

Published by Joseph Clayton Junior at 265 Strand

The Leader

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

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No. 6. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850. PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

"News of the Week" is a separate item as it is between two horizontal lines.

According to our rules, this dateline is also an item, as it is between two horizontal lines.

The item begins under the horizontal line under "News of the Week" and runs onto the following page. It ends at the line above "Parliament."

This large title is an item. According to our rules, any centred text at the top of a page signals the start of an item. It runs on until the line above the motto.

The motto is an item, and it is between two horizontal lines. It will be untitled in the ToC.

The contents is also an item, and it is positioned between two horizontal lines. It should be headed "Contents" in the ToC.

tional position. The Archbishop of Turin in vain urges the parish priests of his diocese to protest against and impede the civil authority. The Sardinian Government seizes his circular, and threatens to prosecute him; he is obliged to retire to his country seat to escape the exasperation of the people. The days of the Papacy are numbered.

Spain seems sunk in degradation. A military adventurer and an intriguing Queen Mother rule a hopeless people. In the Palace is nothing but intrigue and scandal—too vile even for comment; beyond the palace walls shamelessness. No man proposes to give increased banks is this. The app... be vested in the Commiss... National Debt—local ba... The treasurer thus appoi... himself, or to send a cler... hours on which the saving... must be paid directly to h... other person, or at any... bank, will be deemed illeg... institution who receives m... demeanour. As a check... treasurer will be required... the transactions of the... Commissioners shall have... down a person to test the... particu-ar bank by compa... books with the ledger... on deposits, which is at p... will be reduced to £2 15... to protect the country fr... hitherto paid on deposit... than was obtained by th... amount when invested in... the last thirty-two years... this cause has been £2... posits from one person... when they reach that s... will cease; but should... thus invested will be i... they will obtain the ma... securities; so that the... thus be converted into... pense, and may then sel... enable any person to rec...

No further news from Greece, though it was prematurely reported that the affair was arranged by the payment of 60,000 drachmas and an apology. A change of Ministers is spoken of in Turkey.

The Erfurt players have adjourned. Rumours multiply of coming conferences of crowned heads, doubtless to put down what his restored Holiness calls the "hydra of anarchy": they too, perhaps, referring to the "kingdom of France," as Pio Nono unhappily phrases it. Men begin to think whether the immense armaments gathering in the East can be only for the pacification of Germany. Are the Cossacks again looking across the Rhine? Certainly the French Government does not fear their coming. May the French people have a little need to fear them! The future looks gloomy. All things seem tending towards a second great crisis.

PARLIAMENT.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Among the earliest business in the House of Commons, on Monday, was a question respecting the rights of British subjects abroad. Mr. COCKBURN asked for information respecting the assumed right of the authorities of Charleston to go on board any British vessel in the harbour, and to seize any persons of colour whom they may find in the vessel, and to imprison them during the whole time that the vessel remains there. The power of purchasing the subject had been greatly extended. The subject had been as at present, will be red... having paid in sufficient... adding to it until it has... which the operation is not...

As regards friendly s... further investment shall... the National Debt Comm... insurances already made... the investments shall tak... The privilege of investin... which has been much ab... shall be allowed to invest... behalf of lunatics or idiot... invested in their name, ar... greatly extended. The s... as at present, will be red... having paid in sufficient... adding to it until it has... which the operation is not...

Wood had made his g... general expression of o... ment's making good th... late mismanagement of... Scarborough, and other... Mr. STAMMAN CRAWFORD... Colonel THOMPSON, and... spoke in favour of Gov... to a question from Mr... the EXCHEQUER said the... would not be altered... the limit of deposits was... £100. The motion for... put and carried without... General proposed as the...

Sir GEORGE GREY m... the Ecclesiastical Com... the character of the new... appears to be the appoi... body within the commis... Committee. This will c... to be appointed by the... salary of £1200 a year... Canterbury, at £1000... Crown, to receive no... sioners shall not be er... must report to the fu... mendations, however, w... cases, from the weigh... other provisions of the... and Archbishops fixed... consolidate the two fu... Ecclesiastical Funds, m... purposes for the good... ment the salaries of cen... £1500.

