to making them effeminate, degenerate, and helpless. Do not be afraid to leave them to themselves; throw them into the water, and they will swim. Depend upon it the greatest boon you can bestow upon colonists is what Burke calls 'a wise and salutary neglect.' To this rule the Canterbury colony is no exception. It is fortunate for it that the Association's career has been brief as well as effective; now it must go alone. It has been called into existence, it has been given its opportunities, it has been started on its way; henceforth it must work out its own destinies. The Canterbury Association has done its work and passed away. Its memory may be unhonoured, its members reviled; they care not; they have done their work—a great and heroic work; they have raised to themselves a noble monument—they have laid the foundations of a great and happy people."

Other persons spoke. Lord Lyttelton alluded, not obtrusively, but emphatically, to the Canterbury Association, and told what had been done for the colonists:

"The colonists had given to them a survey as complete as ever was presented to a colony; and no colonist, since the landing of the first body, allowing for a few exceptional cases, had half a day to seek for any office of the Church he desired to attend, or, from an early period, a

school suitable for his children. That cannot be said for any colony founded within the last 150 years. It has been said that the scheme in its peculiar feature has failed. I cannot argue against that assertion; but I must say that I believe the success of the scheme in its essential feature is not lost, but only deferred. I do not attribute to the matters which I have recapitulated the success of the Canterbury colony. I attribute it to the character of the people themselves. That they should be people of that character is in no degree owing to the exertions of the Association, but to the exertions of others not now present. I will not dwell further on that subject, but will simply say, that the success of the colony is owing to the people themselves."

Mr. Adderley and Sir John Pakington subsequently spoke, and the new constitution of New Zealand was highly praised.

HOME FOR SICK LADIES.

IN Upper Harley-street there is an institution of an interesting and very admirable character. It gives to gentlewomen of limited incomes all the comforts of a wealthy home in those times of illness when poverty is most bitter and aid most welcome. Many ladies of noble station are its promoters, chief among whom are the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Lady Cranworth, Lady Monteaule, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Caroline Russell, and Lady Bell. The Bishops of London and Oxford, Sir Page Wood, and several other gentlemen and clergymen, joined the above ladies in a meeting on Wednesday, to consider the progress of the institution. The Bishop of London, in praising the institution, referred to it as a kind of Protestant Convent of Mercy. He said that he had for many years felt deeply anxious to see the establishment of one or more institutions connected with our Reformed Church, in which ladies not fettered by domestic ties—not prevented from carrying out their wishes and aspirations by more sacred obligations and exercises—might best evince their devotion to the service of Christ, by dedicating their best energies to the service of His suffering disciples.

The Report expressed the same hope of voluntary feminine devotion to the duties of nurse tending, and a commencement of the good work is made in the person of the matron, who does her duty of superintendence gratuitously as a work of love.

In describing the necessity and use of the institution the Bishop of Oxford was very impressive:—

"The poor have their hospitals, in which they can receive the very best medical skill and attendance, whilst they who can command by their wealth all the good things of this life can easily come to this metropolis and in case of sickness summon to their relief the greatest medical ability and experience, and all the comforts and blessings calculated to make these more effectual; but the class of persons for whose sufferings this institution proposes to provide are just those who are excluded from the position of the poor, and without the resources of the rich, whilst, from education and circumstances, they are in that position in life which makes the consciousness of their wants the more poignant. Can any situation in life be more intensely depressing than that of females coming from the country into a poor lodging in this great metropolis for the purpose of receiving medical skill, and there feeling that deepest of all loneliness, the sense of being alone among an unsympathizing multitude? Persons so circumstanced may be said to come from the midst of God's works and of all the beauties with which he has garnished the earth—each seeming to have a personal existence, and to commune with our spirits—to the narrow street, the small room, the dingy glass, the sight of heaven almost excluded, and the natural refreshment of the earth gone, and that which makes loneliness so especially felt, the multitude of faces, through whom sympathy may come, each one of which reminds us what sympathy is, but each one of whom passes by coldly, unknown, or with an eye sullenly averted, speaking out to the trembling spirit of such an one that it is alone in this crowded world."

The institution has got 500*l.* as a legacy, and, aided by the money of some and the still more generous contribution of loving help from others, it promises to be a prosperous institution.

THE MODEL FARMER OF TIPTREE HALL.

"PEACE hath her victories, no less renowned than war" which just now has its "reviews." Mr. Mechi, the Field Marshal of the Tiptree Hall campaign, marshalled his land forces and went through several evolutions, on Wednesday, to show how fields are won. Many persons of dignity and importance attended. Lords Harrowby, Romney, Kinnaird, Ebrington; Sir J. P. Wood, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Milner, represented the Lords of Parliament and of the land. M.M. Gourdiar, Allier, and Barral, men of science from Paris; the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, and Professor Nash, Americans interested in agriculture; Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Chadwick, representing the English sanitary movement; many mayors from neighbouring cities, and agriculturists of note from all parts of the kingdom, formed, with some "literary men," who appear capable of joining in any pleasant or festive demonstration of progress, a goodly company of 300 guests, come down to Tiptree to spy out the curiosities of English farming, managed in a magnificent way.

The more prominent of the improvements merit record, even in the narrow space of a newspaper. There has been sunk on the farm a monster tank, into which all the soil refuse and droppings of the farm are conveyed, and mixed up with spring water, 40,000 gallons a day being poured into this enormous reservoir. The mixture is kept continually stirred up by a stream of air injected into the tank by a steam-engine, which keeps the mass in constant motion, and effectually prevents the more solid particles settling down at the bottom. The same steam-engine forces the fluid, into which the most obstinately solid materials are resolved sooner or later, through a set of iron pipes laid down over the whole farm, to the extent of two miles of piping on a farm whose whole extent does not exceed 170 acres. At intervals of every nine or ten acres there is a mechanical contrivance whereby the tubes may be opened just as water-pipes are tapped in case of a fire, and a hose precisely similar to that attached to fire-engines being inserted at the aperture. The effect of this system is, as related by Mr. Mechi, that he is enabled to grow wheat every alternate year, so that it is no uncommon affair with him to get 43 tons of mangold-wurzel from an acre in one year, and five quarters of wheat the next. These results, splendid as they are, can hardly be fairly appreciated without comparing them with the crops grown in the immediate neighbourhood, and the heath closely adjoining, of which the farm at no distant period formed a part, growing nothing but some grass and stunted furze bushes. The large quantities of green crops grown on the farm are consumed by the live stock, of which there are 40 cattle and 360 sheep, together with about 160 pigs, which, however, are kept for their manure, and are not fed from the farm produce.

All these and similar explanations were given by the host as he led his guests through his fields, and related to them with even more than a farmer's pride how the Italian rye grass on which they were then treading mid leg high was the third crop during the present season—that the clover which grew with unusual luxuriance by its side had undergone similar cutting processes—and how the beans, of which from twenty to thirty pods might now be counted on every stalk, had only a few weeks before shown such symptoms of utter failure; that his friends advised him to plough them up, and put the field, while there was yet time, to some more profitable occupation. His sheep, which were penned in the field, and his cattle and pigs, which were fed on boards, all came in for their share of anecdote or illustrative remarks. The tall chimney indicating steam power applied to the work of the farm, the large quantity of house-fed stock, the great tank with its accumulations of liquefied manure, the iron pipes permeating every field, and carrying cheaply and in an easily digested form the food of plants, the whole land thoroughly drained, cleanly cultivated, and covered with most luxuriant crops—these and many other improvements will probably, ere long, be adopted by many other agriculturists near the metropolis. The day was fine, and the first three hours of the day were spent in examining the state of the crops, and in testing the latest novelties in agricultural implements. Whatever may be the effect of a very unpropitious season elsewhere, at Tiptree it has done no harm; and while the agriculturists there seemed to be generally of opinion that the harvest would be short and late, not a grumble about the weather fell from their host's lips. He has this year very excellent wheat, and in other respects the produce of his farm promises a good average; but the two points on which his management shows strongest and to the best advantage are his clover and his rye grass. These bear unmistakable testimony to the value of the new system of liquid manure irrigation which Mr. Mechi has adopted, and in the details of which he has carried out many valuable improvements. The clover is a second crop, and the rye grass a third, and both are exceedingly luxuriant.

A pleasant luncheon concluded the day's entertainment. Mr. Mechi, in a festive speech, announced that his balance-sheet this year would show that he has made profit by his fine farm. Lord Ebrington and others, spoke with good effect, on topics kindred to the subject of the day, and much sympathy was shown for the host, as a prosperous gentleman and a spirited British farmer.

THE CRUSADE IN CHINA.

WITH the Bible in one hand, and the sword in the other, the Chinese rebels make way. It is now shown beyond doubt that they are professed Christians "of the Protestant order of worship;" and that they have added the zeal of the fanatic to the courage of the rebel. Their chief is "Tao-ping-wang, the Prince of Peace." Their moral code the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, prove to be the Ten Commandments. The observance

of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are "punishments and trials of their Heavenly Father;" the successes they have achieved are instances of "His grace." In conversation they "bore" the more worldly-minded by constant recurrence to that special attention of the Almighty of which they believe themselves to be the objects. With proud humility, and with the glistening eyes of gratitude, they point back to the fact, that at the beginning of their enterprise, some four years ago, they numbered about 100 or 200; and that, except for "the direct help of their Heavenly Father," they never could have done what they have done.

One of them is reported to have said:—"If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the Sovereign of China, he will be the Sovereign of China; if not, then we will die here." The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme, and of confidence in God, was a shrivelled up, elderly little person; who made an odd figure in his yellow and red hood; but he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of a hero. He, and others like him, have succeeded in infusing their own sentiments of courage and morality to no slight extent, considering the materials operated upon, into the minds of their adherents. One instance was a youth of nineteen, who acted as one of the guides to a party that rode into Nankin, and who, again and again, as he ran along on foot, begged and besought Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came back from Shanghai, to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to refrain from smoking, from drunkenness, and other vices, with a simple earnestness at once amusing and admirable.

Their military position and prospects are good. They hold Nankin and Chinkeang-foo; and the whole line of river between the two cities is strongly defended. When they receive reinforcements from the south they will proceed to Peking. Sir George Bonham visited them, to explain the neutral attitude of the foreign powers. It is observable at Canton, and in the rebel camp, that the old exclusive spirit of Chinese Conservatism—the Protectionist hate of the outside barbarians, is fast wearing away.

A writer in the *Times* says, that the phrase used by the rebels—the religion of the Great Emperor, refers to the Emperor of Russia, and that it confirms the fact previously known, that Russo-Greek missionaries had converted 4,000,000 Chinese to the Greek Church.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

THE fresh news of the new gold is equalled in interest by the reports of social progress, and by intelligence of lively interest to our commercial men. On the whole, the latest mail from the Land of the South is full of importance.

The gold diggings, both in New South Wales and Victoria, are still productive. The Ovens, the Hanging Rock, the Spring Creek, and the Adelong Creek, are mentioned as still yielding good returns; and a new digging has been discovered at Kilmore, about sixty miles from Melbourne. Nuggets of twenty-six ounces and of twelve ounces are reported, and the average earning of each man is set down at one ounce per day,—that is, 3*l.* 15*s.*—fair wages for a day's work. In New South Wales the very restrictive regulations, newly enforced, tend to thin the gold fields, and to cause discontent. One rule insists on every person visiting the gold fields paying a licence. The Victoria accounts speak hopefully of the undiscovered treasures of that province; the New South Wales writers speak more modestly of their mineral resources, and direct attention to the copper, iron, and lead, to be found in the country. In Victoria a tin mine has been discovered. The *Woolloomooloo* brought from Sydney 49,000 ounces of gold; the price there was 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* an ounce. At Melbourne it was nearly the same.

A want of goods is the chief feature of the commercial markets of Australia. A Sydney paper reports, "Uncertainty, high prices, and exhausted stocks." "Goods are run up to prices which are scarcely justified by any state of the import market at which we have yet arrived, the competition being stimulated by the immediate urgency of particular demands, rather than produced by anything like permanent scarcity." The Melbourne market is also bare of goods. In both places, hard goods and soft goods, luxuries and necessities, articles for eating and drinking, articles for wearing and using, are at the minimum of stock and maximum of price. Advances on cost price in England, taken not partially but generally, not as the

exceptions of trade, but as its rule, were never so enormous as now. The commercial reports quote rates of advance as high as 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, and even 2,400 per cent. The agricultural prospects are most encouraging. It is thought that in the principal grain-growing districts there is a greater breadth of land under cultivation and a richer promise for the next harvest than in any former year. The want of labour is felt throughout all the ramifications of society. The description of labour most called for is that of mechanics, especially carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers—in short, all persons employed in rearing and furnishing human habitations.

In Victoria, there seems more activity in the public mind than in the other colony. At Geelong, a public meeting was held to protest against the Government regulations which restrict the acquisition of land. At nearly all of the Victoria gold fields post-offices have been established. A council-chamber, to cost 150,000*l.*, and a Government-house, to cost 50,000*l.*, are to be built at Melbourne. In Sydney, there has been great dissatisfaction at the imperfection of the steam communication with England. The tardiness of the mail-packet voyages had caused embarrassment. In many instances merchants found themselves in the strange position of having received goods without the invoices, the latter having been transmitted by the steamer's mails under the full expectation that they would come to hand long before the cargoes; a process just the reverse of what has happened. But the merchandise being in urgent demand, sales were effected at conjectural prices, good care being taken, however, to leave an ample margin for profit, whatever the invoice prices may turn out to be.

One item in the Australian papers reminds us how far away from us is the great colony so largely connected with our commerce. The newspapers state that they "await with anxiety" the formation of the new Ministry—the defeat of Mr. Disraeli on the Budget having reached Australia at the latest accounts.

A DUPLICATE DUKEDOM.

BURNS, albeit a democrat, admits that

"The king can mak' a belted knight
A marquis, duke, and a' that,"

but this power is at present a point in dispute before the House of Lords. In 1488 Scotland was disturbed by a contest between King James III. and some of the chief nobility, headed by the Earl of Angus. The rebellious lords possessed themselves of the person of the Duke of Rothsay, heir to the crown, and confined him in Stirling Castle. Using his name they raised an army and levied war against the sovereign. The king was under the necessity of rallying round him all his adherents for his defence. Among the most powerful of the nobles of Scotland, and at the same time the most faithful subjects of James III. was David, the fifth Earl of Crawford. He was also the richest subject in Scotland, being possessed of thirty baronies or lordships, and filled several high offices of state. The Earl of Crawford hastened to the relief of the king, with an army raised from amongst his own clansmen and followers, consisting of 2000 horse, and 6000 foot, and he was present when the hostile armies first met at the battle of Blackness, on 18th May, 1488. At that time James III., considering himself the rightful sovereign of Scotland, conferred on the Earl of Crawford the title of "Duke of Montrose" by charter or patent. This was in consequence of the duke's faithful loyalty and valuable services to the crown, he having, as is set up in a preamble, freely and successfully hazarded, "*ut debebat, personam suam, suosque nobiles et vassallos pro persona nostra et corona tutamine et defensione, nostro etiam honore conservando, et precipue ac novissime contra nostros infideles liges qui se contra nostram majestatem et vexillum in campo bellio apud Blackness opponerant, et pro suo servitio nobis in futurum impendo.*" A few days after the title had been conferred, the armies of the insurgent nobles and that of the sovereign met at the battle of Stirling, which took place on June 11, 1488. It ended in the defeat and death of James III., and the total dispersion and annihilation of his army. James IV. succeeded to the throne, and those nobles who had used him for their purposes against his father became in the ascendant, and ruled the kingdom of Scotland. By their influence they passed an act through the next Scottish Parliament, declaring that all dignities prejudicial to the king should be annulled. All "alienations of land, &c., and creations of *new dignities*," &c., were declared void. The act was passed on the 17th of October, 1488, and was in the following terms:—"It is statute and ordained that all alienations of land, heritages, &c., creation of *new dignities* since the 2nd of February last past, by our Sovereign Lord's father, whom God pardon, which might be prejudicial to our Sovereign Lord and the Crown that now is, be ceased and annulled, and of no effect or force in any time to come, because that such alienations, gifts, and privileges were granted after the said time for the assistance to the perverse counsel that was opposed to the common good of the realm, and the cause of the slaughter of our Sovereign Lord's father."

The point now debated is, whether the act of Parliament should be applied to this undoubted grant of a dukedom by the rightful king to a faithful adherent. An additional point is raised as to whether a subsequent regrant of the title by the Parliament was for the life of one person or in perpetuity. The family of Graham at present hold a title of Duke of Montrose. But the present Earl of Crawford, descendant of the noble made a duke by King James III., now claims to be considered "Duke

of Montrose, and premier peer of Scotland." Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been arguing the case before the House of Lords for several days. It is not yet decided.

MISCARRIAGES OF THE CAB ACT.

UNDER the new law, every London cab is a *casus belli*. Taking a cab and quarrelling with the cabman are almost synonymous terms. The police courts are pestered with flurried "fares," driven up by disputing drivers; and "What is a mile?" is the question of the day. One case at Bow-street, on Wednesday, deserves attention. A cabman claimed 2*s.* as distance fare from Fulham-road to Wellington-street, Strand: the fare demurred; and the disputants drove up to the police court. No table of distance being yet published, the magistrate could not decide the question without having the ground specially measured; and for that purpose a deposit of 5*s.* from each party is requisite. But the cabman had not the 5*s.* about him. The magistrate, therefore, decided against him, and sentenced him to pay 40*s.*, or go to gaol for a month. The startled rider interceded: he had found the cabman very civil; but the magistrate would not yield. The cabman was led off to gaol.

The "pine-apple" case has been finally decided. The cabman admits that he was wrong in attempting to charge 2*d.* for each pine apple. But, said he, "I offered Mr. Bigg to drive him to Bow-street, to have it settled." The magistrate explained, that the driver has no right to appeal to "the nearest police court"—that is the privilege of the hirer of the cab. "You have, therefore, been altogether wrong," said Mr. Henry. "But I did not use any abusive language," exclaimed the cabman, in a burst of justification. He also has been sent to gaol for a month.

At Guildhall, on Wednesday, a nice point arose. A cabman and a hirer respectively differed about extra fare; and, both consenting, they appealed to the magistrate. After inquiry, the cabman was found to be in error, but not to blame, as the point was disputable. On which, the employer demanded whether the cabman should not take him back to the place from whence he came. A shout of laughter greeted the rider's demand: the contingency is not provided for in the new act.

