

Tongued of English Ministers deigned to whisper to Austria that her conduct scandalizes the electors of Tiverton, and other respectable persons in England? When anything is said in the House about the independence of Italy, or when the Minister of a despotic Sovereign angrily demands to be informed respecting the intentions of Downing-street upon a Continental topic, there is one invariable reply:—England will maintain the treaties of 1815. But when Hungary is quashed, and Rome occupied, and the citizens of the free town of Hamburg are massacred in their streets by Croatian soldiery, then the satin Foreign Minister looks benignantly around upon his honourable but Radical friends—"if he may call them so"—and whistles, Lilibulero!

The hostile feelings evoked by the despotic decree of the Prussian Minister of the Interior reestablishing the Provincial diets, does not in the least surprise us. There has fallen on the eyes of the German bureaucrats a judicial blindness. They live apart from the people, whom they pretend to rule, governed by the watchwords which go forth from Warsaw and St. Petersburg. The commonest facts, of which an English Minister could not be ignorant and live, are out of the range of their comprehension. Hence the attempt to reestablish the feudal assemblies, called Provincial Diets: about the same thing as if a good old Tory Ministry should come in and propose to repeal the Reform Bill and substitute the rotten boroughs.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

As yet the House of Commons have done nothing but vote money, and money they continue to vote. Thus on Monday, after listening to a speech of Mr. Disraeli, on what he would, and what would not do, respecting the Customs and Inhabited House Duty, laying down the doctrine that the "financial arrangements of the country had become provisional," and then permitting the bills to be read a second time pro forma, under protest, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The object of the Committee was to vote the estimates for the Civil Service. Mr. Hume objected to several items included under the £97,747 demanded for royal palaces and public buildings; especially the vote of £2615 for Frogmore and for Hampton Court stud-house; and he recommended that there should be a parliamentary inquiry instituted as to how the Dean and Chapter of St. George's Chapel had "got hold" of an estate left for the behoof of the Military Knights of Windsor, before the money demanded was voted. Under the head "Scotland" he found an item which puzzled him immensely; £840 for lighting and water-rates for the house of the British Ambassador at Paris! Lord John Russell defended the vote; and took shelter under the plea that the public were now admitted to Hampton Court, Kew, and Richmond Park—of which he made a great merit, considering the right of admission in the light of a privilege. As to Frogmore, four kitchen-gardens had been given up, and a complete garden formed there. A desultory discussion ensued—Mr. Ellice backing Lord John; Colonel Salwey complaining of the lion and the unicorn at Buckingham Palace, famous for turning their backs upon the Queen; Mr. Bright fastening on the charge for the house of the British ambassador at Paris; and Colonel Salwey actually going the length of moving that the vote for the Military Knights at Windsor be expunged for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Hume, characterising the estimate as a gross robbery; but he withdrew his motion when Sir James Graham showed that there was absolutely no legal remedy against the Dean and Chapter. The whole vote was agreed to.

In the discussion on the next vote, £41,829 for royal parks and pleasure-grounds, Colonel Simeon took occasion to deny that he had been to the Exhibition, but he "would not say that he would not go." This vote, together with votes of £3529, for ventilation in the House of Commons, for providing houses for the clerk and housekeeper, and of £116,385 for the works of the new houses of Parliament, of £7000 for a record office, £61,481 for works at Holyhead, and £144,000 for constructing harbours of refuge, were agreed to. With respect to the last vote great complaint was made about the charge for fortifications on the Channel Islands; Mr. Hume suggesting that Government should send down some "sober men" to examine the matter.

The interest of the evening attached to the vote for Maynooth. Mr. Spooner proposed that it be reduced by £1236 10s.; in other words, that there should be nothing granted to Maynooth this year. The discussion on this vote ran high and the division close. The opponents of the vote urged that the Catholics had treated the vote with contempt, and proved themselves ungrateful; that they only had a right to education, and no right to "equality," and that the vote was wrong, inasmuch as it directly encouraged a religion adverse to the welfare of the

nation. Among the opponents the most notable were Mr. ANSTEE, who declared his intention of opposing all votes of a similar nature, and Mr. W. J. Fox, on the ground that we have no right either to persecute or endow any religion whatever. When the committee divided there were—

For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 119; against it, 121.
Majority for Ministers, 2.

After narrowly escaping this shoal, the question of official salaries came on. Government demanded £63,700 for the Treasury department. The Secretary of the Treasury, Sir C. Trevelyan, has had his salary maintained at £2500, in the teeth of the recommendation of the Committee on Official Salaries, that it should be reduced by £500,—a reduction which Mr. BERESFORD moved should be made. He was supported by Mr. Disraeli; and Lord John Russell came to the rescue of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A long discussion ensued, but neither party advanced anything new. The committee divided—

For Mr. Beresford's amendment, 72; against it, 118.
Majority against, 46.

After agreeing to two other votes, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The only other notable incident which occurred during the evening was the rejection, by 66 to 12, of the Act of Parliament Abbreviation Repeal Bill. The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

The House must have felt it quite a relief, when on Tuesday they had other than supply matter to debate. A series of election questions came on first. John Strutt and Charles Cunningham were ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for having signed or caused to be signed the name of Thomas Hughes Bradford, without his authority, to a petition presented to the House against the return of Mr. Bethell for the borough of Aylesbury. At a later hour, the Sergeant reported that the culprits were in custody; and on the motion of the Attorney-General, it was agreed that they should be brought to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged on the payment of fees. They were accordingly brought in and severely reprimanded. The Speaker said that, John Strutt and Charles Cunningham had been guilty of "gross misconduct," which could not be palliated or excused, as they were not, and could not be ignorant of the rules of the House. He was commanded to convey to them the expression of the "marked displeasure" of the House. The offenders bowed and withdrew.

The House went into committee on the St. Alban's Bribery Commission Bill. Mr. BANKS objected to the first clause; and moved that it should be omitted. The House divided on the motion that the clause should stand part of the Bill.

For the clause, 66; against it, 17.
Majority for, 49.

The remaining clauses were slightly amended, the bill reported, ordered to be reprinted, and the House resumed.

Mr. WODEHOUSE presented a petition from an elector of St. Alban's, averring that Mr. Edwards had been so long and so intimately mixed up with the bribery and corruption carried on at St. Alban's, that the ends of justice would be frustrated by his discharge before a full inquiry had been made. Mr. SPOONER moved that Edwards be discharged, on the ground that he had made a full and complete confession of his guilt, that he had been in prison nine weeks, that he was very ill, that his imprisonment had caused his wife so much anxiety that she was confined to her bed, and that Edwards denied that he could exercise any control whatever over the absent witnesses, and that he would willingly appear before any tribunal the House might appoint, and give a full account of all the transactions in which he had been concerned. The motion was objected to, but Mr. Spooner pressed it to a division, when there were—

For the motion 4; against it, 133.
Majority, 129.

Mr. BASS brought on his motion for a repeal of one half of the malt tax. The House seemed to feel that this was only a weak repetition of the debate on Mr. Cayley's motion. Mr. Bass, however, being a brewer made some new points. He denied that it was a brewers' question—few were in favour of it. Neither did he think it a malsters' question—both parties being desirous of keeping things as they are. He contended that a change had taken place in the taste of the public with respect to beer:—

"The public, instead of having recourse to the strong intoxicating beer which they formerly drank in great quantities, now preferred beer of moderate strength. (Hear, hear.) He could speak on this point from his own experience; because for one barrel of beer of moderate strength which he sold twelve years ago, he now sold more than ten; and for three of strong beer which he then sold, he did not now sell one. (Hear, hear.) There was another reason why the consumption of beer was not so large as it might have been. Almost all other articles had decreased in price, whereas beer had not changed its price for twenty-one years. While barley had ranged from 30s. to 60s. per quarter, the price of beer had always remained the same. (Laughter.) He assured the House that there were reasons for the stability of the price of beer which did not exist in all trades. (Continued laughter.)"

Increase of consumption had followed reduction of duty in so many cases that he did not see why the same effect should not result from the repeal of the malt-tax.

"Then there was the case of bread," exclaimed the honourable member. "The Legislature had abolished the duty on corn, and the consequence had been that the people had consumed 10,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum more than they had consumed before the repeal of the corn laws. Now, what was beer but bread in another form (laughter), and he would maintain, not the least agreeable form either? ('Hear, hear,' and continued laughter.) Lord Naas had asserted that the morality of his countrymen would be improved if they had more whisky. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Bass was not prepared to accept the proposition of Lord Naas, but he contended that beer of moderate strength would become an article of diet, instead of an agent of intoxication, and would assist in improving the morality of the people. The debate was very dull, and there was a general disposition to shirk discussion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion in a short speech apparently more for form's sake than anything else. Some amusement was afforded by Mr. Brotherton and Mr. H. Drummond; the former contending that whisky and beer were both deleterious, and the latter standing up for beer as the poor man's beverage; Colonel Sibthorp capping the climax by declaring that "he was not one of those individuals who, like the honourable member for Salford, lived upon cabbage-water." (Laughter.) On a division there were—

For Mr. Bass's motion, 31; against it, 76.
Majority against, 45.

Mr. COBDEN moved his resolution on the international reduction of armaments, advocating what is understood to be the peace policy. Mr. Cobden said that he did not intend to discuss the amount of Continental armies; when he spoke of warlike preparations he alluded only to navies and fortifications. He regarded armies as the "standing curse" of the present generation. (Cheers.) Those on the Continent, he was told, were maintained to keep down domestic revolt and maintain internal order as it was called. And how, then, could he persuade foreign governments to reduce their armies. He believed that if England and France reduced their naval forces and fortifications, other countries might afterwards follow with a reduction of their armies. He then showed that in France, as in this country, the navy estimates were framed with reference to what the other state was supposed to be doing; the consequence of this policy was not only to keep up irritation, but to encourage exaggerated reports of the armaments of the two countries, the increased preparations of each reacting upon and provoking the other. Groundless panics, thus created, had of late years entailed upon England and France an enormous expenditure for superfluous fortifications, as well as augmentations of their navies. Was it not possible to put a stop to this rivalry of waste and folly, to agree to a limitation of forces, and thus abandon a policy which was a source of mutual injury? America was ready to adopt this principle. Russia could offer no practical obstacle if France and England concurred; and he contended that, so far from the present time being unfavourable to the experiment, it was most auspicious. He suggested no specific form of action; he only asked that diplomacy should put itself more in harmony with the spirit of the age. He begged to move "an address to her Majesty, praying that she will direct the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with the Government of France, and endeavour to prevent in future the rivalry of warlike preparations in time of peace, which has hitherto been the policy of the two Governments, and to promote, if possible, a mutual reduction of armaments." Mr. URQUHART and Mr. MACKINNON opposed the motion; the latter, as impracticable, though desirable; the former, because it attributed the augmentation of our navies to the musty diplomatic policy of former times, whereas it was Lord Palmerston who had been the cause of all this warlike preparation on the part of France. Lord PALMERSTON said, however little he might think the methods by which Mr. Cobden endeavoured to give effect to his principles were the best calculated to attain the end he proposed, he subscribed implicitly to the general tendency of his views. His objection to this motion was that it aimed too much at divesting this country of her means of defence, without waiting till other countries had placed themselves in a similar position. Mr. Cobden had avowedly left out of consideration the large military force of France; but in comparing relative means of offence, our attention must not be confined to line of battle ships. If a great country like this wished to be at peace with other Powers, it must take care to maintain unimpaired its ability to repel attack, and without cherishing any hostile sentiment, it was our duty to ourselves, and to the functions which Providence had destined this country to fulfil, to keep her in such a position. He thought the plan of action proposed by Mr. Cobden could lead to no practicable result; but he said:—

"I shall be ready to adopt the motion and speech of the honourable gentleman, as the expression of an in-



fluential member of this House, responded to, I hope by the unanimous feeling of the whole House of Commons (*cheers*), that, not only do we hope that the relations between England and France will be, but that we almost think—if common sense actuates those who, on both sides, have the management of affairs—they must be, as far as human foresight can go, friendly towards each other; that those mutual suspicions and reciprocal jealousies, which may from time to time have misled the calculations of those who, in each country, have had the management of affairs, will disappear, and that mutual confidence will take the place of reciprocal distrust. (*Hear, hear.*)

He accepted it with pleasure, as a holding out of the right hand of fellowship to other countries, and he agreed that there could not be a more appropriate season for such a demonstration. If he objected to be bound and fettered by a resolution in which he did not clearly see his way, it was not because he dissented from the end, but because he thought that end would be more accelerated by the language of Mr. Cobden and the sentiments manifested in that House, than by any formal and specific resolution. Upon these grounds he trusted Mr. Cobden would be satisfied with the reception his motion had experienced in the House, and with the concurrence of her Majesty's Government, which was influenced by an ardent desire to avert the calamities of war, and not press his motion to a division, which would be liable to misconstruction. This speech killed the debate. There could be no opposition to an oration so peaceful and conciliating and diplomatic. Mr. ROEBUCK said the noble lord had approved the end but rejected the means; whereas the means were simple and practical. Mr. MILNER GIBSON asserted that the resolution merely asked the Foreign Secretary to act, with reference to the reduction of armaments, upon the same principle as that he had adopted in increasing them—namely, by opening a communication with France and making mutual reductions as we had made mutual augmentations. Several members, though opposed by Mr. Hume, recommended the withdrawal of the motion. Mr. Cobden consented to leave it in the hands of the Government. Lord PALMERSTON, feeling the full force of the responsibility that attached to statements made by a Minister of the Crown, must request the House to understand correctly what it was he had said. He entirely concurred in the principle and object of the honourable member's motion, which he conceived to be, not only the maintenance of peace with France, but the inspiring of the two countries with that principle of mutual confidence that would best put an end to those jealousies that he considered the cause of certain results. What he objected to was, the particular method which he recommended as the mode of arriving at that result, viz., to enter into negotiation with France. He begged therefore not to be understood as undertaking that the Government would enter into that negotiation, but be considered as perfectly free to use its discretion in all circumstances that might arise. (*Hear, hear.*)

The bill for the Suppression of Sunday Trading in the Metropolis was discussed on Wednesday. Mr. ROEBUCK led off the opposition in a lively and spirited speech, reducing the clauses successively "ad absurdum." The provisions of the bill seemed only intended to make a farce of the subject. Mr. SPOONER thought the bill so defective, that he recommended Mr. Williams to withdraw it. Sir WILLIAM CLAY supported the bill, because he believed it would enlarge the comforts of the working classes. Mr. W. J. Fox thought there was no chance of carrying a real Sabbath bill, until Englishmen, whatever their creed might be, were content to eat cold dinners on Sunday. It seemed to him that the sects for whom this bill had been introduced were the classes who loved the Sabbath much, but loved the shop more. (*Cheers.*) Sir GEORGE GREY would like to pass the bill, but declared that there was not time, and he united with Mr. Spooner and Lord Robert Grosvenor in recommending its withdrawal. Sir BENJAMIN HALL opposed it; and Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE raised a roar of laughter at the expense of Mr. Williams—

"He would ask the honourable member if he had not, some time ago, attended a meeting of 2000 persons, where some very rough questions had been put to him about this measure, and where, after some discussion, he had confessed to these 2000 gentlemen that he really had not understood the bill previously as he understood it then? (*Laughter.*)

"Mr. WILLIAMS attempted to explain, but was not heard in the laughter and confusion which prevailed.

"Mr. DUNCOMBE: The honourable member had been rather anxious to get out of Cowper-street that night. (*A laugh.*) He said, with the honourable member for Marylebone, 'Confine your bill to Lambeth.' He was sorry that the Lambeth people were so singular a race." (*Laughter.*)

The House divided on the question of going into committee, when there were—

For the committee, 42; against it, 77.

Majority against, 35.

After a short discussion, the House went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, and passed that measure a stage, inserting in the fourth clause words which rendered the previous consent of the

landlord necessary for the tenant to remove any buildings or fixtures he might have put up. The House resumed, and adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock on Thursday, and passed the Smithfield Market Removal Bill another stage. Sir James Duke and Alderman Sidney, assisted by Mr. Stafford, resolutely opposed the proposition, that the House go into committee on the bill. Sir JAMES DUKE was astonished that the Government should press a measure which had only been adopted in the select committee by the casting vote of the chairman. The removal of the market would raise the price of meat to the consumer, and inflict a great injury on the grazier and salesman; besides which it would deprive the corporation of a privilege they had possessed for centuries. He moved that the House go into committee that day six months. Mr. HUME complained that no site for the proposed new market had been named. Sir GEORGE GREY said that the bill contained a clause enabling the corporation to select a site, subject to his consent, and build a new market, within seven miles of St. Paul's; it could not, therefore, be fairly said that the city were deprived of ancient privileges. The opposition was various. City arguments turned on tolls and violated charters; agricultural arguments on the injury which would be inflicted upon graziers. Mr. FREWEN asking—whether the interests of the farmers of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorset, ought not to be considered in this question?—Mr. Alderman SIDNEY said:—Government had of late years been gradually adopting the principle of centralization. They had done so in the case of the Poor Law and the police; they had proposed to supply the metropolis with water; they had become publishers of books; and now they were anxious to distinguish themselves as purveyors of meat. He confessed he did not envy any future Government that took upon themselves all those onerous duties. (*Hear.*) When the House divided on the motion for going into committee there were—

Ayes, 64; Noes, 26.

Majority, 38.

The House then went into committee on the bill; and after three divisions on details, and one upon reporting progress, in all of which the defenders of Smithfield were beaten by two to one, the clauses and preamble were agreed to, the House resumed, and the sitting was suspended until six o'clock; when the House met again.

The motion for the evening discussion was Mr. Heywood's resolution for a committee of the whole House, to consider the tests in our Universities. Upon this motion the "count out" which was anticipated, actually took place. Mr. HEYWOOD developed his proposition. He specified some of the tests he objected to. Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, the compulsory chapel going, and the compulsory surplices, and sacraments four times a year, were among the most prominent. He advocated the removal of the existing tests, not merely on account of the community at large, who were not members of the Church of England, as Roman Catholics and Dissenters, but because he believed such a measure would be advantageous to the laity generally, and to the Church of England itself, and he hoped the House would consent to go into committee on this subject. The motion was seconded by Mr. EWART, and the debate languished so much, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL got up to state his view of the motion. He entered into a historical account of what had been done in Parliament about this question, and referred especially to a bill introduced by Mr. G. W. Wood a "good many years ago," and supported by the present Lord Stanley. That bill provided for the admission of Dissenters to the University of Cambridge, and also permitted them to take degrees without signing the Thirty-nine Articles. That bill was based upon the principle that Dissenters might be admitted to the honours, but not to the emoluments or any share in the government of the University, and a bill founded on that principle should have his cordial support. But he was afraid the present motion went to the extent of admitting Dissenters to a share in the government, and that he could not consent to. Mr. MILNER GIBSON was proceeding on an attack upon the compulsory subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, when the House was counted out, having sat for an hour and a half. Out of the thirty-eight Members present, there were only eight of the Radical party.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord STANLEY made a speech a propos of the presentation of a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the injurious operation of the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The gist of the long speech made by the Protectionist leader was that, owing to the absence of reciprocal treaties between England and other nations, the main of the profit derived from our increased foreign trade had gone into the pocket of the foreigner. After we had granted them perfect reciprocity, Spain, France, and the United States had met us by regulations and restrictions inspired by anything rather than a spirit of reciprocity. Lord GRANVILLE replied on the part

of Ministers. He showed that the operation of the repeal had not been injurious; that Belgium, Sweden, and Holland had followed our example without restrictions; and France and the United States with certain restrictions. From the latter country he thought we had obtained all we could reasonably expect in the way of reciprocity. Negotiations were still pending between Spain and Portugal and England, and there was reason to hope for a favourable issue. He pointed out that several eminent shipowners, opposed to the repeal, had increased their establishments since repeal—notably Mr. Duncan, of Dunbar, and Mr. Wigram, of London. He opposed to the allegations of the Liverpool petitioners the fact that a smart rivalry had arisen between Liverpool and London owing to the plan adopted by Mr. Lindsay, another opponent of repeal, of building ships by contract in London, and transporting goods by the London and North-Western Railway from Liverpool to London. The House should recollect that all interests and classes occasionally indulged in the great privilege of grumbling, and he was convinced that the shipping interest laboured under no other difficulties than might be overcome by their own energy and perseverance. The discussion was continued by the Earl of HARDWICK, who presented several petitions complaining of the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and Earl Grey who defended the Ministerial policy. The petitions were ordered to lie on the table, and the House adjourned.

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following summary, just issued from the Census-office, shows the population and number of houses in Great Britain according to the last Census and that of 1841:—

	March 31, 1851.			June 7, 1841.			POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Houses.	Houses.	Houses.
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	10,184,687	10,784,844	20,919,531	9,074,642	9,581,339	18,655,981	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Buildings.
England and Wales	8,754,554	9,151,977	17,905,831	7,775,224	8,135,433	15,911,757	198,129	3,034	29,109
Scotland	1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	173,234	27,468	26,529
Islands in the British Seas	66,511	76,405	142,916	57,556	66,484	124,040	24,026	2,646	2,378
London	1,104,356	1,258,785	2,363,141	912,001	1,036,368	1,948,369	869	220	202
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas	165,603	152,570	3,675,451	198,129	173,234	3,465,981	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Buildings.
England and Wales	152,570	11,956	3,276,975	173,234	24,026	2,943,939	198,129	3,034	29,109
Scotland	11,956	2,378	376,650	24,026	2,646	502,832	173,234	27,468	26,529
Islands in the British Seas	1,077	202	21,826	869	220	19,190	24,026	2,646	2,378
London	16,889	4,817	307,722	11,324	4,033	262,737	869	220	202

Note. The Army in Great Britain, and the Navy, Merchant Seamen, and other persons on board Vessels in the Ports, are included in the Return for 1851; the Navy, Merchant Seamen, and persons on board Vessels, were not included in 1841.

The apparent decrease of Houses in Scotland between 1841 and 1851 is attributable to the fact that in 1841 flats or stories were reckoned in many places as "Houses"; in the present Census the more correct definition has been employed.

CHURCH MATTERS.

The third jubilee, commemorating the incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been kept this week. The Society completed the one hundred and fiftieth year of its existence on Monday, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Bishop of London, in Westminster Abbey. A public meeting at St. Martin's-hall followed on Tuesday, when Prince Albert presided and made the speech of the day. The platform was full of notabilities, and the body of the hall crowded to excess. The Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, and the Bishops of London, Chichester, Worcester, St. Asaph, several foreign Bishops, and a sprinkling of Cabinet Ministers and noblemen were present. After the Bishop of London had read prayers, Prince Albert opened the proceedings of the meeting. He said:—

"This society was first chartered by that great man William III.—(*cheers*)—the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of—(*loud cheers*)—by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and there were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution and of our Protestant faith. (*Loud cheers.*) Having thus placed the country

upon a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet her enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that colonial empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness; and honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church. (*Renewed cheers.*) The first jubilee of the society fell in times when religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith (*hear, hear*), treating with indifference, and even with ridicule, the most sacred objects. Still this society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people. (*Hear, hear.*) The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the Peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her Continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil. (*Cheers.*) Yet this society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. (*Hear, hear.*) This, the third jubilee, falls in a happier epoch (*hear, hear*), when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled (*hear, hear*), and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilization of mankind (*cheers*), to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions and are sending their people (*cheers*)—for the first time recognizing their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. (*Loud cheering.*) And this civilization rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity (*cheers*); the blessings of which are now carried by this society to the vast territories of India and Australasia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. (*Hear.*) While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilization we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions—(*hear, hear*)—and attacks from without. (*Hear, hear.*) I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare—(*cheers*)—so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel, and the unfettered right of its use. (*Cheers.*) The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other Church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. (*Hear, hear.*) To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a model to the world. (*Hear, hear.*) Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope; and may the harmony which reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the Church! (*Hear, hear.*)

The report was then read and the Bishop of London moved the first resolution, which simply expressed the thankfulness of the society for the blessings of Providence, under whose guidance the society had worked, and prayed still to work. The Bishop then alluded to the fact that the third jubilee had fallen in 1851, the year of the Exposition—an undertaking whose tendency would be to mitigate, if not remove, national antipathies and prejudices, and to soften and harmonize feelings which at present, perhaps, went to alienate the inhabitants of different but neighbouring countries from one another. (*Cheers.*) The society had wrought successfully for the interests of the Gospel at Cape Town, in the East Indies, conspicuously in Prince Rupert's Island, where a number of Indians were first taught the rudiments of agriculture, and the manufactures necessary for the comforts of life, and then became sincere and faithful Christians; and in Borneo. In each territory "evangelization and civilization" had gone hand in hand.

Lord John Russell seconded the resolution. He contrasted the period of the formation of the society with its present state, and pointed to the millions who now, in far-off lands, had the blessing of the Bible, compared to the few who could read it, or had it to read, in 1701. Territories under Christian rule, in which Christian bishops preached, in which Christian people worshipped, were formerly overrun by infidel and Mahometan conquerors; but he thought that the arts, and the sciences, we now possessed, would in future be an effectual security for Christianity.

Lord Grey moved the second resolution, purporting that it was the duty of the Church of England to provide spiritual instruction for British emigrants.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, in seconding this resolution, said that the assistance of the society was likely to

be required more than ever, as the stream of emigration increased.

"The working-classes were becoming more aware of the benefits emigration afforded to them, and the pressure at home was very great; with all swimming in this great sea of competition so close that a man could scarcely strike out for his own safety without injuring his neighbour—(*hear, hear*);—and the working-classes were undertaking for themselves that which they could do better for themselves than any others could help them to—(*hear, hear*);—and they were finding means to convey themselves and their families to the vast field which was open to their energies. (*Hear.*) It was true, indeed, as had been eloquently stated, that we lived in a happier epoch than that which saw the creation of this society; but we lived in a time which had its peculiar difficulties, and one of them might be too great security—(*hear, hear*),—too great a self-complacency with our own state. (*Hear, hear.*) God help the age which dubbed itself a religious age! (*Hear, hear.*) We might not be sure how much of the external decorum and external moral observance which we saw was the result, not so much of a strong religious conviction, as of the greater diffusion of the pressure of public opinion through the increased means of communication and publicity—(*hear*)—of that public opinion which could not create virtue, but which could and did exact respectability."

The Bishop of Oxford moved the third resolution, to the effect that, great as had been the success of missionaries, the hopes of the society must be founded on a native ministry.

"Although the first missionary efforts among a people must come from without, the Church could never truly be the Church of that people until it was reproduced out of the blood of the people. (*Hear, hear.*) The work, till then, was done at a manifest disadvantage. The Gospel had not, or scarcely had, the advantage of coming in the accents of the mother-tongue, nor had it the benefit of the great law of family life. (*Hear, hear.*) The essential nature of the Church of Christ was, that it was a leavening principle; that it was not to come as a foreign thing to any people, but that it was to penetrate the whole life of that people, purifying and elevating all that it found in them, and so bearing a certain national character in each people, while it had certain great lines of common truth, common organization, and common blessing. (*Hear, hear.*) What we had to do, then, was to raise up a native ministry. (*Hear, hear.*)"

He contended that England was better fitted for this mission than any other nation; for was not her language and her power more extensive than that of any other nation?

"Something had been said of divisions, and sorrows, and griefs of heart, and God knew how they pressed on those to whom in any degree the duty of governing at this time was committed (*hear, hear*); but let us not look only at the gloomy side. In some respects these things were the necessary correlative of intense and active life. (*Hear.*) There had been times of greater quietness in the Church, but were they always times of equal activity? (*Hear.*) There had been times of greater union; but when men were asleep, they did not find out their disunion." (*Loud cries of 'Hear.'*)

The resolution was seconded by Sir Robert Inglis. The remaining proceedings were wholly unimportant; and after a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, tendered through the Archbishop of Canterbury, the meeting separated.