The result of the propo... tion of the commission... will be, that the ex-offi... be virtually superseded... sons. But, as there w... missioners, of whom on...

reduced from £411s. 3d. p... it was again reduced to £... of trustees, the act of 182... neglect or omission on... liability was entirely remo... The present position of... trustees have merely to g... proper functioning, and t... the National Debt Comm... only for the sums the tr... be vested in the Commiss... National Debt—local ba... The treasurer thus appoi... himself, or to send a cler... hours on which the saving... must be paid directly to h... other person, or at any... bank, will be deemed illeg... institution who receives m... demeanour. As a check... treasurer will be required... the transactions of the... Commissioners shall have... down a person to test the... particu-ar bank by compa... books with the ledger... on deposits, which is at p... will be reduced to £2 15... to protect the country fr... hitherto paid on deposit... than was obtained by th... amount when invested in... the last thirty-two years... this cause has been £2... posits from one person... when they reach that s... will cease; but should... thus invested will be i... they will obtain the ma... securities; so that the... thus be converted into... pense, and may then sel... enable any person to rec...

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The Leader

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850.

Public Affairs.

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

THE NEW CRUSADE.

For present abuses the moral of Carlyle's last pamphlet is *Despair*... He does not, indeed, print that moral; but the description of the inextricable puzzle so overlays the suggestion of the clue out of it, that you give it up.

He describes the world amongst us here in England as subject to the overruling tyranny of Talk... Of all organs of man is there none held in account it would appear but the tongue he uses for talking.

"This is the reflex of Wakefield's the 'uneasy classes,' adding to the trait of anarchy. Every portal action, talk stands in Parliament, a veto on every thing active or real.

"While the galleries were all applaudive of heart, and the Fourth Estate looked with eyes enlightened, as if you had touched its lips with a staff dipped in honey,—I have sat with reflections too ghastly to be uttered. A poor human creature and learned friend, once possessed of many fine gifts, possessed of intellect, veracity, and manful conviction on a variety of objects, has he now lost all that—converted all that into a glistening phosphorescence which can show itself on the outside; while within all is dead, chaotic, dark; a painted spectacle full of dead men's bones!

Here, then, is difficulty and no extrication. Here is universal want and no supply, but vocal wind. The world is out of joint, and no one seems horn to set it right.

"Government" is but an arrangement to conduct more happily the affairs of society. We have come to this pass, and we are to interpret it as showing that our arrangement wants mending.

increasing uneasiness of society under the screw of overcrowding in the community and intense competition. Carlyle describes our public men as so far demoralized by self-seeking and the cant of the day, that they are incapable of bestirring themselves truly and actively to guide us out of this condition.

"To use this as an argument against universal suffrage is trivial. Let the People have a choice, and they will certainly choose the right men. There is a fund of justice, good sense, and instinctive appreciation in the People, sufficient to secure the utmost purity of election, if the field be not, as now, a battle-field.

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signs of disposition. If you look you may not always see a healthy symptom. The working classes always so oppressed by difficulty and hardship lately so violent and unsettled in their prospects among other things the art of self-possession. The middle class, awakening from its dream of mere trade, displays many tokens of a more generous feeling. The movement to make baths and washhouses for the poor has mainly been supported by the middle class.

"The election of Eugene Sue enables many of our political adversaries to point a sarcasm against universal suffrage, but as the Times truly observes, in reality the struggle lay not between the men at

all, but between the principles they happen to represent," and the triumph is not the triumph of a melodramatic novelist, but of Socialism.

all, but between the principles they happen to represent," and the triumph is not the triumph of a melodramatic novelist, but of Socialism. The reason why Sue was elected and Leclerc rejected, was that the masses had to choose between one man who openly, unflinchingly espoused their cause, and one man who espoused no cause at all.

Opinions may be chimerical; on matters of such complex and far reaching import as social questions the best intellect may grossly err; but to argue as if the People were not for ever moved by impulses of justice—to suppose that a people under any circumstances could abdicate the august throne of its conscience, and perpetrate that which it knew to itself—that, we say, is not to argue like a statesman, but like a child: it is a blasphemy against human nature.

THE EDUCATIONAL OBSTACLES. A PROTEST appears in the advertising columns of the Times, signed by twenty-nine members of the Congregational Board of Education, against the Secular Education Bill, on the ground that it may be made an instrument of political and ecclesiastical tyranny, and among other reasons, because "it encroaches on the just civil rights and religious duties of conscientious teachers and the poor; whose convictions constrain them to mingling with all teaching the spirit and precepts of divine truth."