Attempts at extortion by hirers are not uncommon. Mr. Du Barry took a cab in the Haymarket to drive to Finsbury-circus and back for 3*s.* 6*d.* But he waited at two places for an hour and a quarter. The magistrate decided that he could not thus "diddle a cabman out of his fare." And so sentenced him to pay 8*s.* 6*d.*, besides 2*s.* for the summons, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the cabman's loss of time.

Other cases, not specially interesting, have been decided. In most instances of dispute the cabmen have been judged right, and several gentlemen have been compelled to pay costs for their resistance to legal fare. Mr. George Russell was ordered to pay 6*d.* additional fare, 2*s.* for summons, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for loss of time to a cabman. Mr. Edward Penford was ordered to pay 4*d.* additional fare, on a dispute whether the distance gone was over or under eight miles, 5*s.* for measuring distance, 2*s.* for summons, and 4*s.* for loss of time to driver. Major Citwell disputed whether he should pay a cabman 8*s.* 6*d.* for driving seven miles, and waiting two hours and a-half. He was adjudged to pay the amount, with costs of summons, and for the cabman's time.

A cab-rider suffered severely on Thursday. Mr. James Payne Lloyd, Northampton, was summoned by George Pickford for paying him less than his legal fare. The driver was occupied five and a-half hours in waiting and driving from place to place. Mr. Lloyd paid him 6*s.*, and he demanded 10*s.* Mr. Bingham decided that Mr. Lloyd should pay for distance and for waiting—this would entitle the driver to 10*s.*, and his expenses, 4*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Lloyd was very sore at this decision, conceiving that he had paid the proper fare (which would have been so under the old act), and also on account of having travelled seventy miles to attend to the summons.

Lady Alderson drove from Waterloo Station to Park-crescent, Regent's-park, and refused to pay more than one shilling. The cabman summoned her; and her ladyship, fearing another victory by those heroes of a hundred fights, compromised the matter out of court.

IRISH PRIESTS AND ITALIAN REFUGEES.

THE Irish and Italians living near Gray's-inn-lane have again been fighting. The dissension is both political and personal. The *Times* thus states the case:—

"There are some 300 Italian refugees at present resident in London, embracing all classes of society, from the educated advocate and university student to the unlettered mechanic and simple artisan. These men are Mazzini's admirers, and opposed to Pio Nono. It seems His Holiness has lately sent an Italian priest to this country, with instructions to note the conduct of the Mazzini sympathizers and report accordingly. This priest, during his stay in England, has been the guest of the officiating father of the Roman Catholic chapel in Baldwin's-gardens, and the fact of his errand having become known to the Italians, a feeling of distrust and enmity has arisen against the Irish priests. This feeling has been increased by the latter having addressed observations from the altar to their congregations, reflecting upon the refugees and stating that their only object was to depose and degrade the Holy Father of the Church. On Monday last two Italians were engaged in conversation on the foot pavement in Baldwin's-gardens, when one of the Irish priests passed by, and in so doing touched the shoulder of one of the refugees. The hot Italian demanded satisfaction for the insult. The priest told him he was a low blackguard, and to be gone. The row, which has been already reported, followed. The Irish, led on by the priest, who brandished his umbrella after the fashion of a standard, gathered round their 'spiritual father,' and kissing his hands and his feet, speedily demolished every window in the house of an Italian restaurant keeper, in which the offending refugees had sought shelter."

The excitement has been kept up throughout the week, and several cases had come before the police-court. In the great majority of cases the Irish have been the aggressors.

"I WON'T BE A NUN."

THE *Preston Chronicle* relates the following story of a scene at a railway station:—

"It is anticipated that when the Nunneries Bill comes before the House of Commons, a circumstance that has caused much excitement in this town during the present week will be brought under the notice of the Legislature, the whole of the facts having been laid before Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary, Mr. Chambers, the author of the Nunneries Bill, and other influential supporters of it; while, from another quarter, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Lucas, and other Catholic members have been acquainted with the particulars. Our borough members have also had their attention drawn to the case. It appears that two young ladies, about 14 and 16 years of age, the daughters of a respectable family residing in this town, and formerly of Burnley, have been hitherto educated in the religion of their father, as Roman Catholics, and it was his intention to take them to the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, to receive further education, and to act also in the capacity of pupil-teachers. Whether they had shown at any time previously any wavering in their opinions, we are not aware; but, on their coming to reside at Preston, a few weeks since, and about the time when their departure for the nunnery was resolved upon, they renounced the Roman Catholic faith to one of the clergy of this town, attended his Sunday school regularly, and had consented, with the approbation of some of their Protestant friends, that he should make arrangements for them entering a training school for teachers; the one at London and the other at Warrington. They were last week at the house of a near relative in the town, a Protestant, when their father and some other friends, finding persuasion unavailing, hit upon a device for obtaining possession of the girls, to take them to the nunnery. They were invited to take a trip to the sea-side, and Lytham was fixed upon for an excursion. This they accepted, and, on Saturday last, they left with their father and an uncle for the train, but the latter then intimated their intention of going to Southport instead. The young ladies took their seats in a train for the south. Tickets for the whole party were, unknown to the female members of it, obtained for London, and the train then proceeded on its journey, without anything remarkable taking place until it arrived at the Newton Junction, when one of the railway officials passing, cried out, 'All here for London?' One of the young ladies said, 'No; we are for Southport;' upon which the father assured the person they were all right. One of the girls then ejaculated, 'Oh! they are taking us to a convent!' Such an exclamation created quite a scene, and many persons were at once at hand to render assistance for a rescue, if assistance were needed. Various reports were speedily in circulation, but although the aid of a magistrate was volunteered for necessary interference, had there been any opportunity of exercising it, nothing it was found could be done where a father was simply taking, as he stated, two girls to school. The wires of the electric telegraph were set in motion, and information of the extraordinary incident was conveyed to Preston and other places, and on the arrival of the train at the various stations on its way to London considerable interest was excited, news of the occurrence having preceded the train. We learn, that the young ladies are now in London at a branch establishment of the convent, where they are to remain for a few days previous to being taken to St. Leonard's. Their Roman Catholic friends allege that they are now reconciled to the prospect of a conventual residence. We learn from other quarters that their dislike to a residence in a Roman Catholic school has not been overcome, and that they avow their intention of remaining Protestants. Several gentlemen of the town are interesting themselves on behalf of the young ladies, should there be any means of legally placing them in the way of professing the Protestant religion."

* Doubt is thrown on this tale by the ignorance of it by Mr. Drummond and Mr. Whiteside, Protestant speakers in Wednesday's debate on Nunneries.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE OFFERED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A FEW months ago Lord Aberdeen stated to a large and influential deputation that if any of their number connected with the shipping interest were willing to convey letters across the ocean under the fourpenny charge for which the Government proposed to perform the transit service between Great Britain and its colonies, he was sure the post-office would gladly accept the offer. And since that declaration Lord Canning has intimated the intention of the Government to put up the conveyance of the mails to some of the colonies to the competition of private enterprise. These official statements have been widely published in the United States, and have elicited the following communication from a new steam packet company in New York:—

Glasgow and New York Steam Ship Company,
No. 33 Broadway, New York;
June 25, 1853.

SIR,—Observing the inclosed in the *Journal of Commerce*, of the 22nd instant, I beg (as agent for the Glasgow and New York Steam Ship Company) to say I shall be glad to make an arrangement with the British and American Governments to carry any quantity of mail bags at the rate of one penny sterling per letter. In the meantime we have only one steamship (the *Glasgow*) on the line, and that vessel makes her passages in from twelve to fourteen days. Another (the *New York*) is now

building, which we expect will be from thirty-six to forty-eight hours faster, and will be ready for sea by February next. Two others will be immediately contracted for, and when completed will enable us to have fortnightly sailings from each side of the Atlantic. * * *

You can make any use you choose of this communication if you think it will assist in forwarding the good object you have in view.—Yours, &c. J. M'SYMON.
Elihu Burritt, Esq.

The proposition shows the practicability of the undertaking, though it may be doubted whether the offer can be accepted until the Company have a greater number of steamers on the line.

THE PARSON'S HAND IN THE LABOURER'S POCKET.

A "poor day labourer," at Bideford, was called on to pay 4d., as an Easter offering to the parson of the parish, a prosperous gentleman, and Justice of the Peace. The man refused, and was summoned. In the *Western Times*, of July 16, we find the case reported:—

County Magistrates' Court, Bideford, July 6th, before Major Wren, E. U. Vidall, Esq., and the Rev. T. P. H. Coffin.

This was the case adjourned from June 15th, when the Rev. E. H. Farrington, incumbent of Landcross, summoned Thomas Morrish, a labourer, for the payment of 4d., the amount of two years' Easter offerings.

Before the trial commenced, the Rev. T. P. H. Coffin said:—"Seeing there is a reporter in the room, I wish it to be noticed that I do not sit in this case." He accordingly left the bench.

Rev. E. H. Farrington sworn, said that the money had not been paid.

Major Wren—What is your objection to pay?

Morrish—I have never been called upon to pay it before. I told Mr. Farrington, if the claim was lawful, or if he could tell me what it was for; if right, I would pay; but he could only say that it was Easter due. I am a day labourer, and therefore exempt.

The magistrates were referred to Burn's 'Ecclesiastical law,' which states that Easter offerings are a composition for personal tithes, and from the payment of these day labourers are exempt, by statute 2 Edw. II., c. 13. A long conversation ensued, and ultimately the magistrates withdrew to examine the references.

On returning, Mr. Vidall said—We have given the case every attention, and agree that you are liable. This law does not refer to Easter offerings, but to personal tithes; from these, if you are a day labourer, you are exempt. The personal tithes are a tenth of the clear gains of every person, except day labourers, to be paid to the parson; and I am sorry that you have put yourself in this position. You are either mistaken, or have very ill advisers.

Morrish—I expect Mr. Farrington to prove that personal tithes are not Easter offerings; the law authorities say that they are.

Mr. Vidall—You should have had a legal adviser; he would have shown you.

Morrish—I am only a poor day labourer, and where could I get money to pay a lawyer? This is a demand which has never been made to me before. It is wrong, and I will not pay it. In twenty parishes around it is not demanded, neither was it in Landcross before Mr. Farrington came. Many do not pay it now; the constable does not.

Mr. Farrington—I have never been refused by any one. The constable had been parish clerk, and had possibly paid the offerings in his services.

Morrish—You rent a garden of him, and stop it in the rent. I have only been in the parish six months; and, for that reason, do not think I ought to be charged twelve months' offerings, even if I am liable to pay.

Every objection was, however, over-ruled, and Morrish was ordered to pay. This he neither would, nor could do, and a distress on his goods was issued for the amount and costs.

"THE DELUGE."

Great floods have seriously damaged the hay-crop in the provinces. In Wales many houses and bridges have been swept away by the swollen rivers. Storms have also prevailed. At Cardigan a flash of lightning entered Mr. John Havard's premises, killed two pigs in the yard, rushed into the breakfast room, cleared the table of all the pots, dishes, cups, and saucers (not since found), swept a little girl into a corner, and then rushed out, leaving a strong smell of sulphur behind it. The fields round Chelmsford have been changed into lakes, the tree-tops only peeping above the water. Haycocks swam on the surface over several miles, and the railway bridge was endangered. The valley of the Cherwell and the Isis has been also flooded, and the hay has been "saved" by men in boats.

Some serious storms have likewise occurred. "A church struck by lightning," appears in two or three country papers. At Bodenham, this week, while a marriage was being celebrated, a flash of lightning "struck the tower, came down the stairs, entered the church, went up again, and glided by the west window." Some persons were slightly injured. On the same morning, as we learn from the rustic penny-a-liner, "two clouds were seen approaching the village." We are also informed that they were "charged with rain," and "accompanied by thunder."

At Chobham the "tide in the affairs of men" was turned into a flood, on Monday, and the common became a peninsula, preserved from inundation but by the dint of hard work. Pontooning was the very necessary and only possible operation. The bad conduct of the South-Western Railway added to the hardships of the troops. The 42nd, on leaving, were kept for nearly an hour in a drenching shower, waiting for a train.

In Ireland the weather has greatly improved of late, and the report of the crops is favourable.

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

Suspense characterizes nearly all the wages movements; decisive results being this week very few. The great Stockport dissension is still unabated. The course the men took to meet the decision of the masters is thus told in a private letter placed at our disposal:—

"A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Chairman of the Employers' Association. Mr. Gee had requested a list of the towns and districts the average was taken from. Mr. Gee referred them to the secretary, Mr. Hudson, with his compliments. They saw Mr. Hudson, and procured a list of thirty-five towns and districts from which the employers drew their average. A number of qualified persons was deputed to procure the necessary returns. This was effected in fourteen days, at a cost of over 40l. After these returns had been inspected and systematized for easy reference, a respectfully-worded letter was despatched to the secretary, requesting to know when it would be convenient for them to meet a deputation to compare lists, and endeavour to arrange the difference. They received a short note in reply, repudiating the thirty-five towns area, likewise the operative committee, and insisting in a most premature manner that the average should be taken from the entire trade. This was objected to as unprecedented and unjust by the operatives. They contend that as the employers had adopted the thirty-five towns area to depreciate their wages, they were bound as honourable men to conform to the same to raise them. This they would not hear; and as the employers had thus broke faith with them, they very justly claim to have a voice in any future extension or re-adjustment of the area from which their wages is reckoned. They suggested that an area of ten miles round Manchester would be a fair and sufficiently extended enough area to take the average from, or if this did not meet their approbation, that the dispute be referred to arbitration; the award to be final. I am sorry to confess that the praiseworthy efforts of the operatives to bring the matter to an amicable termination was of no avail. Had they been met in the spirit they deserve, we should not have to lament the distress and poverty of our town. The employers shut themselves up in their association, deaf to the claim of humanity, and insensible to the ordinary courtesy of society, as they have never acknowledged the receipt of either of the last propositions, but treated them with silent contempt. Three months were consumed in fruitless efforts to arrange the case with the employers; the patience of the work-people was exhausted; a legal week was given; a great cessation has taken place, which will require all the wisdom and prudence that this committee, combined with the united pecuniary aid from the surrounding districts and a generous public, to conduct the same to a successful termination.—800l. has come from the surrounding district this week."

There was a rumour on the Manchester Exchange on Thursday, that it was contemplated by the masters whose operatives are on strike, to open their mills again at the advance demanded, and to try to reimburse themselves for the extra price they will have to pay for workmanship, by contracting their produce. At present it is contended that the advance demanded by the operatives would remove the margin of profit existing on their produce, but by restricting the mills to four days work per week, production would be curtailed to such an extent as to force up prices in the market to cover the sacrifice of the manufacturer; whilst the operative would have no valid ground of complaint. Short time will probably be resorted to in other districts, for descriptions of cloth which are not remunerative at present prices.

Somesettlement is requisite. Thirty-seven out of forty-nine Stockport mills are closed for want of hands: the men are half-starving: the shopkeepers dependent on their custom are suffering, and the pawn-offices are glutted with goods. The masters are still firm in refusing the demanded ten per cent. In other parts of the country working men persevere in demands. At Glessop-dale, where the people lately gained time by a strike, they now ask for higher wages. The farm-labourers of Wiltshire are breaking their old agreements, and demanding advanced wages: warrants have been issued against some of them. The Kidderminster carpet weavers are still out on strike; the London artisans have resolved to assist them. The London policemen object to their present low pay (in classes 21s., 18s. 4d., and 16s. 7d. per week), and also complain that they are forced to go to church in uniform, and to sit in a particular part of the church. Thirty men of the B division refuse to go to church in uniform. At a meeting of the division on Thursday a memorial to the Commissioners was unanimously adopted.

The successes of "the men" have not been many. The Salford police have got an advance of 2s. per week. The Hull cabinet-makers have won a reduction of the hours of labour; they now work but 10½ hours a day, and are dismissed at two o'clock on Saturday.

But the general prosperity of the working-classes is indisputable. In Birmingham the artisans have no need of strikes. The trade of South Staffordshire in general is very brisk: "Wolverhampton is fast rivaling Birmingham in its general wholesale trades." The Australian demand in the market for hardwares is still very large. The sewed muslin manufacture in the North of Ireland is giving ample and well paid employment to thousands of hands.

THE ASSIZES.

WOMEN are concerned in most of the remarkable crimes investigated at the present Assizes. Offences against them are many, and their own offences are still more numerous. Attempts to kill children, born and unborn, form the great majority of the latter. The details are unpleasing, and we do no more than indicate this general character of the state of English society, among the lower orders in the provinces.

A curious action for "damages in respect of a wife," has been tried. Mrs. Sykes went into a shop where the shopman was pouring some naphtha into a lamp. The naphtha exploded, and so frightened the woman that she died the next day, in childbirth. The husband sued the shopkeeper for the loss of his wife, and, in consideration of the loss to the children and the husband, the jury awarded 5l. to the eldest child, and 7l. 10s. to the next, 2l. 10s. to another child of the dead wife by a former marriage, and 10l. to the bereaved husband himself. Total value of the lost wife, 25l.

A painful case of seduction has been tried at York. Wilkinson, a master manufacturer, expressed affection for his cousin, a humble girl of eighteen, whose father was but an operative. Having kept company with her for some

time, he seduced her. Again and again he promised to marry her, but did not. The girl was delivered of a child. She was very sensitive, and the shame so preyed upon her that she died six weeks after her confinement, literally of a broken heart, the surgeon testifying that grief had killed her. The jury awarded 110l. damages.

Sarah Baker was charged, at Derby, with murdering her illegitimate child. She was very fond of it, but the father had deserted her, she was refused admittance to the work-house or to the infirmary, she had been without food for three days, and had no one in the world to help her: so, in a fit of despondency, she threw the child into a miner's pit. The child was drowned in the water of the pit. Some planks crossed the mouth, leaving but room for the little body of the child, else she would have also drowned herself. She was sentenced to be hanged.

Perjury has greatly increased of late. The judges have applied transportation as a punishment in the majority of the cases.

Woman's virtue and woman's peace of mind have increased in value, if the valuation by juries be a reliable criterion. At Huntingdon, a farmer has had to pay 500l. damages to his victim, "a guileless girl of eighteen."

At the Limerick Assizes, a constable was convicted of having killed his own illegitimate child. Next morning the judge called him up to receive sentence, but the gaoler answered, "He is dead, my lord." He had hanged himself in his cell, that morning.

A "breach of promise" case has been tried at Lewes. Mr. Duke, a widower of forty-five, with three children, engaged himself to marry Miss Hore, a lady of twenty-eight, with a fortune coming to her of 9,000l. But on examining the will which brought the fortune, Mr. Duke discovered that Miss Hore would be out of the property for some time, and that it would be fixed on herself alone. Mr. Duke then took people into corners, and asked them, "Did Miss Hore drink?" and on being told that she did not, he was loud in his rejoicings. Still he broke off the match. He has been sentenced to pay 400l. and costs.

