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# The Leader.

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

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## News of the Week.

PEEL had a great dinner at Merchant Tailors' hall, became a great Minister, and established Free Trade: Lord Stanley has a great dinner at Merchant Tailors' hall, is to become a great Minister, and will undo Free Trade—such is the anticipated sequence. But it won't do. The dinner was irreproachable, and the company numerous and "distinguished," but the effect is flat and not inspiring. Look at the men, their bearing, their policy. The policy, if we make it out, is moderate duties on imports, as a source of revenue, with a ~~slight~~ <sup>slight</sup> mitigation of Free Trade, vexatious to Liberals and unsatisfactory to farmers' "friends." But, even if the policy were the most sagacious and strenuous in the world, where are the men to carry it out? Lord Stanley confessed, but a few weeks back, that he had only one experienced man towards a Cabinet: has he been able to multiply that one in the interval? Surely not; for we see that he is still furnished with no better second than the Duke of Richmond. Lord Stanley spoke with a confident manner, but not with the language indicating any certainty of success; he announced no new organization of party; his only change of tone was increased contempt of the Whigs, and abandonment of forbearance towards them. The Duke of Richmond was the same impersonation of one long, earnest platitude that has immortalized No. 17, New Bond-street. But the bearing of Mr. Disraeli was the most remarkable: he made, probably, the dullest and slightest speech that ever fell from his lips; spoke of himself as "one of the rank and file of the Commons," not as a leader. Is this the sulky modesty of a man who has been underrated by his colleagues, and told to know his place, and so revenges himself by ultra-abasement when they ask his help—as Shylock reviles himself when asked to help the haughty noble merchant? It looks very like it. The party is ill-manned; it has not a policy worth attention; Lord Stanley, no longer young, displays no new resources; his sole opportunity is the utter nullity of Ministers—the ghost of a Cabinet which occupies the seat of power without filling it. Yet Lord Stanley can do one service to his country; he can despatch the useless, obstructive Whigs.

Yes, useless and obstructive. Look at their conduct in the little reforms proposed by Sir William Clay and Mr. Locke King. Sir William would let "compound householder," videlicet lodger, pay his share of the landlord's rates, and so make good his own vote. Lord John objected that it would disturb the text of the Reform Bill—that sacred record! and the Commons supported the Premier. Mr. Locke King proceeded with his bill to extend the £10 borough franchise to counties; Lord John renewed his promise of a Reform Bill hereafter:

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Osborne set an example of confiding in Lord John! Amazing credulity. People, however, have been proud to believe in Joanna Southcote; and not a few Liberals supported Mr. Osborne. Mr. King's supporters were reduced from a hundred to eighty-three, his opponents increased to 299; so that Ministers succeeded in blocking out a reform, such as it was, by the shadowy promise of one which they will not carry.

So it is with economy. The Whigs are always economical in theory—but not in office. Their Army Estimates, like their Navy Estimates, are subjected to fanciful "reductions" here and there; but the causes of expense—the aristocratic system of purchase, the provocatives to turbulence at home and in the colonies, the practice of siding with foreign Governments which menace our political system rather than with foreign peoples—these, like the useless African squadron, are causes of our immense military expense; but the Whigs leave them untouched; and the estimates are annually voted, with the annual complaints of Mr. Hume and his friends.

The "foreign refugees in London" have been denounced to the Commons by Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Ministers have replied in that cringing, craven style which is the present fashion in foreign affairs. Sir George Grey stated that the foreign leaders in England are known and watched; and he uttered a word of threatful reproachful warning to them that they should not here engage in "plots." What nonsense this is! If it so please them, they have a right to plot. Foreign countries have not been so very squeamish towards our own: France shielded the Pretender to the English throne; Russia sent emissaries to Herat; Holland has negotiated with the Anglo-Dutch at the Cape; Russia and Greece are said to have tampered with the Ionian States,—alien powers all, menacing British interests, British territory, the British power. But the exiled patriots of Italy or of Germany have a right to struggle for their national liberty—the same right which we have conceded to Englishmen in recognising the Orange dynasty and its successors. England is not endangered because Mazzini makes progress towards organizing; on the contrary, the interests of the English People are advanced by the extension of popular power on the Continent. When an English Minister trims between our independence and a servile admission of Austria's right to make us the tools of her despotism, he is a traitor to the principles that established the Brunswick dynasty on the English throne, a traitor to the nation whose feeling he misrepresents.

The Bishops have for some time been known to have had under consideration a declaratory address on the subject of that Puseyism which excited the real part of the Protestant alarm during the late Anti-Papal ferment: the address is now out; and it proves to be a most milk-and-water request to

agitators within the Church not to disturb its quiet! The address can scarcely have any effect—except to encourage agitators; just as the cry of the old London watchmen used to tell the marauders of the night that all honest people were asleep except the utterer of that toothless ejaculation.

The perplexed condition of English Churchmen who wish to live quietly was elaborately demonstrated in the House of Lords on Thursday evening. The Duke of Richmond brought forward a grievance complained of by those Dissenters who leave the Church and yet demand a share of its privileges. The culprit in the present instance was the incumbent of St. Peter's, Chichester, who refused to read the burial service over the grave of a Dissenting minister when asked to do so. All who took part in the discussion lamented the present state of the ecclesiastical laws, but no one ventured to hint that any reform is possible. The Bishop of Chichester admits that it is very awkward for a clergyman to be asked to read the burial service over the grave of a man who may have died in a fit of *delirium tremens*, or has taken away his life. Many clergymen, he says, must feel their consciences severely taxed when called upon in such cases to say that they commit the body to the ground "in the sure and certain hope of resurrection to eternal life." But the law is imperative and must be obeyed. This will hardly go down at Oxford.

Nottingham is getting up a Protestant aggression on Rome—a mission to convert the Catholics on the Seven Hills!

Miss Talbot's case is settled. It turns out that her conventual seclusion was complicated with some marriage to which she was not averse, and the law proceedings will result, at least, in securing her, personally, freedom of choice. Much unfair use is made of discrepancies between the religious persons involved; but it is quite evident that the whole truth has not come out; but the lawyers have taken their usual licence.

The foreign news is flat. The *Moniteur* has been on the eve of announcing a new Ministry for the last fortnight. It has at last informed the world that all efforts to that effect have proved unavailing. The party of order are taking strenuous measures to demolish the last remnants of Socialism. The Hotel de Ville in Paris is swarming with armed men, and has the appearance of fortified barracks.

The King of Prussia has sent to Vienna one of those diplomatic notes that go by the name of *ultimatums*. Which of the two Powers, however, is really to have the last word does not as yet appear. The Dresden conferences are virtually at an end; the conclusion being pretty much the same as assemblies and congresses came to at Frankfort before this, i.e., nothing.

The Pope has been rid of one of his most formidable enemies. Il Passatore has been killed in a skirmish with Roman gensdarmes. At Rome, as well as at Naples, passports are denied to travellers curious to see the London Exhibition.

## PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The discussion on the Army Estimates was opened on Monday evening by Mr. HUME moving that no money be voted until the financial statement has been made. Government had brought forward an absurd budget, which had been universally condemned; and then withdrawn for reconsideration. The country was placed in a state of complete embarrassment on account of the way in which business was neglected. It was high time for Parliament to interfere and compel Government to bring forward the budget. The House ought to look at the enormous increase of expenditure which has taken place during the last ten years. In 1842 the whole amount of the revenue was £48,500,000, and at present it was between £54,000,000 and £55,000,000. In the changed circumstances of the country, when profits were so much reduced, and when distress was pressing upon particular interests, they must begin the work of reduction. Sir CHARLES WOOD understood Mr. Hume's object to be to obtain an assurance that the budget would be brought forward on Friday. He could assure him that it would, "unless some unforeseen occurrence should take place. There was no man in the House more anxious than himself that the statement should be made." Mr. W. WILLIAMS said Sir Charles Wood had entirely mistaken the object of Mr. Hume's complaint. What he had complained of was that Sir Charles had delayed bringing forward the budget until he had obtained the army, navy, and ordnance votes, amounting to about £14,500,000. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Mr. MOWATT, and Mr. WAKLEY all complained of the delay which had taken place in proposing the budget; and Sir CHARLES again stated, amidst the laughter of the House, that "it was his intention to make his statement on Friday." Mr. Hume's motion was then withdrawn, and the House went into committee. Some discussion took place on most of the votes, but they were all carried by large majorities.

Lord TORRINGTON, taking advantage of the present favourable juncture of circumstances for so awkward a case, brought forward the Ceylon question in the House of Lords, on Tuesday evening, by moving that a message be sent to the House of Commons for a copy of the report and evidence of the select committee on Ceylon. He felt compelled to call their lordships' attention to the subject in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. H. Baillie's notice of motion in the House of Commons, which left him no other means of meeting, without delay, the calumnies he had been exposed to. He asserted that his conduct in Ceylon had been in accordance with the views of the members of the civil Government, and, when measures of restriction became necessary, with those of the military authorities on the spot. When he first assumed the administration of Ceylon his attention was directed to the means of making the revenue equal to the expenditure; and the measures he adopted, both by improving the first and reducing the second, had been attended with success, and proved that he had the interests of the colony at heart. The proclamation of martial law when disturbances occurred had been made a matter of charge against him; but when the treacherous habits of an Eastern population, as contrasted with those of an European, were duly considered, he felt persuaded that the necessity of taking strong and decisive measures to secure the tranquillity of the country would be admitted. He denied that the courts-martial were improperly conducted; and he asked, looking to the character of the officers employed, whether it was likely they would lend themselves to acts of cruelty and injustice. The ordinary civil power could not have preserved the peace of the country, and the Legislative Council in 1848 and 1849 approved his conduct. In proof of this he read addresses from European colonists and merchants at Ceylon expressing regret at his resignation. Earl GREY thought his noble friend had done right in calling the attention of the House to the subject. As regarded the course pursued in putting down the rebellion, he thought it had been dictated by true humanity. The Governor, indeed, was responsible for proclaiming martial law, but it rested with the officers who carried it out to administer it with humanity as well as firmness:—

"To say that no abuse might have taken place during the existence of martial law was, as his noble friend stated, more than any man could take upon himself to affirm. When in time of war and in periods of rebellion, when the ordinary administration of the law was necessarily arrested, and when it became necessary to restrain and curb the evil passions of mankind, it was impossible to believe that abuses would not sometimes take place. The noble duke who sat at the table had had experience of these things. To check those abuses the noble duke was compelled to adopt measures of very great severity, and to place the people under very great and wholesome rigour. In the same manner, when his noble friend adopted martial law in Ceylon, abuses might have taken place, but it was equally clear that whatever any persons might have done was done against the desire and against the will of his noble friend."

The Duke of WELLINGTON, with great indignation, disclaimed all comparison between his martial law and that of Lord Torrington:—

"Martial law was neither more nor less than the will of the general who commanded the army; it was in fact no law at all. The general must carry the law into execution. He was bound to lay down accurately the rules and regulations and limits within and by which it was to be carried into execution. He had, in defence of his country, carried on martial law, that was to say, he had carried on the laws of the country by his own will. What did that mean? Why, that the country should be governed by the national laws; and he accordingly carried into execution those laws. He governed the country by the laws of the country; and he governed it, he must say, with such moderation that the political servants of the country, whose military forces were driven out of the country, acted under his direction. The judges sat in the courts of law, and conducted efficiently the business of the country under his direction. He never was suspected to have acted in the manner in which the noble viscount who had addressed their lordships was said to have done, and he protested against being called into comparison in any way whatever with the noble viscount. (Cheers.)"

Earl GREY said that all he meant was merely that there might, no doubt, be cases in which soldiers and officers acting under the noble duke, who would be guilty of abuses contrary to his wishes, and for which they would no doubt be punished. "So he thought it very likely there were abuses in Ceylon of which his noble friend, the governor of that colony, knew nothing; but if such abuses did take place, he was sure no one would be more ready than his noble friend to punish them as soon as they became known to him."

Two suffrage measures came under discussion in the House of Commons, on Wednesday: the Compound Householders' Bill, and Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill. The House having gone into committee on the former measure, Sir WILLIAM CLAY proposed to introduce a clause which should give lodgers or occupants, tendering the amount of rates due from the landlord, a right to vote. Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted the justice of the proposed amendment, but opposed it on the ground of form. "In point of fairness to the House there ought to have been notice given of the intended amendment." Mr. BRIGHT thought it better to allow the proposed alteration to be made. Sir WILLIAM CLAY ultimately consented to withdraw the amendment, and would give notice of reintroducing it on bringing up the report. Previous to the bill being reported Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR suggested that as three of the four leaders of parties in the House had declared in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and as Lord John Russell had promised to bring forward a bill for that object, it would be better that all partial measures should be withdrawn, and that the House should come to a tacit agreement to take up the subject next year in a spirit of conciliation and comprehensive liberality. Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that was simply asking them to do nothing this session; and Ministers, in return, if they should happen to be in office next year, and felt disposed, would do something, nobody what.

In moving the second reading of the County Franchise Bill, Mr. LOCKE KING disclaimed all intention of wishing to embarrass Ministers, or of not being in earnest. He had felt that great interests were at stake, that the cause of free trade was in danger, owing to the great diminution in our county constituencies. Making allowance for the increase of population since 1841, he found that the falling off in the number of county electors was 95,270, or nearly 20 per cent. This showed that there were causes for such an alteration as he demanded. He warned Ministers against putting off the question of reform till it was too late. Delay and postponement had always been the characteristic of the Tory party. They never took warning, although history was full of examples.

Mr. FOX MAULE hoped Mr. King would not press this measure, which, he admitted, had been undertaken by him *bonâ fide*. He concurred in what had been said by Lord J. Russell, that the class comprehended by the bill was perfectly worthy to enjoy the franchise; he believed that the time had come when an extension of the franchise might be conceded; and the noble lord had most distinctly given the House and the country to understand that, had not other measures of importance intervened, he should have introduced this session a measure for the improvement of the Reform Act. He deprecated a bit by bit system of reform; he warned Reformers that their measures could be carried only by union among themselves, and that there was a party in that House which did not recognize the necessity of reform, and was opposed to the party by which measures of reform had been carried:—

"He called upon them then to combine, and follow the banner of him who, twenty years ago, had led them to one of the greatest reforms that any country had ever received at the hands of any Government, and who would, if allowed to use his own time and to exercise his own feelings, lead them to still further victories in the constitutional progress of Parliamentary reform. He was confident that his noble friend would do that if the Reform party would combine together; but, on the other hand, if they withdrew from him that confidence to which he thought he was justly entitled at their hands, and from time to time brought forward measures to extend the franchise, then their endeavours, so far from being successful, might end in a discussion which would have the

effect of stopping further measures of reform for a considerable period, and might lead to the placing of the affairs of this country in the hands of those who were opposed to all reforms. The only result of introducing measures such as this must be disappointment and delay."

Sir BENJAMIN HALL and Sir DE LACY EVANS both urged Mr. King to withdraw his motion, seeing that they had had so distinct a declaration as to the intentions of the noble lord. Mr. BRIGHT said he had listened with considerable satisfaction to the frank declaration of the Secretary-at-War, but what said the noble lord on the subject? The majority were agreed that the country is about to take another step on the platform of the Reform Bill, but the Secretary-at-War objected to the present bill because it dealt with only a part of the question. There was some force in the objection, but when Mr. Hume came forward with his proposal to give the whole thing at once, they were told that the proposition was too monstrous to be even discussed. The question they had now to discuss was, whether they ought not to extend the £10 franchise to the inhabitants of counties. No one would say that that class had less industry, frugality, intelligence, and virtue than £10 householders residing in boroughs. Why, then, refuse to give them the franchise? Were they told that it would increase the Protectionist interest? Even if it should he would not object to the bill. He would not look to a measure merely as tending to give Whigs or Protectionists the power to hold office. If the noble lord would give an outline of what he intended to do the bill might be withdrawn, but till it was known whether the measure to be proposed would be a large and generous one, or a small and peddling one, there was no ground for giving up the present bill. Mr. HUME, Mr. HEADLAM, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Mr. HEYWORTH, and Mr. McCULLAGH, all declared their determination to vote for the second reading, chiefly on the ground that Lord John had said nothing yet on which they could rely. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, Mr. H. FIGOTT, Colonel ROMILLY, all urged Mr. King to withdraw the bill. Colonel THOMPSON, who took the same view, said he differed altogether from those Free Traders who thought it a matter of no consequence who sat on the Ministerial benches. "He would rather see a foreign army in possession of London six weeks, than see the Protectionists for six weeks in possession of those benches." Lord JOHN RUSSELL put it to the House whether it was desirable to affirm the proposition upon the ground upon which Mr. King had put it, namely, that this was one of the measures he wished to see carried; and whether, as so much depended upon the constitution of the electoral body, they should adopt one measure now and another hereafter, instead of having a whole scheme for the alteration or extension of the franchise at once before the House. He had been asked to give some view of the nature of the proposition he intended to make, but he thought that would be the very worst course to pursue:—

"There might be many weighty reasons for bringing forward a measure for the extension of the suffrage during the present year, but there might also be many good reasons (and he thought there were) for postponing the subject to another year; but he did not think any intelligent reason could be assigned for stating in the present year the general nature of the proposition which he intended to make next year, and to let it go forth unexplained to the country, to be canvassed and discussed from time to time during the whole period between this and the next session of Parliament. He adhered to the declaration he had made on other occasions, that on the ground of the improvement and intelligence of the people, and the general spread of information since the year 1831, and likewise because of the defects of the Reform Bill itself, that it would be wise of the House in the course of the next session, and he should say at the very commencement of the session, to consider a measure for the extension of the franchise."

Mr. DISRAELI said he would oppose any attempt to strengthen a particular party or class by means of a new Reform Bill.

Mr. LOCKE KING said he left the question in the hands of the House. On a division the numbers were:—

For the motion ..... 83  
Against it ..... 299  
Majority against the second reading. — 216

A short conversation took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday regarding the foreign refugees in London. Mr. J. S. WORTLEY asked Sir George Grey whether his attention had been called to the proceedings of certain persons, not subjects of her Majesty, but at present residing in this country:—

"He had in his possession the proofs of the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy throughout all Europe, a branch of which was extended to this country. There exists in this country a body styling itself the Central European Committee, which professed in its manifesto the subversion of all the governments of central Europe, without confining itself to any number, or exempting any one; and that this committee recommended, as the means of effecting that object, insurrection and the extermination of existing Sovereigns. It would be remembered that in the year 1848 the Government had obtained from Parliament the power to remove from this country such foreigners as might be considered danger-



ous. He proposed no such measure to the Government now. (*Cries of 'Order.'*) That power was granted on the ground of the then recent revolution in France. Since then, however, a great number of other revolutions had taken place, and there were, therefore, a still greater number of foreigners in this country. God forbid that he should seek to deprive them of the asylum they had found from the hospitality of England; but it had come to his knowledge, and he believed that it had a perfectly good foundation, that combinations were at this moment going on between persons resident in this country as refugees and their friends abroad, and also with certain of her Majesty's subjects, for the purpose of making a demonstration during the ensuing months, which would be imminently dangerous to the peace of the country. The question he meant to ask was whether any temporary measure to meet this danger was in the contemplation of her Majesty's Government?

"Sir G. GREY said the attention of Government had long been directed to this matter. He did not think the peace of this country was in any way menaced, but measures had been taken by the Government in the event of any insane attempt to disturb the public tranquillity to crush it on the instant. With respect to foreigners in this country concocting conspiracies against their own or any other foreign country, he could not too strongly state his opinion that such conduct was a gross breach of the hospitality extended towards them. Foreigners in this country concocting conspiracies against the tranquillity of foreign states were liable to fine and imprisonment."

The Jewish Disabilities question was brought before the House of Commons on Thursday, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House should resolve itself into committee to consider the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion. The question resolved itself into this—whether religious belief was to disqualify men from the exercise of civil rights and political power? He thought it should not, and therefore submitted his resolution to the House. Mr. MILNER GIBSON called the attention of the House to the humiliating position in which it was placed with reference to this question. After what had passed the measure should have been introduced earlier; and he hoped, if it were rejected a third time in another place, the Government would take some decided step. Sir ROBERT INGLIS and Mr. PLUMPTRE opposed the bill. The former reminded the House that "the Jews regarded Him whom we regarded as our Redeemer—as a crucified impostor." Mr. NEWDEGATE thought he could see a connection between this measure and Papal aggression. Pius IX. might well think it safe to adopt the course he had recently pursued when he saw the Government and one branch of the British Legislature ready to put an end to the last remnant which distinguished it as a Christian assembly.

On a division the numbers were:—

For the motion.....	166
Against it .....	98
Majority .....	68

In reply to Sir Robert Inglis, Lord JOHN said he should be able to bring on the second reading of the bill on Friday week.

CHANCERY REFORM.—Lord Lyndhurst made an onslaught on the Chancery Reform Bill on Monday evening, in the House of Lords. He thought the bill would have been more properly introduced in that House, where lawyers of so high experience were to be found. He believed that the Prime Minister was himself ashamed of his inefficient measure; and, therefore, selected the Commons for its debut. The whole profession viewed the bill with contempt. He condemned most especially the proposal to remove the ecclesiastical patronage from the Lord Chancellor to the Crown. Lord Brougham promised to give that clause his most determined opposition, but remarked that it was premature to discuss a measure while in so unsubstantial a condition as the threatened bill was.

THE BUDGET.—Sir Charles Wood stated on Thursday he would bring forward his financial statement on Friday evening, when he would take a formal vote, to be subject to the decision of the House upon the motion of Mr. Herries respecting the income tax, which he suggested might be conveniently taken on bringing up the report of the committee on Monday next.

REFUSAL TO BURY DISSENTERS.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the mayor and town council of Chichester, complaining of the conduct of the Reverend Mr. Kenrick, who had refused to read the burial service over the body of a dissenting clergyman, and who had also refused to read the burial service over a woman who had committed suicide, although a coroner's jury had found that she was insane when she committed the act. All this was contrary to law, and, if the reverend gentleman had conscientious scruples preventing him from acting according to law, he ought to resign instead of acting in opposition to it. Some conversation followed as to the defective state of the law regarding the correction of clerks. In one case a bishop, now on the bench, had been severely mulcted in an amount of costs which he might not be able to pay without injuring himself and family. The Bishop of London said it was his intention at some future time to introduce a measure on that head, but that he will not bring before the House during the present session either the Church Discipline Bill, or the Ecclesiastical Appeal Tribunals Bill.

#### THE STANLEY DEMONSTRATION.

A grand Protectionist Demonstration in favour of Lord Stanley was made in the hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday evening. The general belief was, that the gathering would be a formal inauguration of the noble lord as leader of the party, and that he and Mr. Disraeli would give an intelligible and unmistakable declaration of the policy and principles by which the Stanley party is to be guided. The large hall was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and the display of gold and silver plate in the room, with the other appendages of luxury, was equal to what took place in the same hall, at the grand demonstration in honour of Sir Robert Peel, in 1838. The requisition to his lordship had been signed by 5 dukes—Richmond, Beaufort, Cleveland, Rutland, and Marlborough; 8 marquises—Downshire, Drogheda, Ely, Exeter, Huntley, Salisbury, Waterford, and Londonderry; 56 earls, 9 viscounts, 33 barons, and 199 simple members of the House of Commons. The requisition to Sir Robert Peel, in 1838, was signed by 313 members, but, of course, the representative of the house of Derby surpasses the cotton spinner's son in the number of dukes, marquises, and earls. Mr. Baring, M.P., who occupied the chair, proposed the usual routine toasts, none of which called forth any remarkable speech except "the Church," which was acknowledged by Lord Hereford, there being no clergyman present. He assured the company that the great majority of the Church looked most anxiously to the sentiments that would be uttered that evening. If so, they would be grievously disappointed, as Lord Stanley said nothing on the subject which could give them much encouragement.

Lord Stanley, in the outset of his speech, referred to the dinner given to Sir Robert Peel, thirteen years ago, when so strong a muster of the Protectionists took place, but he took care to remind his friends that, strong as the Conservative party was in 1838, they were not able to drive the Whigs from office till 1841, when the general election gave "a majority of ninety-one in favour of a constitutional, Conservative, and Protectionist policy." From that time up till 1846, he gave his aid to Sir Robert Peel, in his "wise and judicious relaxation of the commercial tariff." As for the repeal of the corn laws, and the other great measures carried by Sir Robert Peel, the noble lord escaped from committing himself regarding them by "drawing a veil over that unhappy period," and the events which ended in the dislocation and final separation, he feared, of the great Conservative party, built up by the right honourable baronet. After paying a tribute of praise to the memory of Lord George Bentinck, he said—

"The great question which all classes are now beginning to ask is that which with marvellous foresight the Duke of Wellington long since put—How is the Queen's Government to be carried on? You know well, my lords and gentlemen, the state of parties—you know that in the House of Commons we are a large minority indeed, but we have a considerable majority against us; and I confess that, constituted as the present House of Commons is, I see no escape from the position in which we are placed, whoever may hold the reins of power. The position of a weak Government, menaced by a majority who cannot combine for any useful purpose, but who can combine to destroy the aims of the Government—I hold that such a position is dangerous to the state—that it may be fatal to the public welfare when the Government of the day is obliged to catch at support here, and to angle for a stray vote there, and to concede this point, to waive that measure, and vaguely to promise distant schemes—(*Vehement cheering which drowned the remainder of the sentence*)—and, in the hope of staving off an adverse motion from its own supporters, issuing an illegal commission to inquire into the Universities, while they dare not bring forward any determinate motion. That is a situation in which a weak Government is placed, and that is the situation of the present House of Commons with respect to any Government which may hold the reins of power for any considerable time to come. The remedy is in the country alone. This great nation will not long halt between two opinions; the country will show in whom they will confide, and what is the policy they are determined to support."

He then took up the question of national prosperity, as affirmed by Ministers, and pointed to the evidences of distress on every side. Farmers paying their labourers, not out of profits, but out of capital; tens of thousands of industrious men, women, and children flying from their homes and transporting their industry and capital to a foreign and a rival country; the great falling off in the tonnage of British shipping, and a corresponding increase in that of foreigners, in our own ports; a reduction of 100,000 bales in the quantity of cotton consumed last year, as compared with 1846, notwithstanding the great increase in the quantity of cotton goods exported, and the not less significant fact that the total amount liable for the income tax on trades and professions, which had increased from £34,000,000 to £60,000,000 between 1814 and 1843, has decreased from £60,000,700 in 1847 to £54,800,000 in 1850:—

"These are symptoms which prove that our apparent prosperity is hollow and deceitful, and that in the midst of our prosperity we are slowly eating into our capital, and diminishing the means by which our annual burdens are to be borne. We are now in the pursuit of cheap-

ness, and nothing but cheapness. And we forget that in making all articles cheap, we benefit one, and only one class of consumers—those who produce nothing themselves, but who have the advantage to possess a fixed moneyed income. We are raising the value of money, and enhancing the heavy and pressing burdens of the National Debt, which no other country could support; and increasing the pressure of those taxes, which, however they may be diminished, are borne with increasing difficulty by the community whose capital is constantly decreasing. (*Loud cheers.*) While this depression has been caused by hasty and ill-considered and violent changes, true principle and statesmanship points not to a hasty reversal of all that has been done, but to check the downward course of that policy, to watch the symptoms which have taken place, to modify the effect of those measures which have had greater consequences than ever their authors contemplated; and prudently, discreetly, but at the same time firmly and determinedly, to apply legislative relief to those whom our legislative action has injured. How that relief may be afforded this is not the time to say. My honourable friend has complimented me upon a former occasion with having frankly—as it was my duty to do—and openly, stated to the country the general course of that policy which I thought it my duty to adopt. My views show that there would be no more likely means of remedying agricultural distress than by imposing a moderate duty upon foreign imports; which certainly though moderate would check the unlimited importation of those articles, and would obtain from foreigners, in accordance with the policy of all other nations, contributions to the revenue of this country—(*cheers*)—thus enabling us to take off the taxes which now press heavily and immediately upon the springs of our domestic and national industry. (*Renewed cheers.*)"

In conclusion he adverted to the Papal aggression question, and stated—in much the same terms as he did in the House of Lords—the course which he would have taken had he been in power. What he deprecated was hasty legislation on so grave a subject. He would have proposed a measure which would secure and extend the civil rights of the Roman Catholic, while it would secure to this country "the independence of its temporal concerns from the control of any spiritual hierarchy, or from subjection to any foreign pontiff." He knew nothing as to what course Government intended to pursue. This he did know, however, that—

"In introducing this measure Lord John Russell laid a basis broad enough for an Egyptian pyramid, wide enough to repeal not only the act of 1829, but to renew the penal code; and that upon this mighty foundation a superstructure was reared of microscopic dimensions, a superstructure which has excited contempt not unmingled with irritation; and microscopic as the measure was at first, it is now to be more microscopic still."

Nothing more definite was stated by Lord Stanley as to what course he would pursue, were he to become Prime Minister, but that he will "go steadily forward in the path of well-considered improvement, offer a bold front to revolutionary changes in this country, increase the stability of the Church, the security of our Protestant establishments, and promote the happiness of all classes."

Mr. Walpole, M.P., proposed "The Duke of Richmond and the House of Lords." The Duke, in returning thanks, praised Lord Stanley as "a good husband, a fond father, and a tried friend; and those qualifications were worth a host of men who spent their time in poring over blue books."