Intellectual supremacy, therefore, not being the one desirable quality in a Member of Parliament, the objection against universal suffrage falls to the ground; for, descending from the heights of philosophic capacity into the market-place of talent, no one can doubt but that the most ignorant mob will thoroughly appreciate that their leaders prove it. More than all will they fitly appreciate the great qualities of manhood—energy, decision, honesty, fearlessness, and activity; these, which make the man of action, make the true Member; and these all men understand.

Universal suffrage should be granted even were it pregnant with the evils its opponents foresee. The people will make terrible mistakes? Be it so. The people can correct them. They will attempt to realize chimeras? Be it so. The eternal necessities of fact will refute them; and the lessons thus learned are fruitful; whereas all your vaticinations are as empty as wind, which they regard not.

It is indeed a general belief that universal suffrage would be equivalent to universal spoliation; a belief which were it not the grossest ignorance would be the grossest infamy. What! in the face of daily experience can the People be so libelled. Is not the patiently-borne misery of millions in the midst of such wealth, such luxuries and such temptations, accompanied as it is by

so little crime in comparison with the mass of ignorance and the mass of want—is not this a fact to make him blush who dares to talk of the people as capable of injustice? Who ducks the pick-pocket? The mob. Who, protects the police? The mob. Who leaves untouched the countless shops blazoning with jewellery and richest stuffs? The mob. Who, when roused even to fury by the sight of blood and smell of powder, when masters of the palace of its enemies, preserved as sacred the property of the vanquished, and shot the few scoundrels that disgraced the victory by theft? The mob; that very Socialist mob which is, according to the Times, ready to destroy all property, all liberty, all order, all religion, if it once get the power.

THE EDUCATIONAL OBSTACLES. A PROTEST appears in the advertising columns of the Times, signed by twenty-nine members of the Congregational Board of Education, against the Secular Education Bill, on the ground that it may be made an instrument of political and ecclesiastical tyranny, and among other reasons, because "it encroaches on the just civil rights and religious duties of conscientious teachers and the poor; whose convictions constrain them to mingling with all teaching the spirit and precepts of divine truth."

Why, then, should the wealthy, benevolent Independent or Wesleyan, who may prefer to bestow his charity on those that show a readiness to embrace his creed, be disturbed in his operations by a merely secular system of almsgiving? If religious teaching among the poor would be greatly promoted by coupling it with a liberal distribution of bacon, bread and cheese, with the addition of blankets, coats, and flannel in winter, the Congregational Board ought to go for the abolition of the Poor-Law.

MORAL OF THE PARIS ELECTION. AGAIN Paris has elected a Socialist, because he is a Socialist. That the election means very much is not concealed, but rather emphatically proclaimed by the antagonists of the popular party; since they have resorted to every means available to prevent such a result.

These items are also divided by horizontal lines. Notice the last item ends at the bottom of the page and so doesn't have a dividing line after it. However it should still be segmented as ending here.

most sweeping suppressions of the journals. In short, they have endeavoured to obstruct the election, on one side, by every possible manœuvre. They did endeavour to supersede and anticipate it by getting up riots; but they failed in that as in every other particular. The Socialists have remained perfectly quiet; have managed to do without the help of which they were deprived; have pursued their course with unbroken calmness and pertinacity; and, in spite of every obstacle or abatement, have carried their candidate by an overwhelming majority.

What, then, is the definite form which this Socialism has now taken in its command of France? In what is it distinct from those sectarian forms that we have mentioned? How is that the Socialism of the Christian Maurice is, as he says, the same with the Socialism of Robert Owen, the "Infidel"; of Louis Blanc, the Revolutionist; and

of the Leader? The simple truth is, that the Socialism now dominant in France is not a system but a doctrine. It is the doctrine that man can best serve himself and his fellow man by taking counsel in a common understanding, and working for a common interest. That doctrine is the animus of the Revolution now brewing in France; it is a spirit which already possesses large numbers in this country, gains ground in our daily practice, and is mounting to high places amongst us. We must not ignore it, nor let it pass in silence. We will watch it and discuss it; and the coming events in France shall teach us much.