At the Criminal Court of the same assizes, Caroline Sherwood was tried for murdering her child. It was illegitimate, and she was a servant. She took the child (a little girl of five years) from the house where she boarded it, and giving it some sweetmeats, walked with it towards Shoreham. The night was wet and foggy. When she came about half way, she choked the child by tying a string round its neck. When arrested, she seemed distracted with fear. She was sentenced to death, and fainted as she heard the sentence.

With the exception of the Monaghan Assizes, the Irish assizes generally show that the country is very tranquil. At Kildare Assizes, Birch, of the famous *World* newspaper, brought an action for libel against the *Freeman*. In justification, it was shown that Birch was in the habit of obtaining money by threatening to write abusive articles, and a verdict for the defendant was found.

At Lewes, a woman who killed her husband in a quarrel, by stabbing him with a knife in the breast, has been sentenced to transportation for ten years.

BRUTALITIES TOWARDS WOMEN.

THE operation of Mr. Fitzroy's Act, imposing severer punishments on brutal husbands, has not yet produced its expected effect. The offences have not diminished. Both in their frequency and character they are as bad as ever. We have not reported them of late, as they are but commonplace exposures of gross brutality. (The majority of the offenders have been Irishmen.) The following case, this week, we note; it represents the whole class:—

The wife of Michael Sullivan was in bed on Wednesday evening, when Sullivan came home, and commenced assailing her with the most disgusting and filthy epithets. She became alarmed, and jumped out of bed. He instantly seized her by the throat, and after beating her with his fists upon the head and face, he took up the shovel and poker successively and assaulted her with them. He next knocked her down, kicked out one of her front teeth, and kicked her upon the abdomen and other parts of the body in such a violent and savage manner, that had she not succeeded in escaping from the room, he would have killed her. The children were all so alarmed that, seeing their mother run out almost naked, they followed her example, and made the best of their way into the street in the same condition. Sullivan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, on hearing which he began crying and praying for mercy. In the midst of it the wife exclaimed, "Thank God! I shall now have two months' quietness."

The inequality of some of the new punishments in our Police Courts deserves observation. For cases of assault where the hand alone was used, some magistrates have given six months' imprisonment, while for this assault, as aggravated as possible, only one-third of that punishment is awarded.

One other case indicates a variety of the ordinary ruffianism. William Master, a labourer, was charged on Monday with having beaten his step-son (a little boy of thirteen years), with a thick heavy strap. The boy's back was completely scarified; "the flesh appeared literally cut out from his body," and his back and legs were one mass of bruises. "Three months and hard labour" was the punishment awarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Queen has had a serious attack of the measles, which has literally run through the whole of the Royal family. Her Majesty sickened at the close of last week, but that did not deter her from carrying out her intention of proceeding to the Isle of Wight, on Saturday. From the bulletins issued by Sir James Clark, and Sir Henry Holland, we learn that she has passed favourably through the crisis, and is now considered convalescent. The Princess Royal and the

Princess Alice have also had an attack, from which they have safely recovered.

Mr. Michael Williams has been elected member for West Cornwall, in room of the late Mr. Pendarves. Mr. Thornhill has been elected for North Derbyshire. Mr. Evans, the son of the late member, withdrew after the first day's poll.

The "Durham Petition" Committee have naively directed the serious consideration of the House to the conduct of Mr. Coppock, respecting the presentation of the sham petition, praying the seat for Lord Adolphus Vane.

Mr. John Robert Godley has been appointed Chief Commissioner for the collection of the Irish Income Tax.

The new Governor of Jamaica, Mr. Barkly, is to receive the honour of knighthood, with the order of Civil Knight Commander of the Bath. The London merchants connected with Jamaica have already honoured Mr. Barkly with their confidence. They feasted him on Wednesday. The Duke of Newcastle was present, and Mr. Thompson Hankey was in the chair.

The eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia has been in London during the week, but simply as a private person.

General Sir Joseph Thackwell, lately landed after his long and famous service in India, was received on Tuesday in Queenstown Harbour with marked demonstrations of respect. Bonfires blazed on the hills; flags fluttered from all the vessels in the harbour, and the people loudly cheered.

As a testimony to civic worth, a new dock at Liverpool was named after Mr. Bramley Moore. This gentleman set up as an independent Conservative candidate at the late Liverpool election. The Tory party, indignant at this offence, proposed on Wednesday at the Dock Committee to change the name of the Dock! the motion was defeated.

The daily attendance at the Dublin Exhibition now averages over 10,000.

The commercial travellers of the United Kingdom number 30,000, and to provide a school for their orphan children, a large building is to be erected at Pinner. It will be completed, it is hoped, in a twelvemonth.

The office of Colonial Secretary for the island of Tobago is vacant, John Thornton, Esq., having accepted the office of agent and secretary to the General Screw Steam Packet Company at Calcutta.

At Chichester, the Archaeological Institute (making excursions in search of the old and picturesque) were churlishly refused admittance to Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. The tourists were not excluded from a view of the exterior (a liberal concession.) The *Chronicle* reporter is satirical—"Harshness, is, however, a characteristic of 'curry powder,' and those who make it an habitual article of diet may naturally be expected to contract some of its peculiarities."

A new Town Hall is to be built at Leeds. It will cost £1,835.

On the site of Smithfield-market, about to be removed, a square, or small park, is to be laid out for the health and pleasure of the citizens.

The improvement of the metropolis was urged on Lord Aberdeen by a deputation on Saturday. The opening of *cul-de-sacs*, the widening of streets, the construction of arcades or glazed passages for the convenience of foot-passengers, and new streets to take away the thick stream of traffic through present thoroughfares, new bridges, more convenient railway stations, and nearer, larger parks, were stated as the most urgent wants of the city. The funds could be raised by a direct tax on the 15,000,000^{l.} yearly rental of London and the suburbs.

The new Government Bill for Savings Banks is objected to by the trustees of the great majority of banks throughout the country. They object to the low rate of interest, to the taking away of the surplus funds of the respective banks, and to the exclusive responsibility of the trustees.

Twenty-six emigrant vessels, of 16,300 tons, are now being fitted out at Liverpool for Australia.

The militia raised in the past year numbered 56,746, and the estimate was 386,715^{l.}

Flags of all nations flutter in Falmouth Harbour: 135 vessels arrived there within the last three days. The nationalities of this varied fleet are as follows:—English, 47; Greek, 7; Hanoverian, 2; Dutch, 7; Ionian, 1; Maltese, 1; Sardinian, 12; Norwegian, 13; Neapolitan, 4; Austrian, 14; French, 5; Hambro', 2; Swedish, 7; Prussian, 6; Russian, 8; Danish, 3; Roman, 1; Wallachian, 1; American, 1; Mecklenberg, 2; and Spanish, 5.

The number of submarine messages is rapidly increasing from week to week. During the last week 2,768 messages (paying 1,315^{l.}) have been sent between France and England and Belgium. At this rate the annual income of the Company would warrant a net dividend of eleven or twelve per cent.

"A friendly game of cricket, exclusively played by females (married against unmarried), came off on Friday week, at the village of Wales, near Rotherham. The extraordinary spectacle created quite a sensation, and consequently there was a numerous concourse of spectators. The players wore bloomer hats trimmed with pink and blue, and decorated with rosettes of various kinds. The result of the game was as follows:—Married, 21 and 15; unmarried, 12 and 18."—*Leeds Times*.

Mazzini employed the Prince de la Rocca, his friend and fellow exile, to arrange the distribution of money to poor Italian refugees in this country. Pietro Guccione, conceiving that his case was wilfully neglected, assaulted the Prince. He has been bound to keep the peace.

The folly of legal verbiage was proved last week at the Worcester Assizes. The 7th section of Lord Campbell's Act for the Better Prevention of Offences enacts that "If any person shall wilfully and maliciously cast, throw, or cause to fall or strike against, into, or upon any engine,

tender, carriage, or truck, used upon any railway, any wood, stone, or other matter, or thing, with intent to endanger the safety of any person being in or upon such engine, tender, carriage, or truck, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and upon being convicted shall be liable to be transported for his natural life, or to be imprisoned, &c." Joseph Count was proved to have thrown a stone at a tender. The stone passed near the heads of the engine-driver and stoker, but hit the tender. There was no person on the tender at the time, and on this account the offence is not included in the above clause. The man was acquitted. If the act had simply enacted that "throwing stones at a railway train" was felony, the man would have been convicted.

A clergyman living at Lichfield is much annoyed by a neighbouring brewery. The smoke from an engine stack pours into the parson's rooms when the windows happen to be open, covering everything with smuts and dirt; then, again, the noise caused by a cooperage and a malt mill is so great that he cannot hear what his wife says if she is ten yards off; and lastly, the brewers have so built their premises that the rain pours from the roof upon a row of fruit trees, and completely destroys them. Upon the clergyman complaining of this some time back, he was told by one of the brewers that as he is no customer of theirs, but gets his beer from Bass, of Burton, he must just "put up with it." An action was brought, but the case has been referred to arbitration.

A man named Elliott opened a betting-shop at Manchester. Crowds flocked to him, and in a few weeks he received 1500^{l.} in wagers on the races. The day after the races he was gone.

The litigation between the "York and North Midland" Directors and Mr. George Hudson promises to be eternal. The Master of the Rolls was "shocked" on Wednesday by another suit. It was an action to compel an account of monies misappropriated by Mr. Hudson.

Abraham Giles, a labouring man, paid his addresses to a servant-girl in Warwick-square. He had a quarrel with her. On Monday evening he visited her, and on leaving the house, put his hat upon the railings, and then put the barrel of a loaded pistol in his mouth. He pulled the trigger, and his brains were shattered against the railings. He had left his watch with the young girl.

Sabbatarian tyranny is homeopathic in its operations. At Bradford (as the local *Observer* records) a poor widow, Judith North, was fined 5s, and 1^{l.} 4s. (!) costs for selling on the Sunday "a pennyworth of nuts." In disposing of this case, Mr. Pollard said disgraceful proceedings were practised every Sunday in a garden at Undercliffe, apparently without any interference on the part of the authorities, and inquired of Mr. Ingham how this happened. Mr. Ingham reminded Mr. Pollard that the garden referred to was within the borough." This straining at a nut and swallowing a garden is characteristic of these pious people, who devour the widow's substance, and for a pretence make long prayers.

As Mrs. Coombes and Mrs. Eytan, her daughter, were walking in Church-street, Shoreditch, they found that a tall, strong young man persistently walked by their side. The younger lady soon detected the stranger's hand in her pocket. She seized him by the arm: he struggled, but she held on. He then struck her a heavy blow in the stomach, but though in fearful agony she still held him fast until a policeman came up. (Being pregnant the life of the lady was seriously endangered by the coward's blow.) Three months' imprisonment for the attempted robbery, and six months' imprisonment for the assault, have been awarded to the fellow.

The Methodists have been fighting amongst themselves for some time on some point of doctrine or discipline. At the little village of Yeadoon, Yorkshire, two separate parties wished to use the chapel for service. The "Conference" party got there first, and got an old soldier with a blunderbuss to protect them. A stone was thrown at the windows, the old soldier fired, and seriously wounded Hiram Yeadoon in the leg. The old soldier apologized before the judge, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

How the "douceurs for situations" go, is told in the report of the Insolvent Court. Mr. Sykes offered to give 200^{l.} for a situation. Mr. Thomas Wilson, a respectable architect, and a man of an inventive turn, offered him a situation of 100^{l.} a year in the Great National Pyramid Necropolis Association office. There was such a company, but it found little patronage, and Mr. Sykes, after giving 200^{l.}, found little to do. He was released from his attendance after receiving 23^{l.} salary. Wilson became insolvent, and Sykes opposed his release.

In a confectioner's shop in Leicester-square a fire broke out on Wednesday. It burned down the interior of a very large warehouse.

The gas at the Sun Inn (village of Bootle near Liverpool) exploded, blew up the house, killed one man, and injured two others.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

It is satisfactory to notice a further decrease in the mortality of London. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths registered were 904; in the preceding week they were 925; within the last six weeks the weekly number has been reduced by a hundred. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1004, which, raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1104. Hence it appears that the actual number of deaths in last week is less than the estimated amount by 200.

Fatal cases produced by zymotic or epidemic diseases, and registered last week, are in the aggregate 225; the average number in ten corresponding weeks, after correction for increase of population, is 337. This average, however, is swelled by the cholera of 1849, and makes the comparison more favourable for last week than if founded

on the results of ordinary years. One disease in this class exhibits a considerable increase in the present return, namely, diarrhoea, which amounts to 54. Including dysentery, the numbers in the last three weeks have been 34, 39, 54. Small-pox was fatal to two children, measles to 26, scarlatina to 26 and one adult, hooping-cough to 37, croup 8, thrush 4, influenza one; purpura to two persons, typhus and other fever 51; erysipelas, 7, syphilis 3; and three cases of cholera were registered in the week.

Last week the births of 746 boys and 651 girls, in all 1397 children were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1289.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.598 in. The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.81 in. at the beginning of the week to 29.90 in. by 9h. A.M. on the 12th; decreased to 29.16 in. by noon on the 14th; and increased to 29.49 in. by the end of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 58.7 degs., which is 3.3 degs. lower than the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, except Monday and Tuesday; it was more than 6 degs. below the average on the last three days. The highest temperature occurred on Tuesday, and was 75.3 degs.; the lowest on Monday, and was 50.4 degs. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 16.7 degs., and occurred on Tuesday; the least 2.3 degs. on Wednesday; the mean difference in the week was 8.6 degs. The wind blew from the south-west. The week has been remarkable for rain; the quantity measured in inches that fell on Wednesday was .10, on Thursday .263, on Friday .28, on Saturday .13; the total amount of the week 3.14.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th of July, at Dernwenfau, Glamorganshire, the wife of George Byng Morris, Esq.: a son.

On the 10th, in Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the Baroness de Linden: a daughter.

On the 15th, at Westover, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. William a'Court Holmes: a daughter.

On the 15th, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the wife of William Bacchus, Esq.: a daughter.

On the 17th, at 24, Maida-hill, West, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Stopford, C.B., her Majesty's Sixty-fourth Regiment: a son.

On the 17th, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Langley, M.A., of Wolverhampton: a son.

On the 18th, at Aynhoe, Lady Fanny Cartwright: a daughter.

On the 18th, at Doneraile, County of Cork, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th, at Rotterdam, C. W. Hoyack, Esq., to Eliza, third daughter of Sir James H. Turing, Bart., H.M. Consul in that city.

On the 14th, at the British Embassy, Paris, Arthur Prime, Esq., son of R. Prime, Esq., M.P., of Walberton-house, Sussex, to Mary Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Robert Machell, of Eiton Rectory, Yorkshire.

On the 14th, at Kelly, Harry Reginald, second son of Sir William L. S. Trelawny, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall, to Juliana, eldest daughter of Arthur Kelly, Esq., of Kelly, in the county of Devon.

On the 14th, at Paris, Alexandrina Aurora, eldest daughter of Monsieur de Gessler, Russian Consul-General in Spain, to Monsieur Charles Lacroix, of Paris and of Chatou, pré St. Germain, Attaché au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; and at the same time, Maria Aurora, second daughter of Monsieur de Gessler, to Monsieur Charles Lambert de Ste. Croix, of Paris, and of Montigny, près Montmorency.

On the 16th, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Keith Edward Abbott, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Tehran, Persia, to Agnes Anne, eldest daughter of Sir S. Osborne Gibbs, Bart.

On the 16th, at St. Marylebone Church, George Bourchier, Esq., Captain in the Bengal Artillery, son of the late Rev. Edward Bourchier, Rector of Bramfield, to Georgina Clementson, younger daughter of John Graham Lough, Esq., of 42, Harwood-square.

On the 19th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Matheson, of Ardross and Lochalsh, M.P., to the Hon. Davinia Mary Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont.

On the 19th, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Joseph, only son of Joseph Rushbridge, Esq., of 6, Addison-terrace, Kensington, Sophia Matilda, second daughter of Major-General Wavell, K.F., K.C.S., F.R.S., of Bullingham-place, Kensington, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton-dall, Carmarthenshire.

On the 20th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Sheridan, Esq., of Chatham-place, Blackfriars, grandson of the late Sir Richard Perrott, Bart., Lord High Admiral of Prussia, and nephew of the present baronet, to Laura Cornelia, second daughter of the Rev. John Wood, late of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 20th of January, at Auckland, New Zealand, the Rev. John F. Churton, colonial chaplain, and minister of St. Paul's Church, Auckland, aged fifty-six.

On the 24th of March, on board H.M.S. *Sphinx*, between Trincomalee and the Cape, from fever consequent upon severe wounds received while serving under Captain Loch, at the storming of Donabew, in Burmah, Lieutenant Hugh Alan Hinde, aged twenty-three, late mate of H.M.S. *Winchester*, and third son of the late Rev. Thomas Hinde, of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster.

On the 8th of May, at Guatemala, Charles Rodolph Klée, Esq., Consul-General of their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Hanover, and of the Hanse Towns, in Central America, and partner in the firm of Klée, Skinner, and Co., of that city, aged forty-nine.

On the 12th of June, at Jerusalem, aged ten months, Frederick William, infant son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

On the 27th, off St. Vincent, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, the Rev. William Cornwall, colonial chaplain at the Gold Coast, aged forty-eight.

On the 14th of July, at Hursthouse-park, Hants, John Charles, Earl of Portsmouth, in his eighty-sixth year.

On the 16th, at Notting-hill, London, aged seventy-seven, Frederick Grigg, Esq., for sixteen years Her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at Rio de Janeiro, under the Slave Emancipation Treaty.

The Leader

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

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.

CROPS AND TRADE: SPRING AFTER WINTER.

Be it peace or war, we are about to have a winter of high prices, and thrifty folks will grumble at the "rise" in many things; but if dislike of taxation is a piece of vulgarity, high prices are not an unmixed evil, and certainly the coming winter possesses as yet no gloom to dishearten us. On the contrary, if prices are likely to rise in some articles, it is so all round, with a few exceptions not in themselves disadvantageous, such as tea. Business is likely to be good, so that profits, too, may rise, and salaries, and wages. And what is more, the prospect beyond the winter is Christmas enough; so that we need not anticipate Christy absorbed in fear of "the bills."