The clergy of the diocese of Chichester have presented an address to their bishop in reply to that forwarded through him from the archbishops and bishops of the Church in the spring. The address states that the signers have been pained by the "novelties" introduced into the order of the services of the Church, and that they regret beyond expression "the seeming encouragement given to those irregularities by some of their chief pastors, whilst counteracting appeals made to them, whether by private communication or through the press, have not unfrequently been received with a most chilling and forbidden coldness." They deprecate any alteration of the "all but inspired Book of Common Prayer"; and they beg to "express a hope that no countenance will be given by those in authority to the maintainers and propagators of strife and jangling, of indifference and negligence, or of Romish error and superstition;" and add:—

"For, as to the principle lately avowed, and alluded to in the address of the episcopate, 'That as the Church of England is the ancient Catholic Church settled in this land before the Reformation, and was then reformed only by casting away certain strictly defined corruptions; therefore, whatever form or usage existed in the Church before the Reformation may, now be freely introduced and observed, unless there can be alleged against it the distinct letter of some formal prohibition'—we beg utterly to deny it, and to assert our right to deny a Romanizing tendency so insidious and so dangerous, on the grounds laid down in the 34th article of our Church."

The London Union on Church Matters held its annual meeting at St. Martin's-hall, on Thursday week. A report was read containing the opinions of the Union on the following topics:—

Revival of synodical action; baptismal controversy; proposed new tests of orthodoxy; the Papal rescript; attacks on the due observance of ritual matters; threatened attack on the Book of Common Prayer; grievances of the clergy respecting burial service; foreign chaplaincies; parliamentary proceedings and royal commissions; national education;

popular publications and intercourse with foreign Protestants.

Upon all these subjects the committee came to conclusions in a Tractarian sense. Synodical action should be revived; a new Court of Appeal established for spiritual cases; the refusal of the Pope "to recognize the Catholicity of the English Church, which has perpetuated the lamentable schism of Western Europe" is protested against, but the proposed legislation on the rescript unequivocally condemned; the attack on ritualism is lamented; and the revision of the Book of Common Prayer is denounced. The last paragraph of the report condemns as a "wrong done to the Church" the invitations given to various pastors of foreign communities to preach in proprietary chapels.

The Bishop of London having declared that it is "contrary to the law of the land" for foreign pastors to preach in churches belonging to the Church of England, the Reverend J. Reeve, of Portman Chapel, was obliged to close the doors upon the crowd assembled there on Sunday last. A dissenting chapel in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, was opened to them.

Mr. Gorham has protested against the Exeter Synod as illegal, and refused, therefore, to attend the Rural Decanal Chapter to elect representatives. Lay meetings have been held in three parishes at Exeter, and protests agreed upon.

Meanwhile Henry of Exeter, nothing daunted by the storm of opposition raised throughout his diocese, had a field-day at Totness, on Friday week. The meeting was called a Visitation of the Bishop to the Clergy. After the business was over, the bishop and his ministers dined together; and in acknowledging his own health the bishop made the following extraordinary statement:—

"I wish to avoid differences; but I will speak of what is notorious as having occurred at assemblies of persons calling themselves the laity of England. Now, I have the highest opinion of the rights of the real laity of the Church of England, or of the Church at large. I hold that the laity, considered as they ought to be—namely, as the faithful members of the Church—have great rights, great privileges—ay, and I will say, ought to have great powers. But then, as in all cases in which privileges or powers belong to any description of persons, those persons must be prepared for the exercise of those powers and the enjoyment of those privileges. (*Applause.*) It is a great mistake to suppose that all those not in holy orders are the laity: the laity are the sound and faithful members of the Church not in holy orders; and those who act in defiance of the Church, in direct hostility to her governors, are not the laity—they are merely unordained persons. I do not scruple to say this, because it is not possible to be ignorant of the strong indication of feeling, on the part of persons who fancy themselves the laity, who fancy themselves churchmen, but whose proceedings have been, in fact (I say it most seriously, yet most sorrowfully, without a particle of irritation, from the bottom of my heart), and as I deem them, most sinful, because most schismatic." (*Applause.*)

The whole animus of his speech is there; from the beginning to the end it was one long excommunication of all lay persons, as laity of the Church, who were opposed to what the bishop and clergy believed to be lawful and right. Though himself ready and anxious to maintain the "true rights of the Queen, in the exercise of her supremacy," yet "when he heard it said that the Queen was supreme in matters of faith, he repelled the assertion with all the power which he could command."

We read in the *Western Times* that the public feeling against the approaching synod has been manifested this week with augmenting force. The feeling of the clergy is scarcely less opposed to the usurpation of the bishop; but their esprit de corps renders them more cautious in giving expression to it. One of the most determined of the clerical opponents of the synod, and who has been greatly instrumental in defeating the bishop in his deanery, wishes it to be stated that many of the clergy, himself amongst the number, abstain from signing the protest under the belief that it would limit their powers of opposition—whereas they are determined to oppose the synod in every possible way."

A meeting, designated a *conversazione*, took place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, between the foreign pastors in London and several dignitaries of the Church of England. The object of the meeting was stated to be that of affording "foreign pastors and other religious foreigners the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the clergy of the Church of England, and those lay members who take a special interest in her affairs."

Mr. Terence Flanagan, architect, of Blackburn, has written to the *Times* in defence of the imaginary "cells," or "cellars," which Mr. Spooner sees in the convent of Edgbaston. Mr. Flanagan says, that he suggested them; that they are four feet above ground, on one side; and lighted better than most underground rooms in London. He adds:—

"They all communicate with each other, with the kitchen, and also with the street, or public road, by an ordinary door, made of ordinary deal, of a very ordinary thickness (2 inches), and provided with a lock, which may be picked without calling into aid the ingenuity of the celebrated American who has so alarmed Chubb and

Dramah, whenever Mr. Spooner, with the true spirit of a knight-errant, wishes to liberate the unfortunate inmates of these dark cells. One of these rooms is intended for a brewery or bakehouse; another, I fancied, might do for a laundry; and the other, adjoining the road, for the accommodation of the poor people who usually frequent the doors of religious houses. In conclusion, I have only to remark that there is less cellarage attached to this building than to any ordinary house, not so much as one-third of the space covered by the building being cellared."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

French news this week presents no additional features of interest. The debates in the revision commission continue with unabated vigour; but nothing new has been said. There is an evident and strong feeling displayed against the law of May 31—M. de Tocqueville making the repeal of that law a condition of his vote for revision. General Cavaignac has declared that the primary question, as to whether France shall be governed by a Republic or a Monarchy, ought at once to be settled.

Hamburg correspondence of the 10th instant informs us that the initiative in the quarrel between the populace and the Austrian soldiers in the suburb of St. Pauli, was taken by several non-commissioned officers, who, at an early stage of the dispute, drew their swords, and attacked the people in the dancing booths. Their attack was repulsed, and they were at length induced to leave the place, but they returned with a strong reinforcement of their comrades, whom they had picked up in the streets. They were again expelled and compelled to fly from the exasperation of the people. Amidst the din and confusion of the contest a cry was suddenly raised that these soldiers had cut down a man. They were consequently hotly pursued, and as they turned round upon their pursuers a conflict ensued. The Hanseatic soldiers on guard interfered, and endeavoured to arrest the leaders of the affray; but before this measure could be executed, an Austrian patrol came up, and the officer in command summoned the people to disperse at once. This peremptory demand led to fatal results. There can be no doubt that the Hanseatic police would have succeeded in suppressing the riot, but for the appearance of the Austrian patrol on Hamburg territory. The presence of the Austrians within the liberties of "the free city" was considered as unauthorized; and the officer's command to his men, "prime and load," and to advance to within twenty yards of the riotous masses, was followed by derisive cheers and yells of defiance. Upon this the front rank of the Austrians fired. The volley was followed by the shrieks of the wounded; and the populace, frantic with rage, assailed the troops with a shower of stones, and compelled them to retreat within the gates of Altona. The générale was meanwhile sounded through the streets of that city. The Austrian garrison assembled; and, again leaving the town, they marched into St. Pauli. They were commanded by the Generals Legeditsch and Theimer. As the columns advanced upon the populace, volley after volley was fired by the front ranks. The people gave way. General Theimer was wounded by a stone, which disabled his right arm; but as the Austrians pursued, the populace fled for safety towards the gates of Hamburg. The Austrian troops would have pursued them even into the city, but for the determination of the Hanseatic Lieutenant Lorenzen, who was in command of the Hamburg Gate, and who compelled the Austrian troops to respect the authority of the Senate. No further details have transpired of the killed and wounded in this affair.

A proclamation has been published by the magistrates of Hamburg, stating the full case of the riots, and exhorting the people to calmness and moderation. The following is a translation of this document:—

"NOTICE.

"On the evening of Whitsunday an occurrence, which is greatly to be deplored, took place. It was caused by a quarrel, in which soldiers belonging to the Imperial Austrian service joined, together with the Austrian military quartered in the town of Altona. In consequence of this, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian corps has caused some of his troops from the neighbouring Holstein to occupy the suburb of St. Pauli, without the consent of the honourable Council of your Senate.

"Your honourable Council of the Senate has already taken steps to cause a revocation of this measure, and will leave nothing undone which may serve to maintain the rights of the city.

"It is, at so serious a moment, and in order to prevent any further danger to our city, the sacred duty of every individual subject of the State, as well as that of every stranger enjoying hospitality within the same, to avoid as much as possible giving vent to any ebullition of feelings of any description against the Austrian troops quartered for the time upon, and passing through, the territory of the State, and in the case of their supposing themselves even justified therein by any cause of provocation given on the other side, not to have recourse to any means, either in word or deed, of taking justice into their own hands.

"Every Hamburger who loves his native city should bear in mind what he owes to the troops of a confederate State temporarily residing among us, and with whom hitherto a good understanding has existed. Should,

however, individual transgressors be found, regardless of this warning and admonition, guilty of allowing themselves to offer any insults to the Imperial soldiers, either individually or collectively, thereby causing to their fellow-citizens and their native city any fresh disaster, they will have the most summary punishment inflicted upon them forthwith.

"Given in Council assembled, Hamburg, June 13, 1851."

The above document shows that the occupation of the suburb of St. Pauli is still continued by the Austrians, and the Senate are indeed making every effort to obtain redress for what the Hamburg papers call a "breach of faith" on the part of the Austrians. In their protest, a copy of which it is said has been forwarded to the Court of St. James's, the Senate protests that the conflict was not of a political character, and that the inhabitants of St. Pauli, who are the parties on whom the burden of the Austrian occupation falls, can in no way be made responsible for the conduct of the sailors and labourers who are wont to visit that suburb on holidays, but especially on Whitsunday. The inhabitants, it is alleged, did all in their power to assist the Austrian troops, and to screen the vanquished from the fury of the populace. The Hamburg papers express the greatest satisfaction with the tone of the Senate's protest and the terms of their proclamation.

The Austrians have taken possession of many of the city watchhouses, have planted cannon at the city gates, have made a great military display of loaded guns on the parade, arrested a great many unarmed citizens, and made many domiciliary visits, in order to discover a political design in this drunken brawl.

The German topic at present uppermost is, the attempt of the Prussian Court to reestablish the old provincial diets, as they existed before 1848. This project has caused an immense agitation in Prussia, and the opposition is apparently so strong as to lead to the belief that the whole thing will turn out a failure. The "circles," local assemblies created since 1848, refuse to dissolve in some places; in others the diets have met and dissolved themselves; and in others the decree of the Minister of the Interior, reestablishing the diets, has been formally declared illegal. It is reported that the German police have discovered some terribly wide-spread conspiracy against the Governments. In almost every State out of the thirty-four domiciliary visits were paid at the same period by the police to the leaders of the democratic party in each State. Bureaux were broken open, desks were ransacked, floors torn up in every direction, papers of all kinds confiscated, but evidently without the desired result. The few individuals in whose possession papers sufficiently suspicious to procure their arrest were found, were discharged within twenty-four hours afterwards. One of the numerous agents of the police has most probably concocted some story to terrify his employers, and fill his own pockets. There are no conspiracies of any kind in Germany at this moment, dangerous to public welfare, excepting those among the Sovereigns. Political apathy is so general everywhere, that none but the maddest of visionary enthusiasts can dream of organizing a conspiracy for a popular purpose. If there be such, their plans and purposes cannot remain long hid from the eyes of the police. The impossibility of discovering anything of the kind has produced the invented plots, in consequence of which so many private dwellings have lately been defiled by the visits of the police.

Under certain circumstances Spain seems determined to intervene in Portugal in the cause of monarchy.

The Marquis of Miraflores, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was questioned in the Senate, June 10, as to the intentions of Spain with regard to intervening in the affairs of Portugal. In reply, the minister stated "that he respected in the highest degree the independence of other nations; that the single exception would be that of Queen Isabella's Government beholding Queen Donna Maria's throne in danger; but that event had not happened, and at that moment nothing serious need be apprehended. Up to this period the representatives of the three powers at Lisbon had limited themselves to giving to Marshal Saldanha and the Portuguese Government wise and salutary counsels touching the preservation of the throne. If, however—which God forbid—the crown of Queen Donna Maria should one day be placed in peril, and the intervention of Spain become necessary, that intervention should not take place without a previous understanding between Spain and the other powers who were parties to the treaty of quadruple alliance."

Portugal continues tranquil. The semi-military Thomar—demonstration at Evora had failed.

The *Conservatore* of Florence quotes a letter from Leghorn of the 9th, giving the particulars of the domiciliary visit which was made to a villa near the Condotti, inhabited by the family of the late Lord Aldborough. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, a person attempted to escape over the garden wall, but was arrested, and was at once identified as a native of Luçon, who had formerly served in the police corps. When the inmates of the villa were

summoned to open the doors in the name of the law, they answered that the house was inhabited by English subjects, and consequently inviolable. A long parley ensued, after which the authorities, suspecting that advantage was taken of the delay to burn papers and other articles, ordered the doors to be broken open, and a similar question had to be repeated up stairs, where they found a door secured with iron bars; two persons were arrested in the act of burning a mass of papers. The police found, besides a voluminous correspondence in English, a complete set of printing materials, several clandestine publications printed on the premises, and a quantity of arms. The three sons of Lord Aldborough, and the individual who had attempted to escape, were arrested and secured in the Fortezza Vecchia. The articles seized were put into two chests, and sealed up in the presence of the British Consul. Fourteen more persons connected with this affair have been since arrested.

AUSTRIA IN LOMBARDY.

The *Times* publishes a letter from a correspondent at Milan, in which it is asserted that "Lombardy is more a convict settlement than a colony, not to say an integral portion of a great empire," and the writer declares that he "would rather be located at the Bermudas, or in Australia, than be condemned to pass the weary hours as the Milanese are now compelled to do." He further adds, that "Austria is well aware of the insecurity of her tenure, and she treats Lombardy as speculators do a mine, by extracting all the treasures it contains in the shortest space of time." He "cannot refrain from saying that the conduct of Austria is intolerable." Since Radetsky entered Milan in triumph, in 1848, after the campaign of the Mincio, "Terror and proscription" have become the orders of the day. And the writer of the letter sees no other remedy for this dreadful state of things than the cession of Lombard territory as far as the Mincio, to Piedmont. He asks whether Lord Palmerston is aware that Austria is in possession of all the roads traversing the Apennines, save that from Genoa to Novi. And he says:—

"If you draw a line from Leghorn to Ancona, with the exception of Liguria, the whole of Central and Northern Italy is commanded by her arms. All the passes of the Apennines are at her disposal, the two great ports of the Adriatic and Mediterranean are in her hands; and, though we call it 'occupation,' every great city from the line I mention, including the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the better part of the Roman States, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, are garrisoned by her troops and subject to her influence."

He designates the French occupation of Rome as an "imprudent act." With the Austrian occupation before him, he declares that "colour it as you may, it is no less a fact, and the Foreign-office should look to it."

"The Foreign-office may answer," he says, "'What is Italy to us?' and what, in point of fact, is Italy to us? But let us not forget that in crying with Lord Minto at Rome and at Naples 'Viva la Independenza d'Italia' we were forging the chains by which Italians are to be bound, and perpetuating foreign dominion in the peninsula to an extent that, since the time of Napoleon, had not been thought of."

Though this view which we have simply expounded is Palmerstonian, and reads like an unofficial letter from "Mr. Abercrombie," we accept it as a sign of the times.

SUCCESS OF ASSOCIATION IN PARIS.

We published the week before last a letter from a friend in Paris, which showed how successful the Associationists have been, in the face of persecution and difficulties of all sorts. We add to that the following letter, which is an equally valuable testimony to the same fact:—

Paris, June 10, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am glad to find that the principle of Association is making great way in England.

Although associations of workmen were established here in 1834, the revolution of 1848 gave the first powerful impulse to a wide and practical application of the cooperative principle. Then it was, by the energy of M. Louis Blanc, that these societies first obtained the sanction and support of the State; but the spontaneity of the movement is now proved by its subsequent vigorous growth under the most adverse circumstances. Until the proclamation of the Republic these societies were barely tolerated; and in 1837, an association formed for the purpose of establishing a riband manufactory at St. Etienne, was suppressed by the police (that *Deus et machina* of modern despotism!) and some of its chief promoters were imprisoned. In the columns of the *European* and the *Atelier* these questions were ably discussed, and the latter publication only ceased to appear on the promulgation of the new law against the freedom of the press, when a money power of eighteen thousand francs, in the shape of security, became indispensable. The writers possessed intelligence, energy, and devotion to their cause; but that amount of the precious metals was beyond their means. Many of these associations have been founded by men who possessed no other capital than a few tools, a small supply of the necessary materials, and a large fund of energy,

skill, and self denial. At first no one would trust them, no one would even purchase from them. These emancipationists of white labour had become the *bête noir* of the Epicier class. Some few of their members yielded to the pressure of distress, to discouragement, or to the pangs of hunger; but at length the perseverance, self-sacrifice, and morality of the large majority overcame the prejudices of their opponents, and the reactionary terrors of 1848-49 gave place to more reasonable views—more especially as many crude and (for the present at least) impracticable theories were rejected by the workmen themselves. But permit me briefly to relate the history of one of the most successful associations, that of the *Facteurs de Pianos*, 162, Rue de Faubourg St. Denis, who have already realized a considerable capital by their own unassisted labour.

This association, founded 8th March, 1849, consisted originally of fifteen members. Each man brought a contribution according to his means; some few money, but in very small sums (forming a capital of 229 francs). Their most important acquisition was the remnant of a stock of well-seasoned wood, which belonged to a man hitherto unsuccessful in business, to whom the novel scheme opened a fair prospect of redemption. Though he died prematurely of cholera, several unfinished pianos, made out of his own stock of wood, were completed for his widow, who lets them out for hire; and his children as soon as they can work, will, if well conducted, be taken into the association. At first these sturdy craftsmen suffered great privations, and were obliged to deny themselves the common necessities of life. For three or four months, they starved upon their own resources; but at last a purchaser from Sweden was found. The association sold its first piano; and, for one whole day, the ateliers were deserted, and all the members, with their wives and children, adjourned for a "jour de fête" to a neighbouring association of "Limonadiers" at the Barrière, where 32 sous per household were expended. From that time their numbers and business steadily increased. They are now 32 in number, and have sold 255 pianos of their own making, besides two very valuable ones sent to the Exhibition in Hyde-park, for which they refused a good offer in Paris. The friendly "Limonadiers" are also thriving, though at that time in difficulties, and are now possessed of a brilliant café in the Cour des Fontaines, near the Palais National.

This sounds, perhaps, like a romance; but it is true, nevertheless, as the dismayed Epicier class itself will testify. There are many earnest and intelligent men here now, engaged in elaborating this important social problem—the self-organization of labour, which has become a vital question. An important work on this subject, by M. Feugueray, is in the press, and will shortly appear, as well as a reprint of the series of articles published in the *National*, by M. Cochut. The success of these societies should give a strong impetus to the educational movement in Europe, as it must at the same time largely increase the political power of their members, either for good or for evil; and stringent protective tariffs in the hands of an uneducated working class might be converted into a grinding despotism. Yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

SHEFFIELD PETITION AGAINST STANDING ARMIES.

The text of the petition agreed to by the Town Council of Sheffield, which we promised last week, is as follows:—

"To the honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The petition of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Sheffield, in council assembled,—

"Sheweth,—That the unlawfulness of a standing army, in time of peace, is expressed in the following article of the Bill of Rights:—

"That the raising or keeping of a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law."

"That this Bill of Rights was passed in 1689, and was not a new enactment, but simply a declaration of the law as it had then existed from time immemorial.

"That so strong was the feeling entertained against a standing army by our forefathers, that, in the reign of Charles the Second, the grand jury presented the existence of a troop of guards kept by the king, as a nuisance, and a member of Parliament was imprisoned in the Tower for saying that the king might keep guards for the defence of his person.

"That the consent of Parliament required by the Bill of Rights has become a mere mockery and evasion: an annual act is passed as a mere matter of form, and neither free-traders, protectionists, financial reformers, members of the Peace Society, nor any others, ever say one word upon it.

"That the determined attempts to fasten a standing army upon England, by means of the annual Mutiny Bill, were only successful after a very long and strong resistance; and the keen contest on the subject between the friends of free institutions and those in power, was only terminated by the latter obtaining their object through means and pretences anything but creditable.

"That the pretext which is now used to prevent the reduction of the standing army, is the very same that was used to procure its establishment—that pretext being, the danger of a French invasion.

"That the popular resistance to the measure was met by the assurance of those in power that the standing army was 'not designed to be made a part of our constitution, but to be kept only for a little time, till the circumstances of Europe will permit us to be without them.'

"That, in the long and bloody wars of York and Lancaster, neither of the prevailing parties ever attempted to keep up a standing army to support themselves.

"That, in February, 1717, a protest was entered on the Lords' Journals, and very extensively signed by eminent peers, against the Mutiny Bill, in which the following is one of the reasons assigned:—

"Because the exercise of martial law in time of peace hath not been, in any former reign, allowed within this kingdom by consent of Parliament, but hath, upon any attempts made to introduce such a power, been opposed and condemned by Parliament, as repugnant to Magna Charta, and inconsistent with the fundamental rights and liberties of a free people."

"That, in the same month, a further protest of peers was entered, containing the following reasons amongst others:—

"Because so numerous a force being, as we conceive, no ways necessary to support—may, we fear, endanger—our constitution, which hath never yet been entirely subverted, but by a standing army."

"Because such a standing force, dangerous in itself to a free people in time of peace, is, in our opinion, rendered yet more dangerous by their being made subject to martial law—a law unknown to our constitution, destructive of our liberties, not endured by our ancestors, and never mentioned in any of our statutes but in order to condemn it."

"Because the officers and soldiers themselves subjected to martial law are thereby, upon their trials, divested of all those rights and privileges which render the people of this realm the envy of other realms; and become liable to such hardships and punishments as the lenity and mercy of our known laws utterly disallow; and we cannot but think those persons best prepared, and most easily tempted, to strip others of their rights who have already lost their own."

"Because the clause in the bill enabling his Majesty to establish articles of war and erect courts martial (etc.) doth, as we conceive, in all these instances, vest a sole legislative power in the crown, which power, how safely soever it may be lodged with his present Majesty, and how tenderly soever it may be exercised by him, may yet prove of dangerous consequences should it be drawn into precedent in future reigns."

"That the consequences which have followed from the introduction of a standing army were then clearly seen, it having been well remarked by a staunch opponent that 'the power of granting or refusing money, though vested in the subject, can be no sufficient security for liberty, where a standing mercenary army is kept up in time of peace, for he that is armed is always master of the purse of him that is unarmed;' that, where once a mercenary force is admitted, 'heavy and perpetual taxes must be entailed for ever upon the people for their subsistence; and since all their relations stand engaged to support their interest, let all men judge if this will not prove a very united and formidable party in a nation.'

"That the national debt, which now exceeds 800 millions, has entirely accrued since the passing of the Bill of Rights, and has been incurred mainly for the support of a standing army."

"That the heavy and perpetual taxes required to pay the interest of this debt, and to keep up the army, are such as can no longer be borne with safety to the nation."

"That the agriculturists emphatically declare, that it is impossible for them to compete with foreign nations in the growth of food so long as this millstone of taxation is hanging upon them, and all classes agree upon the imperative necessity of making a large and judicious reduction in the national expenditure."

"That the peaceful and tranquil state of this country for a long time past, and when other countries, having even a still larger standing army than our own, have been convulsed and disorganised, is the best proof that a standing army in time of peace is altogether unnecessary, and as the cost of maintaining the army is the greatest item in the expenditure, common sense and reason alike point to the reduction commencing in that department."

"Your petitioners therefore pray, that, as the consent of Parliament is necessary to maintain the army, such consent may no longer be given, but that arrangements may be made to disband it at as early a period as practicable, commencing with an immediate reduction of 10,000 men; and that, in the mean time, measures may be adopted to employ both officers and soldiers on works of public utility, in order that the burden of their support may no longer press so heavily upon the country."

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

OFFICIAL POPEERY IN MALTA.

It will be remembered that, in 1849, the Governor of Malta, Mr. More O'Ferrall, repelled from that island the war-steamer *Licurgo*, laden with refugees from Rome. Among the passengers was an Italian, Signor Nicola Fabrizio, who had been for twelve years domiciled in Malta, as merchant, in a firm with other members of his own family. The rights which the laws accord to residents, and to those engaged in trade, and still more those of humanity towards a family of exiles, which had for many years taken refuge, with its property, under the protection of the British flag, and had deserved well, demanded that Signor Fabrizio should be protected. He received an inexorable prohibition against his landing: the consequences were the total overthrow of his affairs, the cessation of his trade, and the ruin of his family.

These unhappy circumstances have not until now been made known in England, and for that reason

we copy the subjoined paper from the *Mediterraneo*, which relates them; a paper which has reappeared in various Italian journals.

Scarcely had the Administration of Mr. More O'Ferrall ceased, than the Maltese journals rejoiced in his departure, in the hope of seeing the inconveniences and complications of his government repaired by his successor. We gladly unite with them in demanding deference to that sentiment of generous hospitality which has been recognized by the inhabitants of Malta, and which dictates reparation to a family of foreigners, sacrificed under an act of despotism and intolerance, almost incredible in an English Colony:—

"A French journal the *Ere Nouvelle* (Journal de la Corse) brings honourably under our notice a name, which, though neither Maltese nor English, enjoys a good reputation among us, not only individually, but also generally, for the family of which he forms a part. It is, therefore, not without just reason that we respond in an equally sympathetic manner to the journal in question. We allude to the name of Dr. Paolo Fabrizio, who, in an address from the mayors of one of the principal cantons of the department of Corsica, is celebrated for having, during a course of many years, and at various periods, traversed that island at his own expense, for the purpose of disseminating among the indigent classes the benefits of his profession, the successful results of which have corresponded to the noble philanthropic sentiments by which he has been guided. We are for our own part, not surprised at these proceedings, knowing, as we do, that they are but a uniform continuation of his life, and strictly in accordance with the principles which we are aware from frequent experience, have made, and still make him, an ornament to his family the gratifications we feel being still heightened by an unshaken constancy, equally proof against the difficulties of the times and the inconstancy of fortune. But we have been induced to dwell on this subject, although of an individual nature, for two reasons, the first is to award to the public feeling its due meed of praise, in condemnation of an act of unjustifiable violence committed two years ago against the Fabrizio family, depriving them of the right of a well-merited domicile in Malta, when, owing to the fresh disturbance of their native country, they came here to manage their own affairs, and to be near the tomb of a brother whose memory was deservedly esteemed; the second is, that these proceedings may come to the knowledge of even her Majesty's Ministers, and to obtain some redress through their well-known justice, for the violated rights of hospitality, now that Dr. Fabrizio is in London, when he has been called by great and serious interests relating to the operations of the house of Fabrizio brothers."