Now, here is an example for those of our own landlords whose incomes threaten to fall considerably below their expenditure, through the insolvency of farmers. All they want is sufficient moral courage to meet their difficulties where they find they are living in a style which their incomes do not warrant; let them take the decided course which Donna Maria has done—dismiss all those servants whom they can do without, sell off their superfluous horses and hounds, and even dispose of superfluous furniture, perchance of superfluous mansions. How much better to do this in time, regardless of what Mrs. Grundy may say, than to put off from week to week, in the vain hope that Parliament will do something to enable farmers to pay their present exorbitant rents, and so enable landlords to go on at their present extravagant style of living!

ROYALTY AND LOYALTY. Two intensely democratic friends are aggrieved by our translation of royalty; and, if we took them up as strictly as Sir Robert Peel did Mr. Cobden, we might say that they were suggesting the fate of Julius Cesar or Charles the First for Queen Victoria. God forbid any such folly, or any intermediate folly, in such direction.

Both writers deny "rights" to royalty; choosing to ignore the rights conferred by usage and the continued assent of society. Royalty no longer affects, except in the coin legends so conservatively defended by saints in Parliament, to exist by right divine; but it exists by the will of society; it is a practical republican creed that warrants the continuance of royalty in England; and our impatient friends preach treachery to the public when they talk so glibly of abolishing the institution. "Only let them," and see how the English Republic would take it. Why, we should have some millions of special constables stalking forth to protect their "gracious Sovereign" in every high street of the United Kingdom, and singing "God save the Queen" every possible key after the subsequent dinner of celebration.

We do not feel the royal classes—they are not worse than any other class; though needing as much as any manipulation from unwholesome restraints.

THE BLACK DEMON OF AMERICA. CONSCIENCE is the parent of cowardice. The United States, Model Republic, professes to be the freest country in the world; the Americans hold England far less free and magnanimous. England permits men of any race to land on her shores, unmoved by fear. The "freest," &c., cannot suffer that freedom. If a respectable Black steward land from an English ship in Carolina or Louisiana the man must go to prison; the United States are afraid of him! The great Republic must take precautions against "John Canoe." We were aghast at the Duke of Wellington's notion that a French fleet might land on our shore: the Model Republic is afraid of a Black man.

weakness. "Lady Macbeth" has troubled dreams which break her agonized heart; "Antigone" dies despairing.

But we have no space to speak worthily of this magnificent work. The reproduction of it at Drury-lane will afford our readers an opportunity of seeing it in action, and they will be struck with the freshness and eternal youth of this antique poem.

On Monday Mr. Anderson played "Hamlet" for the first time in London; we were not able to be present, but should he repeat it we will take an opportunity of "sitting in judgment" thereon.

FRENCH PLAYS.—On Wednesday Scribe's charming comedy, La Camaraderie, introduced Regnier and Nathalie to the St. James's public, and were heartily appreciated.

Progress of Science.

DEVELOPMENT THEORY AND MR. H. MILLER'S BOOK.

There are few writers more fitted for enjoying nature, and imparting that enjoyment to the reader than Hugh Miller. We walk with delight in his company, whether over the modern civilized ground or over the ancient surface of the world.

Mr. Miller has been much troubled in mind on account of the theory of development which some geologists and naturalists support. The theory is simply that for the formation of the world as it at present stands, there has been a gradual evolution of life; that the lowest animals have begun, and higher animals have succeeded, until man was produced; and that this has been done by a great natural law.

No far there is no disagreement, and the succession of the animals is the same with both parties; but the true point of dispute is, whether the lower brains were developed into the higher, whether one animal was developed into the other.

duced from one, changing according to mere circumstance, developed, in fact, in a very short space of time. And whilst he does not believe in the geologic ages, Dean Cockburn believes that, "As to the Scaphites, Baculites, Belemnites, and all the other uses which learned inquiry has so named, you find them in various strata the same in all important particulars, but also differing slightly in their outward coverings, as might be expected from the different circumstances in which each variety was placed."

Mr. Miller, however, goes farther, and feels that he is fighting the battle of faith, so far as whether there be a God or not, and if there be a future life or not. He believes that this earth was furnished with animals as it became ready for them, that this is the cause of the gradual rise in the order of animals from the earliest ages, and that it was not merely a law of nature that one gradually moved over to a higher species.