Lord Stanley, in giving the next toast—"The House of Commons"—said he was at a loss to select any individual to couple with the toast, but if it would not be thought invidious, he would join with the toast the name of his honourable friend on the left—Mr. Disraeli—whose talents for conducting a party had been proved on many a well-fought field; and whose weight, ability, and eloquence, were the admiration of his friends and the terror of his enemies. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Disraeli, in returning thanks, confined himself chiefly to a description of the position which the Protection party held in the House, and a eulogium upon the British constitution:—

"The chief duty of the party of which they were members, both in the House of Commons and without its walls, was to support those institutions of the country which embodied the great principles of power and protection, of justice and of order, of liberty and religion. (*Hear.*) If there were no longer in England that sympathy with those institutions which had made England great, they would fail in one of the noblest causes which had interested the feelings of men, and if they succeeded they would fulfil one of the noblest duties that could fall to the lot of the subjects of any state. (*Loud cheers.*)"

#### THE EPISCOPAL MANIFESTO.

Rumour has been busy during the last fortnight with the announcement of some wonderful declaration to be issued from the Jerusalem Chamber, or some such gathering place of the bishops, which was to throw oil upon the troubled waters, and smooth down all ecclesiastical strife from York to Canterbury. The marvellous document which made its appearance on Wednesday is not likely to effect much improvement in the Church. It will satisfy neither the one party nor the other. The address commences by stating that the following archbishops and bishops commend it to the serious consideration of the clergy

of their respective dioceses. J. B. Cantuar; T. Ebor; C. J. London; E. Dunelm; C. R. Winton; J. Lincoln; C. Bangor; H. Carlisle; G. Rochester; J. H. Gloucester and Bristol; C. T. Ripon; E. Sarum; G. Peterborough; C. St. Davids; H. Worcester; A. T. Cicester; J. Lichfield; T. Ely; S. Oxon; T. V. St. Asaph; J. Chester; S. Norwich; A. Llandaff; Auckland, Sodor, and Man.

"Beloved Brethren,—We have viewed with the deepest anxiety the troubles, suspicions, and discontents which have of late, in some parishes, accompanied the introduction of ritual observances exceeding those in common use amongst us.

"We long indulged the hope that, under the influence of charity, forbearance, and a calm estimate of the small importance of such external forms, compared with the blessing of united action in the great spiritual work which is before our Church, these heats and jealousies might by mutual concessions be allayed. But since the evil still exists, and in one most important feature has assumed a new and more dangerous character, we feel that it is our duty to try whether an earnest and united address on our part may tend, under the blessing of God, to promote the restoration of peace and harmony in the Church.

"The principal point in dispute is this—whether, where the letter of the Rubric seems to warrant a measure of ritual observance which yet, by long and possibly by unbroken practice, has not been carried out, the clergy are either in conscience required, or absolutely at liberty, to act each upon his own view of the letter of the precept rather than by the rule of common practice. Now, as to this question, we would urge upon you the following considerations:—First, that any change of usages with which the religious feelings of a congregation have become associated is in itself so likely to do harm that it is not to be introduced without the greatest caution; secondly, that, beyond this, any change which makes it difficult for the congregation at large to join in the service is still more to be avoided; thirdly, that any change which suggests the fear of still further alterations is most injurious; and, fourthly, that, according to the rule laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, where anything is doubted or diversely taken 'concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in that book, the parties that so doubt, or diversely take anything, shall alway resort to the bishop of the diocese, who by his discretion shall take order for the quieting and appeasing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to anything contained in that book.'

"The fair application of these principles would, we believe, solve most of the difficulties which have arisen. It would prevent all sudden and startling alterations; and it would facilitate the reception of any change which was really lawful and desirable. We would, therefore, first urge upon our reverend brethren with affectionate earnestness the adoption of such a rule of conduct. We would beseech all who, whether by excess or defect, have broken in upon the uniformity, and contributed to relax the authority of our ritual observances, to consider the importance of unity and order, and by common consent to avoid whatever might tend to violate them. In recommending this course as the best under present circumstances, we do not shut our eyes to the evil of even the appearance of any discrepancy existing between the written law and the practice of the Church. But there are many cases where the law may be variously interpreted; and we believe that we are best carrying out her own principles in urging you to have recourse in all such cases to the advice of her chief pastors.

"But, beyond mere attempts to restore an unusual strictness of ritual observance, we have to deal with a distinct and serious evil. A principle has of late been avowed and acted on which, if admitted, would justify far greater and more uncertain changes. It is this—that as the Church of England is the ancient Catholic Church settled in this land before the Reformation, and was then reformed only by the casting away of certain strictly-defined corruptions; therefore, whatever form or usage existed in the Church before its reformation may now be freely introduced and observed, unless there can be alleged against it the distinct letter of some formal prohibition.

"Now, against any such inference from the undoubted identity of the Church before and after the Reformation, we feel bound to enter our clear and unhesitating protest. We believe that at the Reformation the English Church not only rejected certain corruptions, but also, without in any degree severing her connection with the ancient Catholic Church, intended to establish one uniform ritual, according to which her public services should be conducted. But it is manifest that a license such as is contended for is wholly incompatible with any uniformity of worship whatsoever, and at variance with the universal practice of the Catholic Church, which has never given to the officiating ministers of separate congregations any such large discretion in the selection of ritual observances.

"We therefore beseech any who may have proposed to themselves the restoration of what, under sanction of this principle, they deemed a lawful system, to consider the dangers which it involves; to see it in its true light, and to take a more just and sober view of the real position of our Church: whilst, with equal earnestness, we beseech others, who, either by intentional omission or by neglect and laxity, may have disturbed the uniformity and weakened the authority of our prescribed ritual, to strengthen the side of order by avoiding all unnecessary deviations from the Church's rule.

"Such harmony of action we are persuaded would, under God's blessing, go far towards restoring the peace of the Church. This happy result would more clearly exhibit her spiritual character. The mutual relations of her various members would be more distinctly perceived; and our lay brethren would more readily acknowledge the special trust committed to us, as stewards of the

mysteries of God, 'for the edifying of the body of Christ.' They would join with us in asserting, and, if need be, defending for themselves, as much as for us, the true spiritual freedom of the Church. They would unite with us in a more trustful spirit, and therefore with a more ready will, in enlarging her means and strengthening her powers for the great work she has to do amongst the swarming multitudes of our great towns at home and of our vast dominions abroad; and that Church which has so long received from the hands of God such unequalled blessings might continue to be, yea and become more and more, 'a praise in the earth.'

"March 29, 1851."

#### THE TALBOT CASE.

The Court of Chancery has been occupied three days in discussing what ought to be done with this young lady, whose fortune of £85,000 renders her an object of so very much attention. As we stated last week, Miss Talbot's stepfather, Mr. Craven Berkeley, presented a petition, praying that the matter should be brought under the notice of the court; and her testamentary guardian, Dr. Doyle, presented a counter petition, praying that a reference should be made to the Master for a scheme, making provision with respect to the future residence and management of Miss Talbot during her minority.

Mr. Rolt, who appeared on behalf of Dr. Doyle, gave an outline of the case, which embodied nothing new. The Solicitor-General followed on behalf of Mr. Berkeley, whose petition, he said, coincided with that of Dr. Doyle as to the removal of Miss Talbot from the convent, but it had the merit of having been presented several weeks before the other. The petition of Dr. Doyle had not been presented until after the discussion in the House of Commons, when it had become evident that Miss Talbot would not be allowed to remain any longer in the convent; indeed unless Mr. Berkeley had moved in the matter no step would have been taken in the matter at all. The case on which Mr. Berkeley's petition was founded was, that the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury had neglected their charge. Instead of taking Miss Talbot under their care, they had placed her at a school where boarders were received for forty guineas per annum. The following is a prospectus of the establishment:—

"The Lodge, Taunton. The age of admission to thirteen years old inclusive. Twenty-eight young ladies only are admitted. They must be children of Roman Catholic parents. For board, washing, sheets, towels, stationery, and school books, forty guineas per annum, half of which is always paid in advance, and two guineas entrance. Education comprises the principles and practice of the Catholic religion, the English and French languages, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, plain and fine needlework, &c. The uniform dress on Sundays—white muslin and blue sash; every day in summer, a gingham, procured at Taunton Lodge; in winter, a dark blue merino, straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon; other articles of dress as each young lady may have been accustomed to. No vacation; and no deduction is made for absence, if by way of indulgence; if absence is occasioned by illness, a deduction is then made. If parents take their children home, it can only be for a month once in a year."

From 1841 till 1850 she remained there with hardly any notice on the part of her noble relatives. During all that time she visited Alton Towers only once, and received only one visit from the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at "The Lodge." The young lady was kept in a state of complete seclusion. At the age when habits and manners began to be formed, she was left without any other society than that of the abbess, Dr. Doyle, or the person called "Bishop of Clifton" chose to afford her. In May, 1850, Lord Shrewsbury appeared to have awakened to a sense of his responsibilities. Miss Talbot was taken from "The Lodge," and introduced into society. During that period a marriage was contemplated between the young lady and a brother of the Duke of Rochefoucault, but the match was broken off afterwards with her full approbation. The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury went abroad in September last year, but they did not take Miss Talbot with them. The Solicitor-General thought they had very much neglected their duty on that occasion:—

"It was their duty to have come to the court, and stated to his lordship all that had taken place. They ought to have seen that the young lady was placed in a position befitting her age, her rank, and her expectations, and, at all events, that she should be placed in some family where she would be no longer under strict conventual seclusion, and under strict direction, as he believed it was termed in the Church of Rome—that she should be no longer under that dominion, which at her age she had no means of resisting—and that she should be removed from the control which must naturally be assumed by those who take a peculiar view with regard to the importance of a spiritual life. He thought the guardians of the young lady were bound to take care that she did not return to the convent until they had apprised his lordship that it was a mere temporary arrangement until some more fitting arrangement had been come to. If there was no suitable place to send her to at that moment, and that she had been sent there as a boarder merely for a few weeks, the thing would have assumed a very different character; but it was difficult to conceive even this case to arise with the large and influential connections of Lord and Lady Shrewsbury—

it was impossible in their circle of friends and acquaintances that some family could not be found who would be willing to receive this young lady. If these parties had really taken the least interest in what became of her, there would have been no difficulty in making suitable arrangements for the proper care and custody of a charge which they should have regarded in the light of a child entrusted to its parents."

Dr. Doyle, in his affidavit, had said he never wished her to become a nun or to take the veil, because he thought she was not qualified for that state. He also stated, that he wrote to her on the 15th of March—after the question had been publicly discussed however—to dissuade her from taking such a step, having had an impression that she intended doing so. But why had he remained silent so long? From September, when she entered the convent, up till the 15th of March, Dr. Doyle had no communication with the young lady, had never interfered till he was informed by somebody or other that she was wavering as to whether she would take the veil or not:—

"It was one of the most monstrous instances of neglect on the part of a guardian that could possibly be imagined. There was that young lady, who had been brought up as a hothouse plant, in that secluded state totally unfitted for the world; she was suddenly thrown into the bustle of the London season, and the hurry and fatigue attendant thereon naturally produced that very reaction the convent wished for; and yet Dr. Doyle took no notice of her, until public attention was called to the matter, and the feelings of the public aroused."

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to show, from Mr. Berkeley's affidavit, and also from that of Miss Jerningham, that Miss Talbot had been received at "The Lodge" as a postulant, although an effort was made by the latter to make it appear that the young lady was only a boarder, under the name of a postulant. The fact, however, of Bishop Hendren having stated in his letter to the *Times* that she was admitted as a postulant at her own special request was enough to show the real state of the case. It had been stated by Dr. Hendren that her taking the veil would not divest her of her property, but it was well known how religious houses dealt with the consciences of those who joined them, and yet attempted to retain a control over their worldly goods. As a proof of this the Solicitor-General referred to a recent trial in Ireland, where two sisters, who had taken the veil, signed a deed which gave their property to the convent. In the course of the trial one of the sisters, who had taken the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, was reported to have declared that "she was compelled to sign away her fortune as completely by compulsion as if a highwayman had held a pistol to her head."

Mr. Birkbeck believed the court would be of opinion that Dr. Doyle, in permitting Miss Talbot to be placed in the convent, had been guilty of a gross contempt of his lordship's order, and of that court. Being deserted by Lord and Lady Shrewsbury, who had gone to the Continent for some indefinite period, it was not surprising that she should express a wish to return to a place where, he had no doubt, she had been treated with kindness and consideration, namely, the convent; and, finding that she could not be admitted as a boarder, she preferred going in as a postulant. In Van Espan it was laid down that a postulant was one seeking a conventual life and in probation, and the words of Miss Jerningham—"that she was as likely to become a nun as not"—fully corroborated that definition.

Mr. Rolt, on behalf of Dr. Doyle, contended that no case had been made out at all for interference on the part of Mr. Berkeley. Throughout the whole proceedings Dr. Doyle had acted under a sense of the obligation he believed he had incurred in becoming the guardian of Miss Talbot, and, therefore, no blame could be attached to him. So far as he could gather from the general statements made, the charge against the guardians of the young lady was that Miss Talbot had been placed in certain circumstances, and subjected to certain priestly influences, with a view to make her adopt a life of religious seclusion, and thereby secure her fortune for the Romish Church. But this incident in the drama was not thought sufficient, and a second one was accordingly introduced. They were told that Lady Shrewsbury had attempted to coerce Miss Talbot into a marriage repugnant to her feelings, with the alternative of being sent back to the convent, held out as a threat, either to force her into the marriage, or to punish her for refusing. But the two charges were self-contradictory. They destroyed each other, and, therefore, hardly deserved any serious refutation. The only point requiring any explanation was the statement as to Miss Talbot's having been received, last September, as a postulant. It had been stated by Miss Jerningham that the rules of the convent prevented any person from being received a second time, except as a postulant. "This was a very proper rule, as it prevented a young person who had mixed with the world from communicating her notions and ideas to the young pupils." But in Miss Talbot's case this rule had been relaxed. She was received nominally as a postulant, but in reality as a boarder. He now came to the real cause of her being sent back to the convent. In the autumn of last year certain communications had passed



between his lordship (the Lord Chancellor) and Lord Shrewsbury:—

"The Lord Chancellor:—What took place in reference to myself was this:—When I left Alton Towers last autumn there had been a proposition for a marriage between Miss Talbot and M. Rochefoucault, which, upon being brought to my knowledge, I said could only be entertained in the regular way by means of a reference to the Master, to inquire as to the propriety of it. This I caused to be communicated to Lord Shrewsbury, and also intimated that, from the inquiries I had instituted into the matter, I did not think it was an advantageous offer. Shortly afterwards I received a letter from Lord Shrewsbury respecting his taking abroad a ward of the court, Bertram Talbot, and he therein stated that he had taken my hint respecting the marriage of Miss Talbot, and that it had been broken off, and that the young lady was at last reconciled to the step, although she had very much felt it at first; and the letter went on to state that Miss Talbot was quite resigned, and felt entirely disposed to yield to the will of God in preference to following the dictates of her own feelings. I also had a conversation with the young lady at Alton Towers respecting the offer of marriage, and she certainly expressed no unwillingness to accept it, or intimate in any way that it was being forced upon her. I told her that I should take care that, in a case of that kind, her wishes should be consulted, as I had the power to decide upon her marriage while she was a ward of the court; and, far from intimating any repugnance to the gentleman, I inferred that she would be quite willing to accept him. When I had the conversation with Mr. Berkeley in the House of Lords, I told him that the statement in his affidavit respecting the repugnance of Miss Talbot to the marriage was incorrect; and, upon his asking me to guarantee him his costs in the event of his bringing the matter before the court, I declined doing so."

Mr. Rolt said it was evident that so far from there having been any attempt to entrap Miss Talbot into a marriage repugnant to her feelings, the very contrary was the case. The gentleman who had been proposed in marriage was a person of high rank, whose family held as high a place in the history of France as Miss Talbot's did in the history of England:—

"The marriage was far from repugnant to the feelings of the young lady, but the greater experience of his lordship, coupled with the opinion of Dr. Doyle, ruled that such a connection would be inexpedient. Miss Talbot, although desirous that the alliance should be carried out, yielded to the superior wisdom of the Lord Chancellor and her guardian, and resigned herself to what she innocently called the will of God. After such a shock, what place was there that she should so naturally look for repose in as the place where she had passed the eight preceding years of her life tranquilly? It was a subject to her mind of great delicacy, and, as a matter of course, she would be desirous of some retirement where she could recover her calmness."

Mr. Rolt proceeded to censure Mr. Berkeley in very strong terms for the manner in which he had interfered in the matter. He also took occasion to deal one or two pretty severe back-handed blows at Dr. Hendren, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, whom he characterized as "a bold and reckless priest"—"a vainglorious, presumptuous polemic, who had rushed into an arena of discussion with things that he was unacquainted with, and with parties to whom he was inferior in capacity." The case, however, could not be influenced by anything contained in Dr. Hendren's letter. In sending Miss Talbot back to the convent, it was intended that her residence there should be temporary, until the return of Lord and Lady Shrewsbury in the spring of this year.

"The Lord Chancellor asked if it was known when Lord Shrewsbury would return?

"Mr. Rolt: We believe it is now uncertain. An affidavit states, it will not in all probability be this summer."

In conclusion, he contended that the whole of the accusation had vanished into empty air. He trusted, therefore, that his lordship would deal with the case as the court had always dealt with unfounded charges, by dismissing the petition with costs.

Mr. Parker, as counsel for the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, was afterwards heard, but his speech contained no new point.

The Solicitor-General, in his reply, contended that no proper explanation had been given as to how Miss Talbot had been received as a postulant. Dr. Doyle had stated in his affidavit that he did not wish her to become a nun, but how had he got the impression that she was likely to become one, unless he had been informed that she was there in that capacity? If Bishop Hendren had been brought forward they might have got the real facts of the case, but his learned friends had kept him in the background. It was, however, quite clear that a gross contempt of court had been committed by Dr. Doyle. He had taken no pains to prevent her being placed in a convent, at the risk of being persuaded to become a nun. He was, therefore, a totally unfit person to have charge of her.

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said he could not for a moment believe that the Earl of Shrewsbury had in any way attempted to coerce the young lady with the view of compelling her to abandon the world. So far as the evidence went, there were no grounds for charging the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury with any neglect of duty towards Miss Talbot. But when they left England last autumn

the whole responsibility of guardianship was transferred to Dr. Doyle, and, therefore, he ought to have exercised very great watchfulness over her, whereas there seemed to have been very great neglect. He then went on to discuss the various statements of Miss Jerningham, Dr. Doyle, and Bishop Hendren regarding the terms upon which Miss Talbot had returned to the convent. Looking at all the evidence on the subject, which was certainly very perplexing, the conclusion he had come to was that the young lady had been received as a boarder, but, as that was contrary to the rules of the convent, she had been passed off as a postulant. He should have been better pleased if the Lady Abbess had made a statement calculated to prevent any wrong conclusion:—

"Whether she was apprehensive of incurring any ecclesiastical censure, and therefore shrouded her statement in ambiguous language, leaving it to be taken one way or the other, or what was the reason for her language, he did not know; but, there being no evidence of Lord Shrewsbury ever having placed this young lady in the convent as a postulant, he saw no reason to impute to him any such conduct. In the absence of Dr. Winter, and from the nature of Dr. Hendren's communication, he defied any one to reconcile the statements that had been made. That the young lady was called a postulant was clear; but that she did not adopt the dress was equally clear. Why, then, was she called a postulant? And, being so called, why was she not dealt with in a manner corresponding with that character? It might be supposed that she was a favourite in the convent, and that she was received out of favour to Lady Shrewsbury; but he (the Lord Chancellor) did not the less disapprove of her being there, whether as a boarder or a postulant. Because she was in a different position from what she was in when she was a pupil in the school, she was not more connected with general society, except of those ladies who were there as nuns, and that, too, at an age when the mind was likely to be materially influenced by the impressions it received. Therefore, whether as a postulant or as a boarder, it was not the place where she ought to have been in."

In conclusion, he said that, on a consideration of the whole case, Mr. Berkeley ought not to pay the costs of the inquiry; that he should not be allowed to attend the Master; that he might, however, have access to the lady; but, as she was of proper age to determine her own inclinations as to whom she would wish to see, she must be consulted upon the subject. With respect to Dr. Doyle, his costs must be paid out of the estate of the young lady. Mr. Berkeley's petition must be dismissed, and that of Dr. Doyle allowed, and the costs of both paid out of the estate.

Miss Talbot's letter to the Lord Chancellor, to which reference was made during the trial, complains of "Mr. Craven Berkeley's false statements." She cannot but feel a just indignation at his conduct, she says, "after the manner in which he has spoken of the convent at Taunton, where I have spent the happiest days of my life, and where I have experienced for nine years the most unchanging kindness." Lest there should be any notion that Dr. Hendren or Miss Jerningham may have dictated the letter, she says, "I must add that every word of this letter is from myself. I am alone while writing it, and, therefore, no one can allege that I have been prompted by any one." In conclusion she says, "After Easter I shall be ready to yield myself, and again enter a world whose charms I can never value."

It is stated that the lady with whom Miss Augusta Talbot is to be placed for the present is the Countess of Newburgh, a Roman Catholic lady.

#### THE WEEK ON THE CONTINENT.

The great event of the week is undoubtedly the death of Il Passatore, and the final dispersion of his band. He was traced to the house of one of his accomplices on the 22nd, and killed on the following day, after a desperate chase and combat with a column of Pontifical gendarmes and Austrian light infantry. His body was carried to Lugo, and there identified as that of Stefano Pelloni, better known under the *nom de guerre* above given. One of his band was apprehended, and shot at Foligno; another was killed by a lieutenant of Roman gendarmes at Conselice; a third, who was fighting by his side, and had been severely wounded, succeeded in making his escape by swimming across a river.

The Pope has determined to grant only a limited number of passports to travellers desirous to visit London at the time of the World's Exhibition. None but Cardinals and Bishops will be sent over to this country. The King of Naples, as we said in a previous number, will allow none of his subjects to visit us. No traveller is expected from Naples, except that *mauvais gendre*, the Duke of Parma.

At the church of St. Prassede, at Rome, a preacher has been interrupted in the heat of his discourse by a bombshell falling from the roof of the church and bursting in the midst of his audience. There was a universal run, and a terrific crush at the doors. This was most probably the deed of some Roman wag of the Daly school.

For the rest, the news from Italy is destitute of interest. At Rome the "Congregation" has conferred on a few books the honour of inscription in the "Index." At Florence, Pistoia, and Pisa the 23rd

of March has been kept holy in commemoration of the fatal battle of Novara, and funeral masses have been said in honour of the brave men who fell in that Piedmontese Waterloo. All this under the eyes of the Austrians and to spite them. The Austrians in their turn have not failed to celebrate the *dies fasti* in their own way. A sumptuous banquet was given at Trieste by the young Emperor to the officers of the garrison.

The Emperor of Austria reached Venice on the 27th, and on the same day, we are told, at the suggestion of Marshal Radetzky, issued orders for the restoration of the free port of that city. He was expected to visit Croatia and Hungary on his return. The papers speak of the probability of a meeting between the Emperor and his Sicilian Majesty.

The Count and Countess of Chambord left Modena on the 20th, on their way back to Venice.

The negotiation, at Rome, for an Austro-Italian railway connecting Venice with Leghorn, and crossing the Papal Legations and Tuscany, has proved, so far, an utter failure. The Cardinals will either never hear of a railway, or have it constructed on a plan more conducive to their own interests. They will, probably, never go further than the King of Naples, who, more than twelve years since, got over the sixteen miles of ground that separate the capital from his palace at Castellamare, and there seems to have stopped to all eternity.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin is engaged in discussions of local interest, respecting the rice-fields, especially in the provinces of Vercelli and Novara. The question is reduced to a compromise between health and wealth, for rice is amongst the most important produces of Piedmont as well as of Lombardy: whilst all the labourers engaged in its cultivation, as well as the whole population bordering on the swampy rice-grounds, pay for the good of the country with their lives. The only remedy against the evil is found in limiting the extent of rice-fields, and only allowing them at considerable distances from each other.

The municipal authorities at Alessandria have come to a resolution to tax the boxes in the theatre of their town. A box on the dress tier pays fifty francs; on the upper tiers, twenty-five. Could not Sir Charles Wood take a useful hint from those worthies?

The city of Turin has made a free grant of the ground necessary for the erection of the monument in commemoration of the Siccaldi law.

In continuation of the progressive measures of which that famous law was only a first step, the Turin Chamber of Deputies has resolved to take into consideration a bill proposed by the Deputy Peyron, forbidding persons under twenty-one years of age, and unacquainted with the world, by at least six months' experience of society, from taking religious vows in a convent; and refusing admittance into the Sardinian convents to such persons, either native or foreign, who should have taken vows in foreign countries, contrary to the above-stated regulations.

The Piedmontese papers announce the almost daily arrival of Hungarian refugees from Lombardy. It seems that Radetzky pays these brave soldiers, who alone decided the fate of Italy and of the Austrian Empire in 1848-49, with unnecessary harshness. They are consequently driven for shelter to Switzerland, whence not a few of them had made their way into Genoa, with a view to embark for South America. As they had, however, no means to defray the expenses of the voyage, the Sardinian Government sent them back to Switzerland, whence, it is hoped, they will be directed to France, destined for active service in Algeria. The *Gazetta Ticinese* of the 26th publishes some important diplomatic notes between the Sardinian and Swiss Governments on that subject.

The Italian and other refugees in the Canton Ticino have been forcibly removed to the German cantons. Some French (among them the famous Serjeant Boichot, Pfeiffer, Felix Pyat, &c.), and twenty-four German refugees, have been actually driven out of Switzerland. The Germans are allowed to embark at Havre for America. How the French themselves are to make their exit does not appear. The Italian refugees at Paris have been subjected to vexatious domiciliary visits during the closing days of last week. Amongst them Montanelli and Mazzoni, from Tuscany, Pianciani, from Rome, Carini, of Palermo, and Cernuschi, of Milan. Nothing has been found at their residences having the least tendency to prove their implication in any revolutionary plot either against France or Italy. Two of them, however, Carini and Mazzoni, had received order to quit France within twenty-four hours, but the order has been countermanded. The Turkish Government is also sore troubled on the subject of foreign refugees. Dembinski has left Constantinople, and his arrival in Paris is already announced. The Porte loudly protests that it only had engaged itself to the safe keeping of the prisoners at Kutayeh for one year, and that being expired it insists now on its right to release them without exception. The American Minister has often repeated his request to be allowed to claim the illustrious exiles for his own country.

The insurrection in Bosnia is described as gaining

ground with excessive rapidity. The town of Bani-luka has, however, again fallen into the hands of the Ottoman troops; and the insurgents suffered a severe defeat before its walls.

There is a dull sameness in all that concerns France at the present time; the only conclusion we come to after reading all the news thence, is merely that the country finds itself every week one step further from the way of human progress. All the efforts to create a combination Ministry under Odillon Barrot have been frustrated, after keeping public expectation on the rack from day to day. The *Moniteur* gives an official announcement of the President's signal failure to make up a Cabinet. Political observers, French and foreign, endeavour to explain the nature of the difficulties thrown into the way of a good understanding between Barrot, and Léon Faucher, Rouher, Baroche, and Fould, who were designated as his colleagues. The real secret is, most probably, the immoderate ambition both of men and parties: and the readiness on the part of almost every statesman in that rotten country to sacrifice principle to intrigue. The point at issue at the present moment is said to be the law of the 31st of May, which Odillon Barrot deems it necessary to submit to revision and modification, whereas the others insist it should be preserved in all its integrity. These men, as well as the President, are well known to have grounded all their hopes on the result of a Presidential election on the basis of universal suffrage, and are now supposed to oppose Barrot out of mere contradiction, and with a view to "bother" him.

The electors in France, in conformity with the words of the Constitution, were in 1848 reckoned at 11,250,000. The electoral law of March 15th of that year, however, by declaring some of the citizens incapacitated for several good reasons, reduced the number to 9,936,004. The new law of May 31st, 1850, further limited the electoral list to 6,809,281. In this number are comprised: 1st. All the citizens paying for three years the personal tax, about 5,028,973. 2nd. Persons paying the tax in kind, 449,221. 3rd. Sons of families inscribed in the certificates of their parents, 546,545. 4th. The army, 338,949. 5th. Public functionaries, 110,304. 6th. The clergy, 32,492. 7th. Servants continuing for three years in the same family, 124,336. 8th. *Ouvriers*, 36,466. Now, according to official statements, there are no less than 2,500,000 *ouvriers* in France. The law of May 31st was therefore evidently got up with the almost exclusive view of robbing these working men of their right of suffrage. It is even thus that Freedom is understood in Republican France! M. Victor Hugo has addressed a letter to M. Michelet, in condolence for his dismissal from his Professor's chair at the University of France. The poet laments that the freedom of thought and language has been violated in the person of Michelet, and the liberty of conscience in that of his illustrious colleague and fellow-sufferer, M. Jacques.

The *Recette Générale*, Receiver-General's house, of Lyons, has been burnt. The specie was saved; but an immense amount of property in paper securities has been irreparably destroyed.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has been bought by Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel De Salvandy, Dumont, and St. Priest, the heads of the party of "fusion." All negotiations with the press for the same purpose have been broken off.

The attention of the Assembly has lately been called to the great subject of railways and electric telegraphs. A plan for expediting the construction of the Avignon Railway has been rejected by a majority of 349 to 305. The railway between Avignon and Marseilles is already in operation: nothing could well be more important than to continue the work so as to connect the capital with the Mediterranean. The work has been estimated at 200,000,000 of francs; and might be executed in four years. The Government has no means of defraying this enormous expense, and it was proposed to leave it to be achieved by a company. The railway to Strasbourg has been granted to two different companies, one for construction, the other for *exploitation*; such being the way things are managed in France. M. Rancé proposed, therefore, that by an analogous arrangement the Government should pay for the construction of the Avignon Railway, and that it should borrow the money from the company to which the lease of the line should be awarded. The proposition was, however, negatived, and the railway will be constructed by Government, whenever funds may be raised. A plan for establishing seven different lines of electric telegraphs has been referred to a committee: the line between Paris and Marseilles does not figure amongst them. Messrs. Leverrier and Collas have been appointed president and secretary of the committee: the latter is the author of the projected scheme.