The sky has been cloudy, no doubt; but if, as Lord Ashburton reports, that most grievanced and foreboding of animals, the British farmer, can learn to look on a dark sky with equanimity, so no doubt can we who are Free-traders—who know something about the sources of our business, of our gold—who understand the expansion of commerce—who are, in short, wise, and strengthened by a far-seeing, and not a blind, reliance upon Divine Providence. If the sky is overclouded, is it not by the force of those very laws that uphold the sun and the firmament, bid the ear of corn to grow, and endow man with the miraculous and inscrutable power of converting grass into corn or into flesh? Is it not by force of the same laws which are making the corn grow elsewhere? Assuredly. Have we, then, lost our faith in Free-trade, that at the first severe trial of it we give up our just expectations? for we must remember, that we not only expect free admission for existing products by favour of Free-trade, but we have calculated also that it would stimulate production abroad. The *Daily News* opportunely reminds us, that while Lord Ashburton, Lord Harrowby, and many others, are actually proclaiming the improved condition of the British farmer, our average annual import of corn has progressively risen from 1,900,000 quarters, five years back, to 4, 5, or 6,000,000 of quarters in the last year, when the average price was 30s. 9d. The price is now 49s. to 59s.; and are we to anticipate that a successive rise of price—for such it has been, the price in 1851 being only 38s. 6d.—has not induced the growers, east and west, north and south, to prepare for us? Undoubtedly it has.

The reports from our own grain districts are full of apprehension; but we must remember two cheering circumstances—that the English farmer is learning to rely not solely upon wheat, whence partly his independent cheerfulness; and that the English corn-dealer habitually exaggerates the worst contingencies at this season. From France, also, but a few weeks since, we had alarming reports of scarcity to come; and the Government has now anticipated emergencies by decree: as yet, however, it is far from being certain that the injury to the grain crops in that country is more than partial. From Germany we have that "no news," which, in this instance, is most certainly, "good news." Southern Russia also has supplies, if the intrigues and mud of the Emperor will permit them to come. And America has not only had a good season from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, but has unquestionably indulged more than almost any other country in speculations for the expanding market of England. Even in corn, therefore, we need not yet lose heart of hope.

If prices are rising in the corn-market they are rising also in other trades; if you have to pay 5l. a load for the hay with which you feed your horses, is not the freight that you can charge for shipping in the city at a fine figure? If the conductor of your omnibus tells you it is the hay that has

raised the fare from three pence to four pence, is not your commission on Birmingham goods sent outwards to Australia standing at a corresponding amount?

No doubt another fear is haunting tradesmen and employers of all classes, in the continued upward pressure of wages; and there is an instinctive feeling, that even in the rise which has not actually taken place, it is only awaiting a new opportunity to be effected, and a continued improvement appears to be as certain as any human calculation can make it. We have the proof, at least of one kind, in the official Report of the Emigration Commissioners; one of the most remarkable documents that any department has laid before the public. The Commissioners calculate that emigration has not hitherto told very decidedly on the price of labour; it has removed surplus labour,—nearly 2,000,000 of the Irish people since 1841; it has been removing the people at the rate of 300,000 a-year, of 360,000 in the last year; and it is continuing to remove them; for the emigration of the first three months and a half of 1853 exceeded that of any previous year during the same period. Our readers knew all this before; but this report shows us that the causes of that emigration must continue. In Australia there is a vast gold field,—richer at some spots, poorer at others,—but probably 500 miles long by 100 broad; and diggings formerly abandoned have again been worked productively, even in the neighbourhood of Sydney. That field must be filled and exhausted, before emigration to Australia can cease; to say nothing of the claims for labour advanced by the constantly extending settlement and trade of Australia. In British North America an immense system of railways has just sprung into being. In themselves, roads have always proved to be an immediate cause for the establishment of settlements on the roads; and the same principle applies to railroads. The farmers are besieging the emigration offices for labourers; and Mr. Hawke, the emigration agent for Western Canada, speaks, we believe, with no exaggeration, and describes the general character of all British North America, when he says: "As these extensive works will not be completed for several years, and as such a large outlay of money will stimulate every other branch of business, I do not think it will be possible to overstock the labour market for many years to come; in fact, the prospects before us are of the most cheering description, and capitalists, merchants, mechanics, farm servants, and common labourers, may safely calculate on finding in Canada an abundant demand for skill, capital, and labour, to a profitable as well as to an almost unlimited extent."

Two data mark the future continuance of emigration to the United States, besides the striking fact, that hundreds of thousands yearly are absorbed into the immense labour market of the Republic. The Illinois Central Railroad Company is advertising for 10,000 men to be employed, at a dollar a day, for three years. And the remittances of money for emigrants, sent to bring their relations after them, have swelled from 460,000l. in 1848, to 1,404,000l. in 1852, with a continuance of the same striking subsidy sent through our Post-office during the present year. But all that has been said about emigration might, with a change of terms, be said about the productive trade of those countries. Countries that receive emigration invariably abound in the first articles of production; and every emigrant sent out from this country is worth more than a commissioner sent out, with great profit to himself, to transmit back to us corn, maize, wool, tallow, gold, in steady and increasing quantities. But a community dealing in such things, and on such a scale, is also a great consuming community; and thus, while we have those large subsidies in kind, from the very countries that are relieving us of anything like surplus population, they are setting our machinery to work at home in a trade that is constantly increasing. We have only been repeating, with a new attestation, facts already familiar to the public; but we here have the scale to which they are extended, and the certainty of their continuance marked out in the most authentic manner.

Can there be any doubt after this that profits and wages must be sustained in England? We have, indeed, no evidence of any such doubts; and in the absence of evidence, we cannot pre-

sume they will. Why, then, need we fear the rise of a few pence in the price of a four-pound loaf, or grudge the addition of a few shillings to the wages of those industrious classes, who now, by their diminished numbers, are called upon to perform a larger share of work, and to do it more effectually. In fact, the labour market has risen in character as well as price. Agriculture is requiring the skilled qualifications that have hitherto been held peculiar to manufactures. Wages will naturally partake that change of character. It is not a concession to the working classes; it is simply an adjustment of our arrangements to facts. If emigration has hitherto had but little effect, as compared with the general prosperity, in raising wages, every additional draft from the labouring classes must now begin to tell upon the quotations in the labour market, and to tell not vaguely, but with great precision and manifest effect. A labouring class well-to-do, however, must be in many respects far more economical for the community than a poor labouring class—less costly to keep in order—less exacting in poor rates—more remunerative, both in the form of labour and in the form of swelling the home consumption. This, also, is only a repetition of known facts; but we now see that they are facts which must continue with the continuance and development of their causes. If our police, as public servants, are justly demanding better salary to meet rising prices, and a rising scale of comfort and appearances in their own class, that also is a necessary adjustment, but it is one that in our enlarged abundance we need not grudge. In short, there is plenty for us all; and if some few articles grow a little dearer for a season, we can afford to pay for them, and yet not need to stint our neighbour.

THE MORAL OF TORY TRIUMPHS AT LIVERPOOL.

WHAT we said, when the Liberal petition against a Tory return for Liverpool was in progress before a Parliamentary Committee, as to the utter incompetency of the petitioners to follow up their probable technical victory by the actual gain of the two seats, has been fully and rather ludicrously illustrated by the subsequent election which took place on the 9th. The Liberals unseated on petition Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and Mr. Turner, two Tories, and, on election, have again seated two Tories, Mr. Horsfall and Mr. Liddell;—meanwhile, the Liberals, having spent about 10,000l. on the petition, and in the election, made themselves the jest of the Tories;—an amusing sequel of their successful indignation at the extensive system of bribing and treating prevalent on the affluent and immoral banks of the Mersey. Our Conservative, old and young Tory, contemporaries, have of course insisted that the last return, confirming so emphatically the first, demonstrates that Conservatism is the predominant political element in the heterogeneous community of the "first port," and the local Liberals, we observe, mumble an explanation of their renewed defeat in the *sotto voce* insinuation that there's to be another petition,—no doubt again to result in a further expenditure of a Liberal 10,000l., and a further *remplacement* in Tory representatives. But as the matter involves a general moral, the charges are worth inquiring into. It would indeed be a singular and not encouraging sign of the times if it could be made out that the first port in the empire, which possesses a population of half a million, with its vast aggregate wealth pretty well diffused in that busy and energetic crowd, does with deliberate intent prefer for its representatives worn-out heroes of rearward Derbyism. Let us see if we cannot rescue the "first port" from some of the heavy weight of political odium for some time resting on it.

One very remarkable circumstance in connexion with the last election at Liverpool is presented:—After the fight was over, and the losing candidates were addressing their abashed sympathisers, we find the Liberals boasting, with triumphant pertinacity, that they had not made the slightest effort to win!—declarations which, we remark, were strangely cheered by the sympathisers. "The Tories had a superb organisation," said the too honourable Liberals; "but we,—no, gentlemen—thank God—we, the Whigs—we had none. We had no canvassers, no cabs, no committees, no colours, no plans, no purpose; we trusted to the gushing Liberalism of the enlightened community; we were sure we needed

no factitious aid; we trusted to the good old cause, gentlemen." Then there were loud cheers—the Liberals actually take a pride in having played to lose. Does not this explain everything as to the election? In electoral, as in other worldly struggles, people only get what they work for: and those, it is well known, who trust to gratuitous enthusiasm for the "cause," are invariably left at the bottom of the poll. It was this obvious absence of any Liberal organization in the town,—a deficiency proved in all the naïve revelations offered to the committee,—that we commented upon in our former article on the subject; and what has now occurred renders what we then said all the more forcible, both in local and general application. In the first place, it is plain that in the case of Liverpool—there being no organisation for a caucus which could select—two or three old Liberals, knocking about 'Change, pick up a candidate, generally a very "dark" one, and in this instance a retired Indian judge, highly estimable, no doubt, but of whom the Liverpool and English public know next to nothing; that when one Liberal is in the field, other tentative Liberals must keep off, lest they should "split" the interest; that, then, the contest lying between decided Tories and dubious Liberals, the Radicals, of whom, necessarily, there are vast masses in so great a town as Liverpool—and in Liverpool having the advantage of being led by one of the most energetic and able politicians in the kingdom, Mr. J. R. Jeffrey—have no option but to oppose the Tories, which they generally do in a negative sense, by staying at home, leaving the few of their body who vote at all, to give a cold and reluctant vote. Hence, the bustle and energy on the Tory side, contrasted with the apathy on the other, leads to false impressions about the town; and hence, also, as there is organisation on one side, and none on the other, and as the organised side, meaning to win, does not stick at offering pecuniary inducements to the few hundred corrupt, the Tories generally win, and, as in this instance, just by the amount of those corrupt hundreds, the "freemen." What occurs in Liverpool occurs in all large towns, where the leading "Liberals" do not happen to be also "Radicals," for the Tories are a compact body, fighting against a divided body: against the Conservative-Liberals, busy old gentlemen knocking about 'Change, and the ardent and earnest working-men voters, who have had no opportunity of selecting their own man. The moral, therefore, is, simple enough:—Let the Radicals, wherever they are strong enough, organise, and take the initiative out of the hands of the old "Liberals" knocking about 'Change. But a further inquiry, which arises out of these Liverpool proceedings, is, why, when the existence of the corrupt class is known, and when it is also known that this corrupt class turns the election, should the Liberals not play the same game as the Tories? It appears that at Liverpool, when the polling was half over, and the "freemen" were making terms with the Tories, one Liberal gentleman said to another Liberal managing gentleman, "The Tories are giving 5s. a head: let us give 10s. a head: 500l. will gain us the day." But the Liberals, though certain of their defeat, refused to win on such terms; and very many Liberals, taking the usual artificial point of view, will say they did quite right. We do not discern this exalted morality. The Liberals are supposed to be fighting now for a reform bill, which will get rid of the corrupt classes, and, waiting that deliverance, they may surely turn the weapons of corruption against the corrupt. Supposing that they had spent this 500l. in bribery, confessing it openly, and winning, with a protest against the means, and supposing that the Tories, with much moral indignation, had petitioned, would it not be a great advantage to have, in the committee, two parties combining to prove the corruption of the present electoral system? One such spectacle in a Parliamentary committee, with such a background as Liverpool, and we should be a little more confident about the tone of Lord John's bill for next session.

Let us, however, grant our Conservative contemporaries what they insist upon. Let us admit that a *bonâ fide* majority of the existing electors of Liverpool do, as a rule, prefer worn-out old Tories to worn-out old Liberals—which is the average comparison. But is not the very fact, of such a limitation of choice, and of such a result, the most decisive condemnation of the

present electoral system? In or about Liverpool are half a million of prize people of Great Britain; and on the register are about 12,000 electors—1500 of these being, generally, bribable, "freemen" *cum privilegio*; and 7000 out of the 12,000 being voters of that well-to-do and careless commercial class, who, when they seek a candidate, seek merely a man competent to look well after the local and strictly mercantile business in the House of Commons. Is that a state of things with which Liverpool should be content, or with which England should be content for her first port? Is it fair to infer from the recorded votes of the 12,000, what are the views of the first port about national politics? Let us at the same time point out that if national suffrage were extended to Liverpool to-morrow, the tendencies of Liverpool would still be questionable. The "first port" is not very English. One thousand of the present electors are Irish Catholics—perhaps a fourth of the whole population is Irish, and not exclusively Catholic Irish, or the pulpit influence of that distinguished Orangeman, Dr. M'Neile, would be unaccountable. There are probably more Scotchmen in Liverpool than in any Scotch town, Glasgow, Paisley, and Edinburgh excepted. A fourth of the Jews of Great Britain are centred in Liverpool. There is an immense naturalised mass of Germans. There are many hundred Greek merchants. There are many hundred Yankee merchants. Very mixed influences are, therefore, at work in such a community; and its elections, under any system, would be exceptional in character. Under the present system, Tories being almost invariably elected, it is simply absurd to suppose that the first port holds Lord Derby to be the only current British statesman.

RESCUE FOR CHILDREN IN THE STREETS. THE measures introduced by Lord Shaftesbury in the Upper House, and by Mr. Adderley in the Lower, for the State education of juvenile mendicants and criminals, though not likely to be finally carried this session, will unquestionably be most serviceable towards the ventilation of the highly important subject with which they deal. Simple as is the principle involved, and plainly demonstrable as is its correctness, a sad experience makes it obvious to us that there are many sturdy hobbies and inveterate prejudices which it must outride, or override, before it can arrive at the goal of Parliamentary success. We advocated it before Lord Shaftesbury, and will advocate it with him, in firm hope of a happy end, but not in any expectation of an immediate triumph. Only on Wednesday last, Sir G. Strickland opposed a Bill providing compulsory vaccination for the poor, because, he said, it was an infraction of the voluntary principle; and suggested that it was meddling with the liberty of the subject not to permit every free and independent infant in this glorious country to have and spread the small-pox if the small citizen's fond mother pleased. Obviously, it must take this kind of perception some time to consider how far Milton, or Feargus O'Connor, or any of the other historical Liberals, with whom the Strickland class have a confused sort of acquaintance, would have approved of the apparently tyrannical course of removing a young pickpocket from the roof of his affectionate parents, or teaching a hopeful mendicant that he has a vocation a little higher than to beg. Vice and small-pox are both contagious; if the voluntary principle requires us to let infants, who object to having their arms punctured, disseminate the one disease, why should it not give ruffian fathers permission to spread the other? It must be sometime, too, after conventional radicalism is satisfied, before Mr. Lucas and Mr. Newdegate can arrange upon a course of instruction which both can support, and before the economists can decide whether criminals, inexpensively educated by the Devil, and subsequently strangled as frugally as possible by the State, are or are not, on the whole, preferable to citizens, bought—at more, perhaps, than they were worth—in the cheapest market, and likely, prudence may suggest, to be sold for less than the cost of their bringing up, even in the dearest. These considerations are not of the sort to lead to prompt conclusions; but we are thankful that a subject which we have formerly taken up—hopefully—from a sense of its importance, has at length forced itself upon the attention of Parliament at all. Once fairly launched and honestly advocated, a proposition like Lord Shaftesbury's, or Mr. Adderley's, if reasonably modified as to

details and machinery, cannot fail of ultimate success. Let us but keep in sight the importance of the end, the simplicity of the means, the sincerity of the proposers, and the good sense of the Legislature; we need not then doubt of a measure, such as the noble lord asks, if not exactly identical with his own or Mr. Adderley's, being carried in the course of next session.

The case is easily established. Whoever walks the street, whoever reads the police reports, must see daily instances of involuntary mendicancy and crime into which children, knowing nothing of right and wrong, are forced by parents who own no law but the police, and no gospel but the *Newgate Calendar*. In such cases magistrates find themselves in the most awkward of dilemmas. The accused is guilty in act, but not in will; has done wrong, but has exercised no choice in doing it. To send him to prison is to punish where there was no sin, because no volition; to discharge him is to remit him to society the most corrupting, and to exemplify the most pernicious. What hope is there in either case for the child? He cannot distinguish between these rival authorities, to neither of which he owes any obligation, or renders any allegiance but that of the brute, dreading stripes. He has been ordered to beg or steal, and he has suffered penalties for his obedience. He has no charities to be thankful for at the hands of his kindred; no justice to acknowledge at the hands of the State; and being too young as yet openly to rebel against either the municipal or the domestic authority, he must choose the lesser evil, and be most submissive where he is most liable to oppression. So the father, more assiduous than the magistrate in his corrections, carries the day; and the child, whatever its original dispositions or capacity, develops into a lawless vagabond man, whose career of vice is bounded only by his extent of cunning. The State, being constitutional, has not hastily interfered; and the subject, having been friendless, learns, for the first time, in the condemned cell, of a God, whose existence he is informed of by the chaplain, and, on the gallows, of a Government, whose functions he finds incarnate in the hangman. He and the literary gentleman connected with the Establishment find time to compose a last dying speech, objectionable in point of orthography, but, they say, unexceptionable as to doctrine, the moral of which is that penitent thieves are a favoured class, and that a career of crime needs only the intervention, before the last act, of an indefatigable Ordinary to end in a Crown of glory. The rabble disperse; the sheriff goes home; and at ten o'clock next morning juvenile offenders, who have been diversifying their entertainments at the execution by occasional sportive pocket-picking, are assuring his Worship at Bow-street that on their honour it was another boy that did it, and that anyhow they will never do it again. And, perhaps, they would not if they could help themselves.

Of course it is not assumed by Lord Shaftesbury or Mr. Adderley, or those who agree with them, that their bills will work miracles, or that the children educated under their operation will be faultless. It is, however, believed that both virtue and vice are matters of training and of growth, capable of eradication as of culture, and dependent upon the circumstances in which they are placed for the turn they may take. It will not be a sufficient reply to us to say that some of these compulsorily educated children may, and perhaps will, go wrong; we answer that at present they have not the chance of going right. We have little sympathy with the despondency which is pleaded as excusing a neglect of duty.