"It is our earnest wish to preserve that feeling of decorum and civility, of which every subject of her Majesty should be strictly jealous without distinction, among the people of a land governed by free and liberal institutions; at the same time, we feel ourselves called upon to make known to them, and in the most forcible manner, that when the landing of Fabrizio was opposed by the local authorities, all possible means were tried to induce his Excellency to withdraw the interdiction, and that it was only through his own obstinacy that those attempts were rendered futile."

"We remember well the public grief that was shown for this family on the death of one of its members, fully attested by the numerous attendance of all classes at the funeral of the exile; and we have no hesitation in saying, without fear of contradiction, that they lived among us in the greatest estimation, whether in a professional or mercantile point of view. We will also venture to assert with equal confidence, that the measures adopted against the person of Mr. Nicola Fabrizio, which so materially injured the interests of the house of 'Carlo Fabrizio and brother,' even dictated by a spirit of blindest intolerance, wholly unworthy of one governing in the name of England, and highly repugnant to the sensible minds of the Maltese themselves, who, though warmly attached to their own religion, feel strongly indignant to become, through the connivance of their governor, the instruments of the inquisition of Rome."

"In conclusion, Colonel Nicola Fabrizio, who belonged to the staff of General Pepe, and who arrived here from Rome in that capacity, would have met with the same reception experienced by the general and his suite, had he come from Venice; which was solely withheld him on account of his coming from Rome, and his name having appeared in the engagements in the defence of that capital against the French and Neapolitan aggressions."

"We would ask any one of the many millions of English subjects, who feel justly proud of the British name, whether this motive can appear sufficiently strong in ruining an honest family, separating it from its own interests, and depriving it of English hospitality."

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LEWES.

There does not appear to be the slightest reason for believing that the boy Boakes placed the sleeper on the line. The fact that he had been working in his father's potato garden abutting the railway, his

natural and childish terror at the accident, and his apparent curiosity about that particular train, were all that could be brought forward to implicate him; while there was positive testimony given, showing that he did not leave the garden to go on the line. A great deal of evidence was solicited as to whether it was safe to run the tender first, and whether, had the engine been first, the guard would have swept away the obstacle. The railway authorities—among the rest, Mr. S. Laing—thought that on short trains it was quite safe to run the tender first, apparently because, until now, not a single accident has arisen from that cause. But Mr. James Fenton, engineer of the Low Moor Ironworks, Yorkshire, boldly asserted that if the engine had been first, the accident would have been more terrible than it was, and the whole of the train would have been dragged down over the embankment. The reason for this assertion being that the weight upon the wheels of the engine being less than the weight upon the wheels of the tender, the resistance to the "momentum" of the train would have been less, and consequently the onward force greater. Notwithstanding these authorities the jury returned the following verdict, especially condemning the common practice of running the tender first. The last paragraph alludes to the wrecks of the crash having been removed before the scene was inspected by the jury:—

"The jury find that the deaths of Mary Chatfield, Sarah Chatfield, Alfred Langhorne, and George Chase, were respectively caused by the train running off the rails and passing over the Newmarket archway; that a broken sleeper was found on the line after the accident, but by what means it came there does not appear to the jury.

"That in this instance the tender preceded the engine, and that the train passed down the Falmer incline at a greater rate than directed by the company; and the jury are of opinion that such practices were dangerous, and that had the engine been placed first, or the tender been provided with iron guards, the probabilities of safety would have been much increased.

"That the jury express their regret that so much connected with the accident should have been removed before their inspection, by which they were prevented from so complete an examination as might otherwise have been afforded."

The following verdict has been found by the jury who sat to inquire into the cause of the death of Samuel Jackson, engine-driver at the time of the late accident near Falmer:—

"The jurors find that Samuel Jackson died from injuries occasioned by the train passing off the line near the archway leading to Newmarket Hill, on the Lewes and Brighton Railway, caused by a wooden sleeper having been wilfully, feloniously, and maliciously placed across the outer rail on the northern side of the down line by some person or persons unknown. The jury cannot separate without calling on the directors to discontinue the practice, as far as possible, of running the tender before the engine, as there is a possibility that had the engine been first the guards might have removed the obstruction, and in so doing have prevented the accident. The jurors also hope that the company will adopt some plan for strengthening the guard irons, so as to render them capable of removing heavy as well as light substances, and likewise for fixing guard irons to the tenders."

Mr. Faithfull said it might be satisfactory to the jury to know that the directors had already anticipated their recommendations.

THE BALLOON CATASTROPHE.

It is quite time "something should be done" to put down balloon excursions for mere curiosity. Perhaps the latest accident—which not only placed the transept of the Crystal Palace in great peril, knocked over chimney pots, and tore away coping, but nearly killed the aeronauts—may excite sufficient feeling among the soberer portion of the community, open the eyes of the public, and to the many dangers and extreme folly of using balloons for any other purposes than those connected with science.

Mrs. and Mr. Graham are renowned for two things in connection with balloons—constant flights upwards, and continual accidents below. Not long ago, a light brought incautiously near to Mrs. Graham's balloon, which had descended near a farmhouse, set the whole concern on fire, and burnt it to tinder. Nothing daunted by this warning, or misfortune as it is termed, she and her husband hazarded an ascent on Tuesday, from Batty's Hippodrome. The balloon rose about seventy feet, descended rapidly on a flagstaff which bored a hole in the silk, rose again to a slight elevation, floated carelessly along about one hundred feet from the ground towards the Crystal Palace, passed over the transept, and tore off several flagstaffs from the building; while over the transept all the ballast was thrown out, and the balloon clearing the Palace, was drifted away over the Serpentine by a slight wind towards Grosvenor-gate, and thence took a diagonal direction, falling between Half Moon-street and Engine-street, Piccadilly; then instantly rising again, and it was driven towards the front of the houses in Arlington-street, which face the Green-park. "Alighting on the park front of Colonel North's mansion, 16, Arlington-street, the grapnel-irons came in contact with the parapet. A gust of wind arose, and the balloon again slightly

ascended, tearing away, by means of the renewed force imparted to it, the heavy coping-stones and a large portion of the parapet, hurling them on the roof, through which they descended, carrying away in their downward course the rafters over the staircase, which they precipitated into the hall below. The most intense anxiety prevailed amongst Col. North's family and household, who flew in all directions from the effects of the impending catastrophe. By this time, the escape of gas from the balloon was so great that no altitude could be obtained; it drifted between the huge stacks of chimneys which surmount the houses in Arlington-street and Park-place, tearing down all with which it came into contact, breaking in roofs wherever they fell. Cows and chimney-pots were hurled into the street as though by a whirlwind, to the great alarm and terror of the inhabitants, who state that the soot was driven down into every room in their houses, and that the gas which escaped from the balloon caused terrible explosions in descending the chimneys."

At length the balloon became imbedded between two huge blocks, the chimneys from which had been torn away, and this circumstance arrested its progress, and prevented any further damage. A body of police, under the command of Mr. Superintendent Otway, went to the top of the house. They found the car of the balloon jammed between the two blocks so firmly, that all means of releasing it appeared for a long time hopeless. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had been thrown from their seats, and were lying on the roof of the house apparently lifeless. The aeronauts were taken to the house of Mr. Moore, a surgeon in Arlington-street. On examination they were found to be dreadfully contused and lacerated, but the surgeon expressed his opinion that no danger of death was to be apprehended. After having their wounds dressed, they were placed in a cab, and removed under the care of a police-officer to their residence at Walworth.

The tattered remnants of the balloon were removed to the Vine-street station, where the officials afterwards attended to make a preliminary investigation.

Policeman Thomas Bird, on duty at the Crystal Palace, gives the following graphic account of the flight:—

"Shortly after six o'clock he saw a balloon arise from Batty's Hippodrome, in the Kensington-road. When it had risen about 80 feet, as far as he could judge, he saw it descend again, and in its descent it appeared to come into contact with the top of a flagstaff on that building. It then rose again, and came towards the Exhibition. It passed over the western entrance, and then making its way over the transept, tore away several of the flagstaffs. It went across the Serpentine, took a south-westerly direction over Park-lane into Piccadilly, dropped on to a block of houses between Half-moon and Engine-street, rose again, passed over the reservoir in the Green-park, darted over Park-place, and finally settled on the houses in Arlington-street, where the car became jammed between stacks of chimneys."

Mr. Graham is 66 years old, and Mrs. Graham 47. The value of the balloon is estimated at £150.

ADVENTURES IN THE KAFIR WAR.

The following sprightly letter was published in the *Morning Chronicle*, and stated to be from a young artillery officer, dated King William's Town, April 20, 1851:—

"On coming out of church this morning, I received the very unexpected intelligence that, with twenty artillerymen, acting as infantry, I am to accompany a patrol leaving this at twelve o'clock this evening, under the command of Major Wilmot; in what direction we are to march I have not the slightest idea, nor do I care, as long as we can find an enemy. Since my last letter to you, the artillery have had but little work; the Kafirs now know too well what our guns can do, and give them a wide berth; under these circumstances you may fancy that I am very well satisfied to take bush-ranging for a profession instead of gunnery. For some time past the patrols have gone out without artillery; and I fancy now that, unless to defend a standing camp, or in charge of waggons, the light 6-pounders will see little more of the Kafir war. I care very little about this, as long as I myself am allowed to take the field. The last patrol met with some resistance from the Kafirs. One officer, the adjutant of the Seventy-third, and 6 men were killed and 16 wounded; the loss, however, on the side of the Kafirs is estimated at 150 killed, amongst whom some influential men breathed their last. By some accident, a small party, consisting of about 5 officers and 12 men, who had gone rashly to work pursuing cattle, found themselves surrounded by Kafirs four miles from the division. The adjutant of the Seventy-third was with them—he dropped almost immediately; the others gave themselves up for lost, and, after shaking hands, determined to stand by each other to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible. They were all young men—three levy officers, the fourth belonging to the Cape Mounted Rifles. Although only fifteen in number, they all had double-barrelled guns, and these they made the most of, retiring slowly, keeping up a cool and steady fire. The Kafirs rushed in with their assegais, and the foremost always fell. One of the four officers, a very gallant young fellow belonging to the levies, after shooting two men with his own gun, received two wounds. He then begged the others to leave him, and try to save themselves; this, of course, they would not do; but helping him on as well as they could, they retreated slowly. After receiving his wounds, this young hero

killed three more Kafirs with his own gun. Again he begged them to leave him, when luckily Robertson, of the Cape corps, got hold of a horse, jumped on his back, and placed his wounded comrade before him. They then continued their retreat, and, after two hours' hard fighting, succeeded in reaching the division.

"This, in print, would be considered false—their escape is almost too miraculous to be credited; but it is a fact, and the four officers are heroes in the camp. I hardly know which to admire most, the gallantry of the wounded man, or that of young Robertson, who saved his life. The behaviour of the whole party, however, shows what coolness and intrepidity will do. They had been given up as lost by the division, and a large party had been sent out to bring in their bodies."

THE EXPOSITION.

On Monday 63,769 persons visited the Crystal Palace; and the sum taken in shillings at the doors was £2854 19s., so much for fine weather and the increasing popularity of the World's Fair. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people, no inconvenience was experienced, and the utmost order and good temper prevailed. The capabilities of the building still remain untested, and there is no doubt that a large increase of spectators can be fairly accommodated within its vast area. It is found that the tide of visitors begins to ebb shortly after mid-day, and that thus room is made for the arrivals that take place during the afternoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert resumed their inspection of the machinery department and their personal interviews with exhibitors on Monday morning. On Tuesday, the attendance was much greater, indeed, about three o'clock, it was uncomfortably crowded in many parts of the building. The sum of £3191 was taken in shillings; and the number of visitors fully 70,000.

The receipts on Wednesday fell somewhat short of the amount taken on the previous day, but £2897 7s. is a large sum to collect from 1s. contributions, and the police returns give 62,663 as the numbers that entered the building. Had it not been for the unfavourable state of the weather during the latter part of the day, we should no doubt have had to record a still greater result. A rather serious accident took place in the machinery department, one of the attendants engaged in the working of a brick-making machine having had his arm caught in it while in motion, and badly fractured in two places.

On Monday, the first attempt at the formation of a system of guides to the interior was successfully made, and we recommend parties who are anxious to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered at a very reasonable rate to the public, to find out on entering the building the lecture-rooms, behind Turkey, on the north side of the transept, and there to ask for Mr. Nasmyth, or the person who may be in attendance on his behalf.

On the same day, two pleasant and praiseworthy improvements were visible in the arrangements of the interior. The first was, that the trees, which were beginning to pine from the want of moisture on their leaves, had been well watered, and looked freshened up and green in consequence. This was an operation attended with some difficulty and expense, from the risk to valuable property with which it was attended. The second improvement observable was, that the innumerable columns and girders had been thoroughly cleansed of the dust which had accumulated upon them. Everybody noticed the freshened-up appearance of the building, aisle, galleries, and trees.

The Queen and Prince Albert took the King of the Belgians to see the wonders of the Crystal Palace on Thursday. The number of persons admitted during the day amounted to 63,863 and the receipts to £2996 3s.

The interest of Thursday, however, in connection with the Exposition, was attracted to the entertainment given to the commissioners, British and foreign, and the leading officials of the Crystal Palace, by the Town of Birmingham. A special train conveyed the visitors to the town, and a number of factories were thrown open for their inspection when they arrived. An interesting scene took place at Mr. Winfield's brass foundry. When the guests had gone over the premises, they were conducted to the school-room, and a signal being given, the work-people, male and female, in their working costume, with short sleeves turned up and paper caps on, assembled from all parts; and "a vocal performance was executed in a very effective style, an artisan conducting, and marking the time with a bâton of formidable dimensions." When the singing was over, the foreman of the works, Mr. Atkin, read an address prepared by the men, which Lord Granville acknowledged in the name of the Commission. After inspecting the factories, a "fête champêtre" took place in the Botanic Gardens, at which the customary toasts were proposed and responded to. Lord Granville created a deal of laughter by an appropriately figurative description of the making of the Exposition:—

"As to the Exhibition itself, having been brought to their town so lately by the locomotive, and having passed some time with great benefit to himself and to the foreign friends who accompanied him also in visiting four establishments of their great workshop, it was excusable if the idea of machinery clung to him. He might imagine the Exhibition to be a gigantic machine intended to register and measure the advance of civilization. (Cheers.) If he might, without want of respect, observe so, he would liken his Royal Highness Prince Albert to an inventor who, finding a thing in partial use, sees how it can be applied on a more extended scale, and introduces it for the good of mankind in the form of a new invention. His Royal Highness had been assisted by the Commission, whom he might liken to the engineer, and he had an executive committee of foremen, fitters, and draughtsmen. (Cheers and laughter.) The machine had been completed wheel within wheel; some parts made in England, others of

exquisite foreign temper. (*Cheers.*) They had a real black diamond, too—a "Cole" of most excellent quality. (*Cheers, and laughter.*) From the beginning of this undertaking to the end much useful work had been done which had not been much talked of. (*Hear.*) The mayor had alluded to his own efforts; but he felt that he occupied the position of the apprentice who stood ready with a feather in his hand, to drop a little oil on any part of the machine that might become rusty. (*Cheers.*)

The entertainment was a decided success.

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Fancy balls in shoals, magnificent beyond conception, distinguish the week of May Fair. Besides, we have had a balloon accident to gossip about; and the Waterloo Banquet, which *Punch* had led people to believe would not take place this year. And the third shilling week at the Exposition has excited more wonder than any of its predecessors, by the enormous crowds who have ebbed and flowed into it like a tide.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to the Exposition on Monday morning, and in the afternoon paid a visit to the remains of Louis Philippe's family at Claremont.

The Queen completed the fourteenth anniversary of her accession yesterday.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke of Wellington made his annual visitation on Monday to Trinity-house and thence to the Hospital at Deptford.

The Waterloo banquet was held as usual at Apsley-house on Wednesday. There were seventy officers present who fought on the 18th June, 1815. The speeches delivered were short, and not at all noticeable—the Duke only bowing an acknowledgment when his own health was proposed. When the party broke up, he set off in his carriage for Lady Ashburton and Miss Coutts's reunion.

Vauxhall Gardens set an example to Apsley-house. A Flower Show was substituted for the customary Waterloo Gala.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a fancy dress ball on Monday, in imitation of the Queen.

Lady Ashburton also gave a fancy dress ball this week. "A more popular selection," says the Irish correspondent of the *Times*, "could not be made, his lordship, unlike but too many of his peers, being a constant resident on his Irish estates, and deservedly a favourite with all classes and all parties, whether 'Orange' or 'Green.'"

The Count and Countess de Morella, the Carlist General Cabrera and his wife, have contributed, as their third donation, the sum of £20 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

Lord Palmerston has appointed the Reverend Mr. Hale, D.D., to be chaplain to the British Embassy in Paris.

Died, on the 14th instant, at his country seat, Gosfield-hall, Essex, Edward George Barnard, M.P. for Greenwich. He was at the neighbouring town of Halstead only the previous day, transacting business with his solicitor.

General Sir W. Gomm has determined upon making Simlah his home, having purchased an estate there. The north-west frontier, towards the Yoo-soofzye and adjoining hills, is still kept in a constant state of ferment by the predatory incursions of the tribes who infest those rocky retreats.

The *Newcastle Journal* informs us that the Duke of Northumberland has issued instructions to his agents in that county to select from each of his bailiwicks a certain number of cartwrights, artisans, and intelligent farm servants, to the number in all of about one hundred and fifty, for whom the duke has made arrangements to defray the expenses, not only of their journey to and from London, but also for their maintenance during their stay here, in order that they may have an opportunity of inspecting the Crystal Palace. Similar instructions have been given to the agents on the other estates of the duke.

The Prince of Prussia, with the Princes Frederick William and Albert, have returned from Warsaw to Berlin. The King of Prussia has nominated the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia head of a regiment of cuirassiers, and the Grand Duke Michael chief of a regiment of hussars; while, on the other hand, the son of the Prince of Prussia has been nominated by the Czar chief of a regiment of hussars.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived in Berlin on the 16th, and went on to Potsdam to visit the King of Prussia.

The Archbishop of Paris has entered the lists against Socialism. He has taken upon himself the task of "developing" certain decrees of the Council of Paris, in an "exhortation" lately issued. In this document he is said to show that common sense, philosophy, and religion, agree in recognizing the rights of property; that without the existence of property justice could have no reasonable basis, and life no fixed mark; that religion not only sanctions, but encourages the rights of property, honouring them in their source, which is labour. The whole exhortation is addressed especially to the work-people of Paris.

One of the last remnants of the Order of Malta, the Chevalier Parisot de Guymont, who belonged to the family of the Grand Master Lavalette, has just died in the Convent of St. Jean di Catane, in Sicily, to which the directing chapter of that famous order had retired. He distinguished himself in the expedition which the last Grand Master sent against Algiers towards the end of the eighteenth century, and General Bonaparte, when he took possession of Malta, demanded to see M. de Guymont, and received him with marked distinction. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The mortal remains of Cardinal Fesch and of Madame Mère (mother of Napoleon) are about to be removed from Corneto to Ajaccio. The Minister of Marine has given

orders that the Vauban frigate shall receive them at Civita Vecchia. The remains will be deposited in the south isle of the church which the cardinal constructed at Ajaccio, and then gave to the town. The Minister of War, on his part, has ordered that military honours shall be paid to the remains of Madame and of the Cardinal.

The inauguration of the statue erected by his native town, Andelys, in memory of the celebrated painter, Nicolas Poussin, was celebrated on Sunday with great pomp.

The Government of Piedmont has ordered Count Bertola de Rimini, an emissary of the Pope and of the Emperor of Austria, to be expelled the country, and to be conveyed to the frontier by the police.

Father Basil, a Capuchin, was found strangled at the foot of the altar at Aleppo. The French consul has taken energetic steps for inquiring into this crime.

Ex-President Herrera died in Mexico on the 15th of May.

Mr. Barnum and Jenny Lind have respectively published "Cards" in the American papers. Mr. Barnum intimating that Jenny Lind was about to give her nine last concerts, and Jenny Lind intimating that the "nine last" were only to be the "last" during her engagement with Mr. Barnum, not by any means her last on the American continent. Henceforth Jenny Lind will "sing on her own hook."

A young (Spanish) ensign having little or no patronage to depend on has most unexpectedly found himself promoted to the rank of captain, say two steps at once, and ordered, with a well-replenished purse, to visit the London Exhibition and travel about Europe for a year. Many queer reasons are adduced for this sudden prosperity, but one thing is certain—namely, that it has become necessary to remove him from Madrid.—*Madrid Correspondent of the Times.*

The Procureur of the Republic has just caused to be seized at the Librarie Démocratique et Sociale Européenne, a pamphlet entitled, *Le Republicain des Campagnes*, by Eugène Sue, Félix Pyat, Schœleher, Joigneux, and Pierre Dupont.

A Concert and Fancy Bazaar have been held at Chelsea Hospital this week, in aid of the funds of the Brompton Consumption Hospital. Six military bands attended. A monster tent was erected for the bazaar.

One of the young Dimsdales, of Derby-day notoriety, has been apprehended, and liberated again on bail.

One of the "own correspondents" of a Paris daily paper, sent to London to describe the Exhibition, gravely relates as a specimen of English manners, that a great sporting nobleman recently gave a magnificent banquet to his friends, and when it was over told them that they had eaten the winner of the Derby, which he had specially killed, as a mark of respect both to the horse and them.

POLICE.

Mr. Pennington, a youthful gentleman, Major Stack, and two others, were returning from Hampton races on Friday week in a "drag," four-in-hand, with a trumpeter behind playing his instrument. As they were going from St. James's-street into Pall-mall, the Queen's carriage was driving out of St. James's Palace to the Opera. The police on duty immediately signed and shouted to Mr. Pennington to stop; but he, taking no notice of the warning, drove on. The constables then rushed at the "leaders," and forcibly arrested the "drag," whereupon Mr. Pennington, in a state of great excitement, called out to his friends to take the numbers of the police. Sergeant Barnes came up, gave his number, and said the men acted under his orders, that their instructions were to stop every vehicle while the Queen was going by, and that in another moment the leaders of the "drag" would have ran into the royal carriage. Not satisfied with this explanation, Mr. Pennington determined to demonstrate the problem,—“given a four-in-hand drag, a sharp angle, and a royal carriage on the road, how to stop the drag”—for the benefit of the police, culpably ignorant of such recondite mysteries. He laid a complaint accordingly, and the constables were brought before Mr. Hardwick to answer for their alleged misconduct. There was no dispute as to the stopping of the drag, it was admitted. The fun of the case turned upon the style and point of the following passage:—

Mr. Pennington (says the report), who has a very youthful appearance, begged to be allowed to make his statement.—“I want to show,” said he, “how excessively dangerous it is to take hold of leaders. Nothing else can occur than an accident. If you take hold of leaders while trotting, there can be but one consequence. Take hold of leaders, and you must overturn the whole thing. There can only be that one consequence, and I want to show the incautious way the constables acted.”

Mr. Hardwick: But the constables say they shouted out to you when they saw the Queen's carriage coming?

Mr. Pennington: I did not hear them. The constables seized my leaders. What is the use of catching hold of leaders? You can't stop a drag that way—you can only upset a drag. What's the natural consequence of catching hold of leaders?—why, that the wheelers run into the leaders and throw them down. I say the constable must be ignorant of his duty.

Mr. Hardwick: But may there not be some danger in driving a carriage, with four horses, in London streets?

Mr. Pennington: I can't see any risk.

Major Stack hoped the magistrate would hear evidence to prove that the party were not intoxicated. Certainly he and his friends had had a little wine, but they were sober.

Mr. Hardwick said the evidence of the constables only went so far as to show the party were excited; there was no need, therefore, of evidence to substantiate sobriety.

Mr. Hardwick, however, decided that the police were justified in what they had done, and expressed his opinion that the driving of four-in-hand drags through the streets of London was dangerous; a fact which Mr. Pennington was by no means inclined to admit. Mr.

Hardwick said he must then be prepared to take the consequences.

But the comedy did not end there. The next day, Saturday, the four-in-hand drag, garnished with Mr. Pennington on the box handling the ribbons, two groom behind, and the remorseless trumpeter, appeared in Marlborough-street; and the learned whip, descending from his exalted station to a flourish of the trumpet, requested to be shown in to Mr. Hardwick. The magistrate being too busy, Phaffon was obliged to put up with the chief clerk. His object in coming to the court was to apologize to Mr. Hardwick for having, as stated in the report in the newspapers, presumed to differ with the magistrate on the question of the danger of driving a four-horse drag through the streets of London! He begged to state, that he had no intention of offering the slightest disrespect to the court, nor did he mean to convey an impression contrary to the opinion expressed by the magistrate. He hoped the chief clerk, Mr. Leadby, would make that explanation to Mr. Hardwick.

Mr. Pennington was then bowed out; and mounting the box to another burst of sound from the trumpet, drove gallantly away.

As an instance of coolness and utter frankness of speech, which may be called the candour of shamelessness, we lay the following unequalled story before our readers, culled from the police reports of the week. A young man of "gentlemanly appearance," named James Smith, stated to be the son of a clergyman in the West of England, was apprehended at his father's house on Sunday last, and brought before the bench at Guildhall on Tuesday, charged with forging two checks, one for £73, and the other for £16. His own account of the affair, as given to the officer, is as follows:—

"I met a lot of skittle sharpeners in Oxford-street, who invited me to a neighbouring public-house, and subsequently persuaded me to bet upon their play. I did so, and lost all my money. They then persuaded me to pledge my watch, the proceeds of which they secured in a similar way. I was then left without a penny in my pocket, and without even the means of securing a night's lodging. I afterwards thought of a Mr. Lewis whom I knew, and accordingly drew a check in his name for £16 on the London and Westminster Bank. Having succeeded in getting the money, I started for Somersetshire again; but when I got as far as Slough, near Windsor, it struck me that I might go back and get more money. With this view I stopped at the Slough station and asked the porter for a piece of paper, and wrote out a check for £73 in Mr. Lewis's name, and on the same bank. I returned to London, presented the check, and obtained its pretended value. I have spent all the money, with the exception of a few pounds, in riding about the country. The remainder is in the coal cellar." The officer found in the place indicated £10 7s. 10d.

Mr. Lewis, of whose name prisoner had made clandestine use, had left the court when his evidence was required. Sir Peter Laurie strongly animadverted on this proceeding, and immediately adjourned the case. On Thursday, the forgery was fully proved against Smith, and he was committed for trial.

Not an improper pendant to the above example of coolness is a case of "spitting" at a baronet in the street, by a "tall, military-looking gentleman," who shelters his conduct under the precedent afforded by Count Rossi, who spat upon the Prince of Canino the other day, in order to provoke a duel. The "spitting" individual in question, however, had no such provocation for an act of beastliness as Count Rossi had. His name is John Francis Bigge, and he was brought before Mr. Broughton at Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with assaulting Sir George Armytage.

Sir George said: While walking with Lady Armytage and Miss Morgan, in the Edgeware-road, we met Mr. Bigge, who immediately turned round and spat right in my face, saying, "I have done it, and here's my card," at the same time handing his card to me. A policeman, who was close by, took him in charge at my desire, and at the station-house he wished to make me an apology, but I objected to accept of one from him. He stated that there was a banditti in London who were constantly insulting him, and that he had recently done the same thing to a Frenchman which he did to me to-day.

Miss Morgan and the police having corroborated this evidence,

Mr. Bigge said: I was returning from a short walk when some gentlemen made an insulting sign to me. I passed on, and was going towards my home, when at the corner of Burwood-place I saw Sir George and two ladies walking together. He made to me a similar insulting sign. I turned round to him, when he gave me a most insolent look, upon which I went forward and spat in his face. I thought he intended to challenge me, and I therefore gave him my card. I did it merely as an example, to show him that he should not do such a thing again. I think, however, that it must have been a *mal-entendu*, since Sir George states that he never saw me before. He is a gentleman, and I am a gentleman also.