The French Government makes up for its remissness in these matters, by an extraordinary activity in the preservation of "order." Although the Socialists are represented as discordant and dispirited, and all their plots detected and foiled, yet new precautions are taken every day to prevent explosions on their part. The Paris Hotel de Ville has been literally converted into a fortress.

The President of the Assembly, M. Dupin, has asked for a month's leave of absence, in consequence of ill health. He, indeed, tendered his resignation in the same letter; but the Assembly by acclamation declined to accept it; the "Mountain" alone remained sitting at its place, in sign of dissent. General Bedeau was then discharging the office of President.

The disturbances at Fribourg, in Switzerland, are at an end. The peasants were repulsed with severe losses. The newspapers have subsequently given some accounts of new riots, and even of the roaring of cannon within the walls of that town; but such reports arose from some involuntary mistake.

Prussia is said to have sent a note to the Cabinet of Vienna, intended as her ultimatum on the great question of the German Confederacy. If the terms therein proposed are not accepted, Prussia, it is again stated, will send her representative to Frankfurt—a step equivalent on her part to an acknowledgment of the necessity of restoring the old Diet on its primitive conditions.

M. de Mercier, the French envoy, has left Berlin for St. Petersburg.

The Queen of Bavaria and the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt are on a visit to the Prince of Prussia, their father, who is suffering from severe illness.

The discussion on the income tax has been brought to a close in the Lower Prussian Chamber. The Royal Family and the minor Princes of the Hohenzollern are exempt from it. The same Chamber has also adopted the new penal statute-book, elaborated by M. Simpson, the Minister of Justice, and the law officers of the Crown. This new code will bring about a perfectly equal and uniform penal law throughout the monarchy, capital punishment included. Some of the Polish deputies from Posen opposed the measure to the best of their abilities, insisting that capital punishment should be abolished, at least in political cases.

Count Alvensleben has been offered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Prussia. It is confidently expected that he will not accept it. Baron Manteuffel seems at a loss how to carry on the Government, and a Ministerial crisis is looked upon as imminent.

The Second Chamber of Hanover has come to a determination to refuse the payment of taxes to the Government. The latter, however, backed by the Upper Chamber, question the right of the Lower Chamber to such a refusal; and, as the deputies evince great stubbornness on the subject, the difference will most probably be settled by a dissolution of the Chamber itself.

There have been some poor squabbles at Cassel between the Hessian Government and the commander of the Prussian garrison, the former having either flatly refused permission to the latter to celebrate the Prince of Prussia's birthday by a grand review of the Prussian garrison, or amicably prevailed upon the Prussian commander himself to countermand the review, to avoid all chances of a disturbance. The Berlin and other German papers have been quite savage on the subject, and the explanations given by the Ministerial organs have not proved satisfactory.

The King of Bavaria left Munich on the 27th, on a visit to South Tyrol, under the assumed name of Count of Werdenfels.

#### THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The Committee of the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, held a meeting in the large hall, on Tuesday evening, to promote the objects of the association for obtaining the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and in particular the penny stamp on newspapers.

The chair was taken by Dr. Epps, who expressed a hope that at the next election no man would be returned who was not pledged to demand the repeal of the duties on newspapers, advertisements, and paper.

Mr. R. R. Moore, who moved the first resolution, said the press was an essential element in the advancement of morality and knowledge, and whatever professions might be made in favour of popular rights and the increase of knowledge, that Government must be a despotism which, by its fiscal or other regulations, interfered with the freedom of the press. The question of education was agitating the sects greatly; but leave the matter to an unfettered press, and he had no fear of the result. The people were much more anxious for the repeal of the newspaper duty than for the abolition of the other taxes on knowledge, but the majority of their representatives had no regard for that. The Whigs, he said, when in opposition, called for the freedom of the press, but when in power did nothing to remove the shackles which bound it.

Mr. Collett moved a vote of censure on the conduct of the Board of Inland Revenue in permitting a number of registered newspapers to stamp only a part of their edition, while denying that privilege to others.

Mr. Holyoake seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In answer to a question from Mr. Scholefield, in the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir George

Grey stated that the delay in the prosecution of the *Household Narrative* arose from a disagreement between the heads of the Inland Board of Revenue and their solicitor. Mr. Scholefield pressed for a definition of an unstamped paper, but the Home Secretary declined attempting it.

#### THE EXHIBITION.

This has been a busy week at the Crystal Palace. Thursday being the last day for receiving goods for exhibition, there has been a general crush for admission from all the four quarters of the globe. Although the operation of unloading was carried on with remarkable despatch, the train of conveyances in waiting extended sometimes from Kensington-road to the end of Sloane-street. Such a spectacle was never witnessed in London, or, indeed, in any other part of the world; and passers-by stopped to gaze at the long procession of industrial products, much more wonderful in its character than the rows of splendid equipages assembled in the ring in the height of the season. On Monday 600 wagon loads were received; yet the whole of this vast consignment was deposited with the utmost regularity, and without any inconvenience to the ordinary traffic.

Wednesday being the last day for admitting carts and wagons laden with packages into the building, an immense number of vehicles of all kinds continued to arrive throughout the day. Now that the admission of carts and wagons into the building is stopped, exhibitors will be enabled, without annoyance, at once to proceed with the unpacking of their goods; and we understand that a notice calling upon exhibitors to take that step will be immediately issued by the executive.

Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners on Wednesday. The meeting broke up about five o'clock, at which hour the Queen and the Princess Helena arrived at the Exhibition building. They were attended in the building by Colonel Reid, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Pusey, M.P., and other gentlemen, who explained to her Majesty and the Prince some of the more important arrangements of the various classes which they represented. The royal party left the building shortly after six o'clock.

Among other articles to be seen at the Exhibition will be the famous diamond of which we have heard so much. In a prominent position in the nave the "Koh-i-noor" is to be exhibited, the Queen having consented to allow the whole world to see the far-famed "mountain of light." Extraordinary precautions are to be taken for its safety, yet of such a kind that the curiosity of the public with reference to this most precious of all precious stones will not go ungratified. The manner in which the public opening should take place, and whether it should be accompanied by any pageant or ceremonial, is at present under the consideration of the Royal Commissioners.

#### TAYLEUR'S DIVORCE.

Mr. William Houlbrooke Tayleur, a wealthy Liverpool gentleman, the eldest son of a well-known merchant in that town, being desirous to obtain a divorce from his wife, for very sufficient reasons, and being rich enough to pay the large sum required to obtain such an act of simple justice, the case came before the House of Lords this week in the usual form. Mr. Tayleur was married at the parish church of Stoke-upon-Trent in May, 1835, to Miss Emma Elizabeth Heathcote, daughter of a Staffordshire gentleman. Soon after marriage they went abroad, travelled some years on the Continent, then returned to Liverpool, and ultimately, on Mr. Tayleur retiring from business in 1842, removed to a house he had bought in Chapel-street, Park-lane, London. In 1845 they took a house at Goodwood, and, while residing there, became acquainted with Lord Arthur Lennox, but nothing occurred at that time to excite suspicion of an improper intimacy between Mrs. Tayleur and that nobleman. In 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Tayleur, during a tour in Scotland, renewed their intimacy with Lord Arthur Lennox, and in September of that year, Mrs. Tayleur having gone to reside in the house of her medical adviser, on account of delicate health, which required frequent medical attendance, she again met his lordship on various occasions.

In November, 1849, Mr. Tayleur was hastily summoned to Torquay, on account of the dangerous illness of his father, but before leaving town he called at his own house in Park-lane, where his wife was then residing, she having recovered her health apparently. No sooner had her husband gone than she instantly drove off in a cab to the United Service Club, taking the nurse, whom she sent into the clubhouse to inquire if Lord Arthur Lennox was there. He was absent then, at which she seemed much disappointed, but she returned again at a later hour, when he came out and took his place in the cab, while the nurse stood outside. After some conversation, Lord Arthur came out of the cab, the nurse went in, and she and her mistress drove home to Chapel-street, Park-lane. In the evening Mrs. Tayleur told the nurse that Lord Arthur would come in the course of the night, and asked her to let him in, which she refused to do notwithstanding her



mistress's anger. In the course of the night a signal was made outside. Mrs. Tayleur said it was Lord Arthur, but the nurse, who remained firm, would not open the door to him. Mrs. Tayleur then called the housemaid, who opened the door, and his lordship walked straight into the lady's bedroom, where he spent the night, according to the evidence of both servants. The scandal having thus become notorious, the butler wrote off to his master, who instantly took the usual course under such circumstances. An action was brought against Lord Arthur Lennox by Mr. Tayleur, who obtained £500 damages. He also obtained a final sentence of separation, *a mensa et thoro*, in the Ecclesiastical Court.

The evidence presented nothing remarkable, and the bill was read a second time on Tuesday.

#### THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Upwards of 100 seamen belonging to Hull paid a visit to Sheffield last week. They were met by a band of music, and marched in procession to the residence of Mr. Councillor Ironside, where they partook of an ample supply of bread, cheese, ale, and tobacco. A series of public meetings have been held, which were numerously attended, and of the most enthusiastic character. At one of the meetings it was resolved to petition Parliament to repeal or modify the Mercantile Marine Act; at another, a memorial to the Queen was adopted to the same effect; and at another, it was resolved to memorialize the Government. On Tuesday last the greater part of the sailors left for Hull. They were accompanied to the Station by a band of music and a large number of the inhabitants. During their stay they were very kindly treated, having been gratuitously lodged and boarded in various parts of the town. They left with heavy hearts, many declaring that they had never been in such a ship in their lives. They took with them a large quantity of provisions which had been given for their wives and families. A public subscription has been set on foot, which at present amounts to nearly £150.

A meeting of the seamen connected with the port of London was held at the Temperance Hotel, Princes-square, on Wednesday, when it was resolved that the petition to be presented on Thursday should not be accompanied by a procession as was originally intended.

#### THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

A glance at Rome, during the Carnival, from a private letter of an English friend resident there, will amuse our readers. It will be seen that our correspondent is of a more hopeful character than most of our countrymen who date their letters from the Eternal City:—

"ROME, March 4, 1851.

"Rome has been during the last ten days a curious sight, the strangers in it having been attempting a spectre carnival, driving up and down the Corso, pelting each other with confetti and bouquets; the people looking on, and taking little or no part in the diversions. In former days, when great cars full of costumes and every variety of masquerade used to promenade up and down the Corso, the scene was full of gaiety and animation. The fun had been this year done into English, and has not profited by the translation, being much more rough and coarse than when the Italians, who have a genius for everything buffo, took a part in it. Last Sunday night was the great veglione, when the large theatre used to be thronged with masks and dominos; here all the intrigues and lovmakings, began with bon-bons and bouquets, used to be accomplished, and a great deal of witty merriment. I went there about one o'clock in the morning, and the theatre beautifully lighted, two bands playing, and everything prepared as usual; but the place was perfectly deserted by all except about twenty men in accurate ball-room costume, sent there by the police, many gendarmes and firemen, and a few Englishmen. The word had been passed that, as masking had been forbidden and the French were occupying Rome, it was not becoming for the Romans to go; and, accordingly, not a Roman man or woman was to be seen. One box had been hired by a respectable English family who stole in, thinking to have some unorthodox fun; but they found the most harmless and unamusing spirit prepared for them. Altogether the attitude of the people is very dignified in their misfortunes, and there is very great unanimity in their abstinence from the amusements in which they used to take so much pleasure.

"The Pope goes out oftener walking, but no notice is taken of him; and the prestige attached to the Papal authority is every day weakened. The Pope himself is zealously watched, as he is found every now and then disposed to relent, and would gladly try the system of gradual concession. I firmly believe that he is a good man totally unfitted for the age and for his place. The priest never ceases to be more powerful than the temporal Sovereign; and when in difficulty he prays for inspiration—a method of escaping from difficulties which has hitherto been only moderately successful.

"It is very difficult to conceive any plan by which Rome could peacefully acquire the Government necessary for it. A mixed Government, half priest half lay, is, I am persuaded by the past experience, impossible. No Pope will ever rule constitutionally, and the lay Ministers will only be so nominally. A conscientious Pope will be, as the present one has been, so tormented by his confessor and the idea that he is undermining the spiritual power, that he will throw himself entirely into the hands of the priesthood. Their power so completely depends upon

the ignorance of all around them that they will never bring forward any liberal system of education, by which alone the people will become able to govern and be governed.

"The upper classes here have been tried since '48, and not one of them has been found to possess any capacity for public employment. Conscious of this inferiority and jealous of the liberal and constitutional party, they will always side with the reactionary party, and would prefer seeing the French or Austrians occupying Rome to a government of the middle and only educated class. The death of Rossi by assassination and the flight of the Pope destroyed the best chance for the Romans of passing through an imperfect form of government to one more durable and perfect.

"In spite of this, I have no doubt of the future success of the independence of Italy. In Piedmont, constitutional forms of government, the liberty of the press, and the honesty of the King give great promise of aid. Their army is excellent, and navy very respectable; and Piedmont will give the proper example to the rest of Italy. The King of Naples, although the most abject of Absolutists, has been busily engaged in forming the means of destruction for absolutism. If he were to die, and the Count of Syracuse were to become Regent, there is a chance of things going on fairly towards improvement. Their army, in a good cause and well led, is good; and all the material for war in good order."

#### EARTHQUAKES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Every schoolboy has heard of that great wonder of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes, which, we are told, weighed 713,000 lb., and was thrown down by an earthquake in the year 234 B.C. That tremendous downfall has been called to mind by a succession of earthquakes which have lately taken place at Macri, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, and also at Rhodes. At the latter place the first shock was felt on the 28th of February. Between five and half-past five p.m. the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Arays-Kulè, which commands the entrance of the harbour, and several other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations, on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east. The lady of a foreign vice-consul was so alarmed that she rushed, with an infant in her arms, from her falling dwelling, and, jumping into the sea, made her way to a boat; whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow her, got buried in the ruins, but, through the humane exertions of some neighbours, she was extricated, and, marvellous to relate, with no other injury than bruises. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, even up to the 7th of March. At Macri, on the main land, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the consequences have been most disastrous. The whole of the houses and dwellings, lately erected, have been levelled to the ground; fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes. The village of Chiorge nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, situated between two hills, has been buried under them.

The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small craft and fishing-boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes, and other islands.

Letters from Trebizond (the ancient Trapesus), down to the 5th of March, also make mention of two smart shocks of earthquake having been experienced thereat. Stove pipes got detached from the walls of the houses, doors flew open, and many old tenements threatened to fall about the ears of the inmates, but no accident of consequence resulted.

The last Overland Mail brings intelligence of several earthquakes having taken place throughout India, between the 4th and 14th of February, accompanied by great storms.

#### THE FRIMLEY AND OTHER MURDERS.

The trial of Levi Harwood (aged twenty-nine), James Jones (aged twenty-four), and Samuel Harwood (aged twenty-five), for the murder of the Reverend Mr. Hollest, on the 27th of September last, commenced on Monday morning, at Kingston, before Mr. Baron Parke. Mr. Chambers recited the facts, which are in the recollection of the public. Mrs. Caroline Hollest, the first witness, produced a great sensation by stating, on cross-examination, her deliberate belief that Hiram Smith, the Queen's evidence, was the man who struggled with and shot her husband. When Hiram Smith was

called, he wore, it is said, the same forbidden, senseless expression as when on his examination before the magistrates, combining in a remarkable degree the slight active figure of the accomplished burglar with a cast of countenance at once cunning, cowardly, and cruel. For a moment, on entering the witness-box, he looked abashed, and unable to raise his eyes or to confront the furious glances which his associates darted at him from the dock; but by degrees his confidence returned, and it was quite remarkable to observe the cool, easy style in which he surrendered himself to the examination-in-chief, and the half-petulant air of injured innocence with which he replied to the searching interrogatories of the counsel for the accused. He persisted that it was not he but Levi Harwood who fired the fatal shot; and said, after he left the house, he hoped to God he had not killed the man. He retired amidst hisses from the persons in and around the crowded court. The trial was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The counsel for the prisoners strongly dwelt on the circumstance that Mrs. Hollest identified Smith, the witness, as the man who shot her husband, and that the wadding and cap were found where he must have stood. The judge told the jury that, to convict the prisoners, it was not necessary they should be satisfied that one or all of them had discharged the pistol by which the fatal wound was given. The jury were absent nearly two hours, and returned a verdict of Guilty upon Levi Harwood and Jones—of Not Guilty upon Samuel Harwood. The foreman said that the jury were unanimously of opinion that neither of the prisoners found guilty had fired the shot. On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, Levi Harwood, his body stretched forward over the dock, said: "I am as innocent of the murder of which I stand indicted as any man in this court. I am as innocent as this man (pointing to some person who stood near), or even as your lordship, both of the burglary and of the murder." Jones also said: "I am innocent of the charge against me. I am quite innocent." Levi Harwood, again speaking, and shaking his head earnestly, said: "The jury have not looked strictly into this matter." The judge then pronounced sentence of death on the two; and the third was arrested on another charge.

Daniel Gibbs Hathway, aged twenty-six, the keeper of a beerhouse at Chipping Sudbury, was tried at the Oxford Assizes, on Tuesday, for the murder of his wife, by poisoning her a few weeks ago. From the evidence given there was no doubt but the woman had been poisoned, and it appeared also that Hathway had kept up an improper intimacy with a girl who had been his servant at one time. The jury, however, not deeming the evidence sufficiently strong against the prisoner found a verdict of acquittal.

A long investigation took place at Stonham Aspal, near Ipswich, before the coroner and a jury, on Friday and Saturday, to ascertain by what means a labourer named Cage came by his death, suspicion having attached to his wife of having poisoned him with arsenic. Cage and his wife lived on the worst terms. He died on Saturday week, and was about to be buried, when from certain intelligence as to the cause of his death, the clergyman of the parish caused a postponement of the funeral, and a coroner's inquest to be called. The evidence of two medical men affirmed the fact of the presence of arsenic in the stomach, &c., and it was proved that Mrs. Cage had employed a woman to purchase for her a pennyworth of arsenic. The inquest has been adjourned for a full analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased to be made.

Patrick Lyons and his wife were found guilty at Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, of murdering a woman named Peggy Fahey, a poor Irish hawker, by striking her on the head with a hatchet, in a lodging-house at Warrington. They were both sentenced to death.

At the re-examination of William Rowe, before the county magistrates at Ridgway, near Plymouth, on Wednesday, he was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes for the wilful murder of John Bunker, a servant boy. An attempt was made by Rowe's family to obtain his liberation on bail to the amount of £5000, but the magistrates refused to accept it, though it appears on the occasion of the first examination they accepted bail to the amount of £2000, and the accused surrendered at the proper time.

As Mr. Robert Fisher, a gentleman residing at 78, Bayham-street, Camden-town, was returning home on Thursday evening he discovered at the step of his hall door a fine linen bag, which was neatly sewn up, and contained something heavy. He immediately handed it to a police-constable, who ripped it open and found within it a fine male child, neatly dressed in a handsome coloured bedgown, and a rich lace cape ornamented with very splendid ribbons. Around the neck was a white handkerchief, so tightly fastened that it could not fail in producing strangulation. On the chest lay a note written in a neat hand, and which ran thus:—"The Lord have mercy on the child's soul. It is of noble parentage." The body was conveyed to the workhouse, where it was examined by Mr. Robertson, the house surgeon, who pronounced it to be that of a fine child, upwards of a month old, and also declared that he had no doubt that the child was murdered.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen held a drawing-room in St. James's Palace on Thursday afternoon. It was the first public reception this season, and was numerously and fashionably attended. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. Before the drawing-room, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room. The Queen wore a white gros de Naples train, trimmed with white crape and white bugles, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white gros de Naples,

trimmed with white crape and white bugles. Her head-dress was composed of white feathers and diamonds. According to the present arrangements the Court will leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Wednesday week, the 16th instant. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor a fortnight, and then return to Buckingham Palace. The Queen, it is expected, will also visit Windsor during the Ascot race week.

The *Glasgow Daily Mail* announces the demise of Lord Moncrieff, and states that the vacancy thus created on the Scotch bench will be filled by Mr Cowan.

The *Athenæum* announces that it is Mr. Thackeray's intention, during the coming season, to deliver a course of biographical reminiscences of some of the comic writers of our country during the eighteenth century. The course will commence about the middle of May.

The Honourable and Reverend R. Liddell entered upon his Ministry in St. Paul's on Sunday, by preaching the morning sermon. The service was conducted at both churches exactly according to Mr. Bennett's usage, except that the black academic gown was worn in preaching instead of the surplice.

The Reverend R. P. Blakeney, a Nottingham clergyman, is about to go to Rome as a Protestant missionary.

Mr. John Dickens, of the *Daily News*, and father of the celebrated novelist, died on Monday last, at Keppel-street, Russell-square, in his sixty-sixth year. He formerly held a situation in the Navy Pay-office, and up to his death enjoyed a pension for long service, but had long devoted himself to journalism—principally in the reporting departments. For some time Mr. John Dickens was connected with the *Mirror of Parliament*, when edited by a relative of his own. He afterwards retired to the neighbourhood of Exeter, from which he arrived in town to take part in the establishment of the *Daily News*. Of course the greater part of the public interest which attaches to the memory of the late gentleman radiates from the fame of his illustrious son; but, personally, Mr. John Dickens enjoyed throughout his long life the esteem and respect of a wide circle of friends. Possessed of great energy of character, thorough business habits, a fine literary appreciation, and a perfect savoir faire in the practical management of an important department in London journalism, Mr. Dickens's removal will be felt as a wide blank and an irremediable misfortune in the extensive and respectable sphere within which his energies were directed, and in which his worth and many sterling qualities were known.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Elizur Wright, author of *Perforations in the Latter-Day Pamphlets*, and editor of the *Boston Chronotype*, is thus described in the *Boston Museum*:—"He has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet, and whistle 'Hail, Columbia!' for the twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons, all at the same time."

The death of General McDuffie, a distinguished politician of South Carolina, took place on the 11th of March, after a protracted illness of several years. He commenced his public life as a member of Congress, in 1821, served in the House for fourteen years, in the Senate for six years, and during the interval between retiring from the House and returning to the Senate, was elected governor of his native state.

The late Nepalese envoy, General Jung Bahadoor, has been most joyfully welcomed by his Sovereign and friends at Katmandou. He refused to perform the rites of hospitality to Lord Grosvenor and some others who had been tempted out to India by the promise of sport on the hills; these travellers, therefore, had been dependent on Mr. Erskine for their entertainment. It is probable that political reasons actuated General Jung's conduct, as it is now known that he has resolutely refused Dr. Hooker permission to botanize throughout Nepal, fearing, probably, lest the learned member of the Linnean Society should act as a spy.

Colonel Pew, of the Bengal Artillery, died at Singapore on the 2nd of February, on his way to Australia. He was one of the greatest speculators in India. In 1845 he is said to have been worth £250,000; in 1850 he was a bankrupt almost without effects.

The *Messenger de Modene* announces officially the departure of the Count and Countess of Chambord for Venice on the 20th instant.

The *Epoca* states that the King of Spain left Madrid on the 25th ultimo, for Aranjuez, on a visit to his brother the Infante don Enrique, who arrived in that royal residence a regular prisoner, escorted by a detachment of civic guards.

The President of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Marine, has just nominated a committee of fifteen persons to consider the best means of transforming the punishment of hard labour at the hulks, so as to render it of service to French colonization.

The French Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to all the prefects of departments, to demand of them an accurate list of all the French operatives who have quitted France within a year to work in England. The object of this measure is to enable the Government commissary at the Exposition in London to identify the portion of the articles exposed in London with the English mark which has been executed by French hands.

Letters from Vienna state that sixty-six ladies of Pesth were about to proceed during the holy week to that city, in order to solicit the Emperor to grant an amnesty to all Hungarians still detained for political offences.

According to the last quarantine report, the ports of Tripoli, Alexandria, Constantinople, Tunis, Smyrna, the Isle of Candia, and other places, are pronounced to be dangerous on account of the plague; and the whole of the ports of Turkey and of Greece are declared to be suspected.

The Afreedles have again closed the Kohat Pass, and cut off the communications betwixt Kohat and Peshawar. They have been put on the alert by the passage of the

First Punjab Cavalry, which slipped through their fingers by keeping the day of its proposed march a secret.

The sale of Runjeet Singh's crown jewels, which commenced on the 25th of February, is said to have attracted to Lahore a vast number of jewel merchants and agents of native princes from Hindostan, Persia, and the adjoining countries. The catalogue of a quarter of a million's worth of "barbaric gems and gold" reads most magnificently, but the jewels have not realized very high prices. They are more adapted for native than European ornaments, and several of the largest diamonds and other gems are, according to native practice, pierced as pendants, which destroys their value for any other purpose.

Another very discreditable instance of English military interference with the revenue quarrels of a native Prince has taken place in Oude. It appears that Captain Barlow's corps had been for some time engaged in endeavouring to hunt down one Rajah Thakoor Persad, a refractory Zamindar of the Oude Government, who had fled to a dense jungle, well defended by his followers. A detachment of 350 men of a police corps, commanded by Captain Hearsey, at last succeeded in overtaking and defeating him, killing fifty of his principal followers, the heads of twenty-five of whom, among which were those of women and children, were sent to Lucknow as a proof of success.

The boiler of the steamer George W. Kendall exploded on the Ohio river, on the 15th of March. The carpenter of the boat was instantly killed, and several deck hands severely scalded.

A new constitution has been framed for the state of Ohio, by a convention chosen for the purpose, and is to be submitted to the people for acceptance. It provides for the maintenance of religious freedom, equality of political rights, liberty of speech and of the press, and no imprisonment for debt. The members of each branch of the legislature are to be chosen biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, are to be chosen by the people for a term of two years. The judges, who, as a general rule, hold for five years, are to be elected by the people. Every free white male adult citizen is a voter, and elections in all cases are to be by ballot. The legislature is to provide a system of common schools. Institutions for the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb are to be supported by the state. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are for ever prohibited.

A letter from one of the engineers attached to the Tehuantepec Surveying Company states that an excellent harbour had been found at the southern coast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where vessels of all sizes may find a safe anchorage; this is in the Bay of Ventosa, about twelve miles from the town of Tehuantepec. The bay is large and sheltered; its shores extend 6200 feet; the bottom is partly a compact sand, and partly a mixture of sand and clay, affording an excellent anchorage. Another good harbour is also found in the Bay of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific shore, about two miles west of the Ventosa.

Advices from Rio Janeiro of the 2nd of February report that the difficulties with Buenos Ayres were still unsettled, but it was hoped that an adjustment would be made without a war. Vessels entering the port are hereafter to furnish the police with a list of the names, country, and profession of their passengers. The dry goods dealers had agreed not to purchase on a less credit than twelve months. The financial position of Buenos Ayres is represented as in a very satisfactory condition.

It is now positively determined upon to hold the annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society in Windsor Home Park this year. The great importance to those places where the society's shows are held may be estimated in some degree from the circumstance of its being attended on an average by upwards of 400,000 persons, and a sum varying from £30,000 to £35,000 being spent on the occasion. Extensive preparations will be immediately commenced in the portion of the Home Park fronting the North-terrace.

On Saturday the reërection of the marble arch at Cumberland-gate was completed, and the carriage drive is now opened to the public. The upper part of the arch has been constructed as a police station, and will contain a reserve of men.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending March 5, 1851, show a falling off as compared with the same month of last year of £60,692. The decrease is chiefly in the exports of cotton yarn, owing to the rise in the price of the raw material.

The Council of the Leicester-square soup kitchen has come to the determination not to relieve any more of the foreign refugees in this metropolis, regarding them as a dangerous body. We understand that 400 of them are now lodging in one locality in St. James's parish. The orders at the Leicester-square soup kitchen, however, are, that "beards and moustachios are disqualifications for food and shelter."—*Morning Post*.

A ridiculous advertisement appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday, signed "a Shareholder" of the London and County Bank, calling upon the proprietary to expel two of the directors on account of their having voted against the Ministerial bill on the Papal Aggression. It has been traced to a person who is not a shareholder, and who was recently dismissed from the service of the establishment.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the new Attorney-General, was re-elected for Southampton, on Wednesday, without opposition. On the same day Sir John Romilly, the new Master of the Rolls, was re-elected for Devonport.

The Solicitor General (Mr. Page Wood) was re-elected as member for the city of Oxford on Thursday without opposition.

A number of the Protectionist electors of South Essex dined together, on Tuesday, at the King's Arms Hotel, Grays, in company with a Sir William Bowyer Smijth,

who is to be chosen at the next general election, in the room of Sir Edward Buxton. The chairman of the dinner party stated that Sir Bowyer was no adventurer. The Smijth family have been well known in Essex for three centuries, and one of them was a chief Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Bowyer made a long speech in favour of protection, and declared his determination to give Lord Stanley his support whether returned or not. He would nail his colours to the mast, with this motto, "Protection must be restored, or the British empire will be destroyed."

The Liberals of Rochdale have resolved to invite Mr. John Bright to take the place of Mr. Sharman Crawford at the next election, by consenting to be put in nomination for his native town. We have not heard whether he has accepted the invitation.

The Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Charles Green left Hastings, per balloon, on Monday afternoon about twenty minutes past one for France, and alighted in a field, about ten miles south-west of Boulogne, a few minutes after six. When somewhat short of mid-channel the balloon was almost becalmed, and took so low a level that, by means of speaking trumpets, the aeronauts could converse with the crews of some fishing boats beneath them. At one time the balloon ascended to a height of about 4000 feet.