Another objection taken is, that to educate mendicant or criminal children, and not others, is to put a premium on mendicancy and crime. It might as well be objected that to bring up bastard children was to put a premium on fornication. In each case the parent may be placed under contribution, or failing that, made to suffer penalties, by the law; but the child should not suffer, for it has not sinned. Let us have a National Education by all means, but till we get it, do not let us justify having none by the impossibility of our obtaining all of our demands. It can be but slight comfort to the poor honest man to know that in addition to not educating his children, and indeed by way of justice to him, we are permitting thieves to increase and multiply by the thousands—if possible to rob, and most probably to corrupt them.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

It is an old remark to which the circumstances of the day give a new force, that much of our boasted progress is the reverse of being in advance. If we have got rid of those rough sports of the ring which nauseated our more refined feelings, or the brutal game of throwing on Shrove Tuesday, the annals of our police and law courts make us doubt whether the change is not one of substitution rather than abolition. For the antagonist of the boxer is no longer a man, but a woman, and a woman also is substituted for the wretched shrove cock, only that the sport is not limited to one day of the year. The character of society, indeed, may be gathered from the statutes: Mr. Martin legislated for the protection of animals; Mr. Fitzroy for the protection of women. We have frequently touched upon this subject, but the raw material, in the shape of outrage, outruns our power to keep pace with it in comment.

We do not speak of the graver tragedies, though abundant materials crowd to our hand. Such as that total neglect of wife and children by a miserable man, who positively spends all his earnings upon himself, cooking and eating his steak in the presence of his starving family. It is a burlesque upon the shocking; but what hopeless feelings must have possessed those who looked on while he ate! We do not speak of women first made the sport of enjoyment, and then abandoned to dispose of their children as they may—in the grave too often. But we allude to the cases now of daily occurrence, in which some passing impulse seems to dictate wanton brutality almost as a variety of amusement. At Worship-street, the other day, two mechanics of a superior class were placed before the magistrate on charges of this kind; one, because a woman refused to talk to him, struck her, and ran away; the other, taking offence at some trifling request, beat a woman on the forehead with a pewter-pot, struck her with his fists, and kicked her after she fell. But these cases are not exceptional; they appear to represent a class; and really the most tangible sign of our advanced civilization seems to be, that such cases are left to be dealt with by the magistrate, instead of being handled by the bystanders summarily.

But perhaps the portrait of society in regard to these engaging traits is best painted by itself. It is the artist's own hand alone that can fetch out the full unconscious smirking all-sufficiency of his meanness. A cabman deemed himself quit of all blame the other day because he had exercised one virtue: "I had not," he said, astonished that he could be condemned for overcharge, "used any abusive language." At York Assizes two prisoners were charged with shooting a man in a riot at Yeadon after a dispute for possession of a chapel between the Wesleyan Conference party and the Wesleyan Reformers. The judge, however, admitted that the prisoners were "men of conscience," and the plea of their counsel was not disputed, that "they had fired under the excitement of religious dispute." The quarrel has raged violently amongst the Wesleyans, and the weapons have advanced by a natural transition from argument to law, and from law to bullet; but note the singular confession involved in the agreement of counsel and bench upon the truth that the excitement of religious dispute is a species of intoxication which may naturally, if not excusably, betray men into manslaughter.

The same kind of self-confession has become a plea in court for that meanest class of those who inflict injury upon women, the breakers of promises to marry. The current assizes give us several instances. A gentleman, at the indiscreet age of forty-five, had, with great assiduity, persuaded a young lady of considerable personal attractions, good character, and some property, to marry him. It turned out, however, that her property was not certain, and then the ardent suitor declined to fulfil his promise. In some farce, where the low comedy man conceives himself to be in presence of a cannibal potentate, he endeavours to disarm the appetite of the monster by disparaging his own quality. "I am not wholesome," he cries. In the case to which we allude, the meanness of retraction was crowned by this self-disparagement to avoid the consequences of bad faith. The excellent character of the young lady was admitted, but, said the defendant's counsel, "he was a man advanced

in life"—a man who had been twice wived, and was now "encumbered with three children"—lower in society, and the young lady would actually have thrown herself away in marrying such a man. His conduct was not to be justified; but was he worth heavy damages?

The jury, perhaps influenced by this species of appraisalment, only awarded 400*l.* damages. On these occasions, a man causes himself to be cried down as if he were his own old clothes, and his candour took the part of the Jew purchaser; but there is a fallacy in the argument. The damages, properly speaking, ought not to be regarded as compensation for the loss of "such a man." If, indeed, you were to admit that plea, the retractor might sometimes set up an equitable claim for payment, on the score of the benefit afforded to the lady in being rid of such "vagrom company." The injury which demands compensation is the act of usurping the place of a genuine suitor, perhaps to the exclusion of another, certainly to the outrage of the lady. To have crept into the confidence of a girl—perhaps to have deprived her of a genuine suitor,—those, and not the loss of such a man, are the injuries which he has to compensate. Thus we see that the meaner the fellow is, the more despicable; the greater, not the less, should be the damages for his outrage.

THE POLICE TAKING ORDERS.

"ALL are equal in the sight of God," and therefore, we suppose, in the house of God—except the beadle, who must touch his hat to the churchwarden, and may take his revenge on the little boys; except the poor, who cannot afford pews, and are allowed to edge themselves into the "free sittings" in some out of the way corner; or except the policemen, who must come in their uniform, and know their place in the parish. The policemen must not enter the vestibule of heaven without his regulation clothes; he cannot pass on the holy way save as "B 2129." As John Williams he is beyond the pale of salvation; the clergyman who says, Let us pray, must not invite John Williams to do so; but he is only to let "B 2129" approach the Divine goodness. This ought to be carried out entirely: when the policeman says his catechism, he must not say that his name is "M. or N.," the ordinary name of a Christian catechumen, but he must answer that it is "B 2129." When the congregation pray for the Royal family, parliament, and all classes of the people, they ought to add, "and the police," who are set apart for a separate salvation in uniform, a regeneration in divisions under their serjeants.

Why our respected fellow-creature, John Williams, however, should be required to figure in the house of God in his temporal disguise, we do not know. Perhaps it may be to take up the trespassers, or to keep account of incorrigible sinners, or to tell the sluggard soul that it "must move on." If so, we must conclude that misconduct is terribly, dangerously on the increase; since exhortation, collect, homily, sermon, all failing, the pastor is obliged to call in the police.

There might, indeed, be excellent employment for the blue coat on the spiritual highway, if he were entrusted with a genuine commission. For it is inconceivable how many bad characters throng the sanctuary. There is St. Ananias, a dignitary of episcopal and capitular importance, who has long been guilty of malversation, impropriating the tribute of the Lord, denying his quota to the poor, or withholding what he ought to have surrendered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is St. Barabbas, shrewdly suspected of intending to purloin the church plate, if not the church itself, and to carry it all off to an eminent receiver of stolen church property, who wears a triple hat. There is St. Judas, who is more than suspected of systematically embezzling church-rates and church property of all kinds for the benefit of a Dissenting congregation, which he is impudent enough to bring into the church itself, by way of saving the expense of a brick chapel; and thus low church gets in and feasts with the servants, while high church has gone to a fancy ball at Belgravia. There is St. Barnwell, who has no vocation in the church at all, but employs himself in robbing its till for the more indulgence of luxurious "fast" living. In short, there are as many spiritual stags and swell mob gentry in the sanctuary as ever there were in Whitefriars; and if the police have been sent for to take up such fraudulent persons,

there will be a wholesome clearance of the establishment.

The difficulty, perhaps, is to understand who would be left. None, we fear, who might not be classed in this slang calendar of saints, or else be convicted of some heterodox ideas, such as Platonism, doubt of church-rates, Socinianism, latitudinarian ideas about the Ecclesiastical Communion, disbelief in the Privy Council, or some other abomination, amongst the many that are now undermining the establishment. So that if all the saints were taken up, and the heretics were left without colour, whom should we put into the pulpit?

For want of a better, why not put into it "B 2129." The Scotch clergy boast of being "a moral police:" the new plan would only render the metropolitan force a true hierarchy on the Scotch principle. It would only be adding one more function to the many which are gradually concentrated in Mr. Commissioner Mayne—henceforth Archbishop Mayne, "Richard Cant," or "Innocent the Fiftieth, Pontifex Macsarcasm." He is appointed to teach us how to hire our cabs, how far we have ridden and no farther, which way the horses heads must turn on leaving the evening party or theatre, and why not the way our own heads must turn in the true path? We should then, in a much clearer, and more explicit mode than we find among those saints, all contradicting each other, have regulation sign-posts pointing the way

TO SALVATION.

B 2129 will "take us up" to bliss; Richard Cant will authorize the essential truths for all good citizens; and if we are troubled with any "doubts," we can carry the appeal to Mr. Henry, of Bow-street, who will, no question, show us as well as any person the way to pay "the costs." Now then we understand the objection of the police at being called into the church: it is a formal expression of humility—the B Division crying, "Nolo episcopari."

AN ENGLISH LANDLORD.

"AGRICULTURE is the most simple, the most innocent, and the most honourable employment of man:"—a truth so pregnant, although so ancient and so oft repeated, that Judge Halliburton deemed it fit to adorn his epigrammatic speech, at Gloucester; while it has been the basis for the public morals of more than one great State. After trying other avocations, other means of attaining wealth, power, and glory, nations return to the field, and content themselves with the humble work of tilling the land. The nation that has won itself an immortal name in victory, thinks its victory but half crowned, until it can turn its sword into a plough-share; and we, who appear to be doomed to an ara,—brief, we trust,—in which land, like labour, is to be made a merchantable commodity, look forward to the dawn beyond that darker age, in which agriculture shall recover, by the inherent strength of its own natural philosophy and natural religion—when the tradesman himself, subdued to the more innocent and honourable occupation, shall cease to make profit an idol.

It is under the coercion of adversity that Agriculture, which has so long resisted the wedlock with Science, is now forced to that sacred union; the farmer's business is ceasing to be empirical. If he has had difficulties,—and they have been enormous,—he has found out the means of encountering them. It is true, as Lord Ashburton said, in his noble speech, "you cannot stop the deluge of rain, but you drain off the superfluous moisture; you cannot prevent drought, but you give such a crumb to the surface of the soil, by your implements, such a strength to the crop, by your manures, as to defy it. You cannot arrest the plague of insects, but you hurry the growth of the turnip, by artificial means, and raise it out of their reach." The result is, that the farmer of England, "thwarted by nature, as no other industry is, smarting under heavy blows and sore discouragements, dealing with nature in her wildest moods, and with powers delivered into his hands, controlled, mastered, and domesticated by his machinery, has learned almost to defy the vicissitudes of the elements." But how has he learned to do this? By studying "the law of nature, and of the God of nature." Thus, by the law which our Almighty Father "has made to regulate the growth of all that is, that law which speaks out to them in their fields, in their woods,"—by that law the lagging farmer is

condemned, as the piously cheerful, zealous, and obedient farmer, is strengthened and exalted.

But this admirable discourse of Lord Ashburton's, to the farmer, is applicable, also, to the landlord. It is only by obedience to the laws that give life, that the landlord, like the farmer, can justify his tenure and maintain his place; if he departs from that law, assuredly the ground will give way from under him. The landlords of our country too often forget the origin of their tenure—too often forget that, in calling themselves "land owners," they are claiming a usurpation. Their tenure to the land, indeed, is often justified by the representation, that it is "a trust" which they hold for the welfare of the community; and the plea will be received, so long as their actions prove that they fulfil the trust—that they act as honest trustees, and, while representing the government of society, by their authority over the surface of the soil, secure that their dependents get subsistence out of the earth; by the sweat of their brow; secure that the land be made to yield its riches for the support of the population, and secure, also, that the reaping of the present day leave seed and growing vegetation for our descendants. The landlord who does not perform these trusts is a wasteful and a dishonest landlord, and he will pay the penalty: first in "incumbrances" to the mortgagee, until at last, by the inexorable laws of God, of nature, and of society, his land will be forfeit, and he will then, in the bitterness of his heart, charge against the usurer, or against the trading spirit of society, the natural retribution of his own laches.

If agriculture is so innocent and honourable an occupation, it is because it brings man, in the daily business of life, directly in contact with the elements primarily necessary to life, and primarily illustrating the great laws by favour of which we live. The good landlord, the landlord whose tenure nobody would disturb, is the landlord who fulfils his trust, by rendering close obedience to those laws. There is a life going on even in the mute vegetation which the land is made to bear—a life carried forward by the plant, for the benefit of future generations; and it has always been, by a rough instinct, felt that a special act of sacrifice was demanded from the landlord of the present generation, to keep up that tranquil life. The first duty of the landlord is to plant. Let nothing be carried off the land unless so much, at least, if not more, be replaced.

Such a landlord was the one whom the people of Somersetshire have lost,—Mr. John Hugh Smyth Pigott, of whom it is said that he planted more trees than any other landlord in the kingdom. We believe we are not overstating the amount, when we say that he planted 4,000,000 of trees. It was natural that a man who performed his duty so well, to that abstract and unseen posterity, in which it is sometimes said we can feel no interest, should not less zealously perform his duty to those around him; and, on this point, we copy the testimony of a contemporary, itself backed by that of another contemporary, with full local knowledge:—

"To the poor he was a generous and enlightened benefactor, seeking, upon all occasions, to advance the independence and character of the labourer, by showing him the respectability and comfort of industry. The poor are quick-sighted judges of those who have a sincere interest in their welfare, and right thoroughly was he understood, by the numerous labourers kept in constant employment, on the extensive lordships of Brockley Manor. Those who have seen Mr. Pigott converse with his workmen, (and he was acquainted with the name, condition, and mental state of the numerous occupants of his extensive property, and also of those in his immediate employ,) have noticed, with delight, the way in which the countenance of the humblest of his servants was 'lit up,' when the squire addressed to them his few words of kindness. His sympathy, in all the affairs of his tenantry and dependents, was very precious to them, and his advice was coveted, and held sacred. Long before the gentry of Great Britain had begun to manifest any desire to improve the condition of the humbler classes, Mr. Pigott was organizing plans for rendering them more happy, by increasing their comforts, and providing means for their instruction and amusement; and all who could, by lectures, publications, or private teaching, aid his benevolent intention, met with hearty co-operation. Literature and all the liberal arts had, in Mr. Pigott, a munificent patron. No one paid with more prompt liberality every variety of talent. Mr. Pigott delighted to patronise painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, and many other

branches of art. Science also shared Mr. Pigott's munificence: he was a member of many learned societies, and, for the encouragement of obscure talent, he advanced large sums, not only ungrudgingly, but without bond, or, indeed, any intention of deriving benefit."—(*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, quoted by the *Weston-super-Mare Gazette*.)

This true gentleman, who could revive the classic symbolism of mythology amid his native trees, who bore among his dependents the spirit of a sound Christianity which derived not fear, but strength and certainty in its deepest truths, from the light of science—who brought science to strengthen agriculture, and carried back nature to strengthen art and life, into the towns,—this excellent man was carried to the grave, by his own household,—a "walking funeral,"—through his own garden, and laid in the earth, in the ground of the church near which he lived. A few of the unbidden tenantry standing around, not to swell the pageant, but to breathe a last farewell to the brother whose higher station had been used for the benefit of all; and thus, amid the murmurs of prayers deeper than forms, mingling with the life-giving wind among the trees around, the good landlord was laid back amongst the elements, as obedient, as simple, as pure as themselves. If there were more such landlords we should hear less of political or social questions; for, after all, that man, be he stationed where he may, shall pass all challenge, who holds his tenure from God, and performs suit and service faithfully.

THORNTON HUNT.

"A STRANGER" IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. HENRY DRUMMOND gave expression to a universal feeling in the House of Commons when he, last evening, suggested that there was no particular reason, beyond the traditional custom, why the Senate should have its session in summer. That is an opinion which the alternate oven heats and lukewarm shower-baths of this present metropolitan July inevitably provoke; and though Mr. Drummond was intercepting the talk about the Turkish imbroglio, he was yet cheered when he succinctly pointed out that rational people generally contrived to live in the country in the summer, and in towns through the cold season. There were even, from ambitious but exhausted Senators, cries of "Why not all the year round?" when Mr. Drummond was proffering the alternative of winter to summer, and these cries surely told how extensively the remarks made in this place, last week, on the subject have influenced House of Commons opinions. Mr. Drummond took the air of a man who was being emphatically logical—who had made a strange discovery, and had no doubt that he had only to suggest to lead the reform. But he was very incomplete; and managed, first, by the awkward moment he selected for his essay, and secondly, by the narrow views he represented, so to subordinate what should have been a great subject, that Lord John, as "leader," was enabled to snub him, and to cut the topic in three minutes' jesting allusions. Now, the suggestion, good because the most advanced of the kind yet made, should not be slighted nor overlooked. The Reformers are bound to consider whether one point in their charter should not refer to the inconvenient system of the "sittings" of Parliament. Mr. Drummond is quite right—the whole of the summer should not be spent by the governing classes in the most sultry and bakey city in Europe. But it does not follow that if you don't take the whole summer you must take the whole winter.

The question, as put here last week, is this—why should not the legislative body sit like the administrative power?—why should not Parliament sit like the law courts—through the year, with several short vacations, and one long summer recess? A self-governed people, as the great British people invariably represent themselves to be to benighted and oppressed foreigners, are interested in a question, the due discussion of which might lead to a new system, whereby there would be a constant visible senate—not a mere spring and summer senate, coming in with the exhibitions,—and a senate which the self-governed people would have the perpetual liberty to petition, which our self-governed people obviously cherishes as a great constitutional privilege.