Mr. Broughton: You surely don't mean to say that what you are charged with was the act of a gentleman?

Mr. Bigge: I don't know. The Count Rossi and others have done the same thing.

Mr. Broughton (to complainant): Did you make any sign whatever to Mr. Bigge when you met him?

Sir George: None, sir, whatever.

Mr. Bigge (much excited): At the station I expressed my sorrow at what had taken place, and offered what I thought was all that was necessary; but he said he would not be satisfied with an apology.

Sir George: Mr. Bigge admits that he spat in a Frenchman's face a few days before he committed the same act towards me, and I consider that upon public grounds I am right in bringing this case forward.

Mr. Broughton (to Mr. Bigge): I can look upon your conduct in no other light than that of a most gross outrage upon Sir George Armytage, and that it was of such a nature that he could not, as a gentleman, pass it over

simply by an apology such as you offered at the station-house to make.

Mr. Bigge: I protest, sir, against your view of the matter.

Mr. Broughton, who had been interrupted while making his observations, sentenced Mr. Bigge to pay £3, or to be imprisoned six weeks, in addition to which he was ordered to enter into his own recognizance in £50 for his keeping the peace towards Sir George Armytage for two months.

MURDERS.

The inquest on the Wandsworth murder ended on Saturday, in a verdict of Wilful Murder being found against William Eastwood.

The story is briefly this:—Mrs. Sarah Taylor was taking in some clothes in the yard "common to all the houses" at Point Pleasant, on the night of the 4th of June, when her attention was attracted by the cries of children in Eastwood's house. She naturally listened, and heard Mrs. Eastwood swearing at her husband, who had been from home some time, and saying, "You promised to behave better when you came home." Another round of swearing ensued, then a scream of children, and a voice was heard exclaiming—"O father, you have killed mother!"

Mrs. Taylor ran into the house the back way, and found Mrs. Eastwood lying on the floor of the front room. "He has stabbed me," she said, pointing to her husband. "I did not do it; she ran against the knife," said the husband. Another neighbour, Mrs. Staples, had entered, and the two women carried Mrs. Eastwood up to bed. When she was undressed, a wound, an inch wide, from which the blood flowed freely, gaped beneath her left breast. The miserable husband kissed his wife, hoped she would "do well," and begged the women to do what they "could for her." The result of this dreadful scene was, as reported last week, that the police received information of the occurrence, and arrested Eastwood. He persisted in his first story (he had been a policeman) that his wife had rushed upon the knife as he held it. Mrs. Eastwood, in her dying declaration before Mr. Beadon, the magistrate, averred that her husband had stabbed her in a fit of passion and drink, as she sat in her rocking-chair. The evidence before the jury was remarkably decisive, and a verdict of Wilful Murder accordingly found. It may be stated that Mrs. Eastwood was a second wife; that she and her husband were always quarrelling; that she was jealous of her step-daughter, a girl of sixteen, without, as the girl said, there being "any pretence for it;" and was always taunting her father, and charging him with having criminal connection with the daughter.

John Lawson, a boatman, and Catherine Morris were sitting in the kitchen of the Brown Bear, public-house, Wolverhampton, when James Jones (who had been living with Catherine Morris) came in and asked for his things. She took off a handkerchief, and placed it on the table, said, "Here's your handkerchief; now go into the house, and Sally will give you the remainder of the things belonging to you." Jones replied, "No, I shan't go; you come and go along with me." Morris then got up and went with him. Lawson followed, and in half a minute's time saw the right arm of Jones round the woman's neck, and he pretending to kiss her, when he drew his left arm over her neck very sharp. She gave one scream, and partly fell. "So you've done the job, have you?" said Lawson. "Yes, I have," replied Jones. Lawson added, "Why, she's dead!" when he replied, "I hope so," and don't care how soon I am also dead." Jones was fully committed on the capital charge of wilfully murdering the deceased.

Another agrarian murder has been perpetrated in Louth. A young man, named Bernard M'Integart, while walking with his sister through the fields, was beaten to death with bludgeons. He had recently come into the possession of land which had been the subject of litigation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Wednesday. There were upwards of 170 persons present.

The thirty-fourth festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

An exhibition omnibus, heavily laden with visitors going home, upset in Cheapside, on Wednesday. Beyond fright and bruises, no serious injury was done to the passengers.

The only two candidates at present in the field for Greenwich are Mr. Alderman Salomons, and Mr. Alderman Wire.

Sir Edward Buxton has distinctly declared that he is prepared to offer himself again for South Essex when the proper time arrives, though he does not seem to anticipate an early dissolution. He terminates as follows a letter addressed to the electors:—"I am bound, moreover, to say that I am fully convinced of the benefits conferred by the measure of free-trade on the working-classes of this country, and whatever protectionist orators may tell you, I am satisfied that the people of England will never consent to return to that system of high protection which you are sometimes encouraged to expect."

The annual meeting for "Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes" was held at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday. Sir Ralph Howard presided. At present the enterprise is not paying; but during the last year the capital invested has begun to be reproductive. Out of 234 rooms for single men in Albert-street, Spitalfields, 120 are occupied. The association pays £226 per annum for window tax, and Lord Ebrington hoped they might consider the abolition of that tax "nearly as good as decided upon." Also, Sir Charles Wood had been pressed to treat each of the dwellings as a separate house, and so relieve the association from the proposed house tax.

There was some discussion as to whether the speculation was commercial or philanthropic, an opinion prevailing that even if philanthropic it ought to be self-supporting. The report was agreed to which recommended that no dividend should be declared.

Two important public meetings, in support of Mr. Cobden's motion in favour of arbitration, were held on Monday, at Manchester and Leeds respectively. The former was called at the requisition of 200 inhabitants, and held in the Town-hall, with the Mayor (J. Potter, Esq.) in the chair. Mr. George Hadfield submitted the following motion:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the motion about to be submitted to the House of Commons by Richard Cobden, M.P., with the view of producing feelings of confidence, amity, and peace, between the Governments of England and France, and of effecting a mutual reduction of armaments." The Reverend Mr. Tucker having seconded the resolution, Mr. G. Mantle moved an amendment, but the original motion was carried by a large majority. The Reverend William M'Kerrow moved a petition to the House of Commons, to be presented by Mr. Milner Gibson, founded on the resolutions. Mr. Binyon seconded the motion, which was carried.—The meeting at Leeds was the largest and most influential hitherto held in that town on this subject, and the sentiments expressed by the movers and seconders of the different resolutions were received with much enthusiasm. The Mayor (George Goodman, Esq.) presided. Resolutions approving of Mr. Cobden's motion were carried unanimously. A petition in accordance with the resolutions was also adopted, and a vote of thanks to the mayor. At the close of the proceedings another meeting was held, with J. G. Marshall, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to appoint delegates to the Congress intended to be held in London.

The suit of *Metaire v. Wiseman* has been compromised, by the division of the £7000 claimed by the school of St. Eloysius, at Somerstown, in the proportion of £4000 to M. Carré's next of kin, and £3000 to the charity.

Sometime ago a rule was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, calling upon William Seymour Blackstone, M.P., to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel on Messrs. Hedges and Son, solicitors, Wallingford. The alleged libel was contained in a private letter addressed to his cousin, the Reverend Harry Lee, who had bought, in 1845, an estate of Mr. Blackstone. This private letter, intended as a caution, Mr. Lee had kept a twelvemonth, and then had shown it to Mr. Hedges, who forthwith brought his action. The rule was discharged on the ground that there was reason to believe that Mr. Blackstone believed all he stated, and that in writing to his cousin he acted from a sense of duty.

The libel case between the Reverend Mr. Daly and *Punch* has been terminated by an apology being tendered, and an explanation made on the part of *Punch*, that the incriminated article had been founded upon an incorrect report of the meeting at which the alleged speech was made. Rule discharged, with costs to the defendants.

Captain Helsham has agreed to accept an apology from the proprietors of *Blackwood's Magazine*, for an article which appeared in that periodical upon a duel in which Captain Helsham was engaged. The apology accepted was worded as follows:—"We are ready, on the part of Messrs. Blackwood, and the author of the article in question, to withdraw every imputation upon Captain Helsham of anything like unfairness with reference to the duel, and, in particular, to state that, having made inquiries relative to the expression attributed to Baron Bayley, and the statement that Captain Helsham had practised pistol firing previously to the duel, we believe that the statements in the article relative to them are unfounded."

A rule nisi, for an attachment against Lord Adolphus Vane for disobeying a subpoena and using contemptuous expressions regarding the Court had been issued, and the trial came off on Monday, in the Court of Common Pleas. The story is simple. Lord Adolphus was required to give evidence in a railway case; and the process server, Oakes, was sent with a subpoena. He seized the moment when the noble lord was leaving his cabriolet, and entering his house, to present the obnoxious document. On being told by Oakes the object of his coming, Lord Adolphus said, "You may be damned! I shall not attend." Oakes then explained the consequences of non-attendance to him, and placed the subpoena and a shilling on his lordship's arm as he was entering his door, when his Lordship refused to take it, and said, "Damn you, the Court, and all of you." As his lordship did not afterwards attend at the trial, the record was obliged to be withdrawn. For these contemptuous expressions to the Court, the rule nisi for an attachment was granted. Lord Adolphus denied the expressions insulting the Court, and also that the original had been shown him. Lord Campbell said it was clear that Lord Adolphus Vane might damn the process server, but not the process. He had purged his contempt, however, and the Court was of opinion that the rule ought to be discharged without costs.

Count de Bocarmé has been found guilty of the wilful murder of Gustave Fougny; but the Countess de Bocarmé has been acquitted.

A return to the House of Commons shows that the declared value of British produce manufactures exported from the United Kingdom during the last two years, ending last January 1st, was £69,934,312.

According to a late return the arrears in the Court of Chancery at Hilary Term last numbered 983 appeals, demurrers, causes, further directions, and claims.

During the month of May, 477 vessels arrived in New York from foreign ports, with an aggregate of 38,346 immigrants. Of these vessels, 79 were under the British flag.

Great exertions are being made to establish a line of steamers between Galway and New York. The North America was to leave New York for Galway on the 17th, her first trip, and bring over 150 passengers. It is expected that two more steamers will make the same voyage in August. The America left Galway for New York on Tuesday. The Dublin and Galway railway is proceeding rapidly to completion.

It is proposed to pass a new statute in convocation at Oxford, for the purpose of raising the salaries of some of the professors and readers. The lowest stipend now received is £100. This would, under the proposed statute, be augmented to £250. The highest is £228, and this would be raised to £300. There is also a project for building a new museum, and providing lecture-rooms thereat, for the University.

The Spanish "Concordat" was laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th.

The Austrians have entered Spoleto.

The French court-martial at Rome pronounced on the 4th sentence of death against four men convicted of having formed part of a Roman patrol which some time ago attacked a French patrol in the streets at night. One man has, besides, been condemned to hard labour for life, and three to five years of the same punishment. The rest of the prisoners, eleven in number, were acquitted.

By the Africa we have Jamaica dates to May 27. The House of Assembly was prorogued by the governor on the 23rd. The cholera still lingered in Jamaica. It had appeared in several localities which have been hitherto exempt. At Mountain Valley the people have refused to bury the dead.

Petitions were presented in the Legislative Assembly of Toronto, on May 29, for a charter to enable a company to build a railroad to the Pacific, and to be allowed to purchase land along the line sixty miles wide, at the price it was purchased at by the Government from the Indians.

The Falcon steam-ship, employed in carrying the mails between Bermuda, St. John's Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, was wrecked at the end of May, off the Isle de Bois. The mails, most of the property, and all on board were saved.

A fearful earthquake took place at Valparaiso on the 3rd of April. There were several shocks; but the second was the most severe; and caused some loss of life, the falling of many buildings, and the destruction of much property. Occasional shocks were felt for the succeeding three days, doing more or less damage.

A letter from Abeokuta, dated March 4, mentions the defeat of the Dahoman army, in which many female warriors fought, before the walls of Abeokuta, a town about sixty miles inland from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. The invasion, it is said, was wholly unprovoked; and their discomfiture is likely to have an important bearing on the decline of the slave trade.

A terrible fire occurred at Geelong, in Australia, on the 6th of February. The crops, stacks, live stock, and homesteads belonging to upwards of thirty farmers had been reduced to ashes, but the aggregate amount of the losses sustained had not been ascertained up to our latest dates. The loss of life was frightful. Among others the wife and four children of a settler named M'Lelland, residing on the banks of the Diamond Creek, one of the tributaries of the river Plenty, had been burnt to death; and eight persons in the Geelong district had suffered in like manner. Extensive fires had also broken out in the forests on the Cape Otway coast, and at Portland and Point Fairy.

The Chinese insurrection is becoming so formidable as to threaten the existence of the imperial dynasty. It so much disturbs trade on the south that the intervention of foreign powers is being talked of.

The Russian possessions in Europe, Asia, and America, cover an area of 262,251 square miles, with a population of 65,935,000. The annual expenditure of the Russian States amounts to £20,000,000, and the public debt is £122,000,000. Notes to an amount of £62,000,000 are in circulation. The Russian army numbers 700,000 men, and the fleet consists of 715 vessels, with 5500 guns. The mercantile marine has 1100 vessels, of 100,000 tons. The average value of annual exports is £28,120,000; and of imports £22,000,000. Austria has £12,158 square miles and 37,900,000 inhabitants. The expenditure is £33,000,000, and the public debt £183,000,000. Bank notes in circulation £42,000,000. The army numbers 500,000 men, and the fleet has 156 vessels and 600 guns. There are 560 merchant ships with a tonnage of 162,426 tons. Imports, £14,000,000; exports, £13,000,000. France, minus her colonies, has 9748 square miles, with 35,500,000 inhabitants. Expenditure, £61,000,000; debt, £221,000,000; notes, £17,000,000; army, 265,463 men; fleet, 328 vessels—8000 guns; mercantile marine ships, 4353—joint tonnage 316,084 tons; imports, £40,000,000; exports, £47,000,000. Prussia, 5104 square miles, and 16,400,000 inhabitants. Expenditure, £16,000,000; debt, £30,000,000; bank notes, £9,000,000; standing army (minus the Landwehr), 217,200 men; fleet, 38 vessels, 84 guns, and 977 merchant vessels of a joint tonnage of 40,977 tons.—*Kölnische Zeitung*.

ENGLISH GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

Among the peculiar entertainments of 1851, one of the most interesting is the revival of the ancient glees and madrigals of England, and their presentation by gentlemen truly worthy of their performance. At Willis's Rooms on Saturday, and again on Wednesday, selections of glees were given by Messrs. Francis, Hobbs, Lockey, Land, and H. Phillips. We have not space to-day for a detailed criticism; but it was most gratifying to find such fashionable audiences, and that our essentially English music was listened to with such thorough appreciation. The performances, which are under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, will be continued on Wednesday next, and on Saturday.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Postscript.

SATURDAY, June 14.

The Commons last night were occupied in discussing two important practical questions—the Chancery Reform Bill, and the Kafir War Estimate.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to bring in two bills; one to improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the other to regulate the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. By the latter bill, the salaries of the chief justices, respectively, will be £8000 and £7000. The Chancery Reform Bill of last session had been opposed by Lord Cottenham and others, and dropped for that reason. The present bill differed from that in creating two new Chancery judges, to be called "Judges of Appeal," instead of employing the Master of the Rolls in the Lord Chancellor's Court. The Lord Chancellor will retain both his judicial and political functions, but while he is attending his duties in the House of Lords, or in case of illness or absence, these judges will sit in his court, prevent the accumulation of arrears, give time to the Lord Chancellor for attention to law reform, and enable him to employ his mind upon questions in connection with the Executive Government. The expense attending this plan would not fall heavily upon the public. He proposed that the Lord Chancellor, instead of £14,000 a-year, should receive £10,000; and the Master of the Rolls £6000, instead of £7000. There would, therefore, be a saving of £5000 a-year. The two new judges to be appointed by the Crown would receive the same salary as the Master of the Rolls, £6000 a-year, to be paid out of the Suitors' Fund. The plan was well received by the House generally, Mr. J. STUART only making an antagonistic speech; and approval being signified by Mr. BETHELL, Mr. WALPOLE, and Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £300,000 toward the expense of the Kafir war. Mr. ADDERLEY apprehended that the vote might be taken as the mere exponent of the expense which the Kafir war will cost this country. This was the seventh war which had broken out, and for which England had to pay; and till the system of government was changed, war and expense would be the only results. The effectual cure would be to confer upon the Cape representative government, and with it the obligation of providing for its own defence. He made a clear and forcible statement of our relations with the Cape, and the great grievances to which the colonists are subjected. LORD JOHN RUSSELL defended the policy of the Cabinet, by asserting that the Council of the Cape had thrown every possible obstacle in the way of good government. After remonstrances from Mr. HUME, Mr. VERNON SMITH, and Mr. BURKE, and great complaints being made that papers had not been presented to the House, the vote was agreed to.

Mr. Hume's select committee on the Income and Property Tax, which has at length been nominated, consists of the following Members:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Henley, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Romilly, Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. Sotherton.

The State Fancy Ball which had been rehearsed at Sutherland-house early in the week came off last night in earnest at Buckingham Palace. The fancy costume was of the time of the Restoration, which gave an opportunity for great display, especially of male costume. The dresses of the ladies, it was remarked, approached very nearly to those of the present day. The military and judicial officers appeared in the official habits of the period, as did the ambassadors. Altogether it was a brilliant and successful revival of the scenic effects presented by an English Court not quite two hundred years ago.

The Queen wore "le grand habit de cour" of the fashion of the Court of Louis XIV., introduced from France by Charles II. The skirt of the dress was composed of rich grey watered silk, trimmed with gold and silver lace, and ornamented with bows of rose-coloured ribands fastened by bouquets of diamonds. The front of the dress was open, and the under skirt was made of cloth of gold, embroidered in a shawl pattern in silver, scalloped and trimmed with silver fringe. The gloves and shoes embroidered alternately with roses and fleurs de lis in gold. Her Majesty wore on the front of the body of the dress four large pear-shaped emeralds of immense value.

"Prince Albert wore a coat of cloth of gold, ornamented with bows of rose-coloured riband and jewellery; a hat trimmed with rose-coloured and white feathers; stockings of grey silk."

The peculiarity of the evening was the National Quadrilles, danced by eight ladies and eight gentlemen, dressed in a common costume. In the English Quadrille, conducted by the Marchioness of Ailesbury—The ladies were dressed in blue silk dresses, with rose-coloured and gold ornaments; the gentlemen in scarlet, gold, and blue velvet; and the page wore the livery of the King of England.

In the Scotch Quadrille, conducted by the Marchioness of Stafford—The ladies wore a very elegant riding habit of pale green taffeta, ornamented with bows of pink riband, grey hats ornamented with white and pink feathers; the gentlemen were in Highland costume; and the page in a Highland dress of Royal Stuart tartan.

In the French Quadrille, conducted by the Comtesse de Flahault—The ladies wore white satin dresses with bows of light blue riband. The under skirt of cloth of gold, trimmed with silver fringe; the gentlemen wore the uniform of "Les Mousquetaires Noirs," scarlet coats, trimmed with silver; jackets of dark blue, trimmed with silver; gold crosses, ornamented with fleur de lys, worn upon the chest and back; red stockings, and red feathers in the hat; and the page wore the livery of the King of France.

In the Spanish Quadrille, conducted by the Countess Granville—The ladies wore black silk dresses with black Spanish veils; the dresses trimmed with gold lace and pink-coloured rosettes; the under dresses were of grey damask, ornamented with grey and gold fringe; the gentlemen were in black velvet, ornamented with gold, and all wearing the order of "Calatrava," embroidered in red silk, upon the coat and cloak; grey silk stockings, black velvet hats, with red and yellow feathers; and the page wore the livery of the King of Spain.

At the conclusion of these dances, which were performed before the Throne in succession, the general dances of the evening commenced in the ball-room. A State supper was served as usual, and the company separated at a late hour.

The mysterious railway accident on the Brighton and Lewes Railway is as mysterious as ever. The jury met yesterday, and examined Mr. Woods, a civil engineer, respecting the effect of putting the tender first. The pith of his evidence is, that the engine is best first, and that the guard to the engine wheels would, in all probability, in this particular case have thrown the sleeper on one side, but that he did not apprehend the slightest danger from running the tender first. He had been connected with the Liverpool and Manchester line since 1834, and he had never heard of an accident arising from running the tender first. The whole interest of the sitting turned upon the examination of the boy Boakes, and those who alleged facts tending to incriminate him. Acton, the superintendent of the railway police, and Langley of the detective force, visited Mrs. Boakes on Monday night. They seemed to have concluded that young Boakes placed the sleeper on the line. They asked him leading questions to that effect, and his father naturally interfered to protect his child. However, there was no need. The boy's answers were direct and positive that he had not been on line, and that, consequently, he had not placed the sleeper on the rails. It must be stated that the solicitors were, in the opinion of the jury, "very hard" upon Mrs. Boakes, who, they said, gave her evidence fairly. When young Boakes was examined, it was necessary to ascertain whether he knew the nature of an oath, and after sundry questions from the coroner it was found that "Mr. Green, the clergyman of St. Ann's," had told Boakes that if he did not speak the truth when he was sworn he would "go to hell." That was held sufficient, and he was then sworn. Some discussion arose as to whether it was not right to caution Boakes that he need not incriminate himself, but he could not understand what that meant. They told him to speak the truth, and they told him he need not say that which would tell against himself. Nothing was elicited from his evidence beyond the one assertion that he had not been on the line at all. Henry Boakes, father of the boy, was next examined. He related that Langley had asked his son whether he had put the sleeper on the rails, and that he said he had not. "Acton then said, 'You told me down at the Dolphin that you saw the sleeper on the rails.' The boy said 'No; I did not tell you so.' I heard what my boy had said to Acton, and he did not say that. Acton, at the Dolphin, told the boy, 'You got over the quick.' The boy said he did not." The inquest had not concluded when the reporter left, and it was expected that it would be adjourned until to-day.

Similar evidence produced a similar verdict, to that reported elsewhere, from the jury who sat to inquire into the death of two men who died of scalds at the boiler explosion near Bristol.

M. Charles Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine and be imprisoned six months for writing an article against public executions in the *Evénement*!

The Leader

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 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.

THE CENSUS.

THE Registrar-General has already given to the public the general results of the census of Great Britain: the particulars regarding occupation, &c., will follow in due time. The decennial increase, although less than that of the previous ten years, proves to be larger than most people anticipated. In spite of the great increase of emigration during the last few years, the population has increased 2,212,892 since 1841. The decennial rate of increase has, with one exception, steadily declined since the beginning of the century. In the ten years ending 1811, the increase per cent. was 15.11. In the ten years ending 1821, it was 14.12; in 1831, 14.91; and in 1841, 13.18. During the last ten years, the increase has been only 12.10, a decrease of 20 per cent. in the ratio, as compared with the ten years ending 1811.

The number of houses does not appear to have increased at the same rate as the population; a proof that a larger proportion of the people must be in a bad condition now than in 1841. At present there are 3,276,975 houses inhabited in England and Wales: ten years ago the number was, 2,943,939. The increase is less by more than a hundred thousand than it ought to have been. Not that there is any want of bricks, timber, glass, and iron, or of bricklayers and carpenters; but that a large proportion of the increased population cannot afford to pay for additional house-room, and must, therefore, in spite of sanitary regulations, crowd together in unwholesome dwellings.

The returns relative to the number of houses in Great Britain enable us to ascertain what number of votes Household Suffrage would give. The total number of inhabited houses in England, Scotland, and Wales, is 3,675,451; and to this number must be added a large number of lodgers, whose votes would be allowed, making altogether about 4,000,000. The total number of male inhabitants is 10,184,687, of whom considerably more than one-half are under twenty-one years of age, so that the difference between Household and Universal Suffrage would probably not be more than a difference of one million of voters. Now, if Government is prepared to grant Household Suffrage (which formed part of the original Reform Bill), why not go a single step further, and disarm popular disaffection by including all men above twenty-one years of age? Why make an invidious exclusion, and of so small a majority?

The increased numbers are the expression of an increased power in the nation—to be used, abused, thwarted, or developed; but to assert itself in one way or other, at some time or other. It is a power that the Government may use; but by whomsoever used, that augmented number must be used for itself. There are more to care for. The greater numbers must be better governed; or else —

ROME IN 1849.

THE restoration of the Pope by French intervention was, it now turns out, performed at the express instance, and with the express consent, of Lord Palmerston. The Marquis of Normanby states the fact in a despatch to the Liberal Minister for Foreign Affairs. The object of the intervention is said to have been "improved government," and the concession of "administrative reforms," by the Pope. That Lord Normanby did not misrepresent the French Government, here are the express words of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to prove:—"The object of the expedition," he says, in his note to Admiral Cécile, dated April 19, 1849, "is at once to maintain the balance of power, to guarantee the independence of the Italian States, to secure the Roman People a liberal and regular system of administration, and to preserve them from the dangers of a blind reaction [meaning Austrian inter-

vention] as well as from the frenzy of anarchy," meaning national popular government. But in a despatch to M. de la Cour, at Vienna, dated two days previously, so much stress is laid on the effect which Austrian successes had had upon the "balance of power," as to leave no room to doubt but that *there* lay the most powerful motive for intervention. While writing to MM. d'Harcourt and de Rayneval, at Gaëta, M. Drouyn de Lhuys distinctly states that the expedition was undertaken, not to compel the Pope to adopt "such or such a government," but simply to reconcile the Pope to the Roman People; mainly for the benefit of the latter!

Can anything be more conflicting? When the French army marched to the gates, depending on the Reactionists within, and was driven back with great loss, Louis Napoleon affected great astonishment and pain that the army sent to perform "kind and disinterested services" for the people should be met as enemies: he declared that the military honour of France was involved, and that to conquer was a necessity. Both Mr. Freeborn and Sir George Hamilton assert that the French were "deceived" in their estimation of the state of feeling at Rome; and that the masses hated "Priestly Government." Here is a pretty complication! and, to crown all, Prince Schwarzenberg wrote to Count Colloredo, April 29, that orders had been sent to Radetzky to enter both Tuscany and the Legations, in obedience to the wishes of the Grand Duke and the Pope, whose desires "were identical with those of the civilized world."

General Oudinot interpreted the "wishes of the civilized world" somewhat differently, when, in his proclamation of the 24th of April, he told the Roman People that their wishes should be respected, that he came to maintain their "legitimate" influence, and that he was resolved not to impose upon them any form of government they did not desire. Meanwhile, as Lord Palmerston was correctly and "frequently" informed by Mr. Freeborn, the French had been altogether deceived as to the real feeling of the vast majority of the Roman People, which, at first, adverse only to priestly government, became, after the Pope had solicited foreign intervention, adverse to Pius himself. Still knowing all this, and knowing it well, Lord Palmerston thought fit to act with the Reactionists of France and the Absolutists of Austria, who were engaged in overthrowing and oppressing the Roman People.

In a despatch to the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Palmerston naïvely asked—What are the intentions of the French? And M. de Tocqueville replied, through Lord Normanby, that the "first care" of the French would be "to secure the constitutional liberties of the Romans as already granted by the Pope, and to take care that his authority should not be reestablished on that arbitrary footing which had formerly been found inconsistent with the good government of the People." Palmerston was satisfied with this reply; but he politely requested further information as to what the French would do, supposing that they could *not* obtain the consent of the Pope to return to constitutional and representative government, or the consent of the People to receive the Pope; or that the Pope threw himself on Austria for support?