At the Norfolk Assizes, on Wednesday, Henry Pring, and seven other labourers were tried for a riot in Barham Union-house on the 9th of February. The prisoners were all very able-bodied paupers, as their conduct during the disturbance, in which they had acted as ringleaders, fully demonstrated. All, save one, were convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie was brought before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Police-office, on Tuesday, charged with being drunk, and with having assaulted a policeman. Sir James, who had been brought up at the same office on Saturday, for a similar offence, interrupted the evidence in a very incoherent way, denying the charge, and asserting that the police were not stating facts. Mr. Bingham being of opinion that his eccentricity rendering it unsafe for him to be at large, directed that he should be detained in order that communication might be had with his friends.

A prospectus has been issued by a European and American steam-packet company, provisionally registered, the object of which will be to establish a line of first-class steam ships to ply between Galway and some port or ports of America hereafter to be determined. It is proposed, for the purpose of carrying out the project, to raise a capital of £250,000 in 5000 shares of £50 each.

It is expected that this will be an unusually crowded season at Killarney, in consequence of the influx of foreigners to visit the Industrial Exhibition. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, tourists begin to arrive. Among the first fruits of the season at the Lake Hotel, Killarney, are the Prince de Joinville, the Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Aumale, and Count de Jarnac.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that Lord Gough has been put in possession of the princely mansion and lands of Killymoon, in the county of Tyrone, the estate of the late Colonel Stewart, and which had passed into the Encumbered Estates Court a few months previous to the death of its former possessor. The present rental is £4500 a year, but a quarter of a century back it was ninefold this amount, and the purchase money, according to the *Chronicle*, was £91,000.

A large body of constabulary have been sent down from Dublin to the county Down. The *Newry Telegraph* states that some further disturbances occurred at the close of the week in the southern end of the barony of Killevey. It says—"On Friday night two houses were set on fire on Mr. Chambre's estate, and one of them nearly destroyed, but the other was saved before any considerable conflagration ensued. The only assignable cause for these outrages is that the tenants preceding the present occupiers of these houses and lands have been ejected for nonpayment of rent. The inhabitants in these instances, of course, had a narrow escape of being burnt to death. Such is the system of terror in the neighbourhood of Meigh, that even should tenants run off in heavy arrears without being ejected, all parties are warned on penalty of death not to take the vacant houses and farms. Bodies of men at night traverse the country, to the terror of the peaceable portion of the people."

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, having addressed a letter to his constituents, desiring to know their wishes, as a body, as to the course which they would deem it advisable for him to pursue in voting on divisions which would affect the stability of the Ministry, a meeting of the electors of Tralee has been held, and a reply voted, in which Mr. O'Connell is told that "Lord John Russell has for ever forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of the empire," and, therefore, that "it becomes his (Mr. O'Connell's) imperative duty, in union with the members of Parliament who have already so distinguished themselves by their vote on Disraeli's motion, to labour unceasingly to effect the overthrow of his Administration." The electors add, that, if the Ministry had been beaten on the motion in question, they would have resigned before the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was read a first time, and, consequently, that there would have been no obstacle to prevent Sir James Graham from assuming office.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Eniskillen, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Cole. Mr. Whiteside is a Conservative, but in his address he says:—"I will support the application of a wise economy to the management of the revenue, and to the financial departments of the state; but I will steadfastly resist the heartless system of centralization sought to be enforced against Ireland, and which is as injurious to her interests as it is hurtful to her pride."



## TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

AN APPROVING READER asks if a certain "Mutual" Life Assurance Association is respectable, and if, as an assurer, he would be liable for the debts of the company. Every assurer is so liable, but some companies have a guarantee fund. We know nothing of the office in question beyond its name.

F. W. T. next week.

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

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

All letters for the Editor to be addressed 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

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Next week will be published,

**SKETCHES of the POETICAL LITERATURE** of the PAST HALF CENTURY. In Six Lectures, delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. By D. M. MOIR (Velta). In foolscap octavo (pp. 330), price 5s.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

## POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, March 29.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL gave another dissolving view of the Budget last night. The country is to remain in suspense for another week. After all the time that has already been wasted, Ministers cannot make up their minds to say what they intend to do till they had some more time for deliberation. Lord John was called up, early in the evening, by a question from Mr. REYNOLDS. The Member for Dublin wished to know at what period of the session he intended to introduce a bill for the abolition of ministers' money in Ireland?—

"Lord J. RUSSELL said, that before he answered the question of the honourable gentleman, it might be convenient if he stated to the House what was the course he intended to pursue with respect to public business. It was absolutely necessary they should proceed that evening with the consideration of the army estimates, in order to receive the report of the Committee of Supply. He proposed to go on with the Committee of Supply on Monday, when the Ordnance estimates would be taken, and on Friday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state the alterations he proposed to make in his financial arrangements, and on the same day he would move in a Committee of Ways and Means resolutions in respect to the renewal of the continuance of the income tax. If the debate took place early they could go into debate on the motion of the right honourable gentleman the member for Stamford, but, if it were inconvenient to the right honourable gentleman, or was late in the evening, he should propose to take it on the following Monday; the only day which he thought would be free for orders of the day before Easter would be necessarily applied to the financial arrangements. He very much regretted that in consequence of that necessity he was unable to proceed as he should wish to do after the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. He could not proceed with it before Easter, and he had stated the other night that he should not propose to take it on Monday, April 28, but he thought it would be perfectly fair to take it on the next order day, which would be the Friday following. He should, therefore, propose to take the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill on Friday, the 2nd of May.

(Hear, hear.) With regard to other measures of which he had given notice, one of the most important, and which he had stated he should bring forward in the present session, was the Bill for the Abolition of the Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It appeared that since the proposal was made last year there had been a much stronger opinion in Ireland than existed last year with respect to the continuance of that office (hear), and he should say the general opinion of Ireland was favourable to its continuance at the present time. (Hear, hear.) His opinions as to the advantage to be gained to the empire, and more especially to Ireland, from the discontinuance of that office, remained unaltered; but seeing the quantity of business must be such as to throw that measure late into the session, and seeing the opinions that had been expressed on the subject, he did not intend to press that measure. (Cheers.) With regard to the particular question of the honourable Member, it certainly was his intention to bring forward a measure on the subject; but there were other measures which it was indispensably necessary to propose, and, if he should find there was time for that measure in the present session, he should introduce it, but he was not prepared at present to fix a time, or to say absolutely whether or not he should introduce it in the present session. He should add that, when the House had gone into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, it would be most desirable they should proceed to the main stage of the bill, and should finish it as soon as possible."

At a later period Mr. HUME tried to prevail on Lord John to make the financial statement before asking the House to vote away any money. He even wished to move that the House should not go into a Committee of Supply till the financial statement had been made; but the Speaker told him that was out of order. Lord JOHN said he had distinctly intimated his intention to go into committee after the recent debate was disposed of.

Mr. HUME: "Will the noble lord bring in the Budget on Monday?"

Lord John Russell made no reply.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS expressed his astonishment that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have delayed his financial statement a moment longer than was necessary. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE asked whether the Chancellor could say what course he intended to take with the window tax, and the timber and coffee duties? Sir CHARLES WOOD did not think that it would be for the benefit of the public service that he should make the statement at present. "He did not mean to say that he could not make his financial statement on Monday, but it was indispensable that no time should be lost in taking some votes."

Mr. STUART WORTLEY gave notice of his intention to call the attention of Government on Tuesday, "to the nature, numbers, and character, of the foreigners at present residing in London, and should inquire whether they had taken, or proposed to take, any steps for keeping the peace of this city, and for preventing any disturbance of our relations with foreign and friendly powers." Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE was also anxious to know whether Sir George Grey had had any communication with foreign Governments regarding the inconvenience that might arise from large bodies of foreigners coming to this country in their uniforms and with side-arms during the Exhibition, and whether Government intended taking any steps to prevent foreign agitators coming to England holding meetings, and making speeches "calculated to excite anarchy and sedition in the kingdoms of our allies?" Sir GEORGE GREY said he had not meddled with the side-arms question, and as for the threatened political meetings, Government would not fail to take all the necessary steps to prevent any breach of the law.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. FOX MAULE moved the Army Estimates, which appear to differ very little from those of last year. The gross sum required for effective and non-effective service is £5,925,945, a reduction of £93,452 upon the corresponding charges of last year. Mr. HUME expressed his gratification at the economy which has been exercised of late years. They had made considerable progress, but still he was not satisfied. He proposed a resolution to reduce the number of men by 5000. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, in supporting the motion, remarked upon the large increase in the forces employed in the American colonies, occasioning an enhancement of more than £300,000 in the annual expenditure. As these dependencies were now endowed with the means of self-government, they might be called on to provide for their own protection. Lord JOHN RUSSELL deprecated the proposal of reduction to be effected upon the forces now on service in North America, the total number of which was a little over 8000 men. On a division only 47 voted for the amendment, and 186 against it. After some remonstrances against proceeding with money votes at so late an hour, Lord John Russell agreed to stop, on condition that the committee of supply should take precedence of other business on Monday. This was agreed to after some demur from Mr. ADDERLEY, and the House rose at half-past one.

Prince Albert presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster.

In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert attended Drury-lane Theatre.

The Princess of Prussia has received an invitation from Queen Victoria to visit London during the Exhibition. She will leave in the beginning of May, and will be followed shortly afterwards by the Prince of Prussia.

A deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Mr. G. Barnard, M.P.; Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. R. Currie, M.P.; Mr. G. Dundas, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, Baronet, M.P.; Sir E. Filmer, Baronet, M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Alderman Sidney, M.P.; Mr. Stafford, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; and a number of other gentlemen, waited upon Sir George Grey at the Home-office yesterday, on the subject of the projected removal of Smithfield-market. Baron Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, and Mr. Alderman Sidney urged strongly the injustice and impolicy of precipitating a decision upon so important a question without affording an impartial hearing to all the parties concerned. Mr. Barlow Childs, surgeon to the police, remarked that Smithfield was the healthiest of the six districts into which London is divided:—

"He regarded Smithfield as one of the lungs of the city—as a reservoir of pure air, essential to the health of a densely crowded district. It was a remarkable fact that, during the visitation of cholera to this city, in 1848, there had occurred no case within the area of Smithfield. Out of 150 cases of spasmodic diarrhoea in the police force, not one had happened in the Smithfield district."

"Sir George Grey asked whether that fact was not referable to the open area rather than to the cattle-market?"

"Mr. Childs assented; but asked whether the open area was not necessitated by the cattle-market?"

"The Reverend J. Jackson, A.M.: As vicar of St. Sepulchre, he must say it was his deliberate conviction that the scheme of the corporation would confer a lasting benefit upon the community. The physical, sanitary, and especially the moral interests of his parishioners, were seriously involved in this question. Ten or twelve acres of miserable courts and alleys, abounding in physical and moral abominations, would be exchanged for an open area provided with suitable accommodation for the industrious poor."

"Sir G. Grey said he had no disposition to undervalue the positive advantages of the corporation plan. It constituted an unquestionable improvement upon things as they were."

Sir George Grey, after listening attentively to the various arguments, assured the deputation that the Government had no other interest in the matter than that of meeting the views and wishes of the public.

On Monday morning next, the 31st instant, the enumerators will make their rounds in every parish and district of the kingdom; and we earnestly hope that the public will facilitate, in every possible way, the labours of those functionaries. With that view we would urge all householders and occupiers of apartments to inquire at once for the census schedules, which will no doubt have been delivered at their houses in the course of the past week, but which may possibly have been overlooked or thrown aside by servants; and it will be most desirable that they should fill in the requisite particulars, either at an early hour on Monday morning, or previously to that day—though, in the latter case, due care must of course be given to the making of any corrections which may have become necessary in consequence of the unexpected presence or absence of an inmate to-morrow night. We trust that a general desire will prevail to make the required returns with promptitude and accuracy, and with strict regard to the printed instructions which will be found on the schedule. A very moderate degree of pains-taking on the part of every individual is all that is needed to the smooth and punctual performance of this great national work.—*Morning Chronicle*.

In order to remove any apprehension which may exist in the public mind that the opening of the Crystal Palace will be delayed beyond the originally appointed day, a notice was posted at the building yesterday, stating that one of the latest resolutions upon which the Commissioners had determined was, that the Exhibition should positively be opened on the 1st of May, as originally announced.

From various parts of the kingdom we continue to receive accounts of the election of delegates to the Chartist Convention, which meets in London on the 31st instant. At Dundee a meeting was held for the purpose on Wednesday evening, when Mr. J. Graham was unanimously appointed delegate from that town.

A file of the *Natal Witness*, with dates to January 17, has been received. The outbreak of war at the Cape colony was known at Natal on the 16th, and great anxiety was felt as to the probable influence of that event on the new settlement. The local authorities have not issued any notice on the subject. Mr. Shepstone, it was stated, had issued orders to the natives to be in readiness to accompany him—to the number of 20,000—into the old colony. Many of the servants at d'Urban had left their places with a view of joining the commando, and the projected route laid down was through Faku's territory. The natives appear to be willing for the work, and it was expected that a body of 20,000 strong, coming in the rear of the Kafirs who were attacking the old settlements, would be followed by desirable effects.

The Swiss journals of the 25th contain but few additional details on the affair of Friburg. On the insurgents were found the list of a provisional Government charged to draw up a new constitution and a decree for establishing a court-martial with absolute power. There was also found a proclamation announcing the dissolution of the present Government, the dismissal of all functionaries, &c. The *Revue de Genève* states that eight or nine peasants were killed in the attempted insurrection, and that Canard, the leader, and many more of the insurgents were taken prisoners. The Council of State had declared the town in a state of siege. Neither the townsmen nor the country people at the market showed any sympathy with the movement.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

## Public Affairs.

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

### HOW TO REDUCE THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

FOURTEEN millions a-year expended on fighting apparatus, besides twenty-eight millions of interest on Public Debt, also mostly for fighting! It is a large sum, and we do not wonder that Mr. Hume and the economists generally object to it. Forty millions a-year, mostly for fighting, past and future! And the case is made the worse, when we remember that the fighting was in the cause of Absolutism, which the People of this country detest. We are paying some forty millions sterling, annually, for fighting that has been done, or may be done, on behalf of Austrianism. The People of England should understand that. There is, indeed, another use in the expenditure—we pay part of that towards maintaining "order" at home and in the colonies.

One word on this "order." In the colonies it means bad government, and grumbling silenced. At home it means suppressing the riotous paupers of Ipswich when they are systematically reduced to be paupers by the deliberate bad farming. It means checking the People, if they demur to obeying laws made for the interests of classes—if they demand too loudly a share in the suffrage. Rosewater politicians express much dislike to "physical force;" but never did Government stand more nakedly on physical force than ours. The scandalous exhibitions of contending factions and triumphant impotency in the late Ministerial crisis could not be carried on,—Government would fall into contempt and destruction,—only that a Standing Army secures an absolute impunity to any scandal which the governing classes permit to each other.

Mr. Hume and the Financial Reformers in Parliament would not be coughed down and worn out if they dealt with the question at the right end: the vote of money is but the ultimate symptom; the causes of the expenditure are political. The Peace Party makes the same mistake. It is unquestionably better for England and the world to be at the mercy of Lord John Russell and Mr. Fox Maule rather than Prince Schwarzenberg and Radetzky, of Queen Victoria rather than the Archduchess Sophia: and unless we would place England at the mercy of foreign Austrianism, she must be defended. A Standing Army has been justified on the score of economy accruing from division of employments, which sets apart a hundred and fifty thousand men for the fighting department. But at what expense in cash; at what infinitely vaster cost in political disorganization? The People, disarmed, becomes incapable of defence, not only against the invader, but also against its own defenders. And the soldier, segregated from society, deprived of civil rights, becomes the slave of martinet—the slave of the lash, the helpless victim of organized discomfort.

It is not by cutting down votes that you will reduce that evil, but by radically altering the relation of the army to society. Mercenaries must be used, in modern times, for foreign war; but for domestic war, or for preserving "order" at home—arbitrating in doubtful cases between the possessors and the claimants of paramount power in the country—the People should supply the force. Devoted to trade, we have lost the habit of arms; which an effeminate policy has still further discountenanced. A militia is a mockery of an army. But about three years back, Frederick Hill, Inspector of Factories, suggested the mode of establishing a National Reserve Force, which should not have the two grand objections to a Standing Army,—cost, and alienation from the People,—and yet should be sufficient. In the details of the ingenious plan we do not concur; in the principle we do. It was to enrol residents, selected for fitness and character, in a military force; to leave them free at most times, but to place them under military regulations so far as regards drill times and active service, and paying them for the time thus consumed. He

reckoned that a force of a hundred thousand men, well picked, well drilled, and well equipped, might be provided at a cost of £900,000. Say that it were twice as much, and you must still save by reducing the numbers of the Army at home; moreover, you would then altogether redeem the country from its subjection to a Standing Army of mercenaries, the tools and slaves of arbitrary officialism. That is the end of the matter to which the Reformers should address themselves—that is the mode of dealing with the Army estimates, instead of the annual farce now performed in the Commons' House of Parliament, the principal characters by those old favourites, John Russell, Fox Maule, Hume, Cobden, &c., assisted by the military gentlemen in town.

### THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM IN ENGLAND.

A WORD which was in Turkey and Switzerland interpreted in obedience to the right of the strongest awaits now a new, and perhaps more unbiassed, definition in England. Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. S. Wortley think that the right of asylum has been abused by Italian, Polish, and Hungarian refugees, and would move, consequently, that Government be invested with the summary and discretionary power of depriving the said refugees of the benefit of that right.

Now, the question does not by any means lie on the fact of Mazzini or Klapka's being or not guilty of a breach of that international law which binds England to her foreign allies. We must merely decide whether these aliens be amenable to the laws of this country, upon the offence being proved against them, or whether they are to be subjected to the arbitrary and irresponsible control of the Secretary of State, no matter how prejudiced or inconsiderate, no matter how flagrantly unjust the proceedings of this high functionary may be against them.

Now, we firmly hold that as the slave that sets his foot upon English soil becomes, by that very fact, a partaker of English freedom, so the alien that seeks shelter upon these shores is, from his very landing, entitled to English justice. It is already sufficiently hard for the foreigner (who is made to pay taxes the moment he hires the meanest hovel) that he should be deprived of the active right of English citizenship; but even admitting that he should have no share, direct or indirect, in the making of our laws, there is, at least, no reason why the protection of those laws should not be most amply and unconditionally extended to him. Take away from England the pride of her fair dealing and equal justice, and tell us what the Italian or Hungarian should come to breathe our "fog and coal-dust" for?

The enactment of the Alien Bill is an undignified and unpopular measure, even in self-defence. No one knows it better than Lord Lyndhurst and his Conservative colleagues, who did not shrink from the meanest and dirtiest espionage at the Post-office, rather than brave public opinion by an open and constitutional, however exceptional, and, in our opinion, hatefully tyrannical, measure.

Even for the sake of internal tranquillity the enactment of the Alien Bill is tantamount to a pitiful avowal of sheer impotence and improvidence on the part of the Government. Nothing more humiliating, nothing more dangerous, than the admission of the insufficiency of ordinary laws. It is as desperate a measure as that of the head of a family abdicating his parental authority, by calling in a constable to keep the peace among his riotous children.

But, we are told, foreigners, being houseless and unknown, have endless means of evading or otherwise setting the law at defiance. We do not admit this; we give our police greater credit for omniscience; but this is not what we contend for. Let the law be made as far-reaching as may be needful; but let there be one law only, and applicable to every human being breathing the air of these islands.

Nothing can be said more decidedly to belong to the barbarism of antiquity than these same disabilities of alienism. Is not the Pole or the Hungarian "a man and a brother?" Why should the Minister, or the Queen herself, have it in their power to dismiss him unheard, without being taken to task if they acted from unjust prepossession, from ignorance, from casual or wilful misinformation, calumny, or conspiracy?

Behold, the Right Honourable the Minister for Foreign Affairs is hobnobbing on a glass of Tokay at the hospitable board of the Austrian Embassy. In the heat of convivial festivity, his Austrian Ex-

cellency throws out some hints of great swarms of "men of action" coming up at Mazzini's beck to blow up the Crystal Palace, to break into the Royal Nursery, to perpetrate we know not what other dire mischief of the same nature. Over the very last bumper the crafty diplomatist produces a few coupons of the famous Mazzini loan, as a conclusive proof that the mine stretching all the way from Piccadilly to the Vatican only awaits the application of the lighted end of Mazzini's cigar. Whereupon shall her Majesty's Secretary of State, still all flushed with his Excellency's liquors, proceed at once to the Foreign-office, and issue a warrant for the ignominious expulsion of a man whose offence, for aught that has been proved to the contrary, may go no further than being found tranquilly smoking the terrible cigar aforesaid?

Oh! we are told, the Minister is a just and wise, a cool-headed, deliberate person! Granted; but are we for all that willing to consider him infallible in what concerns ourselves, to place our life and liberty, our honour and property, under his absolute unchallenged control? Shall a man of bright intellect, of high character, merely because he was born abroad, be treated with a harshness and indignity which would raise the very stones against the Minister, were he to apply the same measure in the case of the most arrant felon, if this latter happened to plead that privilege of English birth which renders his person inviolable, even by the highest authority within the kingdom?

No, no! too much has been made of the selfish and exclusive pride of a Briton's patriotism. Let impartial justice and true English fair play be henceforth our national glories. Let his Austrian Excellency seek redress before English judges and juries. Let him be told that it is high treason in this country for a Cabinet Minister to meddle with judicial administration. Let him be told that the refugee is our guest: that his misfortunes and our duties of hospitality give him sacred titles which can only be forfeited by guilt, most flagrantly, most thoroughly proved.

As to the alleged offence of these refugees we shall be expected to say but little. Two men are fighting in the streets under my windows: the one of them that is worsted takes shelter in my house against the fury of his overbearing foe. My house becomes his castle. However strong my feelings in his behalf, I shall not allow him to shoot his adversary from behind my window. But can I, with any justice, prevent him from issuing forth again into the streets, when he has recruited his forces and spirits, and again trying the chances of combat? Is the refugee my guest or my prisoner? or have I any control over him beyond my gates? or, although I clearly could have shut my gates against his coming, have I any right to oppose his exit?

Men are wrecked on our shores by political storms, men of lofty intellect, in many instances, more often of high, generous character. There is no earthly thing, even to their life, and, what is dearer than life, they have not cheerfully staked upon what was to them a sacred vital cause. Are they, because we do not close our harbours against them, because we do not shoot them down as they land—for so far after all does our boasted hospitality reach, and no further—are they, as Lord Lyndhurst would seem to expect, to give up the one love, the one religion of all their life? Is the British Channel to be a river of Lethe to wash from their heart and soul all memory and hope? No doubt they will conspire—they do conspire. Conspiracy—a more or less open but unrelenting war against the evil they have left behind is a duty as heavily incumbent on them in England as it ever was in Italy, in Hungary,—nay, more heavily; for now the die is cast; the war is loudly declared; their friends look up to them, and their enemies are on their guard against them.

But, we are told, the international law! Well, that law forbids us to allow our guests to fire at their adversaries from behind our windows. So far as it lies in our power, so far as our laws empower us to watch their movements, the refugees shall not be allowed to muster upon our shores, to use our muskets and steamers for a descent on the coasts of our neighbours. They may give us the slip now and then. Such things will happen in the best regulated families. But that is no reason why we should put ourselves out of our way, why we should remove the God Terminus of our English law for the accommodation of people who know but too well how to take care of themselves.

Mazzini conspires. So also Klapka: it is at least



likely enough they do. It is, in point of fact, but right that they should. We would not give much for either of them if they did not. But are we for all that entitled to interfere with them so long as their plotting rests on mere presumption? Are we to open their letters merely because the Austrian ambassador says they contain treasonable matter? Are we to issue warrants for their apprehension—expulsion being altogether out of the question—because even felons are transported, not banished—because the Pope has seized some papers purporting to be shares of the Mazzini loan? Are we to have recourse to the desperate measure of domiciliary visits, because the Austrian ambassador assures us that Mazzini has given large orders to some of our Birmingham gunsmiths? What, in Heaven's name, is the Austrian ambassador to us? Is this Constantinople, or Tangiers, or Timbuctoo, where aliens are subjected to the jurisdiction of their respective diplomatic agents? We hear, indeed, of shabby tricks being played upon inoffensive strangers in Republican France, of refugees of high character being roused from their slumbers at dead of night, and gendarmes rummaging their drawers, poking their noses into their papers, only to find out that the persons subjected to such vexatious proceedings have no hand in any conspiracy either against France or against any of her neighbours. But we—God help us! should we stand by and see such things done in this country? Alas! too much has already been done which it is in vain for us to wish undone. A sneaking Secretary of State has been found willing to oblige foreign Governments by a dirty trick for which men had their right hand burnt in the good old times. But that was years ago, under that Tory rule which Lord Lyndhurst would fain bring back upon us. We have not forgotten the trick, however, nor forgiven. Sooner will our tongue forget its English, sooner will we see the Russian and Austrian eagle wave on the White Tower, or hear the roll of the Prussian drum at the Horse Guards, than forget or forgive Sir James Graham, and the indelible stain he inflicted upon us. Let his name be shouted aloud now: let his guilt be visited on any man that would only throw out a hint at the repetition of such deeds of dastardly subserviency. *Espionage* is no English word; even the term *police* our Saxon fathers were unacquainted with. We do not know ourselves the French and Austrian extent of its meaning; thank Heaven, we never shall. Our constabulary have no hold even upon thieves except on the strongest presumption being established against them.

Let the Austrian ambassador apply to a magistrate for the apprehension of Mazzini or Klapka if he can substantiate any charge against either of them. But as for the Alien Bill—what next? Why, Mazzini and Klapka will then apply for the ejection of his Austrian Excellency, or of the Duke of Parma, Cardinal Wiseman, or General Haynau. And how are we to decide between them?

#### NOT PROTECTION, BUT CONCERT.

LORD STANLEY has spoken, and many who were looking forward with hope to the dinner at Merchant Tailors'-hall, will look back with surprise at their own hope. His vague promises of some Protection if possible, his resolve to resist all "revolutionary," that is *effectual* extensions of the franchise, will disabuse, at least, such of the working classes as have been casting an eye towards Protection and what it may do for them. We do not wonder that they have cast a wishful glance; when the Liberals have sent them to the one-sided, hard-hearted doctrine of self-reliance amid laws made to cripple and oppress them; and when the responsible Ministers show such total impotency to serve the People. Yes, after all, the working classes must rely upon themselves; only it must be a reliance of themselves severally, upon themselves collectively—upon the People.

To Lord Stanley's speech let us refer the authors of "An Address of the Metropolitan Trades Delegates to the Working Classes of Great Britain and Ireland." The object of the address, as we read it, is to impress upon the working men, that all the evils from which they are suffering are the result of the recent Free-Trade legislation, and are to be cured by a return to a Protective policy. We believe such a doctrine to be most erroneous, and most likely to turn away the attention of those whom the Trades Delegates represent from the real causes of their present condition and their true remedies.

After stating the numbers and condition of the London working men, the address declares that

they are denied their right to labour; a fact which is, alas! too true; but which existed in the palmiest days of monopoly, at least as much as now. The address goes on to say that "it should be the first and most important duty of a wise government to adopt such measures as will best secure employment to the entire population, and for their labour an abundance of the necessities and comforts of life." Nothing can be more true; but *how* do the Trades Delegates recommend that it should be done? By an improved Poor Law? by the gradual organization of labour on Associative principles? by dealing boldly with the land question? Not at all; but by following the guidance of Lord Stanley and Mr. G. F. Young, and returning to "a Protective policy, so that you, fellow-countrymen, may be enabled to live by your labour." Such an object is the most desirable of all objects—and doubtless it would be immensely facilitated by doubling the price of bread and of all "the necessities and comforts of life!"

A "Protective Policy" to be worthy the name must be one of universal protection: and do the framers of this address really believe that such a system as that which they indicate would enable their fellow-countrymen to live better by their labour than they do now? Do they think that wages would rise in proportion to the rise in the price of the protected articles? and if wages did so rise, by what exploded sophism would they maintain that any one could be the better for having higher wages, when the price of everything was proportionately higher? Do they mean to assert that in consequence of Free Trade wages have fallen in an equal ratio with the price of corn and the other necessities of life? Why, the agricultural labourers have found out by this time, that even to them—the class whose wages have in the last three years fallen far lower than any other—Free Trade is a blessing, and that wages cannot fall in proportion to the fall in the price of bread. In many parts of England—in spite of all that landlords in the House of Commons and out of it may say—they would be ready to rise in open resistance to any attempt to reinforce a duty on corn.

The reduction of wages in some trades, which is noticed in the address, is not the result of Free Trade, but of that war-to-the-knife, competition between man and man, and of the systematic protection of capital and property against labour, which is almost the sole object of legislation in the present day. This reduction of wages began before Free Trade became the rule of the commercial policy of this country; and the remedy is to be found, not in Protection, but in coöperation, two things which, despite the contrary assertions of the Maccullochs and Bastiats, are diametrically opposed to each other.

One, at least, of the names at the bottom of the address, we believe to be that of a Socialist; and we cannot understand how a believer in the great principle of Concert, or of the advantage and necessity of men's acting together, can support a theory whose fundamental principle is to "protect" every man against every one else. To build barriers round each country and round each trade in the country, is surely not Association. To foster fictitious secondary employments, and by high protective duties, to keep up prices ruinous to the poor consumer, enabling them just to drag on an unhealthy existence, is surely not Socialism. To maintain the bread of the people at an unnaturally high price for the benefit of idle landlords and bad-cultivating farmers, is surely in noway "to enable them to live."