It is a rare privilege, as was illustrated in Mr. Layard's interpellations last night,—a privilege which the French and Russians don't enjoy, though they do appear to have Executives which are confidential with their respective nationalities—to be able to ask questions of a responsible Government,—although the responsible Government may not choose to answer them. People who were not Great Britons regarded Mr. Layard's attitude, and the attitude of the inquisitive House, last evening, as pre-eminently ludicrous;

but then, perhaps, they cannot appreciate the spirit of the Constitution. For a whole summer have Russia and England, and Russia and France, and Russia and Turkey been quarrelling; for a fortnight has there been a war—since war was commenced when Russian troops crossed the Pruth: it is acknowledged that a general war, in which this country would be engaged, and for which we would have heavily to pay, is a very possible—nay, a very probable event; and yet the great British people remains in profound and respectful ignorance what the quarrel is about—why there is a Russo-Turkish war—what are the chances, and what would be the justifications, of a general war? It is eight or ten weeks since Mr. Layard—who has been at Nineveh, and was six weeks at the Foreign Office, and consequently is supposed to know all about the Divan, and European, as well as Asian, secret influences—on the same principle which justified the Irish soldier's choice of the 1st regiment,—first gave notice of his intention to insist on explanations, for the benefit of a free people, from a responsible Government. Once Mr. Layard's name was on the paper for that questioning; it was etiquette that he should not be disturbed, and that there should be no competition in curiosity; and the result was that, a friend having occupied the position an enemy might have taken up, Mr. Layard kept off awkwardnesses from a Government at once divided and perplexed, and that, while the Government has been floundering its way to a settlement—in other words, a submission to Russia—the self-governed nation has had its funds flying up and down, great departments of its trade blocked up, and its general enlightenment all amazed in afflicting bewilderment and innocence. The interpellations last night were a solemn farce. Mr. Layard, elaborately, but timidly rotund, went well through his affectations of eager interest and parenthetical indignation with Russia—after the enormous preliminary, in which patriotic impertinences to Russia were discreetly uttered, the great question merely resolving itself into the standing interrogation—when would the noble lord, the member for the city of London, be good enough to name a day? Deep silence—solemn silence: the noble lord rises, puts his hat on the table, crosses his arms, and announces—(as he talks in a low voice, some one cries, "Speak up!")—that the negotiations (St. Petersburg being such a distance from Downing-street!) had in reality only just commenced, that in these circumstances her Majesty's Ministers asked for the confidence of the House—that France and Russia might appeal to their nationalities if they liked—"ostentatiously," said Lord John, thinking he was sneering—but that it was the custom of the British Government never to consult the British nation till the matter was settled; that the best preparation for war was an exhaustion of entreaties for peace—(Cheers, the House thinking they had got a *mot*)—and that the British Government had not yet nearly done entreating. But, concluded Lord John, tightening his arms, broadening his words, lifting his voice, and looking confidential, if we fail in preserving peace, and war becomes inevitable (he was glad to say France was on our side), why then her Majesty's Ministers would appeal with confidence to the House to defend the national honour—otherwise pay for what they couldn't help! It was a melancholy exhibition for a British Senate and a British statesman, who was once a great, hearty, Englishman; but the House cheered, cheered loudly, and broke up into the lobbies and dining-room, and passed on to orders of the day with complacent satisfaction that this great nation was going on "all right." "See what it is," members said, "to have a broad-bottom Government, including so many reliable men; see what trust can be placed in them. Why, if Derby was in we couldn't rest in our beds." Doubtless Lord Derby would have been more rash than Lord Aberdeen; but that might be because after all he would be more English. It is remarkable that Russia only consents to negotiations when she ascertains Lord Palmerston has seized a pre-dominance in the Cabinet—a new fact for Mr. Urquhart.

Weary, very weary, has the Session become; heavy, very heavy, are the complaints of members, even the committeeless members, at the never ending, still beginning, sittings. But for last night there would not have been an incident to relieve the plodding monotony of an over useful week; and no one feels dulness more than the "business men"—these being the men who are sitting the Session out—who are in their places at twelve, are available for discussion and division up to four, who, between four and six, get a trot to their lodgings or their clubs to keep abreast of their correspondence, who are in their places again at six, asking or "hear-hear"-ing questions till seven, who then plunge dyspeptically, for a cut at a lukewarm joint, into the dining-room, and who afterwards, between eight p.m. and two a.m. in the morning, are assiduously "about"

the House, getting through and pushing through "business;" all this while the debating class not turning up at all, except between six and seven, to see if there's anything about Russia. Great should be the acknowledgments of the nation to the "business men;" no other country but England could produce such senators; and it happens that the national acknowledgments of their virtues are very insufficient. In that capital club, the House of Commons, every man knows every other man, and precise estimates are taken of each by all: and the debaters genuinely appreciate and admire the men who could be debaters, too, if they liked, but who suppress all vanity and a good deal of ambition, and who take the quiet rôle of the "useful member," simply because they know that character is the most respectable, risking with great moral courage the suspicion which invariably attaches to the useful member, that he is too lenient to Government, for, of course, if this class did not co-operate with the Government, whose special business it is to invent and carry forward business, nothing whatever would be done. See, they have worked this week, on an average, eighteen hours a-day, for it should be remembered that there is never a play without a rehearsal, and that to prepare for the work in the House work outside is required. You always get a good deal of work out of a new Parliament in its first session; firstly, because men are not sick of the kind of work; secondly, because constituents who have always a relay of unappointed deputations in London, to look after the members, invariably find out the merit of industry, which always looks like integrity; and a man's performance in his first session generally fixes or unfixes his position in his seat. Notwithstanding the demirep conspiracies of Derbyism, it was said at the time that the last general election had returned, on the whole, an improved class of members. It has not proved true with regard to debaters; there is no new prominent name this session. But it has proved quite true with regard to the second rank of House of Commons heroes; and true of all parties—even of the unbusiness-like parties—the Irish party and the Radical party; the two day sittings this week on the Landlord and Tenant Bills, showing that Irish members can be as sedate, practical, and rapid in committee as English members; and the debates, in committee, on the Succession Tax, when Radicals had to defend the Government against the country gentlemen, being decidedly creditable for temperate argument, and a tone of dignity, the result of complete knowledge being imparted by the elastic-minded and ever-ready Chancellor of the Exchequer. The "Irish party"—that party, *par excellence*—has done much this week to counteract the disgusting impressions provoked by the conduct, earlier in the session, of the Irish members *en masse*: wisdom and tact, of the most remarkable kind, have been shown by such men as Mr. Duffy, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, and Dr. Brady, in fighting, not the Government, but the jealous landlord interest, on the Tenant Right question—a question now it appears confessed, to be carried like other social reforms, not by *coups*, but by instalments. And as to the Radical members, it is not invidious to point out several whose personal characters and demeanours tone down the "flightiness" of the whole party: the great deficiency of the Radical party—a deficiency, because they have to deal with an aristocratic club—was in "gentlemen;" and Lambeth may be complimented on the choice of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Newcastle-on-Tyne on that of Mr. Blackett, and Bath on that of Mr. Phinn—all three successes in their first session. The mere talkers, of all parties, have been unpopular in the House during the whole session; and only very crack talkers indeed would be endured in July. The session is now given up to the business men: they are masters of the House, and the House, at their dictation, puts debaters down, and forbids debates. Speeches have been inexorably forbidden (until last night, when speeches conveyed news) all this week. The two most powerful classes in this country—the attorneys and the newspapers—were competing in the House, on Wednesday, for a remission of taxation; and both classes are largely represented, and by debaters; yet the House would hear neither side; but, having got Mr. Gladstone's decision in favour of the newspapers, insisted on an immediate division. The same day, the Nunneries Inspection Bill was on. A month ago, there was agitation, excitement, even passion, about this bill. There was a debate as eager and earnest as has been heard for years in the House of Commons. But the adjourned debate on Wednesday was the languor of a *pro forma* put off. Mr. Drummond was, out of habit, eccentric; but the tumbling was the tumbling of a tired acrobat. Mr. Whiteside was bigoted out of a narrow nature; but he limped in his declamation, and stumbled against senseless cries of "Divide." The rest of the speakers were of the fifth-rate class,—the first class saw that there was not sufficient interest left to make it worth their while

to risk position by oratory on such an equivocal theme. Oddly enough, however, the debate was again adjourned—as if the House wanted to hear more! This was Lord Palmerston's cleverness—which is always the more conspicuous that he is always unscrupulous—a great point in "management." By inducing an adjournment he suspended the whole question till next session: and your Whig statesman always thinks he wins when he gains a session. Next year, the difficulties will have accumulated; Christian bigotry, rested in the recess, will be rampant in time for all uncharitableness next session; and we shall then have another struggle before we see this Protestant proposal put in the mild shape it had assumed on Wednesday—that it be referred to a committee of inquiry,—meanwhile government in Ireland being rendered more and more difficult, and pious society in England more and more ridiculous.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer profits by this legislative weariness. Perhaps he will not quite escape an exposition from Mr. Disraeli (who is said, also, to threaten against the Cabinet generally a Lyndhurst-like history of the session) of the collapse in the city of his Commutation scheme. But, *ad interim*, he travels rapidly through his Budget. He puts people down with great force; and is it not excusable that after such a session, of the epic of which he has been the hero, and the work of which he has got through with unparalleled success, he should now and then lose his temper? He was answering Sir John Pakington on Monday on the Succession duty; Sir John wished to explain, and removed his hat, the signal that he was going to rise. "No, no," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, gesturing at Sir John with mesmeric passes, "don't; don't; it's quite unnecessary; you are wasting the time of the House." Sir John stared, but kept still; the country gentlemen murmured indignantly; the House smiled and wondered. It is not usual, that sort of treatment of an Opposition "leader," but it's very natural—Mr. Gladstone is wearied of Sir John, and his intellect revolts at the dulness of these squires, and at the glaring political selfishness which they shamefully attempt to perpetuate, in resisting a tax when it touches themselves, which for years they have sedulously and contentedly imposed on personal property. At any rate the broken and scattered Tory cohorts have to endure this scorn from the man whom they attempted to thrust out of the Carlton, and whom they hate with a concentrated hate—more malignant even than the hatred they bore to Peel when they were baffled by that glorious renegade; and it is also clear that the House, which notices the irritation of Mr. Gladstone's manners, is daily more and more content with and indulgent to the Finance Minister. The debaters, because he is in the first rank of their class—equal to Disraeli and Palmerston; the business men because he is unweariedly laborious, conscientiously minute, and miraculously quick; all, because intense earnestness, which is his forte, carries all before it. Not content with the weight of his budget, he has superadded other work, which other men would have left to subordinates. It was, no doubt, violent pressure on the part of his colleagues which induced him to give up his Savings Bank bill on Thursday; and his undertaking it at all testifies to a conscientiousness which Sir Charles Wood would find it difficult to understand—Sir Charles having been chosen Finance Minister when the plunderings of these banks occurred, and having remained Finance Minister several years afterwards, without stirring an inch to protect the classes interested. The different morale of Sir Charles Wood is amply illustrated in his conduct of the India Bill, as, indeed, is also, in the committee debates, his inferior character, for it is painfully plain that he talks without influence, and leads without control—the conversationalists on both sides treating him with unaffected and perhaps unconscious contempt. As indicated here last week, Lord John Russell gave Sir Charles no aid to useful position in conducting the bill; when Sir Charles's own chief snubbed him, it was not likely that great delicacy would be shown by Mr. Bright, or that the nabobs, who have come out in the committee, and are lively in the Dog-days, would be deferential to a man whose palpable meagreness of Indian knowledge they detect and despise. The Government, in fact, has been represented more by Mr. Lowe than by Sir Charles; Lord John, not Sir Charles, has been talked at on the great points; and Mr. Bright has been kept off chiefly by Sir James Hogg, who is the dignified and declamatory champion of the Company, and who is always discovering with "deep regret and astonishment"—Sir James Weir Hogg, with the traditions of the India bar, is given to expansive phrases—that Mr. Bright's tendency in committee discussions is to be personal. Mr. Bright is so, and has always been; and his power in the House and in the country is the consequence. His life has been passed in a guerilla warfare—would it had been at the head of a more

organized corps!—against infamous political systems and the condition of success, as in other guerilla warfare, was the constant capture of chiefs. He was wrong not to give up the name he alluded to on Thursday night; he is wrong not to tell all he knows of individual and private influence in connexion with the Indian question; for Sir James would be more grieved and more astonished than ever, to learn that Mr. Bright's fault in the India Bill agitation was, that he had not spoken out sufficiently. Both he and Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Bright's authority—should at once have declared their facts for this strong assertion of the prevalence of peculation in the Indian system; and though very little was lost by the delay of a day (till last night), when both honourable gentlemen behaved well—Mr. Wilkinson, for a not well known and not practised member, and in a very painful position, with wonderful tact and temper—the objection remains to their behaviour—that on the second day they practically left the matter where it was on the first—that is they left the House without the "name," and still enabled the virtuously indignant Directors and their sycophants, waiting presidential governments (as, for instance, Lord Jocelyn), to ride off upon a general denial to a general charge—the one, for the ignorant public, being just as trustworthy as the other. Messrs. Bright and Wilkinson will perhaps have succeeded in deepening the universal but vague impression that India is plundered and marketed by Indian "authorities;" but when they had an opportunity of pressing such an accusation home, to the complete explosion of a disgraceful accusation, it was a mistake in tactics not to have the original accuser (Mr. Wilkinson's brother) brought to the bar, and there questioned, whether it were more honourable to continue to withhold a name to the concealment of which his "personal honour" was pledged, or to succumb to the command, if it should be issued, of a House composed of honourable men, and able to judge whether the rule as to "personal honour" was not susceptible of exceptions? At any rate, Mr. Bright should have managed better than to let Lord John, who was terrified at the consequences of an earnest inquiry, shelve the accusation on the plea that it was too "general" to be entertained against a body so renowned for honour as the East India Directors! The House didn't believe the denial—did not rely on Lord John's plea—had, in short, a strong tendency to believe unreservedly the obviously veracious Mr. Wilkinson—yet the House allowed this grave business to be thus immorally shirked; and that would not have been the result if Mr. Bright had been in his average defiant mental condition.

Fix the responsibility of a system on individuals, and you reform the system; to attack a corporation or a Wehngericht, is to attack an abstraction—for more than Thurlow's excellent reasons. "Name, name," should be the Radical cry, while Radicalism has work to do; and Mr. Bright is in error to be considerate. It will be curious to observe the results of the appointment of the committee, obtained by Mr. Bright himself, to enquire into the conduct of the Earl Fitzwilliam in the Peterborough election. If the committee report that this peer did violate a principle of the constitution,—what then? Even if the report be mild and forgiving, a great gain is still secured; a precedent at which every peer may tremble. If Earl Fitzwilliam, a Whig lord, be checked in doing what he likes with his own, can Tory lords escape? Lord John, who has a nephew returning three members to the House of Commons, assented to the committee; but did Lord Palmerston? Lord Palmerston, who contested Sligo the other day with a Lord of the Treasury? Mr. Bright, in fastening on an individual to illustrate a system, advanced incalculably the cause of Reform. But he should follow up that bold stroke; he should arrange for Radical claqueurs to cry ceaselessly, "Name, name;" and when the whole peerage has been trotted through the committee corridors of the Commons—the age of rotten boroughs will have ceased.

A STRANGER.

Saturday Morning.

MR. SERJEANT ADAMS.

THERE are great differences, adequately represented in the House of Commons' late division, with respect to the propriety of increasing the salary of Mr. Serjeant Adams. We have to suggest, as the opinion should be practical, and not abstract, that all those who think this celebrated judge has been ill-treated, should attend, for a few hours any day, the Westminster Sessions. We happened to be there, recently, and we certainly arrived at the distinct conclusion, that the learned Serjeant was immediately entitled to a handsome retiring pension. We may add that a bad bench makes a bad bar, and that we were shocked and disgusted at the tone and demeanour of the gentlemen, "by profession," practising in the learned and facetious Serjeant's court.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Russian Incorporation of the Danubian Provinces," "The Greek Empire Notion," "Sardinianus at the Adolph," and other papers, unavoidably omitted this week.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THE Reports furnished by Dr. ARNOTT and THOMAS PAGE, relative to the prevalence of Disease at Croydon, and to the Plan of Sewage there commenced by the Board of Health, are of the highest importance. They are very damaging to the new plan, showing as they do that much of what was expected has not fulfilled expectation; while many unsuspected dangers have emerged. The failure, however, will doubtless call attention to these dangers, and end by producing a still more perfect system. It is quite clear the old system of sewage was a bad one; it is not clear, however, that the new system is good enough for general adoption.

Dr. ARNOTT'S Report, so admirable in its lucidity and breadth of exposition, will be read with interest and instruction even by those who do not trouble themselves with sewage questions, especially that section of it which treats of the origin and nature of Fevers and Epidemics. We seize, however, the present occasion to suggest a correction of a chemical error countenanced by Dr. ARNOTT, and, we believe, by all chemists, viz.—that organic compounds are less stable in composition than inorganic compounds, owing to their greater complexity. The reason alleged is unacceptable, plausible as it sounds, simply because the fact is not what is alleged. Some inorganic compounds—water, for example, which Dr. ARNOTT selects—are undoubtedly more stable, less easily decomposed than organic compounds; but all are not so. There are many binary compounds which are decomposed by simple contact of air or water, or by a slight elevation of temperature; and who will compare the stability of such bodies with that of sugar, albumen, or urea? This correction is due to CHARLES ROBIN and VERDEIL, whose *Traité de Chimie Anatomique* we noticed not long since.

There is always some valuable matter in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and this quarter presents, among other things, a very noticeable lecture, on *Habit, physiologically considered*, by Dr. J. A. SYMONDS, which our readers will do well to get acquainted with. The following extract will convey an idea of its contents:—

"Habitual motions are those which have been transmuted from volitional to instinctive,—which have become secondarily automatic,—which from having been compounded of will, idea, and sensation, have become merely sensational, and perhaps, even in some cases purely reflex. The ego—the consciousness, which was the first mover, has been able to leave the transaction to its subordinate agents, while it is occupied with other actions, or with sensations and thoughts requiring its undivided attention. Of these many have been established in early life. In standing and walking we have examples of complicated series of muscular actions guided by the sensation of equilibrium, and becoming ultimately all but reflex, though originally prompted by the will. That the will is originally concerned we see, not only by our observation of children learning to stand or walk, but also in adults in whom the apparatus has been weakened by illness or old age, and in whom the mechanism is no longer so self-acting as not to require that mental attention to the several stages of the process, in which volitional action consists.

"Speech is another of the habitual or secondarily automatic actions. In this process there is the perception of sound as connected with some object of sight (as in the naming of a thing) and the wish to imitate the sound. The action of the vocal muscles is preceded by sensation, idea, and volition. But after the habit of speaking has been acquired, it becomes purely sensational or ideagenous without intervening volition, and is allied to the instincts.

"I here take the liberty of quoting from a paper which I published many years ago:—

"The articulation of every word was once, perhaps, the result of effort, a voluntary exertion of the vocal organ to imitate a sound produced by another. But now it is enough for the word to occur to the mind, and the pronunciation follows, without any intermediate volition, merely because the idea and the action have been accustomed to the relation of antecedence and consequence.