Mr. Miller has taken a walk and found an astero-lapis where no astero-lapis should be, according to the development theory, and he believes that he has brought an argument to bear on the truth of revealed religion, on the Being of God, and on the immortality of the soul.

We see a race of men proud and powerful, with high aspirations and renowned for great actions, poets, philosophers, and martyrs, men to whom war was a thing accursed, and devotees by whom the senses were viewed only as inlets of sin,—we see these men sprung from another set, from what is called the same race, but so thoroughly different that they lived in the hopes of fighting daily for ever, of drinking daily for ever, and of feeding daily on an everlasting and daily-butchered pig.

We hold, then, that it is as difficult to account for the existence of a man who shall change the face of a country by his greatness, as for the existence of an elephant developed by some means or other out of a mastodon, or even from a whale.

But you can tell this, that there was a time when the man was poor and helpless, and when his son was great and wise; and you know that by the gradual growing of years the higher life has found a home in a race which was before accustomed to a lower life; that he who would have been content to drink beer and eat bacon to all eternity, has now a higher hope and a soul elevated to the contemplation of a destiny which he feels to be beyond his means of expression.

When we see that every man is after all a collection of crumbs of bread and scraps of meat, developed out of the clods of the field, if his brain has taken the form of that of various animals in its onwards growth, as Mr. Miller willingly agrees to, are we to cavil if it should have happened that, in growing, the stages have been so long and the struggle to rise from a state of brutishness have been protracted through ages.

ANTIQUÉ NAILS.

In walking through the British Museum yesterday I was called to a nail, an Egyptian nail, and, as ordinary eyes could not see it, which might have been made last year, or up out of some wrecked vessel or Royal ship at the Patents lately, I see a new nail; the mode obviates an evil said to them.

DIFFUSION OF SILVER, LEAD, ETC.

It has often been a matter of surprise to many where the used-up materials of daily life actually go. We have all of us, at some time, wondered what became of the silver worn from the coinage in use, and the gold also, and the copper, not from coinage merely, but from articles of all kinds used.

Portfolio.

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

TO THE WORM.

First born of all creation! yet unsung! I call thee not to listen to my lay, For well I know thou turnest a deaf ear Indifferent to the sweetest of complaints, Sweetest and most importunate. The voice Which would awaken, and which almost can, The sleeping dead, the feeblest against And no more heget than the wreck below. Yet art thou gentle; and for due reward, Because thou art so humble in thy ways, Thou hast survived the giants of waste worlds, Giants, whom chaos left unborn behind, And earth with fierce abhorrence at first sight Shook from her bosom, some on burning sands, Others on icy mountains, far apart; Mammoth and mammoth's architect, and coil cable-long, and ponderous mail to whom crocodile was dwarf.

First born, of the opening of my song; I call thee not to listen to my lay, For well I know thou turnest a deaf ear Indifferent to the sweetest of complaints, Sweetest and most importunate. The voice Which would awaken, and which almost can, The sleeping dead, the feeblest against And no more heget than the wreck below. Yet art thou gentle; and for due reward, Because thou art so humble in thy ways, Thou hast survived the giants of waste worlds, Giants, whom chaos left unborn behind, And earth with fierce abhorrence at first sight Shook from her bosom, some on burning sands, Others on icy mountains, far apart; Mammoth and mammoth's architect, and coil cable-long, and ponderous mail to whom crocodile was dwarf.

THE APPRENTICESHIP OF LIFE. BY G. H. LEWES. SECOND EPISODE.—THE INITIATION OF LOVE. CHAP. II.—(Continued.)

Il y a fagots et fagots, says Molière; which for the nonce I may translate "there are kisses and kisses;" so thought Hortense when Armand threw so much cousinly warmth into his salute that her colour rose slightly; and her emotion was increased by observing the bright admiration of his eyes.

She began to remember he was nineteen! From that moment she ceased to treat him as a boy.

A turn round the garden was followed by a chatty delightful breakfast. All lassitude had vanished at the sight of his cousin, and he was now in sparkling spirits, rattling on to her amazement, playing with paradoxes, and throwing about some of the subtle mystic aphorisms he had picked up from Frangipolo.