No; a return to the worn-out and selfish policy of Protection is impossible. The working men of Great Britain and Ireland must look forward to the gradual and steady carrying out of the coöperative principle, to the effectual recognition of the right to labour so ably defended in our own papers by W. E. Forster, and to the solution of that great problem, which is now in one way or other occupying almost every man's mind, the land; let them not look backward to a system under which they were no more able "to live by their labour" and escape "the pauper's badge," than they are now; but which tends inevitably to encourage the employment of labour on the less productive branches of industry, with the necessary accompaniment of artificially high prices.

We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the Trades Delegates, or their earnest desire to aid the good cause of the emancipation of labour; but we would warn the working classes not to allow themselves to be misled into joining a Protectionist

cry, which can benefit none but a few landlords, farmers, and shopkeepers; which would, if successful, be most injurious to themselves; which would only tend to split into hostile factions the best and most earnest friends of Social and Political Reform, and would be used by the people's worst enemies as an additional means of keeping them still longer from their rights. G. R.

#### BAD FAITH.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM makes an admirable and convincing speech on the subject of non-intervention in religious affairs, and everybody cries out against his "cunning." The more his arguments speak for themselves the greater the suspicion that he has some "deep" design. A syllogism suggests doubts greater than its convincingness, and a Q. E. D. establishes duplicity of purpose. Show that two and two make four, and you are looked upon askance; prove that the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the square of the two sides, and you convict yourself of being a traitor. This mistrust and suspicion pervade all places, all classes. Working men treat "the middle classes" as heartless fiends, bent only on "grinding the marrow of the toiling millions into money," or some such process; Lord Truro happens to have met Miss Talbot in society, at Lord Shrewsbury's, and an evil eye is cast upon the absolutely immaculate perception of the Lord Chancellor. There was a time when an honest man's word was taken because it was his: now it is degenerating into the "old-fashioned" to say that such a thing "must be true, for so-and-so said so." There are no honest men in our day—so says Public Opinion.

Faith is broken down all but universally, to the immense hindrance of all public progress; for there is no getting on well without faith. Trust may be abused, but blind mistrust is far oftener deluded. Men are mostly honest when they are honestly treated. Of all men the fewest lies are told to the notoriously straightforward. The instinctive sympathy is excited even in the liar by the open countenance of honesty; his self-respect is reawakened by the expression of generous trust.

But it must be confessed that there is some ground for the mistrust in public affairs. The ruling principle has been a misanthropical scepticism in the value of honesty. Ministers themselves have set an example, not only of shuffling,—that might have been transitory, and its effect limited to an estimate of Whig humanity,—but of general mistrust. It is "official" to have no real heart in anything, to deal in the suppressio veri, to prevaricate, and to trust no one; the "official" style is one that refuses to recognize the truth when stated, and avoids recording what may hereafter be used against the department—avoids recording anything positive lest it should be an absolute truth. Ministers are "virtuous" men, and Lord John backs the Cape, Ceylon, or New Zealand asseverations of Mr. Hawes. A Whig corn-law reform or sugar reduction is thought of just as expulsion from office is imminent; a franchise extension is proclaimed in the reply to a Locke King; a Disraeli blocks out the questioning of "Liberals," and a Lord John gets an Anti-Papal Bill, supply, and income tax, all set smooth against the entry of a Stanley into office.

With no public faith there is no public spirit. No parties command credit, no measure commands frank coöperation. Even the census becomes suspected of party motives and hidden objects. The philosophical demand for "statistics" would quite fall in with the temper of the day; but let it take the shape of a Somerset-house "form," and the demand becomes "inquisitorial." In Bermondsey, we are told, such difficulties presented themselves to the collection of the Census returns:—

"In delivering the schedules the enumerators were in many instances looked upon with great suspicion. Some persons declared that they were the emissaries of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had some sinister object in view. Others protested that the information sought was of a more inquisitorial nature even than that required for the purpose of assessing the income tax; and in not a few instances the latter class of objectors committed the papers to the flames, or tore them up before the eyes of the enumerators, vowing that they would not state their ages to please any Government whatever. In one back street, where the 'schoolmaster' is altogether unknown, the greatest possible alarm was created by the appearance of the officers and the service of the papers—and so strongly did the idea of ejections and distresses present themselves to the minds of the occupants, that eight or nine Irish families completely disappeared before the lapse of four-and-twenty hours."

We know that such feelings are not limited to "back streets," or to Bermondsey; but that leading men in far more central places have taken the

alarm, resent the "inquisition," and suspect a lurking Exchequerism. The forms call upon you to state your various occupations: it is notorious that numbers who combine various occupations, perhaps neither one of which singly would be chargeable, evade the income tax: the census will supply a check on that evasion, unless the census returns be equally false. The census returns then will falsify the income tax returns, or share the falsehood. If the "statistics" are correct, will statistics turn King's evidence against finance returns? A *mala fides* of that kind is suspected; also a design to render the Income tax as immortal as the Decennial Census. Suspicion guides the hand that fills up the returns; suspicion mistrusts the statistics collected under such circumstances; the low standard of morality nightly illustrated in the National Council vitiates a national record, and paralyzes the public spirit which would otherwise cooperate in supplying materials for national information; a practical retribution.

#### DEATH OF THE PASSATORE.

AND so poor Passatore is dead. "We could much better spare a better man." The chief who had sufficient talent of combination to contrive, and sufficient daring to execute, the coup-de-main on Forlimpopoli, of which all the newspapers in Europe were full a few weeks ago, might certainly have done good service in a more honest and less desperate cause. The brigand chief, it is now proved, never had more than sixty men under his orders. It was only with twenty to thirty that he overpowered the gendarmes of the abovenamed place, and took prisoner a whole pitiful of the astounded townspeople. And these, too, not some of the fever-wasted population of the Roman Campagna, not some of the lazy and macaroni-fed hinds of the Neapolitan Terra di Lavoro, but men of Lower Romagna, always reckoned amongst the fiercest and most combative characters in Italy.

The man's end is sufficiently epic:—

"On the 22nd," says the *Bologna Gazette*, "a column of Papal gendarmes and Austrian chasseurs proceeded to the house of one Giacomo Strocchi, in the parish of San Lorenzo (district of Lugo, Romagna), in consequence of private information that the robbers had taken refuge there. But the latter, who had in their turn been informed of the movement of the troops, had abandoned it, and concealed themselves in its immediate vicinity. As soon as the troops arrived the bandits fired upon them, killed two gendarmes, and mortally wounded one. The troops returned the fire, but the darkness of the night enabled the assailants, aided by the perfect knowledge of the locality, to make their escape. Giacomo Strocchi was arrested and taken to the prison of Lugo. On the morning of the 23rd the authorities of Ruspi were informed that two of the band were lurking in the neighbourhood. As they had been seen taking refuge in a house near Muraglione, a brigadier of gendarmerie immediately repaired thither with a few men. At their approach they were saluted with several shots; the brigadier was severely wounded. The two brigands then took to flight across the fields, hotly pursued by the gendarmes, who fired upon them at intervals. At length the fugitives were wounded. One of them, however, succeeded in crossing a river and escaped; the other fought with desperation until he fell down dead. His body was taken to Lugo, and legally proved to be that of Stefano Pelloni, surnamed Il Passatore. Valuable articles, it is said, were found about him."

Notwithstanding this official establishment of the man's identity, we should only find it characteristic of the manner in which such matters are managed in that country if we were to hear of the Brigand Chief being still alive and well, and startling the world with some new exploits in some other district of the peninsula.

We find in other Italian papers the following account of one of Passatore's last memorable deeds:—

"On the 19th, being St. Joseph's Festival, he suddenly appeared in the public square of Prada, in the diocese of Faenza, where the inhabitants were assembled and preparing to go to church. Il Passatore was barefoot; he made everybody stop and show him his shoes, and, finding a pair which fitted him, he took possession of them and paid their value. Meanwhile, an Austrian soldier of the line made his appearance; the bandit fired upon and wounded him, and then escaped with his companions."

The success of such comparatively weak bands of malefactors is but too readily explained. The rustic of Romagna is deprived of all means of defence even to the *zampina*, or poker in his hearth. The Government demands utter passivity on the part of the prostrate population. A troop of citizens that should arm themselves as special constables to rid the country of the miscreants who ravage it, would be dealt with by Austrian chasseurs or Pontifical gendarmes with even greater severity than the marauders themselves. It is a crime for the Roman subject to think of protecting his life or

property; it is interference with the Government's right and privilege; mistrust of its power, usurpation of its office. We have no doubt in the first surprise of the melo-dramatic attack at their theatre, the good people of Forlimpopoli thought that the robber-scene was nothing but a masquerading contrivance of the police, got up with a view to produce a row, and find a pretext to inflict summary chastisement on the audience on the first show of resistance. The rancour and mistrust between the Papal Government and its subjects exceed all English belief. Hence it is that any participation in the prosecution of even notorious malefactors is looked upon as base and dastardly on the part of the citizen. Why should an honest man exert himself in the furtherance of the ends of such a justice? How often is it that the police set up the hue and cry after a patriot, designing him as a thief and murderer? How often has an upright and high-minded citizen been made to march to the galleys, along with a string of abandoned ruffians? The man at war with such hideous Governments is always looked upon as a hero in his success, as a martyr in his fall. Prosecution, arraignment, trial, all is involved in impenetrable mystery. The people have no means of satisfying themselves of the prisoner's guilt. No consciousness of the malefactor's enormities interferes with their sympathy for the sufferer's situation. If the hunted-down robber turns at bay with some show of spirit and resolution, if he spares the weak on his path, and turns his wrath against the powerful; if he robs the rich to give to the poor, if he pays for the shoes he is obliged to take from the first comer, what is to prevent an ignorant, trampled people from looking upon him with a mixture of awe and admiration, from cheering him up as their natural ally and avenger, from screening and warning him against danger, from offering him a shelter and hiding-place in every hut and homefield?

Such is the history of Italian bandits from Marco Sciarra and Fra Diavolo down to this ill-starred Passatore. "Is not the robber the enemy of our worst enemies?"

It is far otherwise in Piedmont, where the people have arms, and can at a moment's notice organize themselves in town and country patrols. There we may occasionally hear of robberies, but never of a combination of robbers. The Roman States have at all times been the nest of the worst depredators. Nor is this to be ascribed to want of courage on the part of the men charged with the immediate execution of the Government's orders. Roman gendarmes and Austrian chasseurs, as it results from official accounts, hunted in couples; but it was the former soldiery that bore all the brunt of the combats, that was more lavish of its blood, that achieved the main triumph. All the blame must fall on the priestly Government, on its almost fabulous weakness and improvidence, on its incorrigible falsehood, on its arrant iniquity. So long as there is a reigning Pope shall the world be startled by bandit-stories, and no longer.

#### THE HORNSEY PATHWAY QUESTION.

THE parishioners of Hornsey have, by their zeal and activity, succeeded in securing the two important foot-paths which the Great Northern Railway Company had sought to stop up by the extraordinary allegation that it was doubtful whether they did not possess the right, and they, therefore, by the bill proposed that Parliament should enact that they did.

We drew attention to this case last week. It was manifest that if such a power were enacted in favour of one company, all the other companies would have sought to stop up every path in their way, instead of making a road under or a bridge over.

The parishioners appeared before the Parliamentary Committee, who struck out the clause as to one of the paths, and effectually and satisfactorily modified it as to the other.

The parishioners are about to secure the opening of several other paths which private individuals have sought to appropriate from the public. We trust that they will be successful in securing these pathways, which are so important to the health and convenience of the public in the suburbs of this rapidly-increasing metropolis.

#### MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

WE much fear that the number of deaths from starvation in London is far greater than is commonly supposed. In the last weekly return of the Registrar-General, we find in addition to four deaths "from privation," seven deaths of children "from want of breast-milk," and three "from cold," no less than 66 cases in which persons are reported as "found dead," or as having died "from the visitation of God."

#### SPORTS OF ALL NATIONS.

PRINCE ALBERT and his colleagues are going to exhibit the goods and arts of all nations: Alexis Soyer, the cookery; assembled visitors, the countenances, costume, and voices: but who will illustrate their *sports*? The idea is worth the consideration of Batty, who is building an equestrian amphitheatre at Kensington. The German version of our ninepins, or rather "bumble-puppy," would amuse. A sight of "pallone," in which we have seen a lost ball go over a tree at the second bound, would astonish our players at cricket or fives.

#### ITALIAN REPORTS OF THE ENGLISH EXPOSITION.

"MOLTI preparativi," says an Italian paper, "si fanno pur sin d'ora per una festa di ballo nel tunnel"—"great preparations for a ball in the Tunnel"! What is a tunnel? We remember an Italian account of an English murder, in which a man killed his wife with a "pokero"; the writer "not knowing whether a poker was a domestic or surgical instrument."

One effect of the Exposition is expected to be an international equalization of weights and measures—not a bad idea.

#### CHARITY NOT TO BE BEARDED.

PAUL interdicted hats. Austria has made the Lombards shave. Certain manufacturers in the North have been forcing their men to crop their hair. The Leicester-square Soup Society will not grant relief to those who wear mustachios or beards. It is evident that institutions are endangered by hair and hats; but we Englishmen are only beginning to learn that truth.

THE DRAG-CHAIN.—A dominant clergy chained to an authorized creed constitutes about as effectual a bar to national progress, as it is possible to imagine.—*Miall's Nonconformist's Sketch-Book*.

LOVE OF LIFE.—What a native clinging of mankind to this poor life there must be, what an inextinguishable sweetness in the mere fact of existence, or at least what a dread of the hour of dissolution, when millions of human beings placed in circumstances which many of their fellow-creatures regard as insufferably wretched, yet pursue their weary journey faithfully to its natural end, grudging to lose the smallest inch! Watch a poor old man in rags slowly dragging himself along in a mean street as if every step were a pain. His life has been one of toil and hardship, and now he may be wifeless, friendless, and a beggar. What makes that man hold on any longer to existence at all? Is it any remnant of positive pleasure he still contrives to extract from it—the pleasure of talking twaddle to people who will listen to him, of looking about him at children playing, of peering into doors and entries as he passes; is it fear and a calculation of chances, or is it the mere imbecility of habit? Who can tell?—From the *North British Review*, No. 27.

THE GREAT DOGMATISMS.—The most arrogant and the most intolerable of all usurpations is that of one age presuming to dictate or dogmatize to another, and the more important the topic, the more grievous the presumption. Yet, strange as it may seem, mankind have been hitherto more tolerant of the flagrant violation of their religious freedom, incomparably the highest, than of any other tyranny, intellectual or material. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that religion, as a sentiment, is the concern of the many, as well as the few, and has, therefore, been, thus far, too much at the mercy of sacerdotal superiority acting upon multitudinous imbecility. Religion, as externally represented, has hitherto been under popular protection, and adapted to popular understanding by priestly contrivance. Its laws and language have, consequently, been always regulated rather in accordance with superstitious credulity than enlightened faith. The interests of intellectual science have been better protected, because under the guardianship of less numerous, but more vigilant and competent votaries. They have had their battles to fight against ecclesiastical partisans of permanency as opposed to progress, but their struggle has never led to a surrender at discretion of science to superstition. The astronomy, chemistry, geology, &c., of this century have not suffered themselves to be tied and bound by pedantic pretensions of earlier date. They have not entered into an engagement under heavy penalties, to lay aside thought and research, lest new discoveries should clash with foregone conclusions. They have never signed and sealed their adhesion to a dogmatic settlement of all questions past, present, and to come, touching the special study of their respective pursuits. They have gone on from age to age, clearing, strengthening, and expanding their views of God's works, by fulfilment of the conditions on which alone wisdom and knowledge are revealed to man. They have sought that they might find, and have knocked that it might be opened unto them. But not so has it hitherto been ordered in the annals of the science, "falsely so called," of theology. Under cover either of avowed infallibility as the living oracles of God, or implied infallibility as sole accredited interpreters of oracular books, every priestly caste has bent its full strength to the task of limiting and fixing future generations to their own standard of religious opinion or speculation. This tyrannous and short-sighted policy has always been successful, for a time, in proportion to the helpless ignorance of the great body of the people, whose fanatical violence, springing from morbid terror, has usually reduced the intelligent minority to the degradation of outward conformity, and esoteric reserve.—From the *Reverend T. Wilson's Catholicity Spiritual and Intellectual*.



## 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*.

DANTE has noticed how sheep all jump where the one who leads has jumped, though no obstacle be in the way; and in Literature we are constantly reminded of the same tendency in men. Say anything boldly, and it has a chance of being repeated; if it be repeated it is immortal. There is no refuting some salient errors; they jump and jump from mind to mind; you may scotch them but you cannot slay them. BULWER has taken pains to destroy the belief that BACON is the author of that eternally-quoted aphorism "Knowledge is Power." He assures us the phrase is nowhere to be found in BACON. It has "been consigned to BACON upon the mere authority of the index to his works. It is the aphorism of the index maker, certainly not of the great master of inductive philosophy." This is what BULWER asserts in the last number of *My Novel in Blackwood*; and he makes merry with those who have been simple enough to believe the aphorism to be BACON'S. We feel grateful to him for the piquant correction of a popular error, but we by no means agree with him that BACON was the "last man in the world to have said anything so pert and so shallow." It strikes us as being peculiarly in his sententious manner. It strikes us, moreover, that no one above the rank of a blockhead ever interpreted the aphorism in the sense which BULWER so elaborately answers.

Besides BULWER'S novel there is in this *Blackwood* a delightful criticism on SOUTHEY, loving yet sagacious, making us aware of the poet's deficiencies without harshly dwelling on them. *Fraser*, too, is attractive this month, with a fine specimen of sustained eloquence in the criticism on Miss MARTINEAU and Mr. ATKINSON—a singularly interesting paper on the *Cloister Life of Charles V.*—and one on *Mozart's Pianoforte*. The new number of the *Dublin Review* contains an elaborate article on *Gfrörer's Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, written with Catholic bias, of course, but with greater impartiality than we expect to meet on such a subject from such a quarter. The paper on *Mummers and Superstitions in the Early Church* is an erudite examination of the Sign of the Cross, against which such an outcry is senselessly made, as if the mischief of the Church of Rome lay not in its spirit and doctrines but in its symbols! The writer undertakes to defend this and other mummeries by showing how they were practised by those "mighty men of old by whom the world was redeemed from the errors of a corrupt though self-reliant philosophy into the humble but saving light of Christian truth." To us this parade of precedent is insignificant, but we do not see how those who talk of the Religion of our Fathers can resist the appeal.

There is more matter touching the Catholic questions of the day in this review, but we must confess to being thoroughly wearied with the whole subject, and only intimate the fact to those whom it may interest. Catholics would occupy a more dignified position if every now and then the spirit of Rome did not break forth in some gross or trivial example to warn us of the true nature of priesthoods. The trial of METAIRIE v. WISEMAN excites greater scorn, but it is not really more significant than the prohibition of *Whately's Logic* as "heretical," a fact which is sadly ludicrous, as expressive of the tyranny the Church would exercise over thought, and the childish alarms which agitate it. *Whately's Logic* in the *Index Expurgatorius*! The Art of Reasoning heretical!

We are not by many degrees so bad as that. If we do set up our little Popes, and claim the transitory infallibility of never being in the wrong, we, at least, allow free discussion, though we attach some penalties. The *Leader* is an example. Imagine the *Leader* at Rome, or Madrid, or Vienna!

The Reverend THOMAS WILSON, whose eloquent and out-spoken pamphlets, *Catholicity—Spiritual and Intellectual*, have been mentioned more than once in our columns, has been forced to resign his professorship at the Ladies' College, Bedford-square, because he was not considered "sufficiently orthodox." Seeing that FRANCIS NEWMAN has been the great pillar of that college, this sudden susceptibility of orthodoxy has given rise to interpretations not flattering to the council; and it is with great pleasure we record the dignified conduct of Professor NEWMAN on the occasion. "If," said he, "my friend Mr. Wilson is not sufficiently orthodox, then I, too, must resign, for I am still less so than he." This was an unexpected blow, and we hear that efforts were made to avert it; but Professor NEWMAN was firm, and the Ladies' College has lost its most illustrious, its most effective professor.

The third volume of LOUIS BLANC'S brilliant history of the French Revolution is on the eve of publication. It contains much that is quite new and unexpected. It paints the corruptions of the court and the intrigues of the Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII.) in startling colours; and it gives a new version to the history of the 5th and 6th of October, proving that an attack upon the people was only prevented by the timely march of the people to Versailles.

We also observe the announcement of a work which, if only moderately well executed, will be of great interest, *Dix Ans de Prison au Mont St. Michel et à la Citadelle de Doullens*, written by MARTIN BERNARD, the Republican.

For the rest, French Literature shows no signs of activity. A little volume, *Bluettes et Boutades*, par J. PETIT-SENN, of Geneva, will please those who are fond of aphorisms and happy phrases; there is not much thought in it, but great felicity of diction and some good images, e.g., "How many Churchmen are there who make religion the pedestal of their pride rather than the basis of their conduct."

## SAVONAROLA IN LONDON.

Orations by Father Gavazzi.

D. Bogue.

THE announcement of the *Orations by Father Gavazzi* for sale, and only for one shilling, must have produced with many the same effect it did with us: an effect that, we have no doubt, will be felt all over the three kingdoms, far away beyond the Atlantic. If persons are known to have travelled all the way from Gloucester, from York, and Glasgow, for the express purpose of hearing the Barnabite friar, we can easily conceive with what eagerness every petty provincial stationer, book and tract seller, will be beset with orders for hundreds of thousand copies of the cheap publication.

The book so advertised, however, does not contain the "orations" of the father, but merely the very clever extracts that had appeared weekly in the *Daily News*, now reprinted by permission of the said newspaper, and not only without "permission," but even without knowledge of the orator, who was preparing both an Italian and an English complete edition of his discourses, and who will thus only be able to bring his book to the market when the novelty has worn off, and when the myriads will have come to the resolution to pocket their disappointment, and to remain satisfied with the shilling-worth of rhetorical quintessence that Father Prout has prepared, and Mr. Bogue has supplied.

We will not for one moment enter into the legality of the question; we will not even summon the publisher before the equity court of public opinion. We wish him joy of his deft speculation; and we merely state the facts, not that we may hope at this stage of matters to offer any redress or consolation to the *Padre* for a loss which leaves him "poor indeed," but only that our readers may see what can be done in the broad daylight in this land of equal rights with utter impunity.

Father Gavazzi is the man after the Italians' own hearts. We have said, in a previous article, that with the best intentions, and notwithstanding great earnestness of conviction, Dr. Achilli's advances to his countrymen will always be received with coldness and suspicion, especially because, notwith-

standing many asseverations to the contrary, he comes to them, in the name of a foreign country and sect, as the stipendiary agent of a foreign "alliance." Father Gavazzi is self-standing. He has risen by virtue of his own spontaneous impulse, has taken his own ground, irrespective of all extraneous considerations, has attacked Popery in its own stronghold, and with its own weapons, and begun his mission as if Luther, Calvin, England, and Sir Culling Eardley had never existed. Italy has produced men like the father at different periods, at all periods: most of them monks, like him; and, like him, men of no very deep learning and no very transcendent capacities, preachers in the enjoyment of a certain favour with the masses; gifted with the readiness, the volubility, the *furor cæcus* of stump-orators. Father Gavazzi is a most magnificent specimen of the genus. We went once to the Princess's Concert-rooms, with a preconceived determination to have a laugh at him. There was not a little to amuse us truly; but we were nevertheless touched, thrilled, carried away, in our very spite. We were fain to acknowledge ourselves of the crowd; and there was something more ardent and earnest than mere admiration in our feelings for the Padre—we loved him.

We loved his broad, firm, manly countenance, his stalwart figure, his voice of bronze, that unmistakeable energy by which nature intended him for a swayer of multitudes,—the sudden flash of thought, the infinite versatility and plausibility of argument, the vividness of imagery, the artless alternation of pathos and humour, of towering passion, of withering sarcasm, the overwhelming fluency, pith, richness, volubility of language. Thus to read or to recite by heart—and thus to improvise—seemed to us equally impossible. We have, however, ample assurance that Father Gavazzi's orations are for the most part mere extempore effusions. The awful lack of strict logic, the appalling waywardness and we had almost said perverseness of argument,—the happy shifts and sallies, the unexpected resources of the orator in the most helpless intricacies, are by that mere fact satisfactorily explained.

A perfectly terrific improvisatore he certainly is. We have seen the most admired among the popular bards that go by that name in Italy; but greater assurance, a more perfect self-possession, a more unwearied freshness and wakefulness of mind, a readier cunning of fence to parry off difficulties, a more stubborn determination to say what the mind wills, and say it precisely as the mind wills,—a greater subserviency of the tongue to the brain we do not remember to have ever witnessed.

There is a charm in the mere manner that no written words could ever convey. His very pauses, of half a second only, would appear like so many stratagems to make us aware of his astonishing command over his subject. He never flashes forth more glorious than when apparently at a loss what to say next. It is a trick on his part, but involuntary. Elocution is, here, an innate gift. There is not one of his gestures, even to the disdainful toss of the head, the flourishing about of the folds of his Barnabite mantle—there is nothing in all his acting—that can, for one moment, be looked upon as the result of study or affectation. It is only thus that he can hold forth, and not otherwise. Send the most consummate of your actors to try to catch the art of that impressive delivery, and the result of the very best imitation will make you aware that the grand secret of Gavazzi's power is simply nature. As his arguments are not always to be tested by the rules of severe logic, so his manner is not always amenable to the rigid principles of good taste. There is something wild and uncouth, which, however, few men could wish to soften or polish. It is something less than oratory, something above mere stage play. Those who think his style the mere commonplace of Franciscan preaching have no correct idea of the peculiar character of Italian popular eloquence. Impetus, passion, fluency are common enough in that country, with monks and lawyers, poets and lecturers, players and mountebanks. But what is astonishing in the *Padre*, what strikes us as being quite his, and exclusively his, is the perfect collectedness, the thorough command over the very passions, on the tide of which he so confidently and exultingly abandons himself.

Other Italian orators have something of the wildness of the loose barbs racing on the Corso at Rome. Gavazzi's steed can prance and curvet as bravely as the most fiery of them all; but it has a rider upon him who knows how to husband its forces, to give an onward course to its bounds and

capers, and to lead it fretting, but obedient, to the winning-post.

But besides this rare gift of tongue, Father Gavazzi possesses a talisman which to some extent explains his countrymen's enthusiasm. Dr. Achilli may put forth claims as a martyr; but the *Padre* stands up before them a hero:—

"The first appearance of Gavazzi on the political scene was on the news of the Milanese insurrection and the discomfiture of the Austrians throughout Lombardy being celebrated in Rome, when the students of the University seized on the eloquent priest, carried him on their shoulders into the pulpit of the Pantheon, and called on him to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots killed at Milan. The orator rose at once to the height of that great argument, and became at once the trumpeter of freedom throughout Italy. The tricolor cross was now displayed on his cassock, and is the same decoration which he has worn during the whole campaign, and now wears unsullied on his manly breast. In the Colosseum he harangued for weeks crowds of citizens gathered within that gigantic structure, which became an arena of patriotic manifestations. The Pope encouraged his efforts to rouse the national energies, and conferred on him the office of chaplain-general to the forces, then organizing by the levy of volunteers and the formation of National Guards. In that capacity he marched from Rome with sixteen thousand men, and after a short, hesitating halt on the frontiers, positive orders came from the Vatican, and private instructions to Gavazzi himself, to move forward and act against the Austrians. The onward progress of the Roman army was a succession of triumphs to the walls of Vicenza. Gavazzi's eloquence supplied ammunition, clothing, provisions, horses, and all the matériel de guerre, from a willing population. He was the Hermit Peter of the whole crusade—the life and soul of the insurrection. At Venice, in the great area of St. Mark, he harangued, day after day, congregated thousands, and filled the Venetian treasury by the voluntary oblations elicited by his irresistible appeals. Women tore off their earrings and bracelets, and the wives of fishermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest, and several thousand pounds' worth of plate and jewellery was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division was ordered to fall back, the Father made Florence ring with his exhortations to uphold the cause. The Grand Duke, who had already begun his tergiversations, gave orders for the forcible expulsion of Gavazzi from Tuscany. He took refuge in Genoa; but the Bolognese, having broken into open mutiny against the Pope on the 8th of August, and formed a Provisional Government, Gavazzi was recalled, as the only means of allaying the discontent of the Legations; his return was in triumph, and order was restored by his presence.

"General Zucchi was now sent from Rome to take the command of the troops at Bologna, when, at the instigation of the Cardinal-Legate, this lieutenant of Rossi seized on Gavazzi, and sent him off secretly, under a strong escort, to be incarcerated in Corneto,—a sort of ecclesiastical prison, where clerical robbers, assassins, and adulterers have been for ages confined by popes; but on his passage through Viterbo the whole city rose to rescue their patriot, and Pius IX. found it expedient to order his liberation and the plaudits of the town. On the flight of the Pope, the formation of a Republican Government, and the convoking of the Roman Assembly, Gavazzi was confirmed in his previous functions of chaplain-general to the forces, and began his preparations for the approaching siege of the French, by organizing the military hospitals on a scale commensurate with the coming warfare. He formed a committee of the principal Roman ladies to provide for the wounded (Princess Belgiojoso, Countess Pallavicino, and Pisacane at their head), and superintended the surgical ambulances during the whole struggle. At the lull of the fight against Oudinot, when a sortie of fourteen thousand Romans was made to repel the King of Naples, who, with his twenty thousand men, had advanced as far as Velletri, the father went forth at the head of the troops with the gallant Garibaldi, and after the utter rout and precipitate flight of the invading army assisted the dying and the disabled of both sides. Returning into the besieged capital, he sustained the spirit of the inhabitants throughout, and was ever at the bastions and in the front of the battle. At the fall of Rome he received an honourable testimonial and safe conduit from Oudinot; and while his companion, Father Ugo Bassi, was shot by the Austrians without trial, and against the law of nations, at Bologna, he was suffered to depart by the more civilized freebooters of France. In London he has since lived in retirement, giving for his daily bread a few lessons in the language of his beloved but downtrodden land; when a few of his fellow-exiles, anxious to hear in the country of their forced adoption once more the eloquent voice which cheered them in their hour of triumph, clubbed together the pittance of poverty to hire a room for the purpose; and the result has been, the potent blast of indignant oratory, and the trumpet-note of withering denunciation, with which he now assails the treachery, fraud, and accumulated impostures of the Roman court, and all its malevolent and Machiavellian machinery. The bold freedom of his strictures derives immense importance from the fact he sets forth of their being in accordance with the sentiments of a large body of the young clergy of Italy—a kind of Puseyism, menacing the utter ruin of ultramontane ascendancy at home, while it seeks to triumph in England."