"Again: I may use some word which I not only did not intend, but which I would much rather have avoided, as it may be personally offensive to the individual with whom I am conversing. This word, in all probability, will be found to be similar in sound to that which was present in my mind, but which was not expressed by my voice. The word was the product of a certain aggregation or series of vocal movements, which followed some initial movement common to it, and to that other series which properly belonged to the idea in the mind. This we conceive to be the meaning of what is commonly called a *lapsus lingue*, and is very different from a malapropism: *the latter is a mistake of the mind, the former is a mistake of the muscles*. A similar error not unfrequently occurs in writing. A perfect master of orthography may commit a mistake of this kind; he may write, for instance, the adverb *there*, though the pronoun was in his mind, merely from an irregularity of muscular succession. The tracing of a word on paper is the result of a particular set of muscular movements; but words of very different meanings may have very similar sets, and even initially identical, as in the instance just mentioned; and hence the mistake arises. We have heard persons say that a bad pen would make them mis-spell; in such a case, the impediment offered by the pen causes an irregularity in the succession of the movements. But it may be asked, how is it that we sometimes utter or write a word no less dissimilar in sound and in symbolical characters, than foreign to the subject discoursed of? The causation in this case is different; the error exists in the mind, and arises from our being occupied with more than one series of ideas; in which case an accidental exchange takes place between the series communicated and that which is retained. To a person engaged in writing when others are talking around him, the accident is very likely to happen. Some word makes a particular impression on his mind and diverts him a moment from his previous train of thought; but his muscles continue to act, and follow the impulse of the

word in question, as of any other that passes through his mind, and germane to the matter in hand.

"From what has been said, then, it is deducible that there are motions immediately consequent on ideas, in the same manner as others consequent on sensations and emotions; but we have not arranged the former in a separate class, because we are not aware of any evidence that *ideas* assume the relation of proximate causes to *motions*, except under the operation of the general law or principle which we have been engaged in illustrating, while sensations and emotions, on the contrary, manifestly produce their appropriate actions, without any reference whatever either to previous association or succession."

Among the curious scientific discoveries, a place must be given to that of Mr. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, who, by a series of experiments, establishes the fact of a well-known fungus (by boys named *Puffball*, by pundits *Lycopodon Proteus*) possessing anæsthetic properties, like ether and chloroform. He burns the fungus, and subjects animals to the inhalation of its smoke. They rapidly become insensible, and finally die, if the inhalation be continued too long. It appears that the narcotizing properties of this puffball have long been used to stupify bees, before extracting the contents of their hive. The wider application of this knowledge to animals is due to Mr. RICHARDSON, who read a paper on the subject before the London Medical Society, last May, and has now republished it in the form of a pamphlet. The puffball may be eaten without injury; indeed, it is eaten in Italy; and Mr. SMITH, the stationer of Long Acre, esteems it quite a delicacy, eating it every autumn as a matter of course.

Turning from Sewage and Science to Satire and Criticism, let us note the welcome appearance of two new volumes, one by ALPHONSE KARR, that Germanized Frenchman, whom none can read without liking; and one by SAINTE BEUVE, the best of portrait painters. KARR this time discourses on women, and we advise both men and women to read his work *Les Femmes*; it sparkles with epigrams, true, half true, and not at all true; it abounds in anecdotes and *mots*, and it has passages of irresistible humour, e.g., pointing out how unlike women are to men, he says, that baldness is rather ornamental to a man, and he has heard it said, without however sharing that opinion, "How becoming spectacles are to Mr. So-and-so;" but, he asks triumphantly, *qui peut se représenter comblant les vœux de son amant une femme chauve et en lunettes?*

SAINTE BEUVE gives us another volume, the seventh, of his charming *Causeries du Lundi*. It is not equal to the others, but no other portraits are equal to his. We fear he has exhausted his subjects. In former volumes he chose the subjects of his *causeries* guided by an instinctive delight, and desirous of expressing his opinion; now he seems to cast about for subjects that he may treat—all the difference between writing from impulse and writing to order, obeying the *æstrus* of an artist or the demands of a publisher!

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

The Illustrated London Architectural, Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing-Book. By R. S. Burn. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Elements of Experimental and Natural Philosophy. By J. Hogg. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Wanderings in Spain. By Theophile Gautier. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
The Bride of Bucklersbury. By E. M. Stewart. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Six Dramas of Calderon. Translated by E. Fitzgerald. William Pickering.
Cobden and his Pamphlet considered. By A. and P. Richards. Baily Brothers.
The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare. By the Rev. Thomas Price. Adam Scott.
Manual of Botany. By William Macgillivray, A.M., LL.D. Adam Scott.
The Australian—Practical Hints to Intending Emigrants. By W. Crellin. Eyre and Williams.
The Morning-Land; or, A Thousand and One Days in the East. By Friedrich Bodenstedt. Richard Bentley.
From the German, by R. Waddington. 2 Vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke. By Talbot Gwynne. G. Routledge.
Stray Leaves from Shady Places. By Mrs. M. Crosland. T. Bosworth.
The Spectator. No. 1.

HAYDON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon, Historical Painter. From his Autobiography and Journals. Edited and compiled by Tom Taylor, Esq. 3 vols. Longman and Co.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

THE story of Haydon's life is a drama and a sermon in one; a drama deepening into tragedy very early in its progress, a sermon preached from the text of terrible experience, and one which all who have to undergo the struggle for fame should deeply ponder on.

Let us glance at the opening scenes. The wild ambition of youth, its merciless egotism, its sustaining energy, are painted in this extract:—

"My father's apprentice (Johns), a man of considerable talent and ingenuity, possessed a library, in which I used to read. Accidentally tumbling his collection over, I hit upon Reynolds's Discourses. I read one. It placed so much reliance on honest industry; it expressed so strong a conviction that all men were equal, and that application made the difference, that I fired up at once. I took them all home, and read them through before breakfast the next morning. The thing was done. I felt my destiny fixed. The spark which had for years lain struggling to blaze, now burst out for ever.

"I came down to breakfast with Reynolds under my arm, and opened my fixed intentions in a style of such energy, that I demolished all arguments. My mother regarding my looks, which probably were more like those of a maniac than of a rational being, burst into tears. My father was in a passion, and the whole house was in an uproar. Everybody that called during the day was had up to bait me, but I attacked them so fiercely that they were glad to leave me to my own reflections. In the evening I told my mother my resolution calmly, and left her. My friend Reynolds (a watch-maker) backed me. I hunted the shop for anatomical works, and seeing Albinus among the books in the catalogue of Dr. Farr's sale at Plymouth hospital, but knowing it was no use asking my father to buy it for me, I determined to bid for it, and then appeal to his mercy. I went to the sale, and the book was knocked down to me at 2*l.* 10*s.* I returned home, laid the case before my dear mother, who cried much at this proof of resolution, but promised to get my father to consent. When the book came home, my father paid with

black looks. Oh, the delight of hurrying it away to my bed-room, turning over the plates, copying them out, learning the origin and insertion of the muscles, and then getting my sister to hear me! She and I used to walk about the house, with our arms round each other's neck,—she saying, 'How many heads to the deltoid?' 'Where does it rise?' 'Where is it inserted?' and I answering. By these means, in the course of a fortnight, I got by heart all the muscles of the body.

"My energy was incessant. My head whirled at the idea of going to London and beginning life for myself. My father had routed me from the shop, because I was in the way with my drawings; I had been driven from the sitting-room, because the cloth had to be laid; scolded from the landing-place, because the stairs must be swept; driven to my attic, which now became too small; and at last I took refuge in my bed-room.

"One morning as I lay awake very early, musing on my future prospects, the door slowly opened, and in crept my dear mother with a look of sleepless anxiety. She sat down on my bed-side, and took my hand, and said that my father blamed her very much for promising that I should go up to London, that he had been talking all night to her, and had said that I should have everything I wished, if I would only give up my scheme. She added, 'My dear Benjamin, you are our only support, and in the delicate state of your poor father's health, God only knows how soon I may be left alone and unaided. It will break my heart if, after all my care and anxiety for your infancy, you leave me, just as you are becoming able to comfort and console me.'

"I was deeply affected, but checking my tears, I told her in a voice struggling to be calm, that it was of no use to attempt to dissuade me. I felt impelled by something I could not resist. 'Do not,' said I, 'my dear mother, think me cruel, I can never forget your love and affection, but yet I cannot help it—I must be a painter.' Kissing me with wet cheeks, and trembling lips, she said in a broken voice, 'She did not blame me: she applauded my resolution, but she could not bear to part with me.'

"I then begged her to tell my father that it was useless to harass me with further opposition. She rose, sobbing as if to break her heart, and slowly left my room, borne down with affliction. The instant she was gone, I fell upon my knees, and prayed God to forgive me if I was cruel, but to grant me firmness, purity, and piety, to go on in the right way for success.

* * * * *

"Remonstrances, quarrels, scoldings, took place without end; till at last, seeing all was useless, and cursing my firmness, they agreed to let me go, and give me twenty pounds to start upon.

"Profound indeed were the predictions that I would be glad to return to papa and mamma before a month was over.

"My poor father worn down with long sickness, the sad effect of trying to drown remembrance in wine, tottered about me. I collected my books and colours—packed my things—and on the 13th of May, 1804, took my place in the mail for the next day. The evening was passed in silent musing. Affection for home was smothered, not extinguished in me, I thought only of LONDON—Sir Joshua—Drawing—Dissection—and High Art.

"The next day I ate little, spoke less, and kissed my mother many times. When all my things were corded and packed ready for the mail, I hung about my mother with a fluttering at my heart, in which duty, affection, and ambition were struggling for the mastery.

"As evening approached I missed my mother. At last the guard's horn announced the coming mail; I rushed up stairs, called her dear name, and was answered only by violent sobbings from my own bed-room. She could not speak,—she could not see me,—'God bless you, my dear child,' I could just make out in her sobbings. The guard became impatient; I returned slowly down stairs with my heart too full to speak, shook my father by the hand, got in, the trunks were soon on the top, the whip cracked, the horses pranced and started off—my career for life had begun!"

He flung himself into the vortex. He studied, dreamed, quarrelled, felt the extremities of poverty, but struggled on amidst the cheers of friends and the sneers of antagonists, living a wayward, ill-regulated, fierce, but happy life, full of emotion. Let our second glance be at his triumph. He has painted *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*, and exhibits it:—

"Glorious days! The opening of the exhibition of a picture of mine was relished by none so much as by my pupils. To them I trusted for writing and despatching tickets for the private days, and it was a time of general fun and enjoyment in my house and painting-room. In the evening I returned and signed, till they amounted to 800, I having previously marked the *Court Guide*. All the ministers and their ladies, all the foreign ambassadors, all the bishops, all the beauties in high life, the officers on guard at the palace, all the geniuses in town, and everybody of any note, were invited and came.

"I got through the glazing in three days; covered up the picture, and finished the room by Friday night, promising the men a guinea to drink. Never did fine fellows prove themselves more thorough-bred.

"Ah those days! Whilst the excitement lasts it is all very well, but then comes the reaction and the exhaustion. The tickets were all out. Saturday came at last. I staid over at Hatchett's Coffee Room, went into the hall before the hour I had fixed, and seeing servants all at their posts, chairs all in a row, thought it odd nobody had come before twelve. I felt at any rate somebody ought to have been over-anxious. Then I got wretched and said, 'Perhaps, nobody will come. Yes, nobody will come, that's clear.' I went over to the coffee-room again, watching the clock inside the bar. At half-past twelve I stole over again. Sammons looked knowing. 'Anybody come?' said I. 'Yes, sir; Sir William Scott is just gone in.' 'That will do, he always goes to every exhibition on earth, and brings everybody.' Away I went, and had a good lunch, drank a couple of glasses of sherry, and sallied forth about half-past three, ready for anything. As I turned my anxious eyes towards the hall, a crowd of carriages was blocking up Piccadilly. 'Ha, ha, that will do,' said I; and bounding over, I found the whole passage full of servants, and all the bustle and chat, and noise and hallooing of coachmen, of a regular rout at noon-day! Up I went, proudly; Sammons was seven feet high; there was no speaking to him. The room was full. Kents and Hazlitt were up in a corner, really rejoicing. At this moment in came the Persian ambassador and his suite; his fine manly person and black beard, with his splendid dress, made a prodigious show, and he said, in good English and in a loud voice, 'I like the elbow of soldier.'

"By five all was enthusiasm, especially amongst the women. Pretty dears! when were their hearts ever shut against enterprise, pathos, or passion?"

"Still the Christ's head was certainly not successful. The penitent girl, blushing and hiding her face, brought to Christ by her anxious mother; the Samaritan woman and centurion spreading their garments in the road; Wordsworth's bowing head; Newton's face of belief; Voltaire's sneer; the enormous shouting crowd, and the action and position of our Saviour, with Peter and John, were decided favourites. The Christ's head startled people. It was not the traditional head; not the type, not orthodox. Everybody seemed afraid, when in walked, with all the dignity of her majestic presence, Mrs. Siddons, like a Ceres or a Juno. The whole room remained dead silent, and allowed her to think. After a few minutes Sir George Beaumont, who was extremely anxious, said in a very delicate manner, 'How do you like the Christ?' Everybody listened for her reply. After a moment, in a deep, loud, tragic tone she said, 'It is completely successful.' I was then presented with all the ceremonies of a levee, and she invited me to her house, in an awful tone, and expressed her high admiration of the way in which I had so variously modified the same expression. 'The paleness of your Christ,' said she, 'gives it a supernatural look.'

"Lady Murray said, 'Why, you have a complete rout.' Lord Mulgrave was at the top of the room, and received congratulations from everybody. Wilkie tried to be enthusiastic; Jackson was startled; but neither expressed themselves to me as I had done to them under similar circumstances. Prince Hoare was there. In fact, all the world of fashion was there; and I returned home totally overwhelmed by a flood of sensations, which may easily be conceived by every reader who remembers what I had undergone since I begun the study of the art.

"The Jerusalem was considered, like the Solomon, a national triumph. I had proved that the people cared about High Art, and that an Englishman could execute it. I had defied the Academy; I kept my position against its incessant obloquy. I had brought a great work to successful conclusion without legitimate means, relying on my energy and the sympathy of my friends.

"On the Monday after the exhibition opened to the public. The rush was great, and went on increasing; the success was so palpable, so decided, that the Academicians got into a fury, and crept to see it one at a time, each time holding forth to their friends, and damning it by saying it had good parts. Notwithstanding the feeling displayed in its favour, the abuse of it was so great that it was the subject of a positive battle."

And after this we follow him through many a sad scene, enlivened occasionally by a gleam of success, but growing darker and darker with troubles, sorrows, failures, till his courage gives way, and suicide becomes his desperate refuge!

The pleasanter traits noticeable are the steady affection borne to his wife and children, his own earnest laboriousness and impassioned delight in Art, and the ever youthful confidence with which he sustained himself through all struggles. Tom Taylor, who has executed his difficult task in a manner deserving of the warmest praise, and whose editing ought to be a model for future biographers, closes these volumes with an excellent, though somewhat stern appreciation of Haydon as a man and artist, and from that appreciation we borrow the following remarks:—

"Haydon was self-willed to obstinacy. He rarely asked advice, and never took it unless it approved itself to him, without reference to the sagacity or information of the adviser. He was indefatigable in labour during his periods of application, but he was often diverted from his art by professional polemics, by fits of reading, and by moods of discomfort and disgust, and other distractions which are explained by his circumstances. What he undertook he generally mastered, and he shows a rare 'thoroughness' in the manner of his inquiries and studies, and a pertinacity not often associated with so much vehemence and passion as belonged to him.

"His judgment was essentially unsound in all matters where he was personally interested. His inordinate vanity (which is sometimes ludicrously exhibited) blinded him throughout to the quality of his own works, the amount of influence he could wield, and the extent of sympathy he excited.

"He was unscrupulous in conduct, but not unprincipled, and, I believe, though many will question it, that he seldom contracted obligations without the intention and expectation of meeting them. But when a man once becomes embarrassed, it is hardly possible to estimate the value, or no-value rather, of such intentions. His conduct in inducing his pupils to accept bills for his accommodation, admits of no defence, and I cannot offer any palliation for his habits of begging and borrowing beyond those which these memoirs must suggest to all fairly-judging readers,—I mean his necessities, his sanguine temperament, his occasional extraordinary successes, and his pervading conviction that he was the apostle and martyr of high art, and, as such, had a sort of right to support from those who would not find him the employment he was always craving. His constant demand was for work and wages, and in default of these, he asked for subsistence while he worked, in the hope that sooner or later the wages must come.

"His religiousness is puzzling. Few men have lived in a more continuous practice of prayer; and though his are little more than requests for what he most desired, addressed to the Being in whose power he believed it to be to grant them,—begging-letters, in fact, despatched to the Almighty,—it must not be forgotten that the prayers of many 'eminently-pious' people, and indeed of whole churches and sects, are little more than this. His faith in an over-ruling power was not strong enough to induce a calm and steadfast waiting upon God's will, but neither, as it seems to me, is the faith of the most prayerful persons of this character. One thing I may say, that he seems to have lived in the habitual belief of a personal, overruling, and merciful Deity, and that this belief influenced his inward life, his relations with his family, and, so far as his necessities did not interfere, with the world.

"His love of art is, to my mind, inextricable from his belief in himself; and his struggle to advance the art was never without reference to the glorification of himself as the artist."

His ambition for High Art was but personal ambition; he not only identified himself with it, but naively confesses in more than one place, that he was made uneasy when he thought any other painter was working in the same direction. When first Wilkie's name is mentioned as a young man with something in him,—"Hang the fellow," writes Haydon, "I hope with his something he is not going to be an historical painter!" Elsewhere he says,—"Yet there was this consolation; nobody else in the art was doing any important thing." And read this:—

"'Have not the efforts of the nation,' I asked myself, 'been gigantic? To such glories she only wants to add the glories of my noble art to make her the grandest nation in the world, and these she shall have if God spare my life.'"

Besides the numerous anecdotes and personal sketches these volumes abound in, there are many excellent remarks both on art and life; we must find space for one: our contemporaries have already been so liberal with the anecdotes, we may omit them:—

“Never disregard what your enemies say. They may be severe, they may be prejudiced, they may be determined to see only in one direction, but still in that direction they see clearly. They do not speak all the truth, but they generally speak the truth from one point of view, as far as that goes: attend to them.”

ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought; a Treatise on pure and applied Logic. By William Thomson, M.A. Third Edition, much enlarged. Pickering.

An Enquiry into Human Nature. By John G. Macvicar, D.D. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Elements of Psychology. Part I. By J. D. Morell, M.A. Pickering.