Though of ancient family, and retaining in her manners the indubitable traces of high breeding, it was impossible to be more gracefully familiar, more unassumingly kind, than Hortense to her tenants; equally free from reserved haughtiness and from patronising condescension.

idealised perhaps and attributed to simplicity much that was mere ignorance, and to ignorance much that was brute selfishness; for the artificial refinements of civilization throw into strong relief the equally artificial but less refined manners of the peasantry, and we are apt to give people credit for virtues if their vices are unlike our vices. Right or wrong, Hortense admired the people and loved them. Her conduct sprang from that feeling, and no wonder she was adored in return.

It was a day of perfect happiness! The weather was superb; the country bore everywhere the rich ripe glowing aspect of summer; Hortense was gay unaffected, enchanting. When they returned home to a late dinner, fatigued yet not more so than permitted them to appreciate repose, Armand was it love. In love! Does the suddenness astonish you? He has known her but few hours, it is true, if you measure time by the clock; but who measures time thus, unless it be the listless and unoccupied? There are hours in all our lives to be counted as years. One evening will often bring two souls into closer communion and more thorough sympathy than ages can effect for others.

Armand was as yet quite unconscious of this passion. He felt intensely happy, and that sufficed him. The sound of his cousin's voice, the touch of her hand, the lustre of her eyes, the magic of her smile, filled him with new and exquisite sensations; but he did not pause to question them, to analyse their import; it was enough that he felt them.

Twilight brought with it dreamy reveries. Borne away upon the wandering stream of thought, his soul seemed to lose itself in the infinite, as a river loses itself in the sea.

Hortense was at the piano playing snatches of Beethoven, and occasionally pausing to yield herself to the reveries which the music called up.

Evening, summer evening, with its coolness and its fragrance, gradually deepened. Hortense ceased playing. Armand took the hand which she abandoned to him, and held it in his own in silence, till his temples throbbled, and then he dropped his head upon her shoulder. This recalled her to a sense of their position, and rising gently, she said: "It is time to order the candles."

He was awakened brusquely from his dream. The candles were brought; he hated them! He tried to sustain conversation, but all his efforts were useless, and pleading fatigue as an excuse, retired discontented to bed.

CHAP. III.—THE AVOWAL.

Hortense de Chazalon née Fayol was a strange creature. Married at eighteen to a noble, narrowminded, upright, perfectly stupid gentilhomme campagnard whom she made legally happy and who made her legally wretched, she conceived such a disgust for marriage that, on his death, she vowed never again to link herself in its indissoluble bonds.

The doctrines of St. Simon came to her knowledge, and, prepared by her own miserable experience, she readily adopted that which proclaims the bond of love to be the only bond of marriage, and that it is an unsacred thing to force two human beings to live together as man and wife, after all affection has died out.

But, in adopting this dogma, she was not prepared to carry it out. Like many others, she maintained with great eloquence that marriage was the union of souls, and that affection was its motive and its tie; yet, inasmuch as all our social arrangements are against such a doctrine being enforced, she would not brave the world. Resolved not to marry, she determined not to love.

Weeks passed, and his love had grown impassioned, without any overt act on her side to check it. Her manner, indeed, became more reserved; but then her eyes were unreserved, and suffered his eyes to gaze into their lustrous depths, and to speak that language of the soul which words are not airy and delicate enough to express.

Curiously enough, this man whom she affected to consider as a boy, had inspired her with that feeling of reverence which is inseparable from exalted love. His intellect commanded her; and the purity and rigidity of his moral sentiments filled her with respect. The power and capacity of his brain developed as it had been by unusual studies, had less effect upon her than the chivalrous and ideal purity of all his sentiments.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE. FRIDAY. There has been but little variation in the English Funds this week.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 25th day of April, 1850, is 2s. 6d. per cwt.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (Closing Prices.) Bank Stock, 3 per Ct. Red, 3 p. C. Cons. Ans., 3 p. C. An. 1726, &c.

HAY AND STRAW. (Per load of 36 Trusses.) CUMBERLAND. SMITHFIELD. WHITEHALL. Hay, Good, Inferior, New, Clover, Wheat Straw

BULLION. Foreign Gold in Bars, Standard, Foreign Gold in Coin, Portuguese Pieces, New Dollars, Silver in Bars, Standard

METALS. Per ton. Copper, British Cast, Lead, British Pig, Steel, Swedish Kegs

FOREIGN FUNDS. (Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Thursday Evening.) Austrian 5 per Cents, Belgian Bds., Brazilian 5 per Cents, Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts., &c.