But Lord Palmerston writing to Paris is one man—Lord Palmerston writing to Vienna is another. On the 12th of June, 1849, he instructed Lord Normanby to urge the French to secure a "real and effectual separation between the temporal and the spiritual power of the Pope." On the 10th of July, 1849, he informed Lord Ponsonby that it would be desirable for France to communicate with Austria, and induce her "to counsel the Pope to secure to his subjects an arrangement which, while it reinstated him in his position of temporal and ecclesiastical authority at Rome," should give guarantees for representative government. Three days after he sent Lord Ponsonby another despatch, and in this he again comes out for separation of the temporal and spiritual power, and declares that if the Pope refuses to concede that, "one of two things must happen, either that the Pope must be restored to his former power by the force of *foreign* arms, or that he must abandon all hope of returning thither." The former, Lord Palmerston considered as so unjust, that, if effected, it could only be considered "temporary"; the latter was a thing not to be thought of, and therefore her Majesty's Government were desirous to pave the way, by conciliation, for "the Pope's resumption

of the Papal power." On the 18th of July, Lord Normanby wrote from Paris—"France will not exact any conditions from the Pope as the price of his entrance into Rome"; and she did not do so. In August Louis Napoleon wrote his famous letter to Colonel Ney, then at Gaëta; yet in the same month the Cardinal Triumvirate had been established, the Inquisition reestablished, all laws passed since the 15th of November, 1848, abolished, and the Government Commission for the trial of political offenders decreed. In September out came the mock amnesty; and a false rumour of the promulgation of the "Code Napoléon." It was clear by this time, even to the Tory mind of Sir George Hamilton at Florence, that "every act" of the Cardinal Triumvirate "showed the strongest tendency to retrograde principles"; and it was especially obvious to the acute mind of Commander Key, that "the little which had been done since the return of Papal authority did not show any symptom of a return to a constitutional form of Government, or a relaxation of the old Gregorian ecclesiastical system."

Now Lord Palmerston was implicated in all these affairs. He had had the best evidence from the beginning of the state of public opinion in Italy. But beyond recommending French intervention, in the first instance, and writing a few notes in the course of the summer, as a spectator merely, he did nothing to protect the Roman People in the exercise of their national rights. In the Correspondence before us, after the date, August 7, 1849, there is not one despatch signed "Palmerston." What has he been doing for the last two years?

The operations of the Foreign Secretary place the conduct of England in a mean and miserable light. We avowedly supported the Pope, rightfully deprived of his temporal authority; we permitted, nay, encouraged, French intervention; and while the Austrian, the Spaniard, the Frank, and the Neapolitan marched armies to crush a devoted people, the Minister of England mumbled and stammered about securing constitutional government and civil freedom. Like Pilate, he was prepared to wash his hands of the blood of the Romans, leaving it an ineffaceable stain upon the French, if they did not take his advice. His advice!—as if France did not know that it meant nothing! We have seldom read a more disgustingly instructive Parliamentary paper than this "Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Rome." It reveals no noble policy worthy of England, but discloses an ignoble shuffling system of diplomatic tactics disgraceful to England. It cannot be too distinctly impressed upon the minds of all classes of Englishmen, that the Roman republic was put down with our consent, and at our instance, and that the restoration of the Pope was approved of by the very men in Downing-street who are now laboriously framing a bill of pains and penalties against the Roman Catholic religion. To the Papal Government, with its inquisition, its spies, its authorised and daily atrocities, and "intolerable abuses," they have only a diplomatic and canting objection; but to the celebration of the Catholic religion, the barren assumption of territorial titles, and the internal regulation of the Catholic Church, they pretend the direst, yet, puniest, hostility. It surely were fit that Palmerston's Roman Despatches and Russell's Durham Letter were bound up together.

PROGRESS OF ASSURANCE.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGARDING them in the magnitude of their operations and as involving the welfare of our country, as controlling and managing so many millions of money, as combinations of men for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, life assurance companies must be considered among the most important institutions of this age. To the admirers of the principle of Concert—a principle which is daily becoming more and more acknowledged by every class of society—nothing can be more gratifying than the rise and progress of these associations, as so many practical developments of a principle which is yet to work out the welfare of the human race. In life assurance the advantages of combined operation are singularly manifested. By it a benefit is secured to those who suffer loss, paid in infinitesimal amounts by those who pass unscathed. By the principle of concert, all the uncertainties and evils of life may be if not removed, at least mitigated; for throughout every event and affair of existence, that which appears to be mere isolation and chance, is, by the doctrine of averages, proved to be a part of an harmonious and concerted whole. There is

nothing so uncertain as human life in regard to particular individuals, but there is nothing less liable to fluctuation than the average value and expectation of life in a number of persons. And on this principle is it that life assurance associations are based. We would that the year 1851, the year of Progress, might show a new march in the more general adoption of assurance, and that every man who retires to bed in fear lest his household goods might be consumed in the night, might also be impressed with as salutary a dread that the light of his own existence might be quenched before the morning.

The extension of life assurance is one of the surest roads to the prosperity of the people. If, however, it had been continued on the principle of the old offices, simply as a means of insuring a prospective advantage equivocal in all points but that of placing a large sum in the pockets of the directors and proprietary, we should have had little hope of its adoption by the masses. Indeed, one of the causes operating to retard its progress is ignorance of the various immediate, as well as deferred, advantages which it provides. The establishment of offices on a modernized and liberal principle is a boon more recognized by the old offices than by the community for whose benefit they are. Those whose craft is in danger are generally not slow in appreciating the superior advantages of their antagonists; and a war is now waging between the old and modern assurance offices of the metropolis, in which the former are sure to be vanquished, and the result of which must be advantageous to the public.

Amongst the modern offices which, providing the most perfect security to the assured, offer advantages which seem like a fairy tale beside the prospectuses of the ancient corporations, is the "SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY." It was established, not alone for new applications of assurance for temporary purposes, but for giving advantages immediate as well as prospective to the assured. A large proprietary affords a guarantee for its financial stability, while the advantages of a mutual company are provided by the division of 75 per cent. of the profits among the assured. This may be received in cash; by an addition to the amount of the policy; or by reduction of the premium: and as assurers are also participators in the profits derived from policies granted in connection with loans and advances, this division is really tantamount to sharing in the whole profits. All inquiries being made before the proposals are accepted, the payment of a policy cannot be disputed or delayed on account of any error in the proposal. When death unhappily arises from duelling or suicide, assigned policies are valid; and if not assigned, a proportion of the premiums received is given up to the survivors. The lowness of the whole-life tables may be seen by the fact that a person of thirty may secure £100 at his death by the annual payment of £2 9s. 4d., and be entitled to a division of 75 per cent. of the profits of the company.

With regard to annuities, in addition to the old form of purchase, by one table two-thirds, and by another the whole of the money paid for the purchase of a deferred annuity is returned in case of death before attaining the specified age. So that a person may provide for himself in old age, and at the same time accumulate a fund for the benefit of his relations should death interpose to prevent his enjoying the annuity.

In the system of endowments for children also the tables of this company show a decided advance. Parents, by a single payment or by small annual payments, may provide for the marriage portion of a daughter, or for establishing a son in business on attaining his majority. There are three tables for this purpose. By the first, the money paid is forfeited in case of death of the endowed; by the second, two-thirds of the money paid are returned in case of death before the specified age; and by the third, the whole of the money is returned. Here we have modifications which give every man an opportunity of providing for his children, and procuring for them an advancement in life not to be obtained with certainty by any other means.

Although the benefits of life assurance are so great, the various ways in which the principles may be made available give it an additional value. Suppose a person has a life income of £1000 a-year, how readily might he appropriate £150 a-year to assuring his life for £6000, which would leave his family comfortably provided for. The possessor of entailed estates, effecting assurances

on his life, is enabled, without any sacrifice of present comfort, to leave the younger branches of his family, who would otherwise have been wholly unprovided for, in comfort and independence, without at all embarrassing the heir to his estates. The farmer, holding the lease of a valuable farm determinable on the death of the survivor of three lives, but renewable on payment of a fine of £500 at the termination of the last life, may assure the only existing life, on the duration of which the lease depends, for £500, and thus secure the means of continuing his farm. Or suppose a tradesman, finding himself involved to the extent of £2000, but with a flourishing business only requiring time to enable him to pay his debts. His creditors are satisfied that the money will eventually be paid, and appoint two of their number to investigate the state of his affairs every three months. By effecting an assurance on his life, payable out of the profits of the business, they secure themselves against loss in case of their debtor's death. The application of life assurance also facilitates improvements. A man of capital enters into partnership with the discoverer of an important improvement in machinery, by which a large fortune might be realized, but for which the outlay in the first instance would be considerable: he assures the inventor's life for £7000 for a term of seven years at a premium of £1 2s. 11d. per cent. Thus he protects himself from loss in case of his partner's death before the invention can be brought to perfection. In the case, also, of partners retiring from business, the principle is most valuable. Perhaps the arrangement is, that one shall retire upon an annuity of £500: the retiring partner, to secure himself from loss in case of his partner's death, assures the life of the latter for a sum sufficient to purchase an annuity of like amount.

The course of true love never runs smooth; and perhaps one of the chief causes of this is, that the wheels of Hymen drive heavily for lack of the anti-attribution which is the god of our day. One of the most interesting features of assurance is the means it affords of removing the frowns from foreboding fathers, and of softening the hearts of irritated relations and guardians. A policy of assurance is a legal and valuable settlement on a wife, and may be made to atone for a slender balance at the banker's. For instance, a person having a life income of £1000 a-year, who is desirous of marrying the daughter of a rich man, answers the objections made by the lady's friends as to his inability to provide for his wife and family in case of premature decease, by assuring his life for £8000, and settling the policy with the necessary sum out of his income for payment of the premium. Or a merchant marries a lady with £5000, part of which he desires to employ as capital in an old-established firm, with which he is about to form an advantageous partnership. The trustees object without a proper security for the repayment of the money in case of his death before it is replaced. An assurance is effected on his life for £3500, the money lent; £1500 invested on mortgage at 4½ per cent., out of which the premium of £64 6s. 3d. is paid: and the affair is thus arranged to the satisfaction and advantage of all parties.

We have here shewn a few only of the temporary advantages which assurance offers. The adoption of these, however, will always depend upon individual interest. But whenever a man's income ceases with his existence, the neglect of life assurance becomes a positive crime against his own kindred and against society. Wherein lies the difference between neglecting to provide for your household while living and leaving them to certain starvation, as far as you are concerned, at your death? People sometimes say they cannot afford to insure. But will any sane man affirm that he cannot afford 1s. per week to secure £100 for his family? Others are afraid to insure because they may not be able to keep up the premiums. But the use of such an argument should teach a man the imperative necessity for assuring at once. If he feel such difficulty in withdrawing so much of his income, let him reflect on the frightful condition into which his family would be plunged, were he suddenly cut off from among them. But though there may be some show of reason in the excuse, in reality there is none. In any case where income is uncertain, the amount assured should be spread over small policies: ten for £100 instead of one for £1000. Or in the "Sovereign" a special arrangement is made, whereby, if difficulty of this kind arise, the Policy may be surrendered for a new Policy, without

any further Annual Premium, for a sum to be agreed upon, payable at the death of the assured.

There are others who "intend" to assure; but postpone any assurance, because they cannot spare enough to effect it at once for £1000. The course of such persons is worse than stupidly absurd. They should insure immediately for £100, or what they can afford; and there are few who do so this year that will not assure for double the amount in the next. It should by such people also be remembered that every year decreases the chances of being accepted, save at higher rates of premium. When the cold shiver runs through the frame, when the quickened pulse, the fevered tongue, the patchy complexion, the short cough, and the hectic flush appear, it is too late then to rush to the assurance office and offer yourself for a life policy. Imagine the situation of a man who, suffering under slow decline, feels his energies become less and less, and his resources, at the same time, day by day, decreasing. With the prospect of a speedy dissolution, he knows that all who are dependent upon him—the victims of his neglect—must go forth to seek their bread amid the closed hands and stony hearts of strangers. Imagine him picturing to himself that which he has seen happen to others, and from which he cannot anticipate any immunity in his own case: his household gods roughly handled by strangers; his conduct coarsely condemned by his "friends"; the love of his children failing before the rude shocks of poverty, and their respect, by continual and bitter suffering, dwindling down to curses on his memory. It is an awful thing for a man on his death-bed to consider that, ere his corse grows cold, his widow will be haggling with the undertaker for the price of his coffin, and that his wife and children must hunger and thirst to insure him a decent sepulture.

THE PRIEST, THE BISHOP, AND THE SYNOD.

THE conviction that the troubles and difficulties of the Church can only be composed and solved through the assembling of a synod or council of her members, is daily gaining ground among those who pay even ordinary attention to the signs and exigencies of the times. The differences which have lately occurred in the dioceses of Manchester and Worcester, the uncompromising hostility between the ruler of the see of Exeter and a large section of his clergy and laity, the forced resignation of Mr. Bland at Norwich, and the reluctant and unrequited abdication of Mr. Bennett at Knightsbridge, besides numberless minor sores and grievances connected with ecclesiastical administration, daily revealed in different parts of the country, tend to strengthen this conviction, and to induce from it a practical result.

Convocation as it now exists is powerless. Prorogued by the Crown immediately on its assembling it meets only to register its own vassalage; and even if its present ephemeral existence were continued, so as to be coextensive with that of the other estates of the realm, one element of power would be wanting to it, the presence of the laity to share in its deliberations. Without this no church assembly can be complete or satisfactory to the Protestant mind. The people of the Anglican Church are not docile enough to submit to decrees made by their spiritual rulers, in the framing of which they have not themselves participated. They would prefer that such should emanate from Parliament, or, much as they dislike arbitrary and irresponsible dictation, from the Crown itself. But the Crown's best province is that of administration, and the Executive cannot afford to peril its popularity by the patronage of one party amid the many into which the religious world is divided. The events of the last seven months have shown that its safest and most dignified position is one of impartiality and reserve. Parliament, too, as at present constituted, is confessedly a most unfit arena for the discussion of matters of faith and practice affecting any particular sect or party of religionists, except so far as these may bear upon the general interests of the realm. What would be said of the fairness of uniting members of the Church of England, to decide upon doctrinal points or ceremonial observances for the Catholics, the Unitarians, or the Society of Friends? And yet, when Church matters are canvassed in the House of Commons, the representatives of these religious bodies take part in their discussion, and in the votes by which they are determined. This is only explainable on the ground of the connection between Church and State, and the confusion between spiritual and temporal interests induced thereby. If the Church claims the protection of the secular

power, however heterogeneous the composition of that power, she must accept at the same time its interference, or, further, its domination. The Church must be severed from the State, we are told, if she is to exercise the independent management of her own affairs. We can conceive a Church sufficiently tolerant and comprehensive to be identical with the State; but, as matters are now, we are willing to accept the alternative of separation rather than that of thralldom.

As far as respects doctrine, we should not expect much of unanimity or of toleration, at all events in the first instance, from the newly assembled synod. Its members might meet with professions of amity sincere enough until the conflict of opinion arose to rend the veil of Christian charity; then would ensue fierce debates and angry recriminations common to all assemblies, and especially to those to whom the right of discussion is unwonted, and from which even celestial minds are not exempt. The majority would lay down a rule of faith and practice so strict as to leave the minority no choice but to submit or secede. This would be an inconvenience; but it is inseparable from independence of legislative action, and one for which no remedy can be found until the majority learn their duties towards the minority, as well as their own rights. But, as matters are now, this inconvenience is preferable to the present thralldom.

Redress for practical grievances, however, would reasonably be looked for from the new assembly. No single official of the Church would have, as now, the power of crushing one of its ministers, however powerless, or of ignoring his claims for justice, and for a due investigation of his alleged offences. One duty of the synod, probably exercised through a committee, would be the inquiry into all such cases of alleged injustice; an arbitration between the contending parties; and on the refusal of one to plead to its jurisdiction, the justification of the other, and his restoration to his position in society and in the Church. With the existence of such a court of appeal as this, the exercise of irresponsible power would be impossible. The case of Mr. Harvey, late of Antwerp and now of Boulogne, as against the Bishop of London, is one of a host of which such a synod would take cognizance. Indeed, had such a synod been in being, the case would never have come before the public at all. As it is, it is one of the most painful and perplexing with which we have ever had to deal. The tangled skein of the dispute has remained unravelled for years; and after lay and clerical dignitaries have been appealed to in vain, public opinion is called upon to undertake the task. In the long series of documents before us, in which Mr. Harvey shows himself a man conscious of his wrongs and determined to obtain their redress, we are told of the various occasions on which the Bishop has interposed his authority to prevent his appointment to certain foreign chaplaincies, or to aid in procuring his dismissal from them. We learn how, in spite of his alleged unfitness for the duties of chaplain at Antwerp, he was licensed to those of an English curacy by the same diocesan by whom his unfitness had been pronounced. We find the unwillingness of the rest of the Episcopate to allow him to exercise his duties under their jurisdiction, without his being reconciled to the Bishop of London; and we see that prelate demanding, as the condition of an amnesty, a public apology of his own dictating, accompanied all the while by a pertinacious refusal to state the grounds of his hostility to Mr. Harvey. All this is stated clearly and without contradiction, and an ultimate appeal made to public opinion. The verdict of the Press, Conservative and Liberal, has been given long ago; and if that of the public coincides with it and is unfavourable to the Bishop, of which there seems but little doubt, his lordship, we conceive, has only himself to thank for it. He may contend that the verdict is given on *ex parte* statements, and such to a great extent we admit to be the case; but, it will be asked, whose fault is it that they are *ex parte*? Why does not the Bishop avow the causes of his opposition, and justify to the world the course which now presents him in so unfavourable a light? The public would give him fair play as well as Mr. Harvey; now it can only suppose that he cares not for its opinion, or fears the result of an avowal.

With such a case as this the dealing of a synod would be prompt and preremptory. The charges against Mr. Harvey would be ascertained. If frivolous, he would be reinstated; if substantiated, he would be condemned. If no charges were forthcoming, his absolution would follow as a matter of course. But, pending the assembly of a

synod, his choice must lie between submission, which he does not seem at all inclined to yield, and vigorous agitation through his friends and the Press, to vindicate his character in the eyes of the world, and thus to elicit, perhaps in a substantial form, the expression of its sympathy, never withheld from an innocent and injured man, which, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, Mr. Harvey, has unquestionably shown himself to be.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

WE have this week had the pleasure of seeing the first number of our youngest contemporary, the *Lyttelton Times*. It is a credit in every respect to all parties concerned; it is remarkable also as affording a reply to those who contend that a newspaper will be good for nothing unless subjected to the pressure of taxation. The *Lyttelton Times* addresses itself to men accustomed to first-class London papers; and though its quantity is small, its quality will bear comparison with the best papers in the mother country. Its price, 6d., is probably owing to the necessarily small number of purchasers in a colony which numbers only 1100 inhabitants. But the most interesting fact connected with the paper is its reprint in London without a stamp. Most of our southern colonies have London organs; but these are edited here, and submit to the demands of the Stamp-office. The *Lyttelton Times* has been reprinted entire, without complying with the provision of the newspaper act, which requires a stamp on all newspapers printed in Great Britain, to be made public. We hope the publisher will defy the office, and appeal to a jury for support; so much difficulty is felt in defining news, that we think a good case might be made out. The judges have been so much puzzled by the apparently simpler case of the *Household Narrative*, that we venture to hope that a series of trials on the newspaper act would have the effect of demonstrating its utter impracticability. The *Lyttelton Times* has already declared war against the un-English form of government now prevailing in New Zealand; if they will wage war with the censorship of the press here, they will earn a just claim to the help of the people in their future demand for a representative government. Till the English press is free, it is impossible that the people of England should rightly estimate the value of a good understanding with our colonies.

PRUSSIAN POSTAGE.

PRUSSIA begins to fear English papers. Light from the West would be fatal to Manteuffel and Frederick; but openly to prohibit English journals would be too much of a good thing. So they simply imitate the landlord who has an unpleasant tenant: he raises the rent, and they raise the postage. The postage for newspapers has been increased six fold—from three pence, for example, to eighteen pence; and thus the papers are prohibited, seeing that few will take them in at that price; and yet scandal is avoided.

CALIFORNIA IN DEBT.

You do not credit it—certainly not—but somebody has credited the State of California, now an infant of fifteen months old, to the tune of nearly a million of dollars. Shortly we shall read of "Californian State Stock" on 'Change. It is really a very curious phenomenon in this nineteenth century that the Land of Gold should have so felicitously managed its affairs as to stand in need of the money-lender. Looking round the world, and very fixedly at this latest birth, a naïve philosopher might not unnaturally speculate himself into a belief that Debt is the first condition of National existence.

SOCIAL REFORM.

I. "DIFFICULTIES."

TO JOHN GRAY, OF BARROWFORD.

June 16, 1851.

MY DEAR JOHN GRAY,—The difficulty of effecting a rescue from the present state of the working classes, appears to me to be precisely the reverse of that which has generally been recognized. I do not think that we need to convince the educated or wealthy classes how bad, how very bad—how comfortless, immoral, and degraded—is the condition of the largest numbers in all parts of the country; but it is rather the poor themselves whom we have to convince on that point. Born to their actual condition, they very generally imagine that "such is life." They see the rich rolling by in carriages; they know that the middle classes have commodious houses and agreeable diet; they know that employers dictate the amount of wages; they find that they themselves live in unhealthy parts of towns, work too long for health or comfort; cannot escape from streets or highways to amuse themselves on Sundays; on

their rare opportunities of pleasure are sent to the worst places,—the tap of the public-house, the gallery of the theatre; but such is life as they have always known it, and how can they help it? It does not come within their experience to know that once upon a time their countrymen were better off. I will repeat here a passage that I have already quoted from Thornton's *Plea for Peasant Proprietors*: he is speaking of the times of the Tudors, when "there were few rustics who were not either owners or tenants not merely of a rood, but of several acres":—

"Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VI., dilates with contagious exultation on the plenty enjoyed by the lowest class of his countrymen. 'They drink no water,' he says, 'unless it be so that some for devotion, and upon a zeal of penance, do abstain from other drink; they eat plentifully of all kinds of flesh and fish. They wear fine woollen cloth in all their apparel: they have also abundance of bed coverings in their houses, and of all other woollen stuff. They have great store of all householdments and implements of household. They are plentifully furnished with all instruments of husbandry, and all other things that are requisite to the accomplishment of a quiet and wealthy life, according to their estates and degrees.' (Fortescue, *De Laud. Leg. Angliæ*, pp. 85, 86.) Fortescue was an avowed panegyrist, and his statements might require considerable abatement if they stood alone; but their perfect accuracy is placed beyond dispute by the most unimaginative and matter-of-fact of all compilations, *The Statutes at Large*. Repeated enactments passed during the period we are examining, use language quite as strong, and still more precise and circumstantial than that of the patriotic Chief Justice. In addition to laws designed to keep down the wages of agricultural labour, others were directed against the luxury of the peasantry. In 1363 [37 Edw. 3, c. 14] carters, ploughmen, and all other farm servants, were enjoined not to eat or drink 'excessively,' or to wear any cloth except 'blanket and russet wool of twelve pence.' Domestic servants were at the same time declared to be entitled to only one meal a day of flesh or fish, and were to content themselves at other meals with 'milk, butter, cheese, and other such viands.' In 1463 [3 Edw. 4, c. 5] servants in husbandry were restricted to clothing of materials not worth more than two shillings a yard, and were forbidden to wear hose of a higher price than fourteenpence a pair, or girdles garnished with silver. The price of their wives' coverchief or head-dress was not to exceed twelvepence. In 1482 [22 Edw. 4, c. 1] these restrictions were loosened, and labourers in husbandry were permitted to wear hose as dear as eighteenpence a pair, while the sum which their wives might legally expend on covering for the head, was raised to twenty pence. This legislation, considering the fall which has since taken place in the value of money, was really much as if a law should now be necessary to prevent ploughmen from strutting about in velvet coats, and silk stockings, with silver buckles in their shoes, and their wives from trimming their caps with Brussels lace. It exhibits agricultural labourers in a condition which was probably never attained by the same class in any other age or country, unless, perhaps, by the emancipated negroes of the British West Indies. Yet the description applies only to the lower order of peasants—to those who worked for hire, and had either no land or none but what was allowed them in part payment of wages. What, then, must have been the prosperity of the small freeholders and cottage farmers?"

The readers of the *Morning Chronicle*, of various Blue Books and reports, know well enough how contrasted is this condition of the labouring classes in the times of the Tudors, with that of the same class in our own day; and of course the labouring-man himself knows that his condition is not like that which we have just been reading about. The Commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle* describes a cottager, in Devonshire I think, who lives upon cabbage and weak tea and such wretched diet: now, that cottager knew what he and his family ate and drank before he told the writing traveller for the *Morning Chronicle*; but the miserable man of course did not know the relation which his state bore to that of the labouring-man in the time of the Tudors, or of the labouring-man in any one of our own colonies at the present day, or in some countries which we look down upon as inferior to our own—in Tuscany, for example. The agricultural labourer of Suffolk is glad to get into the workhouse. The hand-loom weaver of Bolton toils at his loom all day long for four or five shillings a week. In the great factory towns the human animal finds himself slave to a gigantic mechanical system in which his will has no share, and he is forced to accept it as it stands. Now, with all these classes our difficulty I conceive is, to convince them that their condition is not an inevitable one; that it is not a natural condition; that it is not a decree of fate; but that it is a thoroughly artificial state, brought about by causes which can at once be altered. If the working-classes of this country could perceive this truth, I am sure we should not find them tolerate their miserable condition for a day longer; and then we should have the only thing necessary for a change—the will to make it.

I know there will be two replies to this statement. One will be, that the condition of the working-classes has improved. Economists will throw at our heads no end of statistics, to show that "the rate of mortality" is diminished; that the price of broad-cloth and cotton gowns is abated; or that white bread is more generally consumed. Now, all this is sheer nonsense. Because the doctor saves many who

died at rougher times, because labouring-women wear cotton or even silk gowns, and white bread has superseded brown or black bread, it does not at all follow that the work people of our day eat and drink so heartily, have leisure for amusement, can rest so much hope in the chances of the future, or in any way live such happy, hearty lives.

"It is true," says Thornton, "that, in the midst of this abundance, the English peasantry of the middle ages ate off wooden platters, never knew the luxury of a cotton shirt or a cup of tea, and slept on straw pallets within walls of wattled plaster, and that in some counties they used barley instead of wheaten bread. But it is absurd to imagine that, because they had to put up with these inconveniences, their situation, in more important respects, was not immeasurably superior to that of their living descendants."

The other reply is, that in the time of the Tudors, England was in a condition more like that of a "new" country, and that our present condition is the result of over-crowding. This, also, is nonsense. I do not say it is wicked, because I do not believe in the wickedness of human nature. It is a delusion which much weakens the efforts on behalf of the People, to suppose that they are viewed with malevolence by other classes; that delusion in the mind of a working man is precisely the same as the delusion which makes a middle-class man afraid of universal suffrage. The staple of man is just the same, or woman either, in any class; and upon the whole, in any class, the better motives are the stronger. That which others might call wickedness is ignorance or carelessness. There is a laziness of mind which besets most of us, and which makes us rather suffer any evil that is very complicated than take the trouble of setting it right. It is very easy to get subsistence out of the soil of a new country, and therefore, it is done as a matter of course; it is more difficult in an old and crowded country, and as it is so, we would rather presume that it *must* be so. There is the mistake. Civilization has brought an enormous increase to the luxury and convenience of the wealthiest classes; it has brought a not less increase to the comfort and certainty of life for the middle class; but with that advancement, which we most absurdly call "the progress of the nation," we must notice a positive decline in the condition of the real mass of the people. Hitherto, however, while the interests of the upper classes have been studied in every possible direction, while the middle classes have established their claim to a share of government and of economical attention, while the claims of property and trade have been laboriously and learnedly studied by our legislators, there has been no corresponding attention or diligence on behalf of labouring industry. It was too large, economists helplessly assumed, to be regulated: interference was to be only negative and repressive; civilization, which has done so much for property, for trade, for learning, art, and science, could do nothing for industry, except incidentally, and as it were by chance. Such was the presumption, and under that foolish and cruel presumption, it has happened that civilization, or the progress of a country, is construed to be the progress of a very small minority, leaving the great mass of the People poor, helpless, and miserable. That presumption, too, has been taught to the People, and they have accepted it! They have been content to forego their share in the progress of civilization. In order that limited classes might be richer, more learned, more cultivated, more luxurious, the great mass of the People have been content to toil more, eat less, sleep less, enjoy less, and even to presume that because it is so, it must be so. It is but recently that they have thought of asking whether that presumption is true.