He was the Peter the Hermit of the Italian Crusade, except that, unlike the French enthusiast of old, he never was known to hide himself in the hour of danger. Those who have travelled in his track in 1848, and arrived at Bologna, at Modena, at Parma, wherever his meteor-cross had been dazzling men's eyes, and his *Dio lo vuole!* sounding in men's ears,

will say how many volunteers mustered up, what sums were subscribed at his mere beck. In behalf of that noble though ill-fated cause of Italy his gift of speech was truly miraculous. Had the Italian convents sent forth only ten such heralds and trumpeters, and had they everywhere been allowed the same free appeal to popular passions, it is not easy to calculate all the effect they might have had on the mass of that brutified but not irreclaimable populace.

It is but justice to Father Gavazzi as a patriot to say, that "his heart was in the right place." He was an Italian and no party man. He was with all who fought for Italy, no matter whether it was in a "royal or a People's" war. A good man and true to the last; even now he professes himself neither an "Albertist" nor a "Mazzinian." Like all Italians, a Republican on principle; yet willing to give even a King and a Patrician Minister his due—a friend to all Italy's friends; wishing for harmony and brotherhood amongst them all.

It is not amongst Father Prout's extracts, cleverly as they have been got up for the *Daily News*, that we must look for evidence of the Padre's astonishing faculties. Nor would it be even in Gavazzi's own complete edition of his speeches, if he really ever sat down to the task of committing his thoughts to paper. The thrilling effect of delivery is all in all: "vox et preterea nihil." A funeral oration in honour of his brother in mission, the Father Ugo Bassi, who was shot by the Austrians at Bologna, is already in circulation, and it looks too sadly like improvised poetry in print. It is a kind of mere *photograph* of the Padre's language; it is mere shadow and gloom. The tinsel and tawdriness of stage decoration stare us unmercifully in the broad noonlight. Happy Peter the Hermit, happy Savonarola, who lived in the age of no reporters and no short-hand writers! Father Gavazzi is no writer; he has just as much intellect as can place him on a happy level with the multitude; and rises above them no higher than the stump he stands upon. Even in the height of our admiration, we always envied the happy portion of his English auditors, who understood never a syllable of what he said. He is a man to be looked at, not listened to; we doubt, indeed, whether a great popular orator ever can, ever should, be anything above that; whether he should have more than a few ideas, provided those be always at his fingers' ends. It is easy for no man to descend from the clouds. Place Mazzini by the side of Gavazzi to address an Italian multitude, and you will see which of the two has the key to the people's heart. Mazzini is the man of the cultivated youths at the head of the people. Over the mass he only exercises a second-hand influence. It is only through such organs as Father Gavazzi that Mazzini's voice can reach the lower ranks.

And yet, there is something to interest us even in these short and imperfect fragments, judiciously selected and soberly laid down by the maturer judgment of Gavazzi's Irish friend, Father Prout. We are not quite sure whether the Padre could appear more attractive to English readers under his own garb; and, anxious as we are that his orations should reach Italy in all their genuine luxuriance, we are inclined to think that the English editor has given our public just as much of these discourses as it will bear and no more. Whatever injury may have been done to Gavazzi's pocket by Mr. Bogue's somewhat unceremonious dealing with his copyright, there is no doubt in our minds but a good service has been rendered to him by taking away his chance of appearing in England in the unaided capacity of a writer. Even in our English Parliament, the reporter is in nine out of ten cases the orator's tailor—i.e., the maker of the man. Father Prout has covered the improvisatore's nakedness, and the latter ought to be truly thankful.

When all has been said that can be said, the Italian taste is not our taste. All the towering popularity of Gioberti's name was unable to tempt any of our one thousand and one translators to speculate on a single line of the Abate's voluminous writings. Not one of Gioberti's lines could be patiently read in England. The Italians, we verily believe, have thinkers amongst them; but, when they sit down to write, thought seems to ooze out from every pore of their skin; they have the purity and propriety of language to mind; the figures of speech: even Manzoni's style is mere mosaic work. The Florentine academy has choked all the good flour that was in Italy under the intolerable weight of that bran (*Crusca*) that gave name to their association. Pedantry holds its unmitigated sway over the country: a yoke as hard to

shake off as the unwieldy Austrian himself. The very Piedmontese talk *Crusca* in their Parliament. No man has a tongue in Italy; no one out of it—save Mazzini.

Those who have not heard Father Gavazzi, however, must not take too literally the severe sentence we have passed upon him as a writer. Though the whole of his orations might be rather dull work to go through, there are passages, here and there, that must be read with wonder. Gavazzi possesses immense skill in turning ancient arguments to new account, in illustrating old saws with modern instances. He has a Soyer-like skill in seasoning and serving up commonplace things; will make you eat the sole of your boots with exquisite relish. He has always an eye about him; he deals in no vain speculation or academical abstraction. His dead subjects are made to bear on all things living. Italy and England, Alexander VI. and Dr. Wiseman, Matilda of Tuscany and Jane Wilbred, all comes to its place in the train of his arguments. Not one word in his discourses but has a direct reference to the present day. The empty-pated Mr. John O'Connell, the namby-pamby Mr. Baillie Cochrane, supply him with as ready topics for fresh outbursts of oratorical passion as Pius IX. or Ferdinand of Naples, or that main butt of his bitterest invectives—the French, not the Government alone, but the Assembly, army, and people.

Indeed, nothing that has yet appeared of his orations was half so rich as the handling of those two puny adversaries, the Honourable M.P.'s for Bridport and Limerick, in his discourse of Sunday before last. We do not think any man in either House, not even Lord Brougham himself, will be so rash for the future as to meddle with the terrible friar. It did our hearts good to hear the Father visit his hot displeasure on the devoted heads of his fool-hardy aggressors. We will not quote his burning words, as they must be fresh in men's minds, rendered as they were with rare power and felicity by Father Prout in the *Daily News* of the following Monday. We only wish poor Italy could fight out her battles with Austria and France—could crush and demolish Popes, princes, and all her other evils with the same ease as Gavazzi disposes of the game those would-be champions of the same evils in the British Parliament afford him.

Oh! the small curs those honourable Members looked in the huge paws of the Barnabite mastiff! We shall not forget the scene in a hurry; and are only sorry that the Padre annihilated his enemies too utterly at one stroke that we may hope to enjoy such capital sport at any future occasion.

#### PULSZKY'S HUNGARIAN TRADITIONS.

*Tales and Traditions of Hungary.* By Francis and Theresa Pulszky. 3 vols. Colburn.

FRESHNESS of subject is invaluable in literature. We have so trodden down all known paths, so combined and recombined, renamed, and redressed the old materials, that, unless a man of genius appears, novelty of subject is indispensable. Hungary is still fresh ground. It has been trodden, but is not yet a common highway. Hence these volumes of *Tales and Legends* have an interest which their intrinsic merit would not give them; and this interest is very strong in Mr. Pulszky's portion. For you must know the composition of these volumes is thus divided: the first consists of "Tales and Legends," collected and rewritten by Madame Pulszky; the other two volumes form an original historical novel, the "Jacobins in Hungary," by her husband. The "Tales and Legends" are very various, from the mere traditional anecdote to the regular legend, and they have the sort of interest which all national traditions excite; but they are not very striking as stories. The novel affords ample scope for representing the various phases of Hungarian life, and Mr. Pulszky has adroitly seized hold of this method of interesting his readers, conscious that the *art de conter*, the dextrous complication of incidents, perils, escapes, and love entanglements, is not his forte. He has chosen for his theme the Jacobite conspiracy of Abbot Martinovitch, with its imitations of France and the German Illuminati; so that, besides representing varieties of Hungarian life, he is enabled to give a strong political colouring to his pages. It is by no means a work to be judged of by extracts; but we must select this sly hit:—

#### MAN'S HIGH PREROGATIVE.

"The old friar who had taught him in his boyhood had often explained to him that men were surpassed by the bee in skill, and by the dog in loyalty, by the ant in industry, by the elephant in strength, and by the ape in nimble mimicry; the parrot learns to speak, and the bull bows under the yoke no less than man. What, then,



proves the superiority of man—what marks his difference from the brutes? Nothing else than that he may be taught to be row. The exclusive prerogative of man is to incur debts. The friar was looked up to by his friends as a learned man, and he often used to say to those who attentively listened to him: 'A day will come when the truth of this distinction will generally be acknowledged, when civilization will be tested by the use the nations make of this greatest human prerogative—their credit; when the communities which have no debt will be called barbarians, and those will be the most powerful rulers of mankind, the missionaries to carry civilization all over the world, who have the largest national debt; though there will always be narrow-minded fools to preach financial reform, unaware of the constitution of mankind, and of their glorious privilege.'

We must also find room for this piquant

#### ADVENTURE WITH A ROBBER.

"Prince Frederic Schwarzenburg, the son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Schwarzenburg, used often to relate his encounter with the notorious robber Haburak. The prince once accompanied a lady from Hungary to Vienna. They journeyed on the mountain-roads between the counties of Gömör and Torna. Heavy showers had greatly damaged the roads; evening approached; the tired horses had reached the ridge of the woody height, but could not be urged on further; and the travellers were thus compelled to seek shelter for the night in the inn of Aggtelek, a hiding-place of ill-note for robbers. The carriage halted before the house, and the servant inquired whether room could be afforded. The publican replied, that there was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not be accommodated, the large guest-room being over-filled. After some visible reluctance, he owned that the gang of Haburak was drinking there. The lady became terrified, and entreated the Prince not to remain; but it had grown dark, the rain was pouring down, the horses were worn out, and the steep descent of the road was so dangerous that it was most hazardous to proceed. The Prince tried to reassure the lady; so she locked herself up in the room assigned to her. Her companion, wrapped in his white officer's cloak, under which he kept his pistols in readiness, stepped into the apartment where the robbers were assembled, and sat down at the table, facing the window, whilst his servant, likewise armed, kept watch outside the house, close to the window, on the alert in case his master should want any aid.

"The company consisted of about ten or twelve men. Their rifles leaned against the wall; their axes lay upon the board, on which stood the wine-jugs. They drank, sang, and talked over their adventures, and did not take any notice of the newly-arrived guest. The Prince mixed in their conversation, took wine with them, and listened to their conversation until it had grown late. Suddenly he rose, called the publican, threw a gold coin on the table, and said: 'This is for the wine these good folks have drunk; they are my guests. But now,' he continued, addressing the robbers, 'it is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady: the entertainment has lasted long enough: I cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise.'

"At this imperative command one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contemptuously laughing, cried out: 'Does the gentleman fancy that because he has a carriage and four, and plenty of money in his pocket, he has the right to command us?'

"An uproar followed. The men vociferated: 'We are poor lads, and, therefore, we are masters here.'

"We are no timorous peasants, who take off our hats to every gentleman."

"We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a draught when we are thirsty."

"We do not accept any gift from people who fancy themselves better than we are."

"We will not be ruled."

"All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tumult, from all sides. All the robbers had got up. The Prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols, and threw off his cloak.

"I am a master of the craft in which you are but apprentices," he exclaimed with dignity. "You are robbers, I am a soldier, and fear neither the mouth of a rifle nor the edge of an axe."

"During this uproar a man of middling height and strongly-marked features had risen from the bench beside the stove, where he had quietly sat during the whole time, without partaking of the wine. He now said in a commanding tone:

"Silence!"

"The robbers grew speechless at this order, and again sat down to the table.

"Mr. Officer," continued the man, "don't think that you frighten us. I too have been a soldier, and have most probably smelt more powder than you ever did. I am Haburak. If I desired to do you any harm a single whistle would suffice. The table at which you have sat would be overthrown, the candles extinguished, and before you were aware of what was going on you would be a dead man, no less than your servant there at the window, who thinks he watches us, whilst we watch him. But I saw you help a lady out of the carriage, and take her to the adjoining room. We never will disturb a lady's rest; we war with men, not with women. For the present we shall leave this shelter; yet, remember, sir, that it is the first time for a fortnight that these men have been under a roof, and that the couch there below on the damp oak leaves is by no means comfortable. Farewell!"

"Friends, let us go," he called to his men. They took up their arms and went.

"The Prince was greatly struck by the whole proceeding. He did not entirely trust the robber's words; and relieving his servant, they paced up and down, thus keeping watch the whole night. But no robber again appeared.

"On the morrow the lady continued the journey with her companion. The weather had cleared up, and only the puddles in the lanes and the drops of rain glistening on the branches reminded them of the clouds of the previous day. After they had ridden about an hour they suddenly heard the discharge of a rifle close to them in the woods. Haburak stepped forth from the bushes, and bid the coachman 'halt.'

"The horses stopped; the Prince drew forth his pistols. But Haburak, without heeding his threatening mien, rode close up to the carriage door and said:—

"We yesterday sacrificed our comfort that the rest of this lady should not be disturbed. Now I will see whether it was worth the trouble."

"With these words he lifted the veil which hung down from the lady's bonnet, and looked for an instant into her face. The lady blushed, and the robber said—

"She is really very pretty."

"He turned round, plucked a wild rose from a bush close at hand, and offered it to the lady with these words—

"Accept this rose kindly as a keepsake from the poor robber Haburak; and if you sometime hear that he has been hanged, pray an Ave Maria for his soul."

"The lady took the rose, and the robber vanished.

"Two years later newspapers related that the robber Haburak had been caught; that he had been tried at the assizes in Torna, convicted of desertion and highway robbery, and hanged."

#### RECENT POEMS.

*Poems of Early Years.* In Nine Chaplets. By a Wrangler of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.M. Pickering.

*Lelio; a Vision of Reality.* Heron; and other Poems. By Patrick Scott. Chapman and Hall.

*Flowers of Poesy: a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems.* By William Saltmarsh. Brighton: Fleet and Son.

THERE is something so pleasant in the exercise of the "accomplishment of verse," and something so far removed from mercenary motives in the publication of verse, that no one has a right to complain of the quantity of volumes which fatigue the press: unless it be the hapless critic who alone is compelled to read them, and even he ought not to raise a very loud complaint, for he must acknowledge that the reading of very few pages suffices to convince him whether the volume be worth reading or not, and if it be worth reading he has no cause to complain.

Among the volumes lying on our table—some of them to be reviewed hereafter—we have more or less read the three named above. The first we read through; the second we read less steadily; the third we skimmed. That is one way of enunciating our criticism. *Poems of Early Years* are the productions of a scholarly, thoughtful mind, and are therefore readable in spite of all the reservations which criticism may make with respect to their style; *Lelio* is an ambitious metaphysical poem, with enough merit to lure the reader on in spite of its obscurities, and with evidences of power greater than the work; *Flowers of Poesy* is a collection of verses, exhibiting elegance and fancy, but somewhat prodigal of the commonplaces of poetry.

*Poems of Early Years* are of various kinds and various merit, including some translations. There is an over elaboration in the style which mars the effect—as if the author were afraid to trust his thoughts to their simplicity, and this sometimes leads him to write lines which his cooler judgment must, we feel sure, condemn, e.g. :—

"The earth lies mute and panting, while the air  
Swoons warm and tuscious in the dreamy glare."

That is Keats run mad.

No fault of the kind mars this poem :—

"PUPIL AND TUTOR.

"Was aber ist deine Pflicht—die Forderung des Tages?"

GOETHE.

"P. What shall I do lest life in silence pass?

T. And if it do,

And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,

What need'st thou rue?

Remember aye, the ocean deeps are mute,

The shallows roar;

Worth is the ocean; fame is but the bruit

Along the shore.

"P. What shall I do to be for ever known?

T. Thy duty ever.

P. This did full many who yet sleep unknown.

T. Oh! never, never.

Think'st thou perchance that they remain unknown,

Whom thou know'st not?

By angel trumps in heav'n their praise is blown:

Divine their lot?

"P. What shall I do to have eternal life?

T. Discharge aright

The simple dues with which the day is rife,

Yea with thy might.

Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise,

Will life be fled;

While he, who ever acts as Conscience cries,  
Shall live, though dead."

Still finer is this of

#### "COLUMBUS.

"Der Starke ist am mächtigsten allein."—SCHILLER.

"He stood upon the deck by night alone,  
And heard th' uproarious waste of ocean moan  
Beneath the gusty darkness round him thrown.

"The southing winds amid his hair took way,  
And damp his beard and brows with briny spray,  
Yet steadfastly he watch'd the west away:

"Until at length he said: It is a light;  
It must be, and on shore: so low, so bright,  
So steady! God be prais'd!—ho! land in sight!

"And soon throughout the crew from man to man  
In startling shouts the rapt'rous tidings ran;  
And wild for joy were they that light to scan.

"No words can paint their triumph: yet I ween,  
Had night not veil'd his visage, they had seen  
A bitter smile disturb his even mien.

"The self-same tongues, that but few hours ago  
Had counsel'd straight return, and sought to show  
The folly of his scheme, their certain woe;

"Vain upstarts, who had jeer'd, aye menac'd him,  
And faint hearts with desponding looks and dim—  
All mix'd their rash breath with his soul's deep hymn

"Exulting boastfully, that they had shar'd  
Success, which ne'er had been had he not dar'd  
Despise them, and hope on when they despair'd.

"Within themselves the Great must ever seek  
Both impulse and reward: all else is weak  
To what their own calm soul and conscience speak.

"And thou—would'st thou Columbus-like aspire  
To walk new worlds of thought, and high and higher  
Exalt thy fallen soul on wings of fire—

"On God and self do thou rely aright!  
And through the day His cloud shall cheer thy sight,  
And His fire-pillar guide thy steps by night."

Strong, direct writing that, such as we do not often meet with now. In *Lelio* we meet with nothing of the kind. A haze spreads over the whole, and we feel quite relieved when *Heron* opens upon us its careless, jaunty doggerel in this strain :—

"Black, black's the colour for me—  
There's a joy in the tremulous light that lies  
Like a shaken star in mild blue eyes—  
There's a bliss in each that's beautiful too,  
And they change their grace when they change their hue,

From quiet to queenly, from brown to blue,  
In Mary or Haydée!  
But though my heart bends to each fierce attack,  
It falls at a glance from imperial black,  
Subdued by the regal light that flashes  
Its edicts forth from the long-drawn lashes."

There is spirit and felicity in some lines of the poem, but the author takes advantage of all the licences of his lax style, and is by far too careless as to what he shall let pass.

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*Gilbert's Popular Narrative of the Great Exhibition.* By Peter Berlyn. James Gilbert.

For those who wish to know all about the rise and progress of the Crystal Palace, this neat little handbook is the very thing. Mr. Berlyn has performed his task with laudable industry. He has drawn together and arranged a large amount of scattered information regarding the exhibition in a pleasant form. As an elegant and trustworthy handbook, the narrative deserves to be popular.

*The Three Trials of Loidé; Sunshine and Shadow; the Phantasmal Reproof,* and other short Poems. By Calder Campbell. W. Shoberl.

*The History of Mohammedism, and its Sects.* By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. J. W. Parker.

*Chanticleer; a Thanksgiving Story of the Peabody Family.* By Cornelius Mathews. B. B. Massey and Co.

*On the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Spermatorrhœa!* By M. Lallemand; Translated and Edited by Henry J. McDougall. John Churchill.

*Chemistry of the Four Ancient Elements—Fire, Air, Earth, and Water: an Essay founded upon Lectures delivered before her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.* By Thomas Griffiths. J. W. Parker.

*The Dublin Review.* April. Richardson and Sons.

*Taxation; its Nature and Properties, with Remarks on the Evidence and the Expediency of the Repeal of the Income Tax.* By Alexander Gibbon, Esq. H. Colborne.

*Papers for the Schoolmaster.* No. 2. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

*Le Follet, Journal Du Grand Monde: Fashion—Polite Literature—Beaux Arts.* April. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

*Willoughby's Illustrated Standard Edition of Shakespeare's Works.* Part 7. Willoughby and Co.

*Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha.* Part 10. Willoughby and Co.

*The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.* Part 3. Willoughby and Co.

*A Biographical Sketch of H. C. Macready, Esq.* By W. J. Fox, M.P. Willoughby and Co.

*The People's and Howitt's Journal.* Part 21. Willoughby and Co.

*The Struggles and Adventures of Christopher Tadpole.* By Albert Smith. Part 7. Willoughby and Co.

*The Public Right to the Universities.* B. L. Green.

*The Rambler.* April. Burns and Lambert.

*Penny Maps.* Chapman and Hall.

*Familiar Things.* No. 1. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

*Household Words.* Household Narrative.

## Portfolio.

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

### CLOUDS.

Clouds in April, large and white,  
Freighted full of silver light,  
Sail above the tallest trees,  
Run before the chasing breeze,  
Roll around the hills that lift  
Heaven aloft, or, fierce and swift,  
In tumultuous splendour fall  
Over the round world's blue wall.  
Clouds in August, when the glow  
Of the level sun is low,  
Crowd the sky with pomp, and seem  
Fragments of some land of dream:  
Scarlet, purple, dun, and gold,  
Wreath on wreath, and fold on fold;  
Hall and castle, dome and bower,  
Faëry-built at twilight hour.  
Clouds in Winter, when the West  
In soft amber flame is drest,  
Float before the frosty breeze—  
Silver snow on silent seas;  
Or they peep thro' tracery fine,  
Windowed boughs of larch or pine,  
Like the faces saintly men  
Once have seen to see agen.  
Clouds to me, in early Spring  
Or in later Winter, bring  
Messages of calm delight,  
Thoughts of still and central might,  
Feelings sweeter than the tears  
Lovers weep o'er love's dead years,  
Holier than the tidings told  
By pale seers to ages old.  
Then I see lost Eden's streams;  
Dream as poet rarely dreams;  
Hear enormous trumpets blown,  
As when gods are overthrown;  
See the far-off sunlit shore,  
Where I wandered when of yore  
Angels showed me all the shells  
Wherein Beauty hides her spells,  
While they taught my vernal youth  
Many an old celestial truth.  
Cloudlike, thus on clouds I live,  
Gladly take what clouds can give:  
Fairy feelings, thoughts like flowers,  
In my manhood's mellower hours,  
As in those first violet days,  
Do they bring for love and praise.

M.

### SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

#### IX.—A SPECIMEN OF AN INFERIOR RACE.

There was a youth living in the Southern States of America, some five-and-twenty years ago, who had been told, from his infancy upwards, that he belonged to an inferior race from the white people whom he saw about him. He even heard the white people speak to strangers of him and other black people as a sort of baboons,—hardly to be considered human at all. He wondered that, in that case, any representation in Congress was allowed on account of the black population; and that texts in the Bible, inculcating obedience and submission to the authorities, were urged upon negroes,—just as if they had been as human as everybody else. Moreover, he was impressed with the notion that his thoughts and feelings were very like those of real men; and he had a mind to try what his chance was in a society where he could be his own master. So he escaped from the slavery into which he had been born, and amidst which he had been reared.

After many hardships and dangers, James Duncan stood on the soil of Canada a free man. After obtaining work, the first thing he did was to put himself to school. He lived in the most meagre way, to have money enough to pay for his schooling. He felt no shame, tall man as he was, at going to school to learn his letters. He felt the injury of having been debarred from learning them before, and justly attributed the shame to his oppressors, without keeping any for himself. He learned fast, soon became fond of reading for pleasure, and was so apt at figures as to be soon qualified for a clerkship in a commercial house.

When he had been so long free as to suppose all danger of recapture to be over, he crossed the frontier and settled at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, within an easy row of the Canadian shore. His chief reason for settling there was, that he might aid in the escape of other runaway slaves, who might choose that road to Canada. He was diligent in his business—so diligent that he rose to be head-clerk to Messrs. Johnson, Barker, and Co. (as the firm shall be called here). But his eye was ever watchful, his ear ever open, that no fugitive slave should arrive in Buffalo without finding a greeting from him, and such help as he could give. It was pretty well known that six of the stoutest men of colour in the place were his rowers,—ready to obey his call at any hour when a rescue from slavery was in hand. Some remarkable deeds were done by these men of inferior intellects—some which would have been called very clever in whites.

One autumn day James Duncan was told that there was a slave girl on board a schooner in the lake—off the port of Buffalo. He went on board, and found it was so. The mulatto girl on deck, with a yellow handkerchief twisted about her head, and an infant in her arms, was the slave nurserymaid of a Carolina planter, who, with his lady and their child, was about to return home, after spending the hot months in New England.

James Duncan asked the girl whether she wished to be free, to which she at first replied "Yes." When James went further into the matter, however, she cried a little, and said she should be sorry to leave her mistress, who had always been kind to her.

"Oh, well," said he, "please yourself about going or staying. I don't want to persuade you to anything. Only, if you had wished for freedom, I could have helped you to it; and I just come to say so."

The girl, as yet ignorant and feeble, would have detained him while she considered the matter; but he said he had a little farther to go, and would have another word with her as he returned. The "little further" was on board another vessel, with whose captain he had some acquaintance. In the course of conversation he asked the captain whether the chain of his boat was always locked—invariably every night? The captain replied with a gaze as meaning as his own that it was usually well taken care of, but that carelessness would happen sometimes; and perhaps he might forget to lock the chain that very night. When James drew near the schooner, on his return, the girl was leaning over. She had decided to be free, but she had no bonnet to go in! He begged her to make herself easy about that; desired her to be dressed and ready in the middle of the night to come away without a word, and enjoined her to look meanwhile as if nothing was going to happen.

At an hour after midnight the boat was found merely hooked on to his friend's vessel. His six rowers rowed softly; the girl was ready on the deck of the schooner: but again she shed a few tears about her mistress and the baby. James said not a word in persuasion, and was going away, when she finally resolved to accompany him. In the boat she put on a bonnet and shawl that he had brought. They were seen to land, for her master said afterwards that the description was of a woman in a shawl and bonnet landing, and taking the arm of a black man who seemed to command the rest.

James took her to his apartment in the warehouse. At the door he said:—

"You will find within biscuits and fresh water. You will see that there is a bar that fastens across the door. Bar yourself in immediately, and mind this—whoever comes, and whatever they may say or do, be you silent. Make not the slightest noise all day. Let no creature know that the room is not empty. At night I will come for you, if the coast is clear. If not, it must be to-morrow night; but anyway, don't answer, more or less, to anybody but me."

She promised, and she kept her promise.

In the forenoon, the planter came into the counting-house, accompanied by one of the partners, Mr. Barker. Mr. Barker looked severe: the planter was furious. He charged James Duncan with having aided the escape of a slave of his: he would know where she was; and he would have her back. He had induced the master of the schooner to wait until the afternoon—whereas he ought to have sailed in the morning. He would have the girl back in three hours, or leave the case in the hands of some one who would be harder upon her than he would have been.

James was adding up a very long row of figures

when the gentleman entered; and he did not stop on their account. While the planter shouted at him, stamped, paced vehemently up and down the apartment, threatened and swore; and while Mr. Barker remonstrated, and admonished him to show better manners, James went on as if he had been entirely alone and perfectly deaf. His pen moved up the columns and set down the figures at the bottom, as quickly and as steadily as if nobody was present. At last the contrast between the storming planter and the imperturbable clerk became too much for Mr. Barker's gravity. He could not help laughing, and then observed that this deafness and dumbness plainly meant, "Ask me no questions, and I will tell you no lies;" and he continued:—

"Well, Duncan, I shall advise our going away and leaving you to your figures, which are, in truth, the only business I have with you, now I come to think of it. You do our business well; and I don't see that my partners and I have any right to call you to account for what you do in your leisure hours. Come, Sir," he said to the planter, "shall we walk?"

Mr. Barker departed. The planter walked up and down the room, and scolded for some time longer, and then disappeared. In the evening James had certain information that the schooner, with the planter and his family on board, had sailed, and was almost out of sight when the twilight fell. In the darkest part of the night he hurried his charge to the water-side, at a point less likely to be watched; and there lay a boat with six rowers in waiting. By daylight James was at home again, having left the girl with a respectable family within the Canada frontier, with a strict charge on no account to set foot over the borders.

The girl was, however, not strong-minded. She prospered well; working diligently, obtaining good wages, and valuing instruction, as escaped slaves are usually found to do. But she was fond of amusement, and after many months, she fell into a trap laid for her by parties in Buffalo, who were promised a reward in case of her recapture. A public-house, just on the American side of the frontier, was kept by some bad people, who made money by kidnapping incautious runaways. Often had they invited this girl to parties, and for many months she had refused. At last she yielded. She went to a dance, and accepted a bed at the house. In the middle of the night she was seized, conveyed to Buffalo, and put into jail by order of the sheriff.

In the course of the next day, James Duncan heard of the incident. At night, he was at the door of the jail.

"I find you have Milly, the mulatto girl, here," he said to the warden.

The warden assented, and told the particulars of her recapture.

"Show me the commitment," said James.

"Commitment! I have no commitment," declared the warden. "The sheriff sent her to me."

"And you hold her imprisoned without warrant? I have a right to demand her liberty; I do demand it; and you know you dare not refuse."

It was even so. The warden yielded her up: James offered his arm; and the six rowers appeared from under the shady side of a wall. The party went out of their way to pass the sheriff's house. There James knocked with a loud rap. The sheriff was in bed; but he presently put his head out of the window to learn who was there.