The Philosophical Tendencies of the Age; being Four Lectures delivered at Edinburgh and Glasgow. By J. D. Morell. People's Edition. Robert Theobald.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

ALTHOUGH Mr. Morell belongs to a school of thinkers to which we are fundamentally opposed, and his work therefore contains much both in spirit and in detail we very distinctly repudiate, our differences have not blinded us to the great and unusual merits of his *Elements of Psychology*, a work we welcome and commend as beyond all comparison the most important of its kind which has been published for many years. We welcome it on these several grounds: It is written with admirable lucidity; it translates into language intelligible to English minds the main results of German speculation; and, lastly, it will serve as an effective mediator between the two antagonist schools of Metaphysicians and Physiologists. It will do more to destroy the old psychology than fifty works written from the physiological point of view, because it will insensibly lead metaphysicians on to the only real ground where those subjects can be investigated. It is undeniable that hitherto mental phenomena have been treated *ex professo* by men ignorant of physiology, or else ignorant of psychology. The one alarmed at the very idea of mind being “degraded” by its association with physiology; the other scornful of metaphysics, and endeavouring to identify things markedly separate. As organic Chemists endeavour to identify physiological phenomena with chemical phenomena, and make the most deplorable mistakes in consequence, (witness Liebig, and many of his chemical reasonings on subjects to which only the physiologist is competent,) so do physiologists endeavour to identify mental phenomena with those more complex phenomena which form the special object of psychology.

Mr. Morell, although a metaphysician in spirit, is eclectic enough to see the defects of both these schools, and endeavours to reconcile what is true in the point of view of each. He begins by ranging Psychology beside the other positive sciences. “So,” it will be said, “did Stewart;” but although that agreeable *littérateur* talked incessantly of Bacon, and of the Philosophy of the Mind as “an inductive science,” in his hands it was in no sense a positive science: the physiological basis was left to shift for itself! In Mr. Morell's work, the physiological point of view, although subordinate, is never entirely set aside; and for this English philosophy will have to thank him.

Only the first volume of the *Elements* has appeared. It opens with a lucid and interesting historical sketch, bringing clearly forward the point to which European research has now attained. After two preparatory chapters, it enters on the analysis of Intelligence; a second volume is to include the analysis of the Feelings and the Will. A passage or two may be selected for consideration here, as specimens.

On the old question of the unity of mind, he says,—

“To conceive of mind under the idea of a multiplicity of powers and operations will always, in the long run, prove untenable. We know that it is one. The unity of consciousness is at once the deepest, surest fact of our nature, and the most rigid condition for a complete mental philosophy. The physiologist may point to the nerves, the phrenologist may apportion the cerebrum, and the empirical psychologist may enumerate his system of mental powers and operations, but still we say, where is the starting point? What is the principle of unity which binds the whole together? What is the true idea of mind in relation to nature? Where can we plant our scientific gaze, so as to see all the facts of observation as one vast whole—having a beginning and an end, a method and a purpose, an essential idea, and a real destination which is each moment in process of accomplishment? Rational psychology attempted, indeed, to grasp this unity, but ran into barren abstractions. Empirical psychology has never been able to reach that unity at all, but stopped short at the *phenomena*, without explaining the fundamental principle.”

Here the metaphysician speaks! He cannot rest contented unless he know “the principle of unity”—“the true idea of mind in relation to nature.” But let us apply the same objection to the Physiologist;—let us say, “You must not conceive the body as a multiplicity of organs and functions, separating brain from liver, lungs from heart, pancreas from kidneys,—or if you do, we still ask you what is the principle of unity which binds the whole together? what is the true idea of Life in relation to nature?” He would shrug contemptuous shoulders, and pass on his way, leaving us to find out the “principle of unity”—the “true idea of Life”—if we could!

Mr. Morell's point of view is the one taken by Schelling and many of his successors,—viz., the identity of the real and ideal, of object and subject. This makes idea the correlate of law; and is built on the fallacy that the phenomena which we can interpret by reason into rational formulæ must themselves be reason! We touched on this point formerly in reviewing *Ersted's Soul in Nature*. Mr. Morell thus indicates his standing point (he is speaking of Natural Science and Mental Science):—

“Now, there are three fundamental relations, which these two sciences have at different periods assumed towards each other. First, they have in a few instances been *absolutely identified*. Mind has been regarded simply as the name we give to the functions of the brain and nerves. The action of these portions of our organized structure has on this principle to be watched and recorded in the same way as the action of the stomach or lungs, and then the facts which are brought

out, together with their legitimate deductions, will constitute all that we can possibly know under the head of mental philosophy.

“Secondly, These two sciences have, in some other instances, been completely *isolated* from each other. All true philosophy, it has been said, is based upon *facts*. The facts on which natural philosophy is built are all observed *externally* by the senses, whilst those on which mental philosophy is built are observed *inwardly* by the consciousness. The two spheres accordingly must lie wholly apart. We cannot observe one single fact of nature by consciousness, nor one single fact of mind by the senses. Hence, with the exception of the bare *method* of procedure, the two sciences can have no communication whatever with each other.

“The third relationship, which has been affirmed, between the two sciences, is based upon a deeper and more penetrating view of science itself;—a view which includes both regions of research under one higher and broader unity. The science of nature, according to this third principle, is not *merely* a science of facts. Facts indeed must be diligently observed and classified, but then they must be rationally *interpreted*; that is, the reason of man must bring all outward facts and laws within its own sphere; must see their meaning, their purpose, their hidden analogies, their perfect unity in the whole scheme of existence. Viewed in this light, nature again becomes indissolubly linked with mind. The laws of reason are seen to pervade both alike, to bear the impress of the same creative mind, to be developed by virtue of the same great principles of universal existence, to conspire for the same ultimate purposes, and thus to form one harmonious universe.

“Whatever general laws, therefore, we can detect in the one, will be applicable, more or less, to the other. In a word, we shall have in nature, as it were, an objective mirror, side by side with our inward consciousness; a mirror in which the march of reason, and the laws of mind, are seen with a dim indeed, but still with a sure reflection.”

On the first paragraph we would remark, that when “Mind is regarded simply as the name given to the functions of the brain and nerves,” the error is precisely analogous to the error of the organic chemists before alluded to. The nervous system has *other* functions besides those of mental action; it has quite as much to do with respiration, assimilation, locomotion, &c., yet no one can class these among mental actions; but over and above these, it has the special functions of mind, and the speciality of these demands our separating them into a distinct science, founded on, but not limited to the science of physiology. It is because physiologists have not recognised this necessity that they have incurred the stigma of “materialism,” and allowed “*immaterialism*” its free passage through the vague inane.

Mr. Morell's chapter on Sensation is a striking contrast with those usually found in treatises on Psychology. It is very clear and philosophical. We would remark, however, in passing, that suggestion he has adopted from Mr. Noble of the *corpora striata* and *optic thalami* as the “actual centre of the emotions,” seems most infelicitous, as there stated. Mr. Noble is too good an anatomist—especially of the brain—not to be aware of the great structural differences of these two portions; and as difference of structure involves difference of function, the two cannot subserve the same purpose. Mr. Noble must surely mean something else than here appears?

We can afford room but for one extract from this chapter; it shall be an interesting one, on

THE EAR AND THE EYE.

“The nerve of the eye is nearer to the frontal region of the brain; that of the ear to the cerebellum, and the posterior regions. The former, accordingly, being more nearly allied to the intellectual organs, is calculated to convey impressions, which appeal at once to the understanding; the latter, more allied to the region of passion and sentiment, is calculated to convey impressions which appeal rather to the deepest *feelings* and *emotions* of our nature.

“‘The one,’ says Erdmann, ‘is the *clearest*, the other is the *deepest* of the senses. The same contrast shows itself in the objects by which these organs are severally affected. In the former case, the object shows its outward *surface*, as it exists *unmoved* in space: in the latter case it betrays, by means of the tone it gives forth, what exists *within* and *under* the surface. It is not the form and colour of an object which tells *what it is*, but its sound. For that reason the sight of a thing does not penetrate so much *to the heart*; it only tells us what is its *appearance*. On the other hand, the tone moves us; it tells us how the thing, or the person, stands *to the heart itself*. On that account, we can easily explain the phenomena so often observed, that deafness is hard and distrustful; while blindness is mild and confiding.

“‘We see things only at rest;—their motion is only observed *mediately*, by comparing a moving object with a resting one. On the other hand, we hear succession, *i.e.*, MOTION immediately; and rest (*i.e.*, the continuance of a tone), only by measuring it upon the flow of our thoughts, and the continuous pulsations of the moments. On that account, words (*i.e.*, the ever-recurring thoughts,) direct themselves to the *ear*; only where thought perishes, and turns into a dead letter, can words become *visible*. Inasmuch as sight gives *permanence* and certitude, I write a bill in black and white, and that gives *conviction*. If I want to be *moved*, however, I must *hear*. You may read many a thing *quietly*, which, if you read it aloud, would make your very voice tremble.’”

The chapter on Intelligence as Intuition is also full of interest; among the passages we should object to there is this:—

“A question might be here raised in the minds of some, whether the fact of the lower animals ‘*perceiving*’ objects as distinctly as man, does not prove the non-intellectual nature of perception, and remove it altogether from any direct identity with those other regions of thought which we have now placed on the same scale with it. Such an objection, I imagine, could only arise from an imperfect analysis of the elements respectively involved in sensation and perception. That the lower animals possess everything included in the *organic element* of sensation as perfectly as man himself, may be readily admitted. But the instant we get beyond the *nervous impulse itself*, a vast difference becomes observable in the two cases.

“In the one case, the organic affection appeals to and excites simply the *brute faculty*; in the other, it excites the *human faculty*. The difference between the two, in the case of perception, lies here: that while the brute perceives objects, and acts in reference to them only *instinctively*, either for the satisfaction of its appetites, or for self-preservation; a conscious separation is instantly effected by the *human faculty* between the subject and the object. In this separation lies the first distinctive act of *human intelligence*, an act to which there soon succeeds an appre-

hension of qualities in the external object, totally different from any intelligence that can take place in the case of the lower animals.

"The animal does not think within itself, I am a dog, or a horse, and that is a hare, or a corn-field; it is simply impelled by the force of instinct towards the object, without any apprehension of its own personality, as distinct from the thing presented to it. On the other hand, the child, or the savage, without the least culture whatever, consciously separates self from the objective world in the very first distinct act of perception; and it is exactly here, in this very act, that the intellectual quality of perception is first manifested. In the separation of subject and object, all thought is primarily cradled; and wherever that distinction takes place, everything else peculiar to the human intellect is able to follow."

Does it not strike you as strange, that a philosopher of Mr. Morell's sagacity should gravely build anything on so gratuitous an assumption as that? How does he know that the dog has no apprehension of his own personality, and that the baby has such an apprehension?

We must cease criticism, however, and close this brief notice, which we do with an emphatic iteration of our opinion that the *Elements of Psychology* is a very remarkable, and very valuable contribution to English Philosophy—the most decisively so, of any we have lately seen.

The Arts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE new comic drama, by which Mr. Daly has taken his second step in the career of a dramatist, proves the falsehood of the old dictum *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*. His first step was firm, planted on solid reality; his second step is tottering, and treads on marshy ground. To drop metaphor, *The Times* is not worthy of *Young Husbands and Married Daughters*. The writing is perhaps as happy; but the story is purposeless, confused, unreal; the characters are stagey and unreal, nor

are they even consistent. A rascally lawyer who acts as *Crawley Bye* acts, and commits suicide because he is insolvent, is recognisable only on the stage. The motives of the lovers remain inextricably puzzling to us; as, indeed, one may say of the whole piece.

Let Mr. Daly think of what made the success of his first piece, and he will see it was a clear story progressively evolved through incidents probable and intelligible, by characters drawn from life and not from the stage; he will see the necessity of quitting the marshy ground of fashion, which he does not understand, for the reality he sees around him. He has so much dramatic instinct that I still feel confident he will succeed, but *The Times* I must think a failure. By failure, I mean as regards his powers to do better. As regards the OLYMPIC THEATRE it is a success; it is a better piece than that theatre has been accustomed to.

On Monday night I was induced to stay and see Mr. F. Robson, the burlesque actor of whom I had heard so much, that, in spite of my rooted dislike to the whole class of parodies of this kind, curiosity was roused. The piece—*Shylock*—is simply ignoble. I object to all these desecrations of fine works, but *Shylock* has not even a laugh to silence criticism. It is not a parody of Shakespeare—it is not the obverse side of the picture—it is not tragedy pushed over its limits and falling into the absurd—it is an incoherent, foolish, wearisome burlesque suggested by the *Merchant of Venice*. Not a gleam, not a laugh! The only endurable portion of it was Mr. Robson's performance—which is certainly peculiar, showing mimetic power and significance of gesture, but no humour. It was not funny—yet it was not tragic, although hovering on the confines of tragedy. It had the merit of originality and invention; but I must see Mr. Robson in some character not burlesque before venturing on an opinion as to his powers.

At the GERMAN PLAYS we have had nothing new except *Othello*, which introduced Herr Dessoir to the public in a part suited to his position and reputation. It is too late for criticism this week; next week I will enter upon it at length.

VIVIAN.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, July 22, 1853.

Consols have improved since last week, owing to the confidence entertained in Paris and Vienna of a peaceful termination to the Eastern difficulty. Not that there seem any grounds upon which this assumption is founded, unless the continued occupation of the Danubian provinces, the garrisoning and fortifying the towns of those provinces, indicate peace. French shares maintain unwarrantably high prices; but so dangerous is that ground, that a few more Opera Comique conspiracies, or the like, and down go rentes and shares, not by francs or shillings per share, but by pounds. Our own railway market continues very firm; the somewhat more settled state of the weather, and the possible chance still remaining of an average harvest, has contributed, and will tend to maintain a firmness in prices of securities, in all of which there has been so much depreciation during this Turkish embroilment. Australian agricultural shares assume an upward tendency; they are not divided now into half shares, greatly to the delight of the jobbers who make you two and three pound prices in the small shares, as readily and unconcernedly as in the larger and higher priced, and the greater, of course, is their "pull." There is nothing new from any of the Australian Mining Companies. The capital invested in most of these speculations may be considered as sunk—as mines they do not exist. The Californian Companies are steadily progressing, and the accounts of Aqua Fria, and other mines, most cheering. There has been an increased demand for Upper India Railway scrip at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; they seem inclined to go even higher. South-Eastern of France look deadly alive, and at a low premium. The Australian Chartered Banks are beginning to recover their tone, and a very good run may be predicted for some of these undertakings; for example, one of the old Australian banks—the Union of Australia—which has declared a dividend during this last week, of 20 per cent. for the half year, or 40 per cent. for the whole year, which will give some notion of the profits that these banks have been making; and the price of the 25l. share is now 78l. or 80l. per share.

Jamaica Copper Mines seem to be looking healthier. The Port Royal Company have sent out an efficient staff of Cornish men, who will doubtless soon give a good account of the mine. Metalife's and Sue River rather firmer.

French shares flatter to-day. Consols closed 99 $\frac{1}{4}$.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday, July 22, 1853.

The supplies of wheat, barley, and oats into London since Monday are moderate. Though not much rain has fallen during the week, the weather is unsettled, and this, together with the fact that the French Government has removed the restriction on the import of grain in English vessels, has caused great firmness in the trade, and a free sale of wheat has been made to-day at 1s. over Monday's rates. Floating cargoes from the East of Europe have also been in demand at full prices. There is no alteration to report in the value of barley, oats, or other grain. The first cargo of oats from Archangel this season arrived yesterday.

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	228	229	228	228	228	229
3 per Cent. Red.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 per Cent. Con. Ans.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. An.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 5 per Cents.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Ans., 1860	513-16	513-16	513-16	513-16	513-16	513-16
India Stock	258	258	258	255	258	258
Ditto Bonds, £1000	20	20	20	27	27	27
Ditto, under £1000	22	22	22	22	22	22
Ex. Bills, £1000	1 p	2 dis	2 p	2 p	3 p	3 p
Ditto, £500	1 p	2 dis	2 p	2 p	3 p	3 p
Ditto, Small	2 p	2 dis	2 p	2 p	3 p	3 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	102	Russian, 1822	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per Cents.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Russian 4 per Cents.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian Scrip	1 dis.	Spanish 3 p. Cents.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese, ex all over-	44	Spanish 3 p. Cts. New Def.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
due Coupons.	44	Spanish Com. Certif. of	
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coupon not funded	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	44	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Acct. July 20	44		

German Plays.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Herr EMIL DEVRIENT respectfully announces that HIS BENEFIT is fixed to take place on Monday Evening, July 25, on which occasion will be presented Schiller's Play of FIESCO—Fiesco, Herr Emil Devrient.

THE LAST REPRESENTATIONS of the GERMAN PLAYS will take place on Wednesday Evening, July 27, Schiller's Play of DON CARLOS; Friday Evening, July 29, THE BRIDE OF MESSINA; and the Last on Saturday Evening, July 30, when the Theatre will close for the Season.

Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street; and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

ZULU KAFIRS.—In consequence of the increasing interest excited by this extraordinary and pleasing Exhibition, arrangements have been made to meet the Public wishes, by which Visitors will be allowed to see and converse with this interesting Tribe daily, from Eleven till One o'clock, during the short remaining period of their Performance in London.

Admission, One Shilling. The Afternoon Performances in the Theatre will take place as usual, at Half-past Three, and in the Evening at Half past Eight. Reserved Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.—St. George's Gallery, Hyde Park Corner, near Grosvenor Place, July 23rd.

AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS. THE LAST TWO WEEKS, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Afternoon, from Two till Five.—Admission: Reserved Seats and Promenade, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d. Children, Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 1s. 6d.—Evening, from Eight till Ten.

The extraordinary excitement caused by these beautiful Beings is without parallel. Her Majesty the Queen, 10,000 of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, have looked with wonder and delight upon these unique and beautiful Lilliputians. An Illustrated History of the Aztecs, 1s.

MEXICO.—A PANORAMA OF MEXICO is Just Opened at BURFORD'S, Leicester-square, with its golden valleys, lakes, snow-capped volcanoes, and glorious surrounding scenery. The Views of GRANADA and the ALHAMBRA, and of the BERNESE ALPS, are also now Open.—Admission, One Shilling each circle, or 2s. 6d. to the three circles.—Schools Half-price.—Open from Ten till Dusk.

ORATIONS will be delivered by J. B. GOUGH

The Great Apostle of Temperance in America, as follows
 Exeter Hall..... Tuesday, 2nd August.
 Whittington Club..... Wednesday, 3rd August.
 Exeter Hall..... Thursday, 4th August.
 Whittington Club..... Friday, 5th August.

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