It is not true. They might at least share the benefits monopolized by classes; but the same process which has made civilization powerful for those classes, might make it so for them as well—namely, the direct endeavour to consult their interests in our political and social arrangements.

That endeavour would not be long delayed if once the People demanded it. That the People do not unite in such a demand is brought about by two causes, and one is their not perceiving the merely artificial nature of their condition; the other cause I will discuss in my next letter. But to conquer that first cause, the policy of Social Reformers should be to hold up to the depressed classes a more vivid picture of the better state which they might attain for themselves—the better living, the better food, the shorter toil, the more enjoyment which they might have as the reward of united action. There is not a man nor a woman in this country that might not be well fed, well lodged, well clothed, with abundance of all the enjoyments created by civilization; and they might have that better life if they could only be made to know the possibility. The first work for us to do, therefore, is to make them know it. And I address myself to you; because, differing as we have done, we have also agreed; and I have found no man more hearty in the endeavour to bring our fellow-countrymen to a common understanding.

Ever yours most sincerely,

THORNTON HUNT.

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.*

Où la vertu va-t-elle se nicher? Where shall we look for Genius next? In the lowest deep there is a deeper still, and after discovering Genius in every possible variation of mediocrity, so that the word is losing altogether its signification, our times have been happy enough to possess such an effulgence of this divine light that it has penetrated and illuminated even the wording of an apology! In a recent trial for a libel which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, an apology was offered to the effect that "inquiries having been instituted, the writer believed the statements he had made were unfounded." As an apology this is explicit and sensible enough; but it seems by its brilliancy to have excited the literary enthusiasm of Mr. KEENE, the counsel for the plaintiff, to a height from which he declares that the "apology exhibited the talent and genius of the gentleman who was understood to be the writer of the article." We have no suspicion who that writer is, and are perfectly aware that men of talent, ay, and of genius, do write in *Blackwood*; but with the best intentions we have been utterly frustrated in the endeavour to discover wherein the talent and genius of that apology consists!

Among the enormous scandals of the day—which is political in its object, though literary in form—we call attention to that amazing example of a free press which France has given us in the case of VICTOR HUGO's son, condemned to a fine and six months' imprisonment for writing an article against capital punishment, not half so striking or so antagonistic as DICKENS's famous letter on the execution of the MANNINGS. The plea was that the article excited disrespect to the Law! But as VICTOR HUGO—who defended his son in a powerful *plaidoyer*—very justly pointed out: Respect for the Law can only mean respect for the execution of the Law so long as it is not abolished; if it meant silence and acquiescence in the abstract propriety of the law itself, all reform of legislation would be impossible, since how are legislators to repeal a Law which no one dares to call unjust? If the Party of Order wishes to prove how stupid it is, and how odious it can become, we must say its recent conduct has been very adroit; but if it really wishes for the support and sympathy of honest men, it is as blind as Demagorgon!

The trial of BOCARME, the aristocratic poisoner, has been the gossip of the week, which has brought to light the story of BALZAC's connection with the BOCARMEs. Every reader of BALZAC knows the fondness of the novelist for aristocratic circles, and the endless list of sounding names honoured by the dedication of his works; among them was Madame BOCARME, and one of his novels was written in the Château de Bitremont. While on a visit at the Château, BALZAC was taken to see a farmer, and, as usual, interested himself so much in the cattle that, after an hour's conversation, he was amused to find that the farmer had taken him, H. DE BALZAC, the brilliant Parisian, for a cattle dealer!

The French are a strange people. JULES JANIN, the week of his marriage, thinks of nothing more opportune than to write a feuilleton on his Wedding day; and EDOUARD PLOUVIER, a young dramatist who brings out his drama *Les Vengeurs* at the Ambigu, by way of additional piquancy to the first night, that very morning marries Mlle. LUCIE MABIRE, the actress who has to play the heroine in his drama! The critics and friends who go to the theatre that night, are all aware that it is a bride who is thus acting for her bridegroom!

Among the announcements we notice the tenth volume of THIERS's *Histoire du Consulat*, and a new novel by DUMAS—*Un Drame de '93*; but nothing likely to be interesting.

THACKERAY's fourth lecture was even more crowded than the former were, and fuller also of matter without losing anything in brilliancy of manner. It treated of PRIOR, GAY, and POPE. There was a pleasant sketch of PRIOR, the English HORACE, who gained the secretaryship to an embassy by writing an indifferent poem, and who sang the old songs of love and wine to music that will never be old; still pleasanter the sketch of GAY as a social favourite, whose poetry was aptly said to be to real poetry what Dresden China is to sculpture, and worth turning over by any "gentleman of lazy literature." But the staple of the discourse was, as it deserved to be, about POPE, whom he traced through his literary boyhood,—his sham loves for women, and his pretended passion for Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU (not so pretended, we believe, as the lecturer pretended)—his first introduction to ADDISON's select circle, and his breaking away from it to set up an empire of his own. There were admirable and telling remarks on the great literary friendships of that day, and the cordial recognition of each other's merit which these wits displayed; and in speaking of the quarrel between ADDISON and POPE, after quoting POPE's terrible portrait of ATTICUS, he beautifully compared this dark wound in ADDISON's character to the arrow in the side of St. Sebastian. Great stress was laid upon POPE's love for his mother and friends, and THACKERAY managed to bring out the humanity of the satirist, though he deprecated the wantonness of the satire. To POPE, he said, we owe the Grub-street tradition; he ruined the literary profession by his insistence on the miserable accidents of poverty and shame which destroyed many of its professors; he dragged into light, things which decency should have kept concealed; and the public learned to associate with the name of author, ideas of squalid meanness and unpaid milkscores.

NEWMAN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Lectures on Political Economy. By Francis William Newman, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. John Chapman.

For a lucid statement of principles in a singularly compact and readable volume we know of nothing comparable to this. Any person familiar with the subject and the writings upon it, will appreciate the union of fulness with brevity which distinguishes it; but only those who have some experience in lecturing can understand the amount of thought and dexterity required to keep such a subject within such narrow limits, and yet not have a tedious page. It consists of thirteen lectures, each of which is of an hour's length, and in that course of thirteen is contained the best manual or Introduction to the Study of Political Economy with which we are acquainted. The lectures were delivered recently at the Ladies' College in Bedford-square; and it says much for the tuition at that College that such science should be taught in so dignified a style, with no abasement to "popularity" or amusingness.

By this criticism on the excellence of the work we are not to be supposed to endorse all its opinions; on some points we are at open issue with Mr. Newman; but these have been so often treated in our columns that it would be needless to reopen the questions. On one point only we would beg leave to make a remark, viz., on his opposition to Socialism. Like all other writers on his side, Mr. Newman, finding competition in full activity here in this social condition of ours, finding it inseparably inwoven with "existing arrangements" has no great difficulty in proving it to be "necessary" as well as "beneficial." But this is something like an *ignoratio elenchi*, or argument beside the question. Every advocate of Association knows perfectly well the part Competition plays; but he also knows that Association is identical with civilization—that the higher the stages of civilization the wider the development of the Associative principle—and that this development visibly increasing in these times will finally absorb the greater part, if not all, of that competition which it opposes. Socialism is a tendency, not a system. It will take years before it can systematically establish itself in the convictions and acts of the nation; but during the transition period we shall see competition dwindling away and "concert" usurping the place of an-

tagonism. Mr. Newman is a thinker of too severe an order not to admit that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right; and every one who admits that, concedes the *non omnia*, or starting-point of Socialism, unless he happen to declare that to overreach one another is a more moral procedure than to assist one another. Mr. Newman himself points out the capital distinction between the savage and the civilized man: The savage state derives all its peculiarities from the isolation of man. In it each man does everything for himself. Men begin to cease to be savages and take the first step towards civilization, when they devote themselves to different special occupations so as to be in a social sense necessary to one another. Each for himself—is the devise of the savage. Each for himself and for others—is that of the civilized man. Can we desire a more distinct formula for Competition and Association? And is it not evident that the greater development of the civilized or social condition must depend less upon the flourishing condition of learning, luxury, or art, than upon the increase in that care for others and concert in all employments which are implied in the principle of Association? Trace civilization from the Family, the Tribe, the Village, the City, the Nation, till you arrive at that essentially modern conception of the solidarity of Nations in one Human Brotherhood, and you will therein read the gradual rise and fall of the competitive, and strengthening of the associative influence. That, we say, is the verdict of history—the forethought of science. It is no argument against such a verdict that the competitive influence is traceable throughout, and that it hitherto seems to have been an instinctive tendency. The question is not whether it is operative, but whether it is morally to be approved, and whether it is capable of being set aside.

We cannot pursue the argument; enough if we have indicated our point of separation; and we will now turn to other chapters—that, for example, on Population, which is full of interest. On the Malthusian doctrine Mr. Newman's opinion is that when stated as an abstract theory "it is undeniably true; but that every practical application which either Malthus or his followers have given it, is deplorably and pertinaciously false;" adding:—

"Mr. Malthus was a benevolent man, of great learning and original thought. His doctrine was one of the phases through which Political Economy inevitably passed, just as Philosophy passed through that of the Selfish System, the upholders of which were not selfish persons. I see not how to deny, that, however true in the abstract is the nucleus of Malthusianism, yet its applications have been blighting to our science. On every point practical Malthusianism has been undermined,—I do not mean by the often unjust assaults of unscientific repugnance, but by reason and accumulated fact.

"First, it is impossible for any poor man to hope that his individual prudence in the delay or renunciation of marriage will ever be remunerated by a higher rate of wages. He knows that others will swamp his market with their children, if he live childless. If the good alone are Malthusians, the bad families will outbreed them. Next, the progress of Irish population has demonstrated that a total absence of Poor Laws has no tendency to check population, but rather the contrary. When men live in a half-brutish state of mind and body, you can no more stop their multiplication than that of rabbits, by enacting laws: the only way is to shoot them down. If men are to be treated as men and governed by law, there is only one way of checking their increase (supposing that to be desired), viz., by increasing their comfort and their self-respect, by developing their mental faculties, and lifting them above mere animal instincts. An Irish lad marries at eighteen, because he has nothing to lose and something to gain by it. He has no comfort in life to hope for but that of a wife; and who will succeed in persuading him to renounce that also? Poor Laws are found to be essential as a means of police; they are also (as I think) matter of justice to the poor, in all countries where Law keeps masses of land idle; on which subject I shall afterwards speak. But they likewise aid to sustain the poor above that state of recklessness in which they multiply thoughtlessly as animals.

"You must remember the wild ages through which Human Nature has passed. Our forefathers were all mere savages. In conflict with so many powers of destruction, our race could not have sustained itself, had there not been in its animal basis a marvellous power of self-reparation. A power essential in times of violence needs to be partially quiescent in times of tranquillity. As the ferocity of the savage is tempered into a noble and mild patriotism, so the instinct which joins him to Woman becomes refined into a tender sentiment, which, in order to listen to virtue and prudence, may feed awhile upon the mental response which it receives.

"But farther, it does not appear that Malthus or any of his followers have given us any test by which we may ascertain that we are actually suffering under redundancy of population. They point to wide-spread distress, sometimes in one class, sometimes in another; but this may evidently arise out of moral, political, commercial causes which have nothing to do with total overpopulation. The only intelligible test of the last is that propounded by Mr. Lawson, viz., A people is then beginning to press on the limits of its subsistence, when a larger and larger fraction of its entire power is needed to raise the food of the community. And, tried by this test, we surely never were so far off from being redundant, as we are at this moment. To say nothing of the relief by Emigration and by Importing food, neither of which has at all come near to its maximum of service,—if England were the whole world, and we did but cultivate it as sagaciously as our best-farmed counties, till we had as much food as we could consume, I believe we should still have a larger proportion of hands free from the toil of food raising than in the reign of the 8th Henry or the 1st Edward. Our economic disease, therefore, does not consist in too much population (which means, too little power of getting enough food for all); but from various clogs and stoppages in the channels of distribution. If there is food for all, yet one person in 100 is either immoral, illtrained, unwise, perverse, or blamelessly unfortunate, so as to miss his food (and how small a per centage is this!); that will make out of our 30 millions as many as 30,000 persons hovering between food and starvation. Such a mass of misery, collected in heaps in the chief towns, grievously affects the imagination as though there was more population than we were able to feed; and leads others to speculate on the necessity of reconstructing Society and abolishing Competition."

We would willingly quote the whole of the chapter on Land. Mr. Newman thus energetically sums up his arguments:—"In short, it is clear that no man has, or can have a natural right to land, except as long as he occupies it in person. His right is to the use, and to the use only. All other right is the creation of artificial law." Some persons do not see the enormous distinction between landowners and landholders; but although there is no distinction for good, there is a terrible one for evil, as may be seen in the case of ejectments. On this subject hear Mr. Newman:—

"As far as I am aware, to eject the population in mass is a very modern enormity. We think of it as peculiarly Irish: yet nowhere, perhaps, was it done more boldly, more causelessly, and more heartlessly, than from the Sutherland estates of Northern Scotland, early in this century. Between the years 1811 and 1820, 15,000 persons were driven off the lands of the Marchioness of Stafford, alone; all their villages were pulled down or burnt, and their fields turned into pasturage. A like process was carried on about the same time by seven or eight neighbouring lords. The human inhabitants were thus ejected, in order that sheep might take their place; because some one had persuaded these great landholders that sheep would pay better than human beings!

"This is truly monstrous. It is probable that nothing so shocking could have been done, but for a juggling plea concerning the claims of Political Economy. It is defined as the science of Wealth: rightly. It will not confound itself with Politics: right again. It cannot undertake to define what things are, and what are not, private property: it assumes that Political Law regards the landlord as the landowner, and justifies him in emptying his estates at pleasure. Well: if so, it follows that the rules of mere Economy are no sufficient guide to the conduct of a moral being. If Statesmen, Parliaments, or Courts of Law, have neglected to define and establish the rights of those who dwell on and cultivate the soil, the landlord cannot plead that neglect to justify his wrong. Grant that, as an Economist, I have no right to ask whether land is or is not private property; yet, as a politician or as a moralist, I may see that no lord of Sutherland ever could have morally, or ever ought to have legally, a greater right over his estates than the King or Queen had, to whom his ancestor originally did homage for them. A baron, in his highest plenitude of power, has rather less right over the soil, than the King from whom he derived his right: and a king of England might as well claim to drive all his subjects into the sea, as a baron to empty his estates. We read how William the Conqueror burnt villages, and ejected the people by hundreds, in order to make a hunting-ground for himself in the New Forest. This deed, which has been execrated by all who relate it, seemed an extreme of tyranny: yet our Courts of Law, and our Parliaments, allow the same thing to be done by smaller tyrants; and the public sits by, and mourns to think that people deal so unkindly with that which is their own! Here is the fundamental error, the crude and monstrous assumption, that the land, which God has given to our nation, is or can be the private property of any one. It is a usurpation exactly similar to that of Slavery. The slavemaster

calls himself slaveowner, and pleads that he has purchased the slave, and that the law has pronounced slaves to be chattels. We reply that the law is immoral and unjust, and that no number of immoral sales can destroy the rights of man. All this equally applies to land. The land was not regarded as private property by our old law; it is not to this day treated by the law on the same footing as movables; and there are many other persons who have rights in a piece of land, besides him who gets rent from it. The lord of the manor has his dues, but this does not annihilate the claims of others. For land is not only a surface that pays rent, but a surface to live upon: and the law ought to have cared, and ought still to care, for those who need the land for life, as much as for those who have inherited or bought a title to certain fruits from it.

"Political Economy, in a country which sanctions Slavery, will talk of slaves as of cattle: and rightly, as regards commercial calculations. So, too, among ourselves, Economists have accepted as fact the commercial doctrine of land. Their science is not to blame for it; but some of them, as individuals, are to blame, for having so much sympathy with the rich, and so little with the poor, as not to see the iniquity of such a state of things; but rather to panegyricize English industry as living under glorious advantages,—where the labourer on the soil has no tenure in it, no direct and visible interest in its profitable culture, no security that he may not be driven off from it, in order to swell the rental of one who calls himself its owner."

His views on Taxation are worthy of studious attention, and we extract the following pertinent statement of a cardinal principle of taxation:—

"The State is so far from desiring to press down into starvation those who have only just enough for life, that it supports by Poor Laws those who have less than enough. The moral ground of such laws I shall afterwards open. But as at least the State is not intended as an engine of oppression to the weak, it cannot (wilfully and knowingly) tax those families which barely can feed themselves. Hence no taxes can be intended to fall on sinews, bone, and breath, as such, but on property, as such. The moment this is conceded, it follows that the more property a man has to spare, the more fit a subject for taxation he is, and the higher the per centage which may justly be taken from his surplus. I cannot understand the tone assumed by some writers on this subject, who call it robbery and spoliation to tax greater wealth at a greater per centage. My belief is, that this is intrinsically just, and that it would tend, moreover, to political stability, by removing the odium attached to great wealth with the vulgar."

There are several passages marked for extract which we are forced to omit, but we send our readers to the volume itself with our emphatic commendation.

AMERICAN ROMANCE.

The House of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne. (Bohn's Cheap Series.) H. G. Bohn.

THE author of the *Scarlet Letter* is sure of an audience. Among American writers he deserves special recognition for his originality, not to mention very peculiar powers of romance narrative. In this *House of the Seven Gables* there is a quaintness, a wildness, an imagination, and a sort of weird sombreness which seizes hold of the mind, and compels you to follow all the windings of the story, rambling though it be. A certain novelty of scene, too, and of style—a vividness in the presentation of the bodily and mental characteristics of the actors—with a resolute avoidance of the old beaten tracks of commonplace, invest this romance with an unusual interest.

We are taken into New England and made to live in one of its old Puritan towns, under the shadow of an ancient elm, which stands before this *House of the Seven Gables*: (described with a gusto of romance which makes it almost a personage!) sombre stories of traditions connected with it, deepen the shadow, and prepare the mind for any amount of congealing horror. On this dark tapestry there are streaks of silver-light and poetry, and some quaint fantastic colours which only serve to throw the darkness into stronger relief. Among the quaintnesses let us mention Hepzibah Pyncheon, the stiff timorous old maid, who, stiffened with Pyncheon pride, and standing erect upon her pedestal of gentility, is, nevertheless, reduced to the ludicrous anticlimax of opening a cent shop—and she, the withered old lady, has to sell lollypops and gingerbread to dirty-nosed urchins! Nothing we can point to in fiction is more graphic than the account of the old lady's first day's shopkeeping! Fortunately, a bright cheery girl—her cousin—alights from an omnibus, passes under that shadowing elm into the dark House of the Seven Gables, and throws a beam of sunshine

athwart its darkness, and a beam of happiness into the lives of its inmates. But we shall not attempt an outline of the story, which is only meant as a canvas for the descriptions and the characters. Get the book for yourself—it is to be had for the veriest trifle—and see how graphically Judge Pyncheon, the corpulent, smiling, respectable rascal—Clifford, the half imbecile sensualist and lover of the beautiful—and Phoebe, the bright lithesome maiden, are all described and set in action; notice, moreover, the author's power of word painting, amidst some exaggeration and "fine writing;" and his peculiar power of "moving a horror skilfully," so that he makes romance credible. By way of whet to your appetite read this character of

JUDGE PYNCHION.

"The judge, beyond all question, was a man of eminent respectability. The church acknowledged it; the state acknowledged it. It was denied by nobody. In all the very extensive sphere of those who knew him, whether in his public or private capacities, there was not an individual—except Hepzibah, and some lawless mystic, like the daguerreotypist, and, possibly, a few political opponents—who would have dreamed of seriously disputing his claim to a high and honorable place in the world's regard. Nor (we must do him the further justice to say) did Judge Pyncheon himself, probably, entertain many or frequent doubts that his enviable reputation accorded with his deserts. His conscience, therefore, usually considered the surest witness to a man's integrity,—his conscience, unless it might be for the little space of five minutes in the twenty-four hours, or, now and then, some black day in the whole year's circle,—his conscience bore an accordant testimony with the world's laudatory voice. And yet, strong as this evidence may seem to be, we should hesitate to peril our own conscience on the assertion, that the judge and the consenting world were right, and that poor Hepzibah, with her solitary prejudice, was wrong. Hidden from mankind,—forgotten by himself, or buried so deeply under a sculptured and ornamented pile of ostentatious deeds that his daily life could take no note of it,—there may have lurked some evil and unsightly thing. Nay, we could almost venture to say, further, that a daily guilt might have been acted by him, continually renewed, and reddening forth afresh, like the miraculous blood-stain of a murder, without his necessarily and at every moment being aware of it.

"Men of strong minds, great force of character, and a hard texture of the sensibilities, are very capable of falling into mistakes of this kind. They are ordinarily men to whom forms are of paramount importance. Their field of action lies among the external phenomena of life. They possess vast ability in grasping, and arranging, and appropriating to themselves, the big, heavy, solid unrealities, such as gold, landed estate, offices of trust and emolument, and public honours. With these materials, and with deeds of goodly aspect, done in the public eye, an individual of this class builds up, as it were, a tall and stately edifice, which, in the view of other people, and ultimately in his own view, is no other than the man's character, or the man himself. Behold, therefore, a palace! Its splendid halls, and suites of spacious apartments, are floored with a mosaic-work of costly marbles; its windows, the whole height of each room, admit the sunshine through the most transparent of plate-glass; its high cornices are gilded, and its ceilings gorgeously painted; and a lofty dome—through which, from the central pavement, you may gaze up to the sky, as with no obstructing medium between—surmounts the whole. With what fairer and nobler emblem could any man desire to shadow forth his character? Ah! but in some low and obscure nook,—some narrow closet on the ground floor, shut, locked, and bolted, and the key flung away,—or beneath the marble pavement, in a stagnant water-puddle, with the richest pattern of mosaic-work above,—may lie a corpse half decayed, and still decaying, and diffusing its death-scent all through the palace! The inhabitant will not be conscious of it, for it has long been his daily breath! Neither will the visitors, for they smell only the rich odours which the master sedulously scatters through the palace, and the incense which they bring, and delight to burn before him! Now and then, perchance comes in a seer, before whose sadly gifted eye the whole structure melts into thin air, leaving only the hidden nook, the bolted closet, with the cobwebs festooned over its forgotten door, or the deadly hole under the pavement, and the decaying corpse within. Here, then, we are to seek the true emblem of the man's character, and of the deed that gives whatever reality it possesses to his life. And, beneath the show of a marble palace, that pool of stagnant water, foul with many impurities, and, perhaps, tinged with blood,—that secret abomination, above which, possibly he may say his prayers, without remembering it,—is this man's miserable soul!

"To apply this train of remark somewhat more closely to Judge Pyncheon. We might say (without in the least imputing crime to a personage of his

eminent respectability) that there was enough of splendid rubbish in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtle conscience than the judge was ever troubled with. The purity of his judicial character, while on the bench; the faithfulness of his public service in subsequent capacities; his devotedness to his party, and the rigid consistency with which he had adhered to its principles, or, at all events, kept pace with its organized movements; his remarkable zeal as president of a Bible society; his unimpeachable integrity as treasurer of a widows' and orphans' fund; his benefits to horticulture, by producing two much-esteemed varieties of the pear, and to agriculture, through the agency of the famous Pyncheon-bull; the cleanliness of his moral deportment, for a great many years past; the severity with which he had frowned upon, and finally cast off, an expensive and dissipated son, delaying forgiveness until within the final quarter of an hour of the young man's life; his prayers at morning and eventide, and graces at meal-time; his efforts in furtherance of the temperance cause; his confining himself, since the last attack of the gout, to five diurnal glasses of old sherry wine; the snowy whiteness of his linen, the polish of his boots, the handsomeness of his gold-headed cane, the square and roomy fashion of his coat and the fineness of its material, and, in general, the studied propriety of his dress and equipment; the scrupulousness with which he paid public notice in the street, by a bow, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a motion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintances, rich or poor; the smile of broad benevolence where-with he made it a point to gladden the whole world; what room could possibly be found for darker traits, in a portrait made up of lineaments like these? This proper face was what he beheld in the looking-glass. This admirably arranged life was what he was conscious of, in the progress of every day. Then might not he claim to be its result and sum, and say to himself and the community—"Behold Judge Pyncheon there!"

"And allowing that many, many years ago, in his early and reckless youth, he had committed some one wrong act—or, that, even now, the inevitable force of circumstances should occasionally make him do one questionable deed, among a thousand praiseworthy, or at least blameless ones—would you characterise the judge by that one necessary deed, and that half-forgotten act, and let it overshadow the fair aspect of a lifetime? What is there so ponderous in evil, that a thumb's bigness of it should outweigh the mass of things not evil which were heaped into the other scale? This scale and balance system is a favourite one with people of Judge Pyncheon's brotherhood. A hard, cold man, thus unfortunately situated, seldom or never looking inward, and resolutely taking his idea of himself from what purports to be his image as reflected in the mirror of public opinion, can scarcely arrive at true self-knowledge, except through loss of property and reputation. Sickness will not always help him to it; not always the death-hour!"

Sometimes a remark or an aphorism arrests the eye, from its truth or its felicity of expression, as "Next to the lightest heart the heaviest is apt to be most playful," which strikes us as both new and true. Again:—

"There are chaotic, blind, or drunken moments, in the lives of persons who lack real force of character—moments of test, in which courage would most assert itself—but where these individuals, if left to themselves, stagger aimlessly along, or follow implicitly whatever guidance may befall them, even if it be a child's. No matter how preposterous or insane, a purpose is a god-send to them."

The following is the only bit we can find room for out of the powerful, though somewhat overdone, description of the death of Judge Pyncheon and its consequences. To make it intelligible we may just mention that the judge has died in an arm-chair in a fit of apoplexy, and is now alone in the house:—

"Meanwhile the twilight is glooming upward out of the corners of the room. The shadows of the tall furniture grow deeper, and at first become more definite; then, spreading wider, they lose their distinctness of outline in the dark gray tide of oblivion, as it were, that creeps slowly over the various objects, and the one human figure sitting in the midst of them. The gloom has not entered from without; it has brooded here all day, and now, taking its own inevitable time, will possess itself of everything. The judge's face, indeed, rigid and singularly white, refuses to melt into this universal solvent. Fainter and fainter grows the light. It is as if another double-handful of darkness had been scattered through the air. Now it is no longer gray but sable. There is still a faint appearance at the window; neither a glow nor a gleam, nor a glimmer—any phrase of light would express something far brighter than this doubtful perception, or sense, rather, that there is a window there. Has it yet vanished? No!—yes!—not quite!—And there is still the swarthy whiteness—we shall ven-

ture to marry these ill-agreeing words—the swarthy whiteness of Judge Pyncheon's face. The features are all gone; there is only the paleness of them left. And how looks it now? There is no window! There is no face! An infinite, inscrutable blackness has annihilated sight! Where is our universe? All crumbled away from us, and we, adrift in chaos, may hearken to the gusts of homeless wind, that go sighing and murmuring about in quest of what was once a world!

"Is there no other sound? One other, and a fearful one. It is the ticking of the judge's watch, which, ever since Hepzibah left the room in search of Clifford, he has been holding in his hand. Be the cause what it may, this little, quiet, never-ceasing throb of Time's pulse, repeating its small strokes with such busy regularity, in Judge Pyncheon's motionless hand, has an effect of terror, which we do not find in any other accompaniment of the scene."