SHARES. Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Thursday Evening. RAILWAYS. Australian Banks, British North American, Colonial, Commercial of London, &c.

GRAIN. Mark-lane, April 26. Wheat, R. New, Fine, Old, &c.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN. WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. Imperial and Foreign Average.

FLOUR. Town-made, Seconds, Essex and Suffolk, Norfolk and Stockton, Canadian, Wheaten Bread, &c.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. SMITHFIELD. Beef, Veal, Lamb

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. Friday. Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep

PROVISIONS. Butter—Best Fresh, Bacon, Irish, Cheese, Cheshire, Derby, Plain, Eggs, French, per 120, &c.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. Friday, April 26. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—R. Orchard Son, Stockton-upon-Tees, curriers—Hutton, Langley, and Saxton, Sheffield, engineers, &c.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—Hannen, Little Britain, solicitor; James H. Smith, West Hill, &c.

DEATHS. On the 27th ult., at Camberwell-rove, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Murray, M.A., &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. On the 27th ult., in Camberwell-rove, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Murray, M.A., &c.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. May 17, H. J. Stacey, Crosby-roy, &c.

Tuesday, April 30. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Bennett and Co., Kingswinford, Staffordshire; Widdows, Wardrop, Garrett, and Co., &c.

It will be difficult to segment these tables accurately. The horizontal line rule will be reasonably accurate, but will unfortunately divide this table from its heading.

"Commercial Affairs" is divided from the text that follows by a line and so should be segmented separately.

The horizontal line rule will divide up these tables more accurately usually do not run on from one column to another, and it can be assumed they end at the bottom of a column. The same is true of advertisements.

There has been nothing much in the early part of the firmness as during the day the quotations advanced slightly, but towards the close of the day they declined to 6

The subject of Spanish Stocks is now creating a anxious interest among its holders on several of the continental Bourses.

There is a difference of opinion prevailing as to the general rate of money interest during the past month.

The Foreign Produce Market has not presented any change on the whole.

The Corn-trade has been rather better. On Monday, in Mark-lane, prices were looking up, and some superior descriptions of wheat realized an advance of a shilling a quarter.

PROFITS. Bank Profits, 12s. to 13s., York Regents per ton 110s. to 120, &c.

stoms, to Augusta Carolina da Costa, eldest daughter of the Commandeur Hippolyte Joseph da Costa, Brazilian Minister of the Court of London, and both of them grandchildren of the late Richard Troughton, Esq., of Lady-place, Hurley, in the County of Berks.

DEATHS. On the 27th ult., at Stockholm, in the 56th year of his age, St. Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden.

On the 26th ult., at Werwarham Vicarage, Cheshire, in the 6th year of her age, Mary Wilhelmina, the eldest daughter of the Reverend Charles Spencer.

On the 26th ult., at the charge, Silksstone, the Reverend George Millett, aged 56, &c. &c.

On the 26th ult., at the charge, Silksstone, the Reverend George Millett, aged 56, &c. &c.

On the 25th ult., at Utoxeater, by the Reverend John Sneyd, M.A., and the Reverend B. F. Leighton, B.A., the Reverend William Fraser, B.C.L., &c.

On the 25th ult., at St. James's Church, Notting-hill, by the Reverend W. H. Ibbotson, &c. &c.

On the 25th ult., at Leamington, the Cavaliere Luigi del Frescobaldi, of the Tuscan Legation in Paris, to Frances Amelia, eldest daughter of William Hay Esq., &c.

SOLED LINENS.—Manufacturers' Sampel of SOLED LINENS, by showing to the Trade,—28000 worth of SOLED LINENS, from Dublin, have been bought in one lot by BROOKS and CO., in the Borough.

GASPARD'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—THE TEething of INFANTS. It is a question of the most intense agony—the infant from exerting pain during dentition, or the mother from anxiety in witnessing the affliction of her child, without the power of mitigating its tortures.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. Price 1s. 1d. per box. This excellent Family Pill is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Inapient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. Cure of Asthma of several years' standing. Galscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.