"I am James Duncan," was the reply, "and this woman is Milly, from Canada, whom you put into jail without a commitment. I have, according to law, demanded her of the warden. I am now going to place her in safety in Canada, and when I return I shall bring an action against you for false imprisonment."

The party were in the boat and off in a trice. The girl wept bitterly all the way. Before they had landed, James said gravely, but kindly—

"Now, you must expect nothing more from me. What help I can give must be given to those who can take care of themselves when they are once rescued. If you can't keep on the safe side of the border, you must take your chance, as far as I am concerned."

The girl uttered thanks and promises as fast as her tears would allow. She had experienced the blessings of freedom, and she never wished to lose them again. She married respectably, and is probably still pursuing the occupation in which she was prosperous fifteen years ago.

James Duncan brought his action against the



sheriff; and earnest was the speculation whether any jury in the United States would give a negro a verdict against a sheriff. The case was so clear, however, that the sheriff succumbed to the negro. The verdict awarded 200 dollars to Milly. The money was not paid; for the sheriff appealed, and declared his determination to protract the case to the utmost. James had gained his point, and done his best to secure legal treatment for future fugitives; so he let the matter drop. One of the natural consequences of the whole affair was that a good many people, besides James himself, became convinced that a negro's intellect may prove very serviceable, and that there was every appearance of James Duncan being as thoroughly human as any man in Buffalo.

## The Arts.

### GUSTAVUS III.

I went to the Opera on Saturday, determined to be pleased, and I was pleased. Auber's *Gustavus*, which was the glory of Bunn's management at Drury-lane, though not an opera which attracted me musically, had, nevertheless, attractions enough in the shape of Caroline Duprez, Fiorentini, Carlotta, and something of the freshness of novelty, for it is so many years since *Gustavus* was played here that one may almost consider it a new work. New it was in the *mise en scène*, which was triumphantly beautiful; new also in the singers; and the audience seemed quite excited by it, demanding an encore of the spirited chorus which closes the second act, with an enthusiasm unmistakable.

Madame Fiorentini, whose débüt I chronicled towards the close of last season, made her rentrée in the part of Amélie: recent Parisian practice has given her greater command over her voice, but has not taught her the indispensable art of dress—she quite spoiled her beauty with the most villainous of head-dresses! She seemed somewhat nervous, too, at first, and I thought her cold throughout, although her singing in the third act was glorious; but she has yet to learn the necessity of *abandon*. Beautiful as her voice is, it will not carry her through great parts—passion must carry it through! Unless she is moved herself she will not move us; the counsel was given by that agreeable debauchée, Horatius Flaccus, to the poets of his day, and it remains eternally true of all artists. There is something brilliant and captivating in Fiorentini, but she will never reach the top of the tree as long as her admirers continue to assure her she is there.

Caroline Duprez appeared as Oscar the page—and so pretty a page I should like to have “to look out, look out afar” for me! She was perfectly charming as Oscar: looks, manner, dress, style, everything suited. Her voice, which is as yet but the outline of a voice (the bud of the rose that is to be!), finds no obstacle in the light sparkling music of Auber, and the aria she introduced in the fifth act set at rest all doubts of her powers of vocalization; it was sung so correctly, delicately, trippingly, and airily. And she is so young! the tones of her voice like the looks of her eyes all speak of that *beauté du diable* which no art can imitate. By the way, what a phrase that *beauté du diable* is, and how magnificent its panegyric of youth! Ah! yes, even a devil must be handsome when young, for then he is an angel!

But youth which has its charm has also its limitations. The bud is not the rose. And in Art especially youth is immaturity. Ask our Young Poets and Rising Artists if it be not so. (N.B. They are all bald or greywhiskered.) The long severe studies and severer practice necessary to give powers their full play occupy more than our youth, and by the time we have learnt to play Romeo we are old enough to walk with Capulet. “But Genius is ever young!” exclaims Brown. (Brown is grey and corpulent, he has been so magnificently unsuccessful that he falls back in dignity upon his genius.) True, Brown, Genius is young, it is the youth of the world, but Art uses up the material of our youth! upon its altar we must place our young illusions, passions, hopes, despairs; we light them, and the flame illumines the whole world! Until we have lived we know not what Life is; until we have suffered we comprehend not sorrow; how then shall we as artists represent that which we know not?

The drift of this digression is, that Caroline is a charming child, but not as yet an artist. Let her play comedy, or such light trifles as Oscar, until she is old enough to throw the tragic mantle with some dignity over her shoulders. That's my advice. It won't be followed.

I can say but little of Calzolari; he did his best, but his best is not good; he has no style. Lorenzo is a makeshift. But how excellent the orchestra! How marvellous an advance upon that of last year! It has been most wisely strengthened in its basses and tenors, which gives it richer, deeper colouring, and it is also vastly improved in brilliancy, readiness, and delicacy. Nothing could be more enchanting

than its execution of some of those sparkling accompaniments with which Auber has enlivened his opera.

The getting up was splendid; the grouping of the sailors in the second act, and the coup d'œil presented by the masked ball in the fifth, drew down immense applause. Then, what a sight when Carlotta bounded in before her loving public! Such grace, such aplomb, such precision and such ease, make dancing worth any trouble and expense to see!

### THE QUEEN OF SPADES.

Even Russia has her poets, one of them, indeed—Puschkin—a man of genius, whose fame would be European were it not for a slight difficulty in the guttural department, which prevents that agreeable language from being spoken in our salons, or learned at our establishments for young ladies. But you may take my word for the fact, Puschkin is a man of genius, and my friend Varnhagen von Ense has made him known to Germany by means of translations and criticisms, which, if you read German, I recommend your looking after. Prosper Merimée translated one of Puschkin's novelets in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* (July, 1849), and this tale, *La Dame de Pique*, the ingenious and rapacious Scribe pounced upon for an opera comique which Halévy demanded. The opera succeeded, and Dion Bourcicault pounced upon it. Stripped of its music he thought it would make an effective drama. He was mistaken. As a libretto for an opera it is ingenious enough; as a drama it is uninteresting. The story . . . No, I will not tell you the story: Puschkin has done it charmingly; I will not mangle his infant because I find it in the hands of gipsies who have smeared its face and cut off its locks to make it pass as their own. On the acting—*mum!*

### COMPTON'S BENEFIT.

On Monday night that drier and most intelligent of actors, Compton, took his benefit, and a crammed house did its best to testify how heartily the public appreciates his merits. I was not able to be there, or I should certainly have warmed my hands and shouted loud bravos at him, for I esteem him as a man and admire him as an actor; but I hear that Wych-street was astonished at the number of carriages hastening to the scene, and that the theatre presented a gay and brilliant appearance. So successful was the performance that it has been repeated for the benefit of the house.

### OPENING OF COVENT GARDEN.

Oh! *la bonne nouvelle!* happy man that I am! Let Fortune do her worst, let her hand me over to the cruel solicitude of her stepdaughter (Miss Fortune), I care not, nothing shall ruffle me, for “Music hath charms to sooth the savage soul,”

(as Mr. Home appropriately remarks in his lively tragedy of *Douglas*), and Music is my passion, my consolation, my defence! If editors decline my contributions I take up my cornet à piston and blow the rising choler into air; if Duns make morning calls I warble cavatinas; if theatres are insupportable—which they mostly are—I rush to an opera and bathe my feverish soul in bliss. You ask me what this biographical anecdote has to do with the Royal Italian Opera? I knew you would. I was prepared for it, and have my answer pat: it has *this* to do with it, that instead of espousing any partizanship, instead of perversely admiring everything at one house and depreciating everything at the other, I welcome both—“A blessing on both your houses—Montague's and Capulet's!” I can't have too much music. If it be the food of love I am a glutton. Let any adventurous speculator open a *third* opera house (and send me tickets) I will be there!

The opening of Covent Garden, therefore, is no ordinary episode in my season. What associations come trooping round the mere announcement! Giulia Grisi still the incomparable, Viardot the finest actress of the day, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, and the splendid opera-spectacles *Prophète*, *Huguenots*, *Masaniello*, *La Juive*,—are these to be looked forward to with a passive pulse? What if we disregard all announcements and promises, and if we believe that this season will only give us the same operas as last, will any one hear it with indifference? Not so. And the gay brilliant crowd on Thursday plainly told me that the reputation this theatre has gained by its hard-fought battles has placed it in such a position that success must crown its efforts now.

The *Semiramide* introduced us to Grisi, lovely and imperial as ever. Assyrian subjects beheld their queen. Her voice has all its thrilling beauty and nearly all its freshness. Never did she meet with a more gratifying reception. Angri, though not Alboni, is second only to her. Her voice has gained in volume and execution, and she has become so thoroughly in earnest that we may hope she will ere long control the sudden dash of coarseness which sometimes mars her most impassioned efforts. The new bari-tone, Salvatori, was suffering under so terrible a cold and hoarseness that it would be premature to pronounce any opinion on him; but a man who could achieve such a success under such difficulties is surely destined for a great career.

The overture, played by the most magnificent band in the world, was vociferously encored. VIVIAN.

## Progress of the People.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.—PARTHENIUM ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

Next week we shall endeavour to make an estimate of the character and political progress of this Convention. Its numbers were much greater than any one anticipated. Though there will be much variety of opinion upon the principles which have been affirmed, so far it will be found that in comparison with previous assemblies of the kind, great improvement has been made both in the business ability manifested, and in the nature of the sentiments expressed in support of the various propositions. The programme presented by the Executive committee from Monday till Thursday night, the result of the discussions, has been the adoption of the following propositions. Much more business has to be gone through.

The paramount duty of a Chartist National Convention is to promote Chartist organization—to keep that organization distinct from every other political movement or alloy, and to spread through all classes political and social knowledge to the utmost of its power.

I. It is, therefore, recommended that, for the better reorganization of Chartism, the following resolutions be adopted, relative to political agitation:—

1. That, since by each and all of the franchise measures now before the people (excepting that embodied in the Charter), the middle-class would gain far more votes than the working classes would obtain, which would place the latter in a more powerless position than at present. The Charter must be agitated for in its entirety—that the omission of any one of its points would impair the utility of the remainder, and that, therefore, popular support must be withheld from all franchise measures falling short of its provisions.

2. That, in the Bill for the Charter, the clause specifying that every male adult should have the vote, unless convicted of crime, should be modified to imply a deprivation of the vote, merely while undergoing punishment for crime; since the punishment for an offence once undergone, no after penalties ought in justice to attach to the individual.

3. That a national petition for the Charter be presented to Parliament, such petition to be prepared on the following plan: Simultaneous meetings for passing the petition to be held in every town or borough where practicable: at such meetings two tellers to be appointed to count the numbers present; and the petition, together with a declaration affirming the numbers in favour of the motion, to be signed by the tellers and the chairman of the meeting.

4. That, in anticipation of a dissolution of Parliament, all boroughs where the Chartist body are strong enough to contest the election, forthwith fix on their candidates (such to be Chartists, pledged to the Charter in all its entirety), form election committees, subscribe funds, and commence agitating the district, and bringing their influences to bear on the constituency.

That, where the candidate cannot go to the poll, a Chartist to be at least put in nomination, upon every hustings in the kingdom, where it is possible to seize that opportunity for spreading Chartist knowledge.

II. Municipal and parochial power should be vested in the hands of the people, and disenfranchisement in local matters is as unjust as the restriction of the elective franchise. Therefore, it is proposed:—

1. That the assistance which Chartist organization may derive from municipal and parochial power be not lost sight of; but that practical steps be taken in all townships and parishes (where Democratic organization is in existence) to contest the municipal elections.

2. That addresses be issued to the people, relative to municipal and parochial legislation; and that the question of municipal and parochial universal suffrage be brought before the public, on principles analogous to the Charter.

III. It is further recommended that the agitation for the Charter be carried among the trades, to strengthen both movements through mutual aid; that communications be entered into with the Executives of the Trades' Union, the various trades' bodies, and associations of working-men, for that purpose, pointing out the reciprocal advantage to accrue from coöperation between the two great sections of Reformers.

IV. That the agricultural counties be divided into districts. That tracts and addresses to the farmers and labourers be prepared and issued.

That if the country supplies the Executive with funds, missionaries, taking with them a supply of such tracts and addresses, be sent into the several districts; and that public meetings and lectures be held in the rural towns, for the purpose of establishing localities.

That special missionaries be sent to the Irish people, and also to the colliers, miners, and railway labourers.

The expenses, where necessary, to be borne by the National Chartist Fund.

#### I.—THE LAND.

This Convention believes that the land is the inalienable inheritance of all mankind; the present monopoly of the soil and its minerals is, therefore, repugnant to the laws of God and nature. The nationalization of the land is the only true basis of national prosperity.

With a view of arriving at that ultimatum, it is resolved that the following measures be successively urged upon the Legislature:—

1. The establishment of a Board of Agriculture.
2. The restoration of poor, common, church, and crown lands to the people.

Such lands to be divided among the poor in suitable proportions. Those located to be tenants of the state, paying a proportionate rent-charge for their holdings.

3. Compensation to the out-going tenant for improvement, or improvements to be effected of the landlord.

Tenants not to be tied down to any old covenants or rotation of crops.

The repeal of the Game-laws.

All rents to be commuted into corn-rents.

4. The state to be empowered annually to purchase land, for the purpose of locating thereon the surplus population, as tenants, individually, or by association, paying a rent-charge to the state. The funds for such purpose to arise partly from the rent-charge payable on the common, church, poor, and crown lands abovementioned, and such other sources as may hereafter be determined.

5. Government purchasing land as above, not to be permitted to sell again, but to hold such lands as national property for ever, letting them to tenants in such quantities, and under such conditions, as may secure freedom to the tenant, and safety to the state.

6. The state to have priority of purchase, at fair current prices.

7. To provide for the final and complete nationalization of land, the state shall assume possession of the soil as rapidly as the existing interests can be extinguished by process of law, by death, by surrender, or by any other means accordant with justice and a generous treatment of all classes.

#### II.—THE CHURCH.

Religion should be free; as spiritual, it ought not to be subject to temporal control.

Therefore the Convention recommend—

1. Complete separation between church and state.
2. All church temporalities to be declared national property for secular purposes, except such individual endowments as have been voluntarily and legally made since the Reformation.

All ecclesiastical buildings anterior to the Reformation, and all such subsequently erected, of which it can be clearly shown that their cost was defrayed from national funds, to be confiscated for the use of the state.

3. Tithes and church rates to be abolished.

4. The state not to interfere with the internal policy of any church. All ecclesiastics to be appointed in any way their respective congregations think fit, and to be paid voluntarily by the congregations who employ their services.

5. Ecclesiastical licences for the purposes of education to be unnecessary.

#### III.—EDUCATION.

As every man has a right to the means of physical life, so he has to the means of mental activity. It is as unjust to withhold aliment from the mind as it is to deny food to the body. Education should, therefore, be national, universal, gratuitous, and, to a certain extent, compulsory.

At a meeting of the committee of the Society for Promoting the Principles of Coöperation, held at the Working Tailors, 4, Princess-street, Manchester, on March 25th, 1851, it was resolved:—“1st. That in consequence of the meeting held in Heywood, on March 16th, resolving on a conference of delegates in Bury on Good Friday, this committee considers it expedient to suspend their arrangements for a similar conference intended to be held in this town during Easter week, and for which object it was mainly called together. 2nd. That they will still act together as a committee for the purpose of calling a conference in Manchester whenever it may be deemed advisable as well as to promote the principles of coöperation by other means at their command.”—On behalf of the committee, Reverend T. G. LEE, Chairman; WILKINSON BURLAM, Hon. Sec.

ROBERT OWEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Central Committee held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, at 52, College-place, Camden-town, when communications, accompanied by subscriptions, were received from Ashton, Bristol, Derby, Paisley, &c. The Committee are preparing a series of tracts, written by Mr. Owen, of which they intend to circulate 60,000 copies in the English language, to be followed by translations in French and German for distribution among our Continental brethren. The Committee are also desirous of establishing a series of lectures by Mr. Owen and other gentlemen competent to develop the great principles of English Socialism. They trust, therefore, that their friends throughout the country will lose no time in sending in their contributions in aid of this work.

A list of the subscriptions received will shortly appear.—HENRY A. IVORY, Hon. Sec.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—Moneys received for the week ending March 31:—Leeds, £2 5s. 4d.; Stockport, per Mr. Thomas Bowden, 5s.; London, per Mr. Corfield, 16s. Communal Building:—Stockport, per Mr. Bowden, 7s. 6d.

THE POLISH REFUGEES.—I wish to call your readers serious attention to some few important considerations respecting the 232 Poles who are now at Liverpool. They are all picked men—staunch and well-trying Republicans, who can ill be spared from the coming European war, and whose services meanwhile here, in spreading republican principles, were it only by example, will be of immense value to the cause of English freedom. There is one way in which we can insure their support. Not by leaving them to chance subscriptions, which almost always fall short, but by individuals guaranteeing the support of individuals. If the Chartists of Great Britain will divide themselves into relief committees of twenty men, each committee undertaking to guarantee the support of one man, the work is done. 20 times 232 is 4640. I believe there are 4640 Chartists, not one of whom ought to shrink from even the sacrifice of sixpence a week to save his brother from starvation. Sixpence a week is ten shillings a year for each Pole—till he can learn our language and obtain employment. We would not keep such noble guests on even the poor fare of the wretched of our own land. Recollect it is not a life-burden, but a temporary hospitality. We would treat them like guests. Let me also be understood when I say guarantee. I do not ask for sixpence a week paid down; but for the names of those who will undertake to be ready with sufficient for the support of one man, or so much as may be needed to make up any deficiency, whenever subscriptions fail or fall short. So that whenever there is any lack of means the central committee may know on whom to fall back for a certain supply till subscriptions come in again. Honour to those whose names shall stand first on the list of the Refugee Guarantee Fund.—W. J. LINTON, Miteside, March 21, 1851.

MANCHESTER SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.—At a Conference of delegates held at Manchester, March 2nd, from the surrounding districts, an address to the following purport was agreed to:—“To the Social Reformers of the British Empire.—Your watchwords—Social Reform—but a few short years ago were considered words of such terrible import that few men in public life were disposed to use them in their legitimate sense; and yet such has been the progress of public opinion, that they have now become ‘part and parcel’ of the language of our native land; they are, nevertheless, used with such a variety of significations, that the duty of the Social Reformer is now to provide that these words should not fall into vagueness. With some parties Social Reform means but a slight alteration in the principles of modern society; with others, but a modification of their repulsive features. Originally it was intended to include a complete change in the character and condition of mankind; and by that meaning the Social Reformer should abide. The monopoly of land and capital, in the hands of the few, has been a prolific source of evils; but whilst declaring against the present state of landed possessions and the monopoly of capital, he must make it clearly understood that he does not desire to possess himself of either the one or the other, by force, by spoliation, or by any other means than future accumulation or honourable principles of exchange. The Social Reformer must be aware that to open up the great question of original right to past accumulations would be likely to cause more toil and trouble, and to arouse more hostile feelings, than any other mode of effecting the change he desires to accomplish, and thus cause it to be retarded by the application of all those destructive agencies that selfishness, avarice, and injustice, usually employ to prevent improvements in human affairs. The success of the Social Reformer depends upon the creation and direction of thoughtful and peaceable dispositions, and, therefore, it is necessary that he should eschew all proceedings that do not harmonize therewith. His is a peaceable movement, and must be carried out by peaceable means. No known portion of human history presents on a rational scale any example of the harmonious production and equitable distribution of wealth; and that in consequence the future will be a type of the past, if the same systems are maintained. Erroneous principles in connection with the production and distribution of wealth have rendered it impossible to properly educate and govern mankind, thus dooming many millions of human beings to the evils of ignorance and misgovernment, and then throwing the blame upon human nature, instead of attributing it to the bad systems that men had, in their inexperience, produced and maintained, and that any system of general education, not providing for a more equitable distribution of the necessities and comforts of life, must bear many serious obstacles in its path. The course of proceeding under present circumstances is plain; we must content ourselves with such aids as the platform and the press can give; both should be used for the attainment of our ends; both can and ought to be made available in the creation of public opinion, with a view to direct it in its proper channel at the proper time; and, above all things, Social Reformers should know and remember that, ‘as man is the creature of circumstances,’ it will be the wisest plan to propound principles and to propose changes, in the language of propriety and in the spirit of peace.”—JOHN CRANK, Chairman; WILKINSON BURLAM, Secretary.”

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index at Rome, prohibiting several books. Amongst them we find the Italian translation of the *Dictionnaire des Dates*, or Chronological Dictionary, by D’Harmouville, 1844; the *Elements of Logic*, by the Reverend Richard Whately; *A Pilgrimage to Rome*, by the Reverend Hobart Seymour; and *L’Egypte Pharaonique*, or History of the Institutions of the Egyptians

under their National Kings, by Henry. The latter author has acknowledged his errors, and made due submission to the Congregation.

COÖPERATIVE BUTCHERS’ MEAT SHOPS IN FRANCE.—The recent discussion in the French National Assembly on the condition of the labouring classes, notwithstanding the violent attack made by Royalist speakers on the principle of association and the whole Socialist movement, as well as on certain of the Paris labour associations, and the large majority which supports such views in the Assembly, seems to have done much good to the Socialist cause throughout the country. There are now springing up, apparently stimulated by this very discussion, various coöperative associations in the provincial towns in the north, in the east, and in the south. In particular, there are a number of coöperative butchers’ meat shops (*boucheries sociétaires*) just being set on foot,—an entirely new development of the Socialist principle. And this movement is extensive enough to have made the butchers in many other towns, apparently with a view to check its progress, reduce very considerably the prices of fresh meat. This reduction has amounted to nearly one-third in Boulogne, Arras, Lille, and Cambrai. From a late number of *La République* we learn that a society of this kind has just been established at Nancy, in the department of the Meurthe. It includes the sale of butchers’ meat and of pork. It is established by shareholders, or foundation members, who receive no dividends on their shares, but only the right to deal at the shops of the association, and to nominate one other dealer for each share after the first; no member, however, being allowed to hold more than fifty shares. The cost price of the meat, including the purchase of stock, the killing and preparing for market and other expenses of distribution, is calculated every fortnight, and posted conspicuously in all the association shambles. The selling prices is fixed according to the relative value of the different parts of the carcass. Five centimes per kilogramme are added to the cost price, for a reserve fund to provide against casualties, to supply meat gratuitously to the famishing and the sick, to provide for the workmen employed in their declining days, and, finally, to form a fund destined to aid the application of Socialist principles to other wants of life, and establish solidarity with other associations having similar objects. Purchases are to be for cash only; except that workmen receiving salaries periodically are permitted to purchase on credit on the guarantee of their masters, such credit not to exceed one month in duration without a special vote to that effect. The foundation members, or first shareholders, with such citizens in town or country as shall, upon their own request, be admitted by the administrative council, form the association. It does not seem that the nominees of shareholders, although entitled to purchase of the association, are members of it. The society reserves to itself the right to repurchase shares, thereby extinguishing the rights of the shareholders bought out. The wives and families of deceased members are all entitled to membership. The amount of the original shares is ultimately to be returned, but without interest or profits. The order of this repayment to be decided by lot. At the same time, the society invites the donation of shares on behalf of the reserved fund; the names of all donors, except upon their own request to the contrary, to be published as benefactors to the society. The business of the society is conducted by a responsible manager, chosen by the administrative council, who must be a person understanding the trade. He is required to give security, and, having the appointment of the workpeople employed (subject to the approval of the council), he is responsible for their conduct. The accounts are kept by the manager, under the surveillance of a special committee of six, elected half-yearly. A general meeting of members is to be held quarterly, all questions being decided by the majority of the members present. The shops are to bear the inscription, *Boucherie Sociétaire* (Coöperative Meat Store). The immense price still obtained for butchers’ meat in London renders this example of association one worthy of imitation, especially now that the inroads of so many thousands of strangers will increase so greatly the consumption of all articles of food. Whatever may be yet the case in France, or may once have been the case in England, butchers’ meat certainly is not now amongst the English working man’s first necessities of life. Bitter experience has unfortunately taught him that it is possible to live without butchers’ meat, or even pork—the poor man’s last table luxury! But, with the price of stock at its present rate, we do not see why the working classes should not obtain some share of good flesh food by means of an association which should furnish it at the mere price of first cost and necessary expenses of distribution; and we recommend this example to the consideration of our Socialist friends in Charlotte-street.—H. E.

EXPERIENCES OF A DEAF PERSON.—I fainted one day from having, in a freak, put a musical snuff-box on my head. The delicious precision of the music, and the revival of the old clearness, after the muffled piece of confusion that instrumental music had been to me for some years, overcame me in a second of time. I am sure I heard that performance quite as well as any one could through the ear; and I have since clapped on my head every musical snuff-box I could lay hands on. You may like to know the following:—When I had become just deaf enough to have difficulty in catching the pitch of a piece of music, in the concert-room we attended, which had benches, with a long wooden rail to lean against, I could always get right by pressing my shoulder blades against that rail: only, the pitch was always a third below. Finding this with music which I was familiar with, I soon got to allow for it always, and so did very well for the time. As the deafness increased, I found all bass sounds lose their smoothness, and come in pulses, beating upon the ear, and vibrating through the pit of the stomach, while, as yet, higher sounds were as formerly.—*Atkinson and Martineau’s Letters on Man.*





## Open Council.

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

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

### HERBERT SPENCER ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Edward-street, Birmingham, March 10, 1851.

SIR,—In a work recently published by Mr. Herbert Spencer on *Social Statics*, a chapter is devoted to the important question of national education, in which the author advocates the continuance of the present ineffectual no-system, and deprecates any interference on the part of the state whatsoever. On this chapter I would beg to make a few remarks, prefacing them with my thanks to Mr. Spencer for his very valuable addition to ethical science, and with the heartiest concurrence in most of the conclusions to which he has arrived, though almost entirely differing from him in this.

One fatal mistake seems to pervade the whole chapter. National education is made synonymous with state-imparted education. Now, this is not necessarily and consequently the case. The one may be without the other. It by no means follows that because the state permits the people to tax themselves for the education of their children, that it shall be the schoolmaster, take up the ferule, and become a pedagogue.

Further on Mr. Spencer asks, rather triumphantly, "What is education?" The difficulties of furnishing a definition seem to have a sufficient argument for repudiating a national system. He continues, "what peculiar quality is there in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which gives the embryo citizen a right to have them imparted to him; but which quality is not shared in by geography, and history, and drawing, and the natural sciences?" (C. 26, § 2.) I answer nothing at all. Education should embrace all these, and many more things. There may be, and is, great difference in respect to what a good education means. But all are agreed that each and every art and science are a part of education. In a national system I would include all the arts and sciences, leaving to the pupils the choice, after a good general primary education had been given, of learning those most to his taste, or most in accordance with his future association. But to me it seems a strange conclusion that, because we differ in the definition of a good education, the people shall not receive any.

Our author next alludes to the narrow continental system, and endeavours to show by example the ill effects of national education. Here the mistake of confounding national with state education is again made. But, without demurring at this, let us see if the facts adduced make out the case. France, and Austria, and Prussia, and China are given as examples of its power for destroying freedom and establishing kingly despotism and priestly rule. He says, "as, from the proposition that Government ought to teach religion, there springs the other proposition that Government must decide what is religious truth, and how it is to be sought: so the assertion that Government ought to educate necessitates the further assertion that it must say what education is, and how it shall be conducted." (C. 26, § 3.) The inference from this is, that Government will train up the future population according to its own pattern, making in future generations a subservient and obedient population, ever ready to be the instrument of their rulers' will, the tools of their rulers' caprice. The condition of the peoples of the continent is adduced in proof of this. Now, I affirm that experience is against our author here. Austrian people are not willing slaves to the despotism which rules over them, and whose rule is canker to their hearts and wormwood to their tastes. The mighty standing armies required to keep them in subjection is proof of this. The attempts made to throw off the yoke are proof of this. Again, the people of Prussia are not willing slaves to the weak, vacillating, dishonest Frederick William. Mr. Spencer, in stating the natural results of free, in opposition to state, or, as he calls it, national edu-

cation, has drawn a true picture of the condition of the Prussian people even under their much-dreaded scheme. He says, "education, properly so-called, is closely associated with change—is its pioneer—is the never-sleeping agent of revolution—is always fitting men for higher things, and unfitting them for things as they are." (C. 26, § 7.) Now, has not the education of Prussia done this? In the last attempts made there to gain a free constitution and to force the craven king to keep his oft-broken promises, were not the chief agents and actors men who had been educated in these very schools which our author so much deprecates? And is it not one of the arguments made use of against the establishment of even similar institutions, to say nothing of a true system of national education, in this country; that they unfit men for the daily labour of life; make them discontented with things as they are; fill them full of revolutionary ideas; in short, do all that Mr. Spencer says is the work of "education, properly so called?" Now, if in Prussia, with its censor-ruled press, its want of any of the elements of popular government, such is the effect of the system there established, how much are we not justified in expecting from a freer and better system being established in this country, in which the press is comparatively free, and popular opinion one of the chief ruling powers?

"How unfriendly," says Mr. Spencer, "all ecclesiastical bodies have been to the spread of education, every one knows." (C. 26, § 7.) Is not the opposition which such bodies ever presented to the establishment of national education in England, and the great obstacles they have ever thrown in the way, a strong reason in our favour?

There are many other things in the chapter, concerning which, did space allow, I should have been glad to have said a few words. The utter forgetfulness of the solemn unity of a national life, and the consequent importance that every member therein should be educated, and the duty of society to see that such duty be fulfilled, manifested throughout the chapter is strange. The necessity laid upon the author to make every conclusion agree with his own beautifully simple premise, that "every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man" (p. 2, c. 4, § 1), has obscured for his mind the fact that the ignorant man almost necessarily infringes upon the equal freedom of other men, and that to educate him is one of the chief means of making him capable of carrying out this our author's first principle. And also that it is idle to tell an uneducated man that he has liberty to freely exercise all his faculties, when in such a state of ignorance it is impossible for him to do so.