There is a want of skill in the dénouement; indeed throughout the romance we miss constructive power; but its originality and vividness are unquestionable.

ANCIENT ROMANCES.

Hamon and Catar; or, *The Two Races*: a Tale. Simpkin and Marshall.

The Ancient Britons: a Tale of Primeval Life. Chapman and Hall.

THERE is a class of minds greatly delighted by historic pageantries moving through Fiction; and more delighted the more remote and unfamiliar the scenes. We are not of that class. History furnishes a good background, good costumes, and certain advantages in the way of accessories, but it spoils more fictions than it assists; not to mention the false ideas which become stereotyped in the popularity of fiction, and which no learned discussion can afterwards efface. But if we receive historical fictions with suspicion, we are still less prepared to accept fictions which, professing to set forth primeval life, have the air of clumsy lectures—"cobwebs to catch flies" in archæology! Hence we confess to having failed to read through the *Ancient Britons*: many a worse book have we gone on with; but though by no means destitute of cleverness, this tale is altogether without attraction for us, and indeed we regard the author's purpose as hopeless. History is not to be taught in that guise; and Fiction needs a more cunning hand.

Hamon and Catar is a mixture of the prose poem and the historical romance. When we state that the introduction is a soliloquy by Cain, wherein he recounts his crime and subsequent career; and further, when we state that the drama which follows is enacted in the city of Enoch, a few years after the death of Adam, the reader may guess the terrible anachronisms of feeling and thinking which inevitably disturb one's enjoyment of such a story. The author has imagination, and his style, though unchastened, has both power and animation; but, although he fixes the attention and carries the reader on with him through the windings of his story, yet on the whole one feels in a strange fantastic world which has no points of contact with one's own, and is, nevertheless, not *frankly* fantastic. Fairy land is acceptable when peopled by fairies; but Enoch peopled from the boards of Drury-lane Theatre is not acceptable. We are not casting any slight upon the author's power, but simply stating what we believe to be the inevitable result of any attempt to depict the life of remote cities and eras. No talent has yet been found capable of overcoming the inherent difficulties in such subjects; and *Hamon and Catar*, though it may delight a certain class of romance readers, has not altered our opinion of the mistake in such attempts.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Synopsis ou Revue Sommaire des Produits de l'Industrie de l'Exposition Universelle de 1851. Par Robert Hunt. Spicer, Brothers.

A translation into French of Mr. Hunt's useful synopsis of the Exhibition. There is one use which this translation may have, and which its low price renders available to the poorest of our readers—we mean the very great facility it will afford the student in the extension of his knowledge of French; except in a dictionary, nowhere will he find in so small a compass such a mass of words to express things as in this synopsis. By taking the English version, and comparing it with this translation, a very slender vocabulary may be splendidly increased.

Junius and his Works compared with the Character and Writings of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. By William Cramp, author of the *Philosophy of Language*. Hope and Co.

This, with three other pamphlets (including the proposal of a new edition of Junius), we may possibly find time to notice hereafter, though we cannot promise to do so, as the public must be thoroughly tired

of the discussion by this time, and only a great dearth of subjects could reconcile us to a re-ope of the question. Meanwhile, we may say that Mr. Cramp has bestowed great labour and ingenuity upon this vexed subject, and makes out as good a case as any made out for other persons besides Sir Philip Francis, whom we still believe to have been Junius.

Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. By Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. First course: Mechanics—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics—Sound—Optics. With upwards of 400 Illustrations. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly.

Abd-el-Kader. A Poem in Six Cantos. By Viscount Maudslayi. Chapman and Hall.

The Human Body and its Connection with Man. Illustrated by the Principal Organs. By James John Garth Wilkinson. Chapman and Hall.

Essays, Lectures, and Orations. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. W. S. Orr and Co.

Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. By the Reverend James Carville, D.D. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The Reign of Avarice. An Allegorical Satire. In Four Cantos. W. Pickering.

The Saint's Tragedy. By Charles Kingsley, jun., Rector of Eversley. With Preface by Professor Maurice. Second Edition. J. W. Parker.

Outlines of Physical Geography for Families and Schools. By Rosina M. Zornlin. Author of "Recreations in Physical Geography." J. W. Parker.

Thoughts on the Chief Bards of the Bible. A Lecture delivered before the Members of the Brighton Mechanics' Institution. By James Howell. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

Knight's Cyclopædia of London. Complete in One Volume. C. Knight.

Knight's Excursion Companion. Excursions from London. C. Knight.

Knight's Cyclopædia of the Industry of All Nations. Complete in One Volume. C. Knight.

Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare. Part XVI. The Merry Wives of Windsor. C. Knight.

WHAT MEN BELIEVE.—If it were not matter of actual experience, it would sound incredible that men, women, and children of all classes should, in this age and country, be summoned to read, mark, and learn, with prostration of soul, the oriental imaginings of Arab historians and poets, who lived and died some thousands of years since. It seems an infatuation almost surpassing example, that civilized Christians of the nineteenth century should be called upon to listen with awe to the wild traditions of a remote Syrian tribe, celebrating the triumphs of their furious, jealous, and fickle "God of Hosts," and "God of Battles." Yet, week after week, year after year, we go on ignoring the religious light of our own land and our own times in favour of the patriarchal haziness that obscured the land of Canaan in the days of Abraham and Moses, Joshua and Samson, David and Ezra. Our "sabbaths," our "solemn meetings," our "appointed feasts" are still set apart to instruction, setting forth how the sun and moon stood still to countenance the slaughter of men by men; how the noon-tide shadow went back ten degrees to comfort a king; how the ass opened her mouth in articulate talk with the prophet; how city walls fell prostrate at the trumpet's blast, and how an iron axe floated at the good man's call. There is, doubtless, in all these stories, and many similar, abundance of beauty and poetry, with usually an instructive moral. But to identify their prosaic acceptance with the soul's homage to religion pure and undefiled, is neither wiser nor safer than would be a similar postponement of understanding to the Norse literature of our own fathers, men no less worthy in their way than the progenitors of the children of Israel.—From the *Reverend T. Wilson's Catholicity Spiritual and Intellectual*.

PSEUDO CHRISTIANITY.—Some religious persons the other day, with a view to the promotion of "Christian union," had a meeting in Birmingham, at which they are said to have come to these two resolutions:—First, that is "everybody's right and duty to exercise private judgment in the interpretation of the Scriptures;" and second, that "nobody is to belong to their society who does not hold the divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of Baptism and the Lord's Supper." This is the way Christianity has been spoilt ever since dogma interfered with it;—ever since something was put upon it that had nothing to do with it, in order that people might dictate to their neighbours instead of loving them, and indulge their pragmatical egotism at the very moment when they pretend to leave judgment free and to promote universal brotherhood. It is just as if some devil had said, "Christianity shall not succeed—people shall not be of one accord, and find out what's best for 'em;—I'll invent dogma; I'll invent faith *versus* reason; I'll invent the Emperor Constantine; I'll invent councils, popes, polemics, Calvins and Bonners, inquisitions, auto-da-fes, massacres; and should Christianity survive and outgrow these, I'll invent frights about them, and whispers in their favour, and little private popes of all sorts, all infallible, all fighting with one another, all armed with their *sine quâ non*, for the purpose of beating down the olive-branch, and preventing their pretended object from superseding any real one." I do not believe, mind, that any such thing was said, or that this chaos of contradiction has been aught else but a fermentation of good and ill, out of which good is to come triumphant, perhaps the better for the trial; for evil itself is but a form of the desire of good, sometimes a necessity for its attainment. But the seeming needlessness of so much evil, or for so long a period, is provoking to one's uncertainty; and the sight of such a heap of folly is a trial of the patience. Our patience we must not lose, for then we shall fall into the error we deprecate; but let us keep reason and honest ridicule for ever on the watch. A. But they say that ridicule is unfair. B. Yes; and make use of it whenever they can. In like manner they deprecate reason, and then reason in favour of the deprecation.—*Leigh Hunt's Table-Talk*.

The Arts.

ORDERS FOR THE PLAY!

"The Vanity of Human Wishes" gains deeper strength of conviction as years, "which bring the philosophic mind," gather in the harvest of realized hopes, and we find ourselves still none the richer for that store!

The foregoing profound reflection occurred to me apropos of the impatience with which I reckoned up all my labours for this week, frittering away my life as they do, and by the remembrance of my early passion for that heated atmosphere of the playhouse. If any one had whispered to me that the day would come when I should be weary of the playhouse, I should have smiled at his profound ignorance of human nature. If any one had whispered to me that the day would come when I should have my entrées to all the houses—when I should be on bowing acquaintance with the great Mr. Jones, and be the terror of Mr. Smith,—life would have appeared to me the paradise which Mahomet promises the faithful. This dream has become a solid and very wearisome reality; and what am I the happier? "Give me back my youthful days!" is the cry of Faust despairing—for what to him is mastery of knowledge, or noisy reputation in the mouths of men? what to me are "orders" and bowing acquaintance with the celebrated Jones, when youthful illusions no longer make the playhouse paradise, nor hide the ignorance of Jones behind the imperial cotton velvet and catskin? Ah! the vanity, the vanity of this life! I remember once as a boy being taken into the awful presence of an editor, who affably asked me if I should like to go to the play; whereat I blushed, trembled, grinned, but could not speak. He wrote an order, with a careless indifference, as if it were a mere nothing; and I thought I never beheld so majestic a being. To write orders when one liked,—that certainly appeared to me an Oriental magnificence of power: and yet how indifferent he seemed to it! I understand him now. I am the boy who vowed he would have plum-pudding every day *when he was a man*, and haven't the digestion to attempt it more than once a year! The appetite is gone; the keen relish of youth, the willingness to be pleased, the belief that actors are beings of superhuman virtue, grace, and genius—gone, gone for ever; and the "orders" abound! Instead of flushing and trembling now at the notion of going to the play, it is ten to one that I grumble and wish the Puritans would return and shut up all the theatres.

If you imagine, because I write sometimes in a strain of enthusiasm about plays and players, that I often go willingly to the theatre, you are mistaken. The old passion will break out sometimes, it's true; and I believe that good plays and good acting are as great enjoyments to me as to a school-boy. But when do we see good plays and good acting? How many nights am I forced to give up to Melpomene and bad breath, and only to be wearied? Talk of Prometheus and his vulture! It was all very well for him to fling his clamorous *ai ai* upon the Grecian air, but what were his sufferings to mine?—his benevolence must have been gratified with the reflection, that his ever-growing liver at least afforded sustenance to an interesting individual of the animal creation, whereas my sufferings benefit nobody—not even Jones, who thinks me an "enemy," because I don't admire his "heavy father." Alas! alas! and has it come to this? orders for the play no longer a rapture-giving sound! *sic transit gloria!*

I have so much to tell you this week that I don't know how to begin, and I prelude till I can get into the right key.

LA FAVORITA

ought to draw from me an elaborate article; but it is, musically speaking, so trivial that I shall say nothing, but pass at once to the singers who may quickly be despatched. Mario is still in delicate health, and sang Fernando with such obvious avoidance of the high notes that I do not think he ought to have appeared. The cavatina, "Un ange, une femme inconnue," was poorly given, the grand passage of ascending scale where he snaps his sword in the King's face, "Car vous êtes roi," which Duprez made so tremendous, Mario took in falsetto, and endeavoured by irony to produce the effect—and failed. But in the last act it was evident he had reserved himself for the "Ange si pur," which, bating a little huskiness, he sang with enchanting effect, and in the final duo with Grisi he was also himself again. Tamberlik, for

whom the part of Alphonso was transposed, sang as usual with intense expression, and in the "Viens Léonore pour toi j'abandonne," gained an encore; "Pour tant d'amour" was more effective when Barroilhet sang it, and ought not to be given to a tenor. Grisi was magnificent. I am never tired of admiring her, though I find it difficult to get language for that admiration. She looked beautiful, queenly, young. She sang and acted as no one else can sing and act such parts. A word of praise also for Tagliafico whose Baldassare was a careful performance. Orchestra and chorus had nothing to bring out their usual excellence. I must now turn to

Mlle. DE BELLE ISLE,

The production of which at the St. James's Theatre has given every one the opportunity of ascertaining the superior style in which it is put on the stage and performed at the Princess's (Rachel, of course, excepted), and the increased interest which Mr. Slous, the adapter, has given to the piece by deepening its *drame*; the comedy has evaporated in translation, but the serious interest has been considerably heightened. Then as to the acting, no one would think of comparing M. Raphael with Charles Kean, nor M. Chollet with Wigan; if Mlle. Avenel is a trifle better than Mrs. Winstanley, she is still far from tolerable. On the French, as on the English stage, I miss the elegance and *parfum de bonne société*, which the subject imperatively demands, in order that vice, in losing all its grossness, should lose half its deformity.

Rachel I except. The high-bred elegance of her manner is as remarkable as the finesse and truth of her emotion; and I will take advantage of the occasion to say a few words on the *The Natural in acting*, of which her performance was an example.

To play a part naturally you must not drag it down to *your* nature, but project yourself into the nature of the character represented. You do not portray nature by laying aside the Mask, and allowing the audience to see your commonplace features; but by selecting the Mask which represents the character. The nature of Macbeth is not to be represented by the nature of Mr. Smith. A woman may wring her hands and redden her nose with grief, which would be *natural* enough in the back kitchen; but this nature cannot be accepted as the expression of Cordelia's agony. In Art we must never forget the Beautiful, unless when striving after the Grotesque; and grief—or any other emotion in acting—which copies too servilely the grimaces of vulgar nature, should be avoided by all serious artists. You speak in rhythm, you must temper even gestures with a certain artificial grace. The Roman Gladiator died in a picturesque and graceful attitude to the applause of the Amphitheatre: what he did in terrible earnest, you must imitate in earnest art. Indeed, the proposition is self-evident, that "to represent a character naturally" means to represent it according to *its* nature, not according to your own. Bouffé and Charles Mathews, amidst all their amazing varieties of character, are always natural; Kean was natural in Shylock, Othello, Sir Giles; Macready was natural in Werner; Grisi is natural in Norma; Viardot in Fides; Ronconi in the Podestà. That is to say, each selects a Mask more or less typical of the character to be represented; and having selected it, does not once let it fall.

Applying these general principles to Rachel, I say that anything more exquisitely natural than her Mlle. de Belle Isle cannot be named. The young naïve provincial it was not in her power to represent; her physique forbade it, no less than the attitude of her mind. But she was the young, simple, high-bred lady, to whom sorrow had given a gravity tempering the buoyancy of youth—who, bred up in the country, was perfectly innocent of all the intrigues of court; but was, nevertheless, a high-born woman with all the elegance and refinement of her caste. This gave an exquisite charm to her first scene, as, indeed, to the whole performance, and rendered peculiarly effective that scene with the Duc de Richelieu, in which, overcome by his apparent effrontery in asserting that he was the night before in her room, she exclaims, *Vous mentez!* Here Mr. Slous has committed an unpardonable translation; for he has coarsened *vous mentez* into "thou liest." I beg to assure him that *vous mentez* has no such use in French; and that when Mrs. Kean uttered the words, I felt my flesh creep, and was literally "shocked" to hear a young, high-bred lady make so outrageous a speech. The quiet, haughty indignation of Rachel's *vous mentez* was marvellous: it did not draw forth a storm of applause, so that an English actor (testing everything

by that fallacious standard!) might regret she did not make a "point" of it. But whoever has seen Rachel must know how easy it is for her to make a "point" if she choose; and must see that her not doing so was in obedience to her high artistic taste. Of the whole part I may say that it affords little scope for great effects, and some of the Rachel admirers were disappointed in it; but, for myself, I think it as rare a piece of art as can be seen, and I prefer it to *Adrienne Lecouvreur* with its great "effects." Such dignity, such grace, such tenderness, one does not often see anywhere. The whole of that interview with her lover, where he taxes her with infamy and gives her the Duc's letter, was as fine, in its way, as the fourth act of Camille. Her reading the letter,—the bewildered expressions flitting across her face, like cloud-shadows over a meadow land,—the struggling of her mind to apprehend the meaning,—and the dignified touching pain with which she met that meaning when it rose into her mind,—were such as only a great actress could have rendered. And then how subtle, and how true her manner of saying, *Ah! que je suis heureuse!* when all is explained, and her lover once more is circled in her loving arms. Instead of being joyful at the words, "Ah! how happy I feel!" she drew the back of her hand across her forehead, and, with drooping eyes and faltering voice, expressed that joy itself was a sort of pain in its intensity—which we all know to be the effect of sudden joy.

It is impossible for me to describe the delight with which this performance filled me. The little nothings were made exquisite by manner. Her very curtsy was an effect. The simplest speeches acquired a significance which was surprising; and if any interest could have been excited by the play itself, or by the other actors, I should have set Saturday evening last among my Calendar of Enjoyments.

One pleasant thing about the St. James's Theatre is the absence of claqueurs; and I mention it, because at the Opera and at our own theatres, I am sorry to see a growing tendency in the direction of claque, which promises to make it as great a nuisance as in France. In Berlin, the Government has interdicted all sounds of approbation or disapprobation in the theatre; but that has been done from *political* rather than *artistic* motives, and must materially diminish the enjoyment of the audience, to say nothing of the actors. I would rather have a howling claque with its beery enthusiasm, than not be allowed to shout my own approval at a touch of art. Yet, why is this expression of emotion so necessary to us? We do not applaud in churches, be the preacher never so eloquent. That is, we do not *now* applaud; in Jeremy Taylor's time applause and hisses were as common in the church as in the theatre—*mais nous avons changé tout cela*. Now we sit quiet in pews and noisy in our boxes. Applause stimulates the actor, and relieves the oppressed bosoms of the audience; but you can always distinguish genuine applause from the claque, so that this latter is but a paltry invention after all! Paltry as it is, it has its history. The Greeks had their *σοφοκλείς*, or paid eulogists, as Pliny the Younger informs us, when speaking of the *Laudiceni* in Rome; and, indeed, it was but just that if the Poet or Orator remorselessly insisted on reading you his productions, he should at least recompense your half-stifled yawn and energetic bravo with a supper, or a present of some kind. A terrible and remorseless race the Poets! As Piron says, you cannot escape the Poet:—

"Du torrent de ses vers sans cesse il vous inonde.
Tout le premier lui-même il en raille, il en rit.
Grimace! l'auteur perce" . . .

Such being his malady, the least set-off he could make was a decent supper. But, now-a-days, the claque is hired in a more systematic manner; opera boxes have replaced suppers; "orders" purchase the "sweet voices"!

NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM.

You never read Petronius Arbiter, of course: he is too improper! I have. But to the pure all things are pure! This, however, I will say, that although scholars may prize the *Satyricon* for its pictures of Roman life and its occasional glimpses of elegance and poetry, the careful parent will not place it in the hands of his daughters. Among the few things I noted in that chaos of pruriency was one passage about the poverty of authors, where our ill-clad poet proudly drapes himself in his rags, and answering the question of wherefore he is so ill-clad, replies with a dignified sadness—*Because the love of letters never yet made men*

wealthy. *Quare ergo, inquam, tam male vestitus es? Propter hoc ipsum, ait; Amor ingenii neminem unquam divitem fecit.* That has been true of all times, and is likely to continue so; but if we cannot prevent authors from being poor, cannot we do something towards making them more provident? Such is the thought at the bottom of the scheme for a *Guild of Literature and Art*; and although doctors may differ as to the details of the scheme itself, there will, I suppose, be but one sentiment with respect to the original intention and the generosity of its promoters.

A crowded audience at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, assembled to see the amateurs in their new play; unfortunately there were but few who could sit or see comfortably, owing to the cramped space, and the platform not being raised. This may have had something to do with the effect of weariness which attended the performance; but the great fault was in the comedy itself. It may seem indelicate to criticize too closely a play written for such an object and under such circumstances; indeed, were the author less able to afford objection than Sir Edward Lytton, I should not whisper it; but he has been too successful not to perceive himself that the present comedy is too slow in its movement, and too hazy in its plot; nor will I pay him the bad compliment of saying it is to be reckoned among his successes—except for an occasional touch, and for the spirit which prompted him in writing it. Curiously enough, too, the amateurs are for the most part less admirable in these characters written for them than in those written two centuries ago! The reader has not now to be told what excellent actors some of these amateurs are, nor how charming the effect is of a play performed by men of education and refinement, so that even the insignificant parts have a certain *cachet d'élégance*; but to those who have seen these actors in *Not so Bad as We Seem*, for the first time, it is but just to say that no adequate idea of their powers can be formed. Frank Stone, indeed, is richer in the *Duke of Middlesex* than in any part he has yet attempted; but Dickens, except in the personation of Curl, where he gave a glimpse of his humour, and Lemon, and Forster, and Jerrold, and Costello, and Topham, and Egg, were incomparably better in *Every Man in His Humour*, or *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. I do not think a company of actors could be now found to play these pieces with greater charm of ensemble.

I am told that the farce *Mr. Nightingale's Diary* is a scream, and that therein Dickens and Lemon show what they are capable of; but I was forced to leave after the comedy, having "to fry some feesh," as a German lady of my acquaintance used to say.

It is a pleasant sight to see these authors and artists assembled together in such a cause; and the buzz of friendly curiosity, as each new actor comes upon the stage, keeps the audience on the alert. The scene in Will's Coffee-house, for example, allowed the public to see their benefactor, Charles Knight, as Tonson, the celebrated bookseller; and Peter Cunningham bodily present in a scene he inhabits mentally; and Horne as the terrible Colonel (a capital bit of acting, by the way!), and Marston, whose Sir Thomas Timid was a bit of nature.

The stage is extremely pretty, and the scenery, dresses, and general getting up, betray the vigilance and taste of artists. The figures all looked like portraits. Forster seemed as if he had just the instant before jostled Walpole; Lemon reminded me forcibly of Dr. Johnson; and Egg looked quite grand as the poor proud author.

SMALL TALK.

You see from the foregoing articles that my office has been no sinecure this week; but even they do not represent all my labours. I have said nothing of Wigan's Benefit at the Princess's, where, to a crammed audience, he played Vernet's great part in *Le Père de la Débutante* (in English called "The First Night"), and proved himself unrivalled in his peculiar line. "The Duke's Wager" preceded it, and showed him in a very different character.

Nor have I mentioned the great Concert at Her Majesty's, which was a glut of music to satiate the most ravenous. It went off somewhat heavily; partly because long concerts of this kind are by nature wearisome; partly, also, because the singers were for the most part careless. Calzolari sang "Alma adorata," from *Maria di Rohan*, with better style than anything I have heard him sing; and in the air from *Le Caid*, Madame Ugalde justified my predictions that she would be charming in French

music. The trio for three tenors, "Vivo Bacco," was sung by Gardoni, Sims Reeves, and Calzolari with great spirit. Sontag was encored in the Swiss air with variations, which she sang charmingly; but her "Soldier tired" was a terrible infliction. The great attraction was Sivori, who played Paganini's Concerto in E flat and Witches' Dance—trumpery compositions both of them, and played in a tricky style. Every now and then Sivori showed what he could do in the way of genuine music; but for the most part his performance raised this feeling in me—"It would be still more wonderful if played with his feet!"

A second hearing of *Il Prodigio* increases one's admiration for it. Coming prepared for no grandeur, you do not miss the massiveness which the situations seem to demand; and, accepting it as a spectacle, you can enjoy its sparkling brilliancy without suffering criticism to trouble you. It has been shortened also, which is an important improvement.

The many demands upon my time have prevented my seeing the new farce at the Olympic, called *The Fast Coach*; but I hear it is amusing, and advise you to go and judge for yourself. Surely you are as good a critic and far more indulgent than

VIVIAN.

Progress of the People.

THE WORKMAN AND THE EXHIBITION.

The relation of the workman to the Exhibition has been incidentally discussed in the article by G. J. H., entitled "The Birmingham Man at the Crystal Palace;" it admits, however, of a fuller development. The Exposition illustrates what is done, it does not illustrate all that can be done, by the workman. This is the point discussed by the writer referred to, there remains yet a further question—why is it so? This I will endeavour to answer, and at the same time ask another question. If the blaze of art in Hyde-park, such as it is, excites so much public admiration, have not the admirers some consideration to bestow on the social condition of the artisans who produced it?

Having lived the life of a workman, I speak as a workman and I think as a workman; but unless I betray them, let there not be ascribed to me the prejudices of the working-class. I may be even a Republican, yet I have no aversion to the Exhibition because it is Prince-patronized. It is a matter of rejoicing to see a Prince so employed. Some object to a Field Marshal who has seen no campaigns; on the contrary, it is to be desired that we never may have field marshals who have occasion to see campaigns. Of all misnomers a warrior one is the happiest. May the name of soldier be a misnomer for ever more! The civil genius of our Prince is a matter of congratulation to the working-man, for it sheds no blood and increases not the taxes. The royal colour of the Exhibition does not, therefore, dim its lustre in my eyes.

The cry against the Exhibition as an injury to trade will, probably, prove to have been premature. While curiosity was whetting itself, orders were dull, and, exhausted by the unusual task of such sight-seeing as the banks of the Serpentine now afford, it has been impossible for the visitors to attend theatres or feel any great relish for public amusements. But the orders now being received by the manufacturing and merchant exhibitors, are proving the Exhibition to be a Manufactory of Orders. It is impossible to look upon so many desirable things day by day, without acquiring a desire to possess them, and desire infinitely stimulated must translate itself into "orders," and sooner or later the shop-keeper, the manufacturer, and the merchant will reap their expected harvest—which has only been deferred. As this must bring employment to the artisan, the workman will have no serious complaint to make on the score of labour, whatever he may do on the score of wages—which is, however, always left an open question.

It is a pride to walk the streets of London now, amid the blaze of beauty, curiosity, animation, interest, and nationalities that throng its noble streets. The tremulous blush of maidenhood, the bounding step of youth, the tottering tread of age tended by filial affection, from the rural hamlet, the distant town, and the foreign land, wondering through our streets, constitute a sight so strange and glad to behold, that one feels as though one had sisters, brothers, fathers, and mothers all over the world. No; it is not the gladness of others that makes the workman sad. It is a happiness to see others happy; even the transient joy of others is a gleam of bliss—it is only because the happiness of the labourers concerned will be transient—because the morrow may dispel what ought to be permanent, that the workman has one sad word to say.

Underneath the magic brilliance which dazzles the wondering beholder in that vast International Mu-

seum, how few distinguish the grim misery which lies hidden there! Who passes from the work to the workman and asks—What of all that glory does he share?—what of all that joy will light up his home?—what of hope his dim old age? Does the fair lady who admires that exquisite piece of cutlery, whose polish rivals her mirror, remember that he who gave it its lustre-spit blood? As the delicate beauty gazes upon the infinite variety of steel pens, does she suspect that women, who had left neglected and crying children at home, sat in the last stage of pregnancy over the piercing-press, which imparted elasticity to the springing nib? Would that lord in white waistcoat suppose that the article he is so much delighted with, was fashioned by a man pale with consumption, and grim with want? How chaste is that specimen of needle-work, which rivals the purity of nature!—would any one believe that it was wrought by an occasional prostitute, who was condemned by vice to eke out the living denied to industry? The hand that filed that casting which attracts the visitors' notice, was palsied with age, and as the gray-headed "dresser" struck his chisel with his shaking arm, he knocked the flesh off his hand. The pale-faced craftsman who executed that elegant boot, did not receive as much for his labour as bought his family bread. He who made that brass bedstead, cursed his employer all the day long. The carving of that altar-piece was done by a man who never knew hope or competence. Observe those woven fabrics, on which manufacturers will speculate and merchants grow rich, and in which peeresses in all their pride will walk—the poor weaver who produced them, has since died. His children crawl on a poorhouse floor, and his wife weeps out her days in indignity. Why, without being clairvoyant, you might see the skeletons of those whose fingers wrought these textures, peeping from between their variegated folds, in ghastly contrast with the splendour of their work. Perhaps the reader will say these cases are not the rule. Well, be it so;—but let me ask, ought there to be such exceptions, without some serious thought on the part of our statesmen and merchant princes as to how such a state of exceptions shall be altered? for how nearly such cases amount to the rule is appalling when looked into.