Trusting that in your proposed notice of the work of Mr. Spencer, to whom I again tender my thanks, you will more fully discuss this important question,

Believe me, dear Sir, yours most truly,

JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD.

### GOVERNMENT NOT A SUPERFLUITY.

Cambo Morpeth, March 20, 1851.

SIR,—In your review of that original, humanizing, and excellent work, *Spencer's Social Statics*, in No. 51 of your truly independent and highly intellectual paper, you say "as we think the function of Government is large, and that it is needed to govern society, as well as protect it." Now, it appears to me that in the act of protecting society governing necessarily follows; justice is the source of protection; people inclined to injure their fellow-creatures will be prevented from doing so by just restraint, which restraint implies governing; thus no explanation is needed to "govern society," as it naturally follows protection.

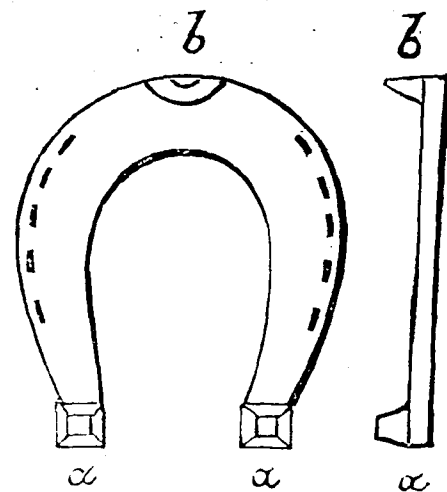
Yours faithfully, ARTHUR TREVELYAN.

### THE WOOD PAVEMENT.

March 26, 1851.

SIR,—As the feeling of noble indignation against cruelty to animals seems to be dormant, if not entirely extinguished, in the society for its suppression, and as the parishes in which wooden pavements are laid are prevented by certain contracts from ridding themselves of that most perfect of all snares laid for that most useful of all animals, the horse, it is but just that persons who are neither vestrymen, nor ex-officio sympathizers with the suffering animals, should take the cause in their hands, and either, like Mr. W. Gallaway, point out the evil, and complain of the existence of such a pit-fall as the wood pavements become in frosty weather, or suggest means by which the evil could be avoided in spite of the said pavement being preserved. Allow me, Sir, to suggest, through your valuable Open Council, a remedy generally adopted in Poland, where—as is well known—the horses are frequently obliged to cross frozen rivers, lakes, or travel for several hundred miles on snowy roads, which are rendered so slippery by the traffic of sledges, that they become as smooth as glass, and yet the horses never fall, because in winter they are differently shod to what they are in summer. The difference between the summer and winter shoe is, that the latter has, besides the two heel-crooks, *a, a, a*, a tooth, *b, b*, at the top of the

shoe, having almost the shape of an eye-tooth, which, with the two heel-crooks, forming a regular tripod, gives a firm footing to each of the four legs of the horse; and, moreover, the sharpness of the tooth *b* prevents them from slipping.



There are some people in this country who think that the horses thus shod would wound themselves with the tooth of the shoe; but that could only happen with horses who forge, *i.e.*, whose toes of their hind hoofs reach the fore-heels whilst trotting; and, in such cases, which are exceedingly rare, the Poles only furnish the fore-hoofs with tooth shoes. The French winter shoes are riveted to the hoofs with nails having pointed and more protruding heads than those used for the summer shoes, a remedy which is scarcely less inefficient than is the English rough-shoeing. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A POLE.

7, John-street, New-road, March 25, 1851.

SIR,—In the *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday, I find the following gratifying piece of intelligence, which, if you please, you may add to my last communication:—

"St. Marylebone Vestry, Saturday, March 22, 1851.—A report was brought up from the Oxford-street Committee, recommending the immediate removal of all the wood paving from that thoroughfare between Regent-circus and Wells-street, on account of its disgraceful and dangerous state, and the substitution of granite cube paving. The report was unanimously adopted."

Singular enough, this is precisely the spot where so many accidents occurred, and to which I referred in my letter to the *Morning Advertiser* of Dec. 21, and reprinted in your Journal on the 15th instant. What makes the matter worse is, that there happened to be several of the St. Marylebone vestrymen residing in the very street in front of whose doors so many animals lay stretched and damaged vehicles scattered. The common dictates of humanity, as well as a proper sense of business as public men, one would suppose, would have induced the gentlemen, eye-witnesses as they must have been of the evils of this now universally admitted dangerous roadway, to have taken public notice of it at their meeting on the following day (Saturday). After a lapse of only three months, we at length behold these parochial M.P.'s bestirring themselves in right earnest.

Yours, &c.,

W. G.

EFFECT OF EMOTION UPON SENSES.—I remember a lady whose mind is not very collected under excitements, at Ascot Races, looking anxiously to see the Emperor of Russia driven past. He drove past a few yards from us. We had a capital sight of him; but this lady saw nothing. She might as well have been at home. If emotions so blind the sense, how much more do they obscure the understanding! When any interest or prejudice is stronger than the love of truth, truth will suffer. The blindness, both as regards the sense and the mind, often arises from our looking for something different from the fact. And, again, we often invest an object with a form it has not, or evidence with conclusions forgone. How careful we should be to keep the mind steady and clear! —*Atkinson and Martineau's Letters on Man.*

### HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The deaths registered in the Metropolitan districts in the first three weeks of March were successively 1247, 1401, and 1412; and in the last week they were 1418. If the ten weeks of 1841-50, corresponding to last week are taken for comparison, it appears that the lowest number occurred in the corresponding week of 1842, and was 832; and that the highest occurred in that of 1848, and was 1291. The average of the ten weeks was 1073, which, if corrected according to the assumed rate of increase in the population, namely 1.55 per cent. annually, becomes 1171. Last week's return, therefore, exhibits an excess on the estimated amount of 247. But it is satisfactory to observe that this apparent increase is not due entirely to the complaints which have recently swelled the weekly contributions of mortality. A number of cases on which coroners' inquests have been held have been allowed to accumulate for some weeks, and now at the end of the quarter appear for the first time in the register-books. Small-pox continues to grow less fatal, and only 12 cases were registered last week from this disease. The births of 947 boys and 833 girls, in all 1780 children, were registered in the week. The average of 6 corresponding weeks in the years 1845-50, was 1610.

## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

The English Stock Market opened rather dull on Monday, but has improved a little since then. The closing price of Consols, that day, was 96½ to 96¼. Next day they rose an eighth, the market being rather firmer. On Wednesday little business was done, but prices were maintained. Yesterday another advance of ¼ took place. Consols opened at 96½ to 96¼, and left off at 96½ to 96¼. This morning they opened at the same price.

The fluctuations in stocks since last week have been very limited. Consols, 96½ to 96¼; Exchequer Bills, 51s. to 56s. premium.

In the Foreign Stock Market considerable speculation has been going on in Spanish Bonds. Yesterday Spanish, Mexican, and Peruvian severally experienced an improvement, particularly the former. Spanish Five per Cents. were done at 21 for money, and 21, 21½, and 21¼ for the account. Passive was 6½ and 6¼; and the Three per Cents., 39¼. The other quotations in the official list comprised—Danish Three per Cents., 76½ ex div.; the Five per Cents., 101; Ecuador, 3½; Grenada deferred, 4½; Mexican, for money, 33½; for the account, 33½ and ¾; Peruvian for account, 84½, 85, 84½, and 85½ ex div.; the deferred, 38½ and 39¼; Portuguese Four per Cents., for money, 36, 36½, and 35½; for the account, 35½ and 36; the small, 36½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 98½, 98¼, and ¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58½; and the Four per Cents., 89½ and 90 ex div.

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

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock ....	216	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Ct. Red. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. C. Con. Ans. ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	—
3 p. C. An. 1726. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac. ..	—	96½	96½	96½	96½	—
3½ p. Cent. An. ..	97½	—	—	—	—	—
New 5 per Cts. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ans., 1860. ..	—	—	7½	—	—	—
Ind. St. 10½ p. Ct. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds ..	57 p	62 p	61 p	62 p	53 p	—
Ex. Bills, 1000l. ..	51 p	54 p	53 p	56 p	53 p	—
Ditto, 500l. ..	54 p	—	—	55 p	—	—
Ditto, Small ..	54 p	54 p	—	53 p	57 p	—

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. —	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 33½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct. —	Small. —
Brazilian 5 per Cents. —	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. —	Peruvian 4½ per Cents. —
Chilian 3 per Cents. —	Portuguese 5 per Cent. —
Danish 5 per Cents. 101	— 4 per Cts. 35½
Dutch 2½ per Cents. 58½	— Annuities —
— 4 per Cents. 90	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts. 98½
Ecuador Bonds — 3½	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 21½
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 93.90	— Passive — 6½
— 3 p. Cts., Apr. 3, 57.25	— Deferred —

## SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Thursday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Aberdeen .. 15	Australasian .. —
Bristol and Exeter .. 81½	British North American .. —
Caledonian .. 13½	Colonial .. —
Eastern Counties .. 7½	Commercial of London .. 25
Edinburgh and Glasgow .. 34½	London and Westminster .. 27½
Great Northern .. 17½	London Joint Stock .. 17½
Great S. & W. (Ireland) .. 43	National of Ireland .. —
Great Western .. 87½	National Provincial .. —
Lancashire and Yorkshire .. 58½	Provincial of Ireland .. —
Lancaster and Carlisle .. 80	Union of Australia .. 35
London, Brighton, & S. Coast .. 95½	Union of London .. 12½
London and Blackwall .. 8½	MINES.
London and N.-Western .. 128½	Bolanos .. —
Midland .. 61½	Brazilian Imperial .. —
North British .. 10	Ditto, St. John del Rey .. 15½
South-Eastern and Dover .. 27	Cobre Copper .. —
South-Western .. 87	MISCELLANEOUS.
York, Newcas., & Berwick .. 21½	Australian Agricultural .. —
York and North Midland .. 26½	Canada .. —
DOCKS.	General Steam .. 28
East and West India .. —	Penins. & Oriental Steam .. 11½
London .. —	Royal Mail Steam .. 78
St. Katharine .. —	South Australian .. —

## CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, Friday, April 4.—Supplies of all grain moderate. Wheat firm at Monday's rates. Barley and Oats, 6d. per quarter dearer. Beans and Peas without alteration. At the country markets held during the week the prices of all grain were firm, with, in some cases, an advance of 1s. on finest Malting Barley.

Arrivals from March 31 to April 4:—

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat ..	2540	—	7930
Barley ..	2830	—	1220
Oats ..	1270	2090	6550
Flour ..	3310	—	1870

## GRAIN, Mark-lane, March 28.

Wheat, R. New 36s. to 38s.	Naple .. 28s. to 30s.
Fine .. 38 — 40	White .. 24 — 26
Old .. 36 — 38	Boilers .. 26 — 28
White .. 38 — 40	Beans, Ticks. .. 23 — 24
Fine .. 42 — 44	Old .. 26 — 27
Superior New 46 — 48	Indian Corn .. 28 — 30
Rye .. 24 — 25	Oats, Feed .. 17 — 18
Barley .. 20 — 21	Fine .. 18 — 19
Malting .. 25 — 28	Poland .. 19 — 20
Malt, Ord. .. 48 — 50	Fine .. 20 — 21
Fine .. 50 — 52	Potato .. 18 — 19
Peas, Hog. .. 21 — 26	Fine .. 19 — 20

## GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING March 27.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat .. 38s. 0d.	Rye .. 28s. 5d.
Barley .. 23 7	Beans .. 25 7
Oats .. 16 7	Peas .. 24 6

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat .. 37s. 2d.	Rye .. 23s. 8d.
Barley .. 22 11	Beans .. 25 6
Oats .. 16 3	Peas .. 26 3

## FLOUR.

Town-made .. per sack 40s. to 43s.	
Seconds .. 37 — 40	
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship .. 33 — 34	
Norfolk and Stockton .. 30 — 32	
American .. per barrel 21 — 23	
Canadian .. 21 — 23	
Wheaten Bread, 7d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 5½d.	

## AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 18th day of March, 1851, is 27s. 1½d. per cwt.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT.

	NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*	SMITHFIELD.*
	s. d.	s. d.
Beef ..	2 2 to 3 4	2 4 to 3 6
Mutton ..	2 6 — 3 10	3 4 — 4 6
Veal ..	3 0 — 4 0	3 0 — 4 0
Pork ..	2 6 — 3 10	3 0 — 3 10

\* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts ..	612	4020
Sheep ..	3900	20,014
Calves ..	226	133
Pigs ..	320	346

## PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per doz.	
Carlow, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish .. per cwt. 49s. to 52s.	
Cheese, Cheshire .. 42 — 69	
Derby, Plain .. 44 — 54	
Hams, York .. 56 — 65	
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	

## HAY AND STRAW. (Per load of 36 Trusses.)

	CUMBERLAND.	SMITHFIELD.	WHITECHAPEL.
Hay, Good ..	75s. to 84s.	75s. to 77s.	68s. to 75s.
Inferior ..	58 — 68	50 — 60	60 — 66
New ..	0 — 0	0 — 0	0 — 0
Clover ..	78 — 84	78 — 80	78 — 80
Wheat Straw ..	27 — 30	21 — 27	21 — 27

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, March 28.

**BANKRUPTS.**—A. COLYER, jun., Dover, jeweller, to surrender April 1, May 1; solicitor, Mr. Harris, Moorgate-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—G. GARNHAM, Rougham, Suffolk, farmer, April 11, May 9; solicitors, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane, Bow-lane, Chapside; and Messrs. Wayman and Co., Bury St. Edmund's; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—H. MEDWORTH, Wisbech St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, grocer, April 5, May 9; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbot, New-inn, Strand; and Mr. Watson, Wisbech; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—W. M'DOWALL, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, printer, April 5, May 9; solicitor, Mr. Edmunds, South-square, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—R. PEGO, Brighton, wine merchant, April 14, May 10; solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, King William-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—S. T. JAY, Badley, Suffolk, miller, April 9, May 9; solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Archer, Stowmarket; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—J. GLASPOOL, Regent-street, ladies' bootmaker, April 8, May 6; solicitors, Messrs. A. Beckett and Sympson, Golden-square; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—H. C. BILLING, Cheapside, silversmith, April 7, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sandbrook-court, Basinghall-street—R. JACKSON, Selby, Yorkshire, tanner, April 14, May 5; solicitors, Mr. Wedale, Selby; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds—J. POWLESLAND, South Tawton, Devonshire, dealer in seeds, April 15, May 6; solicitors, Mr. Fulford, North Tawton, Mr. Tanner, Crediton, and Mr. Stegdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter—W. G. WILLIAMS, Carnarvon, woollen draper, April 10, May 15; solicitor, Mr. Williams, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool—S. ARMSTRONG, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, glass dealer, April 14 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Marsland, Bolton-le-Moors; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester—R. MILLER and A. STREET, Lancaster, builders, April 7 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Blackhurst, Preston; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

Tuesday, April 1.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—B. ANGLE, Moorfields, licensed victualler.

**BANKRUPTS.**—G. T. MINOR, Mount-street, Lambeth, Westminster-road, linendraper, to surrender April 10, May 15; solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings—J. F. COLE, Hampton-court, licensed victualler, April 10, May 15; solicitors, Messrs. Wild, Rees, and Humphry, College-hill; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—E. HARRATT and J. BLAND, Huntingdon and Godmanchester, builders, April 15, May 22; solicitors, Messrs. Sewell, Fox, and Sewell, Old Broad-street, and Mr. Hunnybun, Huntingdon; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—C. MAY, W. L. METCALFE, and C. J. METCALFE, Great Yarmouth, soap manufacturers, April 11, May 13; solicitors, Messrs. Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bedford-row, and Mr. Worship, Great Yarmouth; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—T. L. CLAYTON, Potters-grove, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, milkman, April 9, May 9; solicitor, Mr. Cobb, Downham-road, Lower-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham—J. BURY, jun., Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, cotton waste dealer, April 11, May 9; solicitor, Mr. Browne, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Nottingham—H. DAVIES, now or late of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper, April 15, May 13; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—E. THORNTON, Huddersfield, ironmonger, April 11, May 22; solicitors, Messrs. Fenton and Jones, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds—L. and J. S. DEWHURST, Skipton, Yorkshire, cottonspinners, April 15, May 5; solicitors, Mr. Brown, Skipton, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, April 10, uniting the talents of Mde. FIORENTINI and Mde. CAROLINE DUPREZ, Signori CALZOLARI, LORENZO, F. LABLACHE, and M. POULTIER. Mlle. CARLOTTA GRISI, Mlle. PETIT STEPHAN, Mlle. TEDERCHI, AUSSANDON, JULIEN, LA-MOREUX, DANTONNE, and Mlle. AMALIA FERRARIS, MM. GOSSELIN, EHRIK, and CHARLES.

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

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT-GARDEN.—This Evening (Saturday), April 5, will be performed Rossini's Grand Opera, SEMIRAMIDE. Semiramide, Mde. Grisi; Arsace, Mlle. Angri; Oroon, Signor Tagliafico; Idreno, Signor Luigi Mei; and Assur, Signor Salvatori. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor—M. Costa. The doors will be opened at half-past Seven, and the performance will commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Boxes and stalls may be engaged, and full particulars obtained, at the Box-office of the Theatre; and of the Musicsellers and Librarians.

## HENRY RUSSELL (from America) will give

his VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled the FAR WEST, or the Emigrant's Progress from the Old World to the New, at the Royal Olympic Theatre, commencing on Monday, April 14, and four successive nights. Mr. Russell will introduce his new compositions—"The parting tear," "Cheer, boys, cheer; no more of idle sorrow," "Gaily goes the ship when the wind blows fair," "Land, land, to the west, to the west, to the land of the free," "The Falls of Niagara," &c., and several of his favourite compositions. The principal features of this entertainment are by no means intended to be looked upon solely in the light of a mere entertaining exhibition. It is intended to instruct as well as to amuse; and to instruct, moreover, in one of the most profoundly and practically important subjects which can be offered to the notice of the English people. The succession of pictures, constituting the Exhibition, are no mere fancy sketches. They do not represent scenes which few or none save rich tourists or professional travellers can ever hope to visit. They do not appeal to the limited interest or the partial knowledge which may be found to exist among certain classes, with reference to the architectural beauties or the historic associations of the countries delineated; on the contrary, they are thoroughly practical pictures—transcripts from the daily lives of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and women—representing scenes which hundreds of thousands more are thinking of encountering—scenes in which practicable and reliable information is always in eager demand—scenes, in fact, appealing directly to the deepest interests and most cherished prospects of the multitudes who are daily making up their minds to seek better fortunes and brighter days upon the boundless plains, and by the clear broad rivers of the West. Mr. Russell will perform upon Messrs. Kirkman and Son's Grand Fonda Piano. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; dress circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes, £1 1s. and 11s. 6d. each. Tickets, places, and private boxes to be had of Mr. W. Simmonds, at the box-office, from eleven until five daily, and after half-past six in the evening.

## NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

SOIREES. The third MONTHLY SOIREE for 1851 will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY, the 7th of April, at six o'clock, when EDWARD MIAL, Esq., will deliver a LECTURE on "THE FRANCHISE, AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S TRAINING." The Chair will be taken by Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., the President, at Seven o'clock. Tea and Coffee will be served on admission. To avoid disappointment, members are requested to make early application for tickets at the rooms of the Association, 11, Poultry, price 1s. each. The Fourth Soiree will be on Wednesday, May 21, when Mr. C. J. BUNTING, of NORWICH, will deliver a LECTURE. The lectures are published as early as possible, and may be had of all Booksellers. Those delivered by Mr. HUME, M.P., and Mr. FOX, M.P., have been issued.

By order of the Council, Z. HUBBERTSTY, Secretary.  
March 26, 1851.

## OFFICIAL EXHIBITION CATALOGUES.—

ADVERTISEMENTS will continue to be received for insertion in the Official Catalogues during the whole time the Exhibition remains open; but as the Contractors are bound to pay a penalty of £50 a-day if they do not deliver the first edition to the Royal Commission by the 28th of April, those Advertisements intended for the first five series of 20,000 each of the small Catalogue, and for the first editions of the Illustrated and French and German Catalogues, must be sent to the Contractors by the 15th of April.

SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers,  
W. CLOWES AND SONS, Printers,  
Joint Contractors to the Royal Commission.  
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MESSRS. EDWARDS AND COMPANY have at length completed arrangements, by which they are enabled to offer to the Exhibitors and Visitors at the approaching Great Exhibition, facilities and accommodation, which are not contemplated or provided by the Royal Commission. They have accepted tenders from Mr. John Walker, of Gracechurch-street, for the erection of a Superb Building of Iron, containing a Grand Auction-hall, Magnificent Refreshment-rooms, and an Exposition Salon. They propose to introduce into this country, not merely for the purposes of the Exhibition, but as a permanent course of business, the American system of disposal of consignments, direct from the manufacturer, by the hammer. They intend by a continued Auction during the Exhibition to dispose of the most valuable products of all nations. Their arrangements also contemplate the sale by hand, over the counter, of the rarest works of Art and Skill. They have provided for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition Splendid Refreshment-rooms, in which will be dispensed, as well, Wines of the highest and most novel character, as also Fruits, the produce of the Choicest Gardens, and conestibles generally, the character of which is guaranteed by the fact that they have secured the services of the "Premier Chef." No expence has been spared by Messrs. Edwards and Company in the adaptation of their splendid premises at the West-end for the purposes of a Reunion, whereat the Learned, Scientific, Manufacturing, and Commercial representatives of the whole World may meet to cultivate a kindly intimacy, and exchange valuable information. Messrs. Edwards and Company have ample City Premises, Wharfage, and Warehouses for the deposit of goods and the transaction of Custom House business. They have also secured for the benefit of their Consignors, the valuable services of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, and have, at the same time, retained Legal Gentlemen, whose high standing and character constitute a voucher for the safety of the interests committed to their care. Parties desirous of obtaining information as to the course of business intended to be adopted by Messrs. Edwards and Company, may apply for Prospectuses at the Offices of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, 448, West Strand, where the preliminary business will be conducted.





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

(Signed) "WILLIAM SMITH,  
(frequently called EDWARD)." Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice.

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by all who have proved their efficacy to be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon the afflicted. In the short space of half an hour they ensure perfect freedom from pain either of body or mind; the most excruciating torments being subdued as perfectly as in a mesmeric sleep. In smaller doses they soothe irritability of the nerves, and produce a pleasing tranquillity unattainable by any other known physical agent. THE MESMERIC DROPS do not contain Opium nor Henbane, and although from its effects the active ingredients may be technically termed a narcotic, its exhibition is not attended with any of the ill effects which arise from the use of the narcotic drugs hitherto known. In many of the most distressing and dangerous maladies, allaying pain and tranquillizing the sufferer is the grand desideratum for effecting a cure, and in cases of a less urgent character the happiest effects often follow the administration of remedies which soothe the nerves and allay irritability. In all such cases the MESMERIC DROPS will be found an invaluable resource.

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(Registered Provisionally pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.) The Directors of this Company are proceeding with an ALLOTMENT of SHARES.

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##### FORMATION OF BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS.

This Association has obtained a Supplemental Charter, dated the 10th of December, 1850, whereby, in addition to the powers granted by their original Charter,

"Power is granted to raise a capital, to be called 'The Provincial Fund,' not exceeding ONE MILLION Sterling, for the purpose of providing, by the alteration of existing Buildings, or the erection of new Buildings, more commodious or healthy Lodgings or Dwellings for the Industrious Classes in any Provincial Towns or Districts."

Provincial Capital may be raised on request of Twenty Household-ers, rated to the Poor in the District.

Provincial Shareholders entitled to Profits, or liable to Losses, on the District Fund to which they subscribe, separately from any other Funds of the Association.

May appoint District Committee.

Applications to be made to Mr. Charles Gatliff, Secretary, 19, Coleman-street, London.

##### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR APPORTIONMENT OF SHARES.

To the Directors of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

\* As the case may be, { We, the undersigned, Household-ers (rated to the Poor in the District) of

Parish, or District) of do hereby request that you will appropriate the Sum of £ in Shares of £25 each in the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, and call and distinguish the same as the District Shares.

Dated this day of 185.

#### FRANKLINSKI'S PATENT OMNIBUS and CABRIOLET COMPANY.

Provisionally registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, preparatively to an application to Parliament.

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

(With power to increase the capital to £400,000.)

Deposit on allotment of shares 1s. per share, according to act of Parliament. Call on each share on complete registration, 10s. Further calls not exceeding 10s. per share each call; of which two calendar months' notice will be given by public advertisement.

##### SOLE PATENTEE.

J. A. FRANKLINSKI, Esq., Steam-bridge-house, Stroudwater, Gloucestershire.

##### SOLICITORS.

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Temporary offices, 12, Farnival's-inn.

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Canterbury	Reigate
Chatham and Rochester	Romford
Chelmsford	Rye
Chichester	Sandwich
Coggleshall	Sevenoaks
Cranbrook	St. Alban's
Croydon	St. Neot's
Dorking	Tenterden
Dover	Tunbridge and Wrotham
Epsom	Tunbridge Wells
Gravesend	Witney
Greenwich	Woolwich
Halstead	Worthing

At the desire of many high and influential parties, arrangements are now being made for the formation of a Company for bringing this most important invention into public use. This omnibus is now running between Bayswater and Charing-cross.

Further improvements are, however, in progress, whereby its width will be much diminished, so as to suit the more crowded thoroughfares of the City, and so also as to accommodate twelve instead of ten inside passengers with increased comfort.

The value of this important invention may be formed by the whole and entire press being warm with respect to its success. The *Times* thus speaks of it:—

(From the *Times* of the 17th of March, 1851, p. 3.)

##### "PATENT OMNIBUS.

"A good deal of curiosity was occasioned on Thursday in the line from Bayswater to Charing-cross by the appearance of a new omnibus, which certainly brings to bear many, if not all, the desired ends of such conveyances. Each traveller has a seat to himself, and such seat is as private as a box at the opera, while ladies may thus ride as secure from annoyance as in their own carriage. The contrivance altogether is certainly ingenious, and divested of all cumbrous appearance, the whole not weighing more than an ordinary omnibus. The most novel feature is the way in which the passengers obtain their places, both in the body of the omnibus and on the roof; to the latter, indeed, a child may ascend without fear of injury. The appearance of so useful a means of transit at this particular moment may be looked upon as an evidence that ingenious minds are at work to provide effectively not only for the approaching crowds, but for the ultimate comfort and security of the cheap-travelling community."

And the *Globe* as follows, viz.:

(From the *Globe* of the 21st of March, page 1.)

##### "OMNIBUS AND PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.

"It is now upwards of 20 years since the first omnibus, foreign importation, was started in London; yet, strange to say, during that period not a single improvement worthy of notice upon the original cumbersome and inconvenient vehicle has taken place. Nor does such improvement now arrive from those who, being most interested, would be presumed to be most alive to the necessity. We are to be indebted to a private gentleman—a Mr. Franklinski, for the first radical improvement in our street conveyances, who, in the new omnibus now running experimentally from Bayswater to Charing-cross, has certainly succeeded in awakening our gratitude for the introduction of efficient means of metropolitan transit. By it we and our friends, and more especially ladies, may travel from one place to another without fear of inconvenience or annoyance of robbery or infection. The general arrangement, and the great comfort it ensures, leave nothing to be desired, and it can be alone a question of time to witness its appearance on all the principal routes."

The prospectuses are prepared, and shortly will be published, with such statistical details as will satisfactorily prove the vast profits to be derived by the shareholders from this long-desired and most important and interesting invention; and in the interim applications for shares may be made, in the annexed form, to Messrs. Cole and Scott, 12, Farnival's-inn, at whose office Forms of Application and every other information with respect to drawings, models, and full particulars can be obtained.

COLE and SCOTT, Solicitors.

12, Farnival's-inn, March 22, 1851.

##### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Franklinski Patent Omnibus and Cabriolet Company.

Gentlemen,—Being desirous of becoming a subscriber in the above undertaking, I request you will allot to me shares of £10 each therein, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to accept, and, on demand, to pay the required deposit. I also undertake to execute the deed of settlement of the company, to be prepared by the directors, when called upon by advertisement in the *Times* newspaper; or, in the event of my failing to do so for one calendar month after such advertisement, I agree that the shares allotted to me, with the deposits paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of the company. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Date .....  
Names in full .....  
Address in full .....  
Business or profession .....  
Reference .....



## ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

DIVISION OF PROFITS.  
LONDON. Instituted in 1805.  
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CHARLES RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
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JOHN LE CAPPELAIN,  
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Applications for Agencies may be made to Mr. Theodore Compton, Provincial Superintendent.

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This Association has been established for the purpose of providing ANNUITIES TO THE SHARE AND POLICY-HOLDERS, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, or failure of any description—and also

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By order of the Board, THOMAS H. BAYLIS,  
Resident Manager and Secretary.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

## THE RAILWAY ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated under the Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.  
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Offices—No. 5, St. James's-street, London.

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" " 500 ..	1 5s.
" " 1000 ..	2 2s.
" " 2000 ..	4 4s.

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

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The aim and purpose of this work is to convey, in an interesting and popular form, so much of the Natural History, Chemistry, and Commercial Value of familiar things, interspersed with light and pleasing anecdotes and incidents of interest, as shall give its readers a proper idea of the value and importance of the things which they meet with in every-day life, the care, fatigue, and perhaps danger, with which they are produced, and not to be contented with an imperfect knowledge of themselves, and the things with which they are surrounded.

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