Lord John Russell, with a healthy anxiety to feel what wretches feel, once passed one night in Pentonville Model Prison, and he rose next morning a slightly wiser man; but had he wanted to know the whole truth, he should have got transported for fourteen years, or for life, and his first night there, then, would have been far more instructive to him. For to walk through a manufactory is a very different thing from working in it, and that with no rest or reward by the way, and no hope in the end. People without experience know little about it; but if they could share the life of our manufacturing districts, where everything is dingy—the streets, commerce, and morality: the streets with smoke, commerce with cunning—morality for want of use—where a thousand chimneys, like clustered volcanoes, incessantly throw up soot against the skies, darken the air, and begrime the human wretchedness condemned to move in it—where the brightest and showiest productions contrast with the haggard and deformed producers—where the capitalist spins humanity up in his mills, weaves into his calico the hopes, affections, and aspirations of the poor, and then moves heaven and earth for new markets to sell them in—where no light of freedom breaks in on the sad scene, even from religion, whose ministers preach no other Gospel to the poor man than that from the melancholy text, "In whatsoever state it has pleased God to call ye, be ye therewith content." Let any man look over this scene, let any man taste of this life, and he will agree with me that our Great Exhibition can teach no more useful lesson than that of instructing those who gaze upon these wonders of production, to ask how, and by whom, and at what human cost, they were produced.

If any shall think that this rude outline of the industrial condition of workmen has strokes in it more dark than truth, I refer him to the employers themselves. Out of the 15,000 exhibitors at the Hyde-park Fair, there are 10,000 of them, if men of intelligence and humanity (that is, knowing the truth, and feeling it) who would not stand up, and tell how they came by the things they show—that is, they would blush to reveal the commercial process by which some of them obtained their goods, and the manufacturing "dodges" by which the best work was wrung at the lowest prices, from the wretched and dependent workman. If any one should place all the facts, as to how these works were produced, on the cards by the side of each article exhibited, men would be afraid to look at the Exhibition—Royalty and its retinue, Belgravia and May Fair, would avoid the place on the second day. We are great surface admirers. The public does not care about the reality, provided the appearance is good. This is, doubtless, very convenient; but the public is a loser by it. Only that object is worthy to excite royal and noble admiration, which can be admired all through.

Let those who fail to see how unreal a thing that Exhibition is, considered as an object of wholesome

glory, assemble in Hyde-park, under the walls of the Crystal Palace, the army of workers who filled that palace by the industry of their hands. Let the child be there who is dragged out of "beds which are never cold," at five o'clock in the morning, by the little night-workers, who have returned home and are waiting for their turn to sleep; let the young factory man be there as he is to be found at home, without knowledge or emulation, the young factory woman without self-respect, manhood and womanhood without content or hope; old age, trembling at its decay of power, and at the workhouse destiny before it. Let models be exhibited of their narrow streets, yards, gutters, cesspools, cheerless houses, bare cupboards, and, if possible, the drama enacted at the factory counter and in the truck-shop on the Saturday night, and then tell us, in the language of one with whom sympathy is not a failing, whether "this be a green, flowery world with azure everlasting sky stretched over it, the work and government of a God; or of a murky, simmering Tophet of copperas fumes, cotton fuz, gin, riot, wrath, and toil, created by a demon and governed by one?" Why (addressing as I here do those who may demur to this picture)—if you dare venture to exhibit your producers, as you do your products, the world has not seen so sad a sight as would be presented—a motley group, pallid and haggard and sick, labouring under asthma, consumption, rheumatism, fever, poverty, curses! Talk of the development of industry: it is the development of curvature of the spine, concave chests, and deformities of mind more hideous even than deformity of body. The conventional sceptic will say—But the working-classes are not all like this. True; but so many are like this that you dare not venture upon the exhibition of them. Yet there are people who get rich not merely in spite of this misery—that were a thing to be glad at; but people get rich out of this misery and because of it—and this is a thing to be looked into and to be altered. Time was when those who were industrious could live by their industry. We, however, have come upon a time and a state of things when industry, practically, is neither a virtue nor a success. Growing civilization has brought with it some incidental advantages to the people, but it has also brought with it one deadly and universal curse—*uncertainty*. Few workmen are sure of either work or ultimate competence. It is not the misery of this, so much as the demoralization of it, which has to be deplored. The working-class are a stricken race. Their native energy seems bled out of them. They live as men should never live, and they die as men should never die. They consent to perish ingloriously. They have not even the dignity of despair. Despair is at least a manly desolation: it at least implies that keen-sighted and furious energy has been baffled by some overwhelming power, and that the struggler yields to a fate he has fought against bravely. The modern workman has not even this gloomy example to bequeath to his children. From anvil and bench, from loom and mill, from factory and mine, mechanics, who call themselves Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scots, are driven out, like the worn-out horse, to die; and they slink into the garret or the cellar, or to that more public stable, the poor-law union, and lay themselves down on the paupers' bier, and from his ignoble grave bequeath to their brethren the legacy of a dishonourable example of ignorance, supineness, submission, and cowardice.

If the International Exhibition be the means of calling the attention—bestowed so plentifully on industrial products—to the social condition of the producers, it will not pass away without leaving a noble moral behind. There is reason to think that it will be influential in this way. Those who feel interest in estimating artistic skill, should not be averse to considering the next problem—that of artisan prosperity, universal and progressive, coexisting with a wholesome manliness. Ion.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association met on Wednesday evening last. Present, Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Holyoake, Hunt, Jones, and Milne. Messrs. Harney and Reynolds being in the country, as was also Mr. O'Connor. The secretary reported that the National-hall, High Holborn, had been engaged for the public meeting on Wednesday evening next, in order to adopt a petition to the House of Commons, praying for an inquiry into the treatment inflicted on Ernest Jones, in Tothill-fields prison; that Mr. Wakley, M.P., had consented to take the chair; and that Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, Mr. Milner Gibson, and others had been invited, and were expected to attend. Mr. Thornton Hunt then read an article which he had written at the request of the committee, for publication in the first monthly circular, to be issued by the Executive. The article was highly approved of. The secretary was instructed to request all sub-secretaries and agents forthwith to forward a return of the number of paying members, and also their subscriptions for the last two months, in order to ascertain the number of circulars each locality would require for gratuitous distribution. And further, as the circulars will be sold at the low price of one half-penny each (the usual allowance

being given to the trade), all who feel desirous of aiding in the sale will oblige by forthwith sending their orders, and also stating the channel through which the circulars may be forwarded, addressed to John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.—Signed on behalf of the committee, JOHN ARNOTT, Gen. Sec.

On Tuesday evening last, the John-street Locality resumed their adjourned discussion on "The relative merits of Free Trade and Protection," in the coffee-room of the Institution. Mr. Arthur Bate in the chair. Messrs. Swift, Jennison, Campbell, Turley, Rogers, and others, having expressed their opinions on the question, Mr. Brinsmead moved the adjournment of the discussion till Tuesday evening next.

WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.—On Whit-Tuesday a festival, under the management of the Working Tailors' Association, was held in St. Martin's-hall. Between 200 and 300 persons sat down to tea. The president of the society took the chair. Mr. Neale proposed and Mr. W. Cooper supported the sentiment of:—"Working-Men's Associations and Coöperative Stores: may they succeed in overturning the iniquitous slop and sweating system, with all its consequent evils, substituting justice and honesty in the affairs of trade and industry, in the place of the fraudulent practices now so fearfully prevalent. The Reverend A. B. Strettell then spoke, who "remembered the time when he thought every Chartist carried a revolver in each breeches pocket, and an infernal machine in his coat tails; but he had looked many in the face now, and he knew better." After a speech by Mr. Shorter, Mr. Walford proposed, "The coöperative movement in the Provinces; may it be conducted with unity of action and in the spirit of brotherhood." Mr. Solly spoke in support of the sentiment, and the meeting concluded.

COÖPERATION IN MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of forty delegates from the various coöperative stores and workshops in Lancashire, held on the 13th of June, in the lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street, Manchester, Mr. Chapper, of Halifax, in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. That Messrs. Lloyd and Jones, of London, James Campbell, of Manchester, William Bell, of Herywood, Thomas Hull, of Padihove, and Mr. Smithers, of Rochdale, form a committee to draw up plans and rules for guiding the coöperative movement of England. 2. That the committee draw up a prospectus, get it printed by the 1st of July next, and send a copy to all coöperative concerns, calling on all friends to the movement to take up shares for the establishment of a central depot in Manchester to supply all stores with groceries and provisions. 3. That the various societies be recommended to pay one penny per week each member for the redemption of labour. 4. That the various coöperative societies in England should use all their influence to prevent the sale of any adulterated articles for household consumption, inasmuch as the coöperative movement is by its very constitution open and honest in its dealings, and that any departure from the strictest honesty in dealing is a gross violation of the principles and intention of coöperation. 5. That Abel Heywood, Esq., bookseller, Oldam-street, Manchester, be requested to be the treasurer to the company. 6. That all stores, workshops, and private individuals, favourable to the movement, be requested to send their address to Mr. Smithers, coöperative store, Rochdale. 7. That the thanks of the conference be given to the *Manchester Spectator*, *Christian Socialist*, *Friend of the People*, *Leader*, *Preston Guardian*, and all other papers that have thrown open the columns of their papers to report the doings of coöperative societies.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The camp meeting which was to have been held on Adwalton Moor last Sunday, did not take place owing to the rain; but a meeting was held in the neighbouring village of Driglington in the evening, which was well attended. The various speakers were listened to with interest. The camp meeting on Adwalton Moor will be held on Sunday, June 29, weather permitting. The various committees appointed by the Congress are preparing detailed plans for future action, which will be published to the members in a few days. Moneys received for the week:—Leeds, £2 18s. 9d.; Nottingham, per Mr. Smith, 5s. 5d.; Rochdale, per Mr. Brearly, £1 9s. 6d.; Driglington, per Mr. Clayton, 10s. 2d.; Birkenshaw, per Mr. Brear, 5s. Communal Building Fund:—Nottingham, per Mr. Smith, 10s.; Driglington, J. H., 2s.; Holbeck, W. H., 2s. 6d.—J. HENDERSON, Sec.

MR. OWEN'S EXHIBITION TRACTS.—The London committee of the Social Propaganda have just published a series of six tracts written by Mr. Owen, addressed to the people assembled at the Exhibition. The committee are about to publish French and German translations of the same, for distribution amongst the natives of those countries who may visit London during the year. The following subscriptions have been already received:—London—Dr. Travis, £1; Mr. J. Corp, £1; Mr. C. Green, £1; Mr. M. Hanhart, £1; Mr. M. Clark, £1; Mr. T. L., 10s.; Mr. S. L., 10s.; Mr. Vieuzeux, 10s.; Mr. T. Whitaker, 10s.; Mr. E. Truelove, 10s.; smaller subscriptions and collections, £6 19s. 6d. Manchester, £3 0s. 9d.; Mr. Roberts, Liverpool, £2; Oldham, £2 13s. 9d.; Birmingham, £1 13s. 6d.; Edinburgh, £1 10s.; Paisley, £1 14s. 7d.; Glasgow, £1 5s.; Ashton, £1; Derby, £1; Bradford, £1 1s.; Bristol, 9s.; Halifax, 12s.; Devon, 4s.; York, 8s.; Dublin, 5s.; Bath, 11s. 6d.; Brighton, 15s. 6d.; Stockport, 15s. 8d.; Leicester, 6s.; Kirkaldy, 6s. 3d.; Hull, 10s.; Sunderland, 2s.; Aberdeen, 2s. 6d.; Cambridge, 6s.; Macclesfield, 13s. 9d.; Mr. Dagley, 1s.; Mr. W. Knowles, Blackburn, 1s.; Sandilands, Ramsgate, 5s. HENRY A. IVORY, Hon. Sec., 52, College-place, Camden-town.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—At the sitting of the magistrates at Aberdare on Thursday week, Mr. F. James appeared on behalf of the Anti-

Truck Committee, and filed forty informations against Mr. R. Fothergill of the Aberdare and Treforest Iron Works. Four informations having been previously filed, the hearing of them was appointed for Saturday; previously, however, to their being called on, Mr. Edwards, solicitor, of Pontypool, appeared on behalf of the Aberdare Iron Company, and stated that the company, having been convinced of their error in acting contrary to law, were determined to give up the truck system entirely, and that in future all the men should be paid in cash; and further, that every man should be at perfect liberty to spend his money where and how he pleased—the company also agreeing to pay all the costs which had been incurred. The Anti-Truck Society, through their solicitor, therefore engaged to suspend all their proceedings for the present; keeping, however, the forty informations filed as a guarantee of good faith.

PROGRESS OF CABET'S COMMUNITY AT NAUVOO.

We had yesterday the pleasure of a visit from M. Cabet, the founder and head of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Ill., and were glad to see him looking quite as young and vigorous as when we met him some three years since at Paris. He is now on his way to London, [M. Cabet arrived in London and went on to Paris] whence, if the political atmosphere is sufficiently tranquil, he will go to France to seek justice in respect of the legal condemnations passed upon him since his absence in this country, on accusations and evidence which could only be entertained in a time of public commotion and bitter party feeling. If all is quiet, M. Cabet is confident that the sentences will be reversed on his appeal.

We learn from him that the Community at Nauvoo is in a state of prosperity, and that he regards it as successful; indeed, were it otherwise, he would hardly leave it for so long a time. The benefits of Association he considers are fully demonstrated by his experiment. Greater cheapness of living, social happiness, and intellectual improvement, are among these benefits, and although the Community suffers from the want of adequate capital and means of organizing the various branches of industry, it has still made satisfactory progress, and is regarded by its founder and members as firmly established.

The Icarians, now about 300 in number, occupy fifteen acres of land in the town of Nauvoo, where are most of their workshops and residences. There, too, they have a kitchen garden of 10 acres. At five miles distance is their farm of 700 acres, leased lands. Of this they now have 100 acres in wheat, 150 in Indian corn, 50 in oats, and 50 in barley. They have also in growth, nurseries, vineyards, &c., the whole requiring the constant labour of six farmers and gardeners with reinforcements from the other trades in case of necessity. They keep 14 horses, 8 yoke of oxen, 30 cows and heifers, and a small flock of sheep. For fuel they use wood procured on the islands in the river, belonging to the Government, and brought down to Nauvoo, a distance of some five miles, on flat boats, and coal which they dig almost at their doors. They have a steam mill with two run of stone, which enables them not only to grind their own flour, but to accommodate the people in the vicinity, and two circular saws. This, with a whisky distillery adjoining, occupies some 15 men. The Community also numbers 15 tailors, 12 shoemakers, 12 cabinet makers, 6 carpenters, 5 coopers, 6 masons, 6 machinists, 6 printers, 2 rope makers, 2 weavers, 1 watchmaker, and 1 tanner, so that it is well provided in respect to mechanics. The tailors and shoemakers not only make clothes and shoes for the Community and its neighbours, but send their products to be sold at St. Louis, where the Community keeps a store, and where the whisky of the distillery and other surplus articles are also sent. The machinists also work as blacksmiths, and the men of the other trades find more or less employment in repairs, &c. for the people of the vicinity.

The domestic arrangements are far from complete, though, as is the case with every other department, they are constantly improving. The community occupy one large house with 40 apartments, in which 120 persons, married and single, have their lodgings. There are also some twenty smaller houses, four of which are occupied by the schools. A large edifice, 150 feet by 60 is now nearly completed, the ground floor of which will serve as the kitchen and dining-room, with apartments above. This dining-room will accommodate above 800 persons at table.

The whole body now eat together except the children at school, who are served in a separate building, where they are also lodged, at some distance from the common dining-room, whither their meals are carried from the kitchen. The carrying of these meals being a comparatively difficult and unattractive duty, owing to the distance and to the fact that in bad weather the way is muddy, it is done by the leading men of the Community. The same persons also serve the tables in the dining-room. There are three meals daily, at 8 A.M., at 1 and at 6 P.M. Meat is served at all, the severe labour of the men being thought to render that necessary. The beverages used are water, tea, and coffee. There is excellent fishing by seine in the river, which often supplies the table of the society. For a single meal 250lbs of fish are required.

The labour of the kitchen and dining-room is performed regularly by four men and three women. After tea, four other women come into help, and in this latter function all the women of the Community take turns a week at a time. On Sunday the cooks have also two other men to aid them. There is no cooking at private kitchens except for nurses and the sick, all the meals being prepared and taken in common.

The washing is done at a half-a-mile distance, on a little creek which flows into the Missouri. The clothes are received by two women charged with that duty; they are carried in a wagon to the wash-house, where the labour of washing is done by fourteen women with the assistance of one man. After being dried they are handed over to the menders, and finally to the ironers, from whom they are again taken by the two overseers and distributed to their owners.

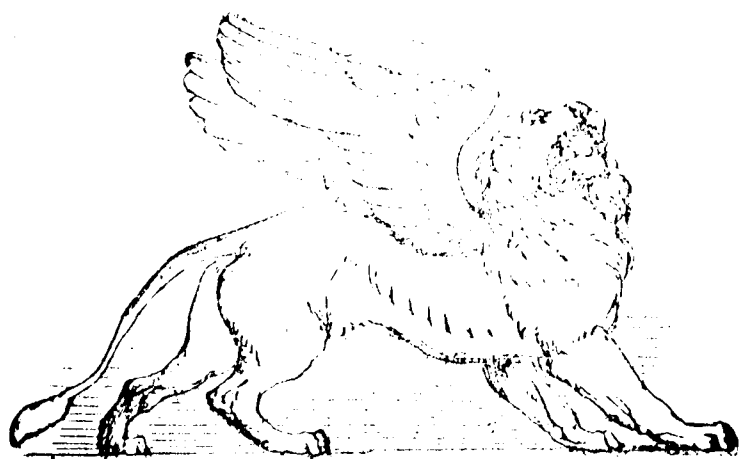
The schools are far from complete, and in consequence the Community has been obliged to decline many applications which it has received for the admission of pupils from abroad. From this source, as soon as the proper arrangements are completed, the institution may derive a large income.

The affairs of the Community are discussed and decided in weekly meetings, held on Saturday evenings, when all the members, men and women, are expected to be present. The majority decides. Women take part in the deliberations, but not in the votes.

The Community publishes a weekly paper called the *Popular Tribune*. It has some three or four hundred subscribers. Most of the original articles are written in French by M. Cabet and the other editors, and translated into English before going to the compositors.

Sunday is devoted to recreation, as is the habit of the French at home. The Community has among its members fifteen instrumental musicians, and the young people, and indeed the greater part of the other members, are trained to sing in chorus. There are dances in the open air, and the theatre within doors. A temporary stage is erected and arranged in the large dining-hall, and there comedies and vaudevilles are performed for the amusement of both actors and audience. The children take part in the performances, and exclusion from the stage or the chorus on Sunday is the severest punishment that can be inflicted on the disorderly at school.

No religious ceremonies are observed in the Community. M. Cabet regards his doctrine as being purely that of the Founder of Christianity. In his view, work and happiness are the best and truest worship, and a Society based on and living in equality and fraternity needs no other ritual. This, with the mode of spending Sunday, has scandalised some of the neighbours, but none who have visited the Icarians on that day have been able to deny that they seemed happier than people in the common world without. — *New York Tribune*, May 24.



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.

NATIONAL UNION OF WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Leeds, June 18, 1851.

SIR,—As the mover of the resolution at the Congress of the Redemption Society last week for the formation of a general Union of Working-men's Associations, you will perhaps allow me to show rather more fully the mode in which I conceive the proposed Union might be carried out.

My reasons for proposing that resolution I have stated in the introduction to "Lectures on Social Science," and you will excuse my transcribing the passage.

"One of the many ways in which the development of the associative principle might be materially assisted would be by the formation of a National Union of Associations managed by a central committee, having at first no control over the internal

arrangements of any society; but confining itself to the task of collecting and diffusing the actual experience of all the Associations in Great Britain, and any others it might find expedient to notice. Such an Union would possess the following advantages:—

"1. By the publication of an annual report, it might make the general community acquainted with the actual results of the Local Associations. It might also obtain important statistical information. Each body of working-men wishing to coöperate has to learn from its own failures and successes; whereas they might thus avail themselves of the experience, and avoid the defects of the existing Associations. A number of working-men wishing to form a coöperative store, would be greatly helped by a knowledge of the rules, calculations, and method of doing business, already in successful operation. The laws relating to Joint Stock, Benefit, and Friendly Societies are not of easy access, but might thus easily be made so; and the opinion of the central committee would be useful in points of difficulty. When it was desirable to obtain the repeal, alteration, or enactment of laws relating to Associations, the central body would be much more powerful than the isolated Associations.

"2. The National Union of Associations might employ agents to diffuse that information orally, which they embodied annually in their reports. The agents might visit every town and village, and encourage the formation of Associations where the means existed. The agents would also be useful in promoting a closer connection between local societies and the central committee. Ultimately, the central committee might become the medium for effecting exchanges between the various societies. It would be capable of giving an aim, a leading tendency of direction to Working-men's Associations, which they do not now possess. The Associations hitherto formed are deficient in the power of expansion. The coöperative flourmill remains a flourmill; and, if a coöperative store is wanted, new machinery is needed. A very little wisdom could combine these with the School, the Mechanics' Institute, and the Associated Home, into one grand Association."

To these advantages you have pointed out two additional ones, which, as you justly observe, "would amply repay any effort of the kind. It would fortify the confidence of Socialists of all sections, by displaying their number; by the same process it would at once draw in a number of adherents, who would avow themselves if they knew the numbers already prepared to stand by them."

The first step should be a meeting of a few of the best known friends of the associative movement in London, to form a provisional committee for enrolling societies into the Union, and conducting its operations until a central committee could be formally elected by the representatives of the various coöperative Associations scattered throughout the country. The committee should combine all the various parties who, though divided on many matters of principle and detail, are yet agreed on the desirableness of the general diffusion of associative views.

As soon as a committee had been formed, and a secretary appointed, a circular might be addressed to all the Working-men's Associations, coöperative stores, flourmills, &c., throughout the country, inviting them to enroll themselves into the union of Associations, and requesting information respecting the origin, condition, and prospects of each society. In order to defray expenses, the societies giving in their adhesion to the "National Union of Working-men's Associations," might be requested to contribute the sum of 1s. for each £100 of their capital. This almost nominal sum, or even half of it, might hereafter form the annual subscription to the central union. I have no doubt it would be found amply sufficient to defray all the expenses of the central committee, which would at first only consist of postage and the remuneration of a secretary.

Among other items of information which at first it would be most desirable to ascertain, and which might be arranged in the form of a schedule, are the following:—

- The name of the society.
- Date established.
- Business of the Association.
- Amount of capital.
- Total amount of business annually transacted.
- Number of members.
- Rates of contribution.
- Whether enrolled or otherwise.
- Objects for which the Association was established.
- The nature of the advantages derived by the members—moral or pecuniary.
- Principal obstacles (if any) to success.

These are offered merely as hints for a commencement. Each succeeding year as the Associations increase, and the union combines a larger number of them, many of the interesting and instructive points connected with the successful management might be elucidated.

As a secretary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, a combination of 117 Mechanics' Institutes, and containing 20,000 members, I can speak to the

advantages which such an union confers. The object of Working-men's Associations being so much more extensive, and the problems they are solving so much more difficult, and as they have not yet obtained the assistance of the middle class in their business management, and are not sufficiently versed in business details themselves, I conceive it doubly necessary that they should have every help which combination can afford. As Mr. Baines well observed, at the late meeting of delegates, at Leeds: "It was a matter of little consequence who were the Central Committee, provided only the Institutes were united. It was a matter of little moment whether the committee which held them together, was a band of gold, or a whisp of straw, providing the Institutions were kept together in harmonious coöperation, so that they might each derive all the benefit, the stimulus, and the information which such a union was calculated to impart."

Mr. John Holmes, of Leeds, will be in London in a few days; and I trust that, with your valuable assistance, and that of our friend the Reverend E. R. Larken, the above suggestion may assume a practical form. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES HOLE.

"PEACE, THE DESTROYER."

Battle, June 10, 1851.

SIR,—I could scarcely believe that a writer usually so enlightened and profound, could have written what appears in your Journal of last week under the head of "Peace, the Destroyer." I believe and trust such sentiments are little in accordance with the general views of social reformers, and of those who seek to establish moral supremacy in the affairs of men. Before I notice the Peace movement which you condemn, and which by the way is not strictly concerned in the discussion called forth by your correspondent "Farewell," I will briefly reply to what I believe to be fallacious and injurious in your article, and leave to "Farewell" the arguments which he would adduce in favour of his propositions.

First, you doubt the superior force of moral over physical power; hence you approve of resorting to physical force in removing tyranny and oppression, independently of the moral conditions necessary to success; or, in other words, you would justify the means by the end. But, supposing that end be the sovereignty of the people and the subjugation of their tyrants, have we not ample proofs in history that it degenerates into a nullity; and that power is but another word for tyranny, especially in a country where the people are too imbecile to obtain liberty by other means? and it is in vain to prevent an unenlightened people from having their heroes and leaders.

You seem also in your article entirely to forget the power that people have of improvement, and that various means of educating and instructing each other are, even in our country, totally neglected; and instead of oppression and imposition tending to retard the progress of society, as you assert it to do, I believe it to have quite a contrary effect, and that it serves to stimulate to energy and exertion where inertia and apathy would otherwise exist.

I must also entirely dissent from you where in the last paragraph you maintain that, until we develop the principle of concert, we may usefully and with propriety resort to physical force as a means of liberation, because it is a strong natural faculty to do so, and that other means would be unsuitable in the present state of society (I believe I do not exaggerate). Should we not rather urge people to self-improvement, and stimulate them to noble exertion by appeals to their best feelings, and thereby prepare them to make good use of power when they get it?

With regard to the Peace movement, I think you have entirely mistaken its mission. That mission I have always understood to relate to substitution of arbitration instead of the sword in the settlement of national differences, and not to include those social struggles which spring out of civilization.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, UNION.

CALIFORNIA AT HOME.

June 2, 1851.

SIR,—California is a country swarming with eager gold-seekers, who make it the object of their lives to find the precious metal, and, having accomplished this, to keep it. Each possessor of it is aware that he is surrounded by those who desire only a favourable opportunity to appropriate the results of his labour to their own uses, and accordingly he lives in a state of perpetual enmity with his species.

Some individual may probably ease him of the "burden of riches" by violent means, or perhaps a gambler may legally filch the hoarded treasure. The beggared emigrant must get gold again, or starve; and he acquires it lawfully or otherwise, or not at all, according to circumstances.

Truly this is not a very agreeable state of things for any party. Happiness is of course quite out of the question. Newspapers are eager to dissuade their readers from venturing into the modern El Dorado to search among its sands for golden treasure. And men credit them, and very rightly. They wisely

choose not to risk their lives and happiness, even for gold.

"Cannot California be made like the rest of the world? cannot its condition be rendered conformable to that of other lands, where such a state of things does not prevail?" inquires some innocent individual. Poor creature! Let the querist examine the state of society as intently as that of California, and he will find them perfectly conformable. Labour would be wasted in endeavouring to reform the gold country before we reform ourselves.

Society itself is a great California, where the defects of that region are patented. Men are unceasingly digging for gold. They look upon it as the summum bonum of existence; and when they acquire the object of their most ardent wishes, what is the result?

The result is, that they find themselves surrounded by a thousand harpies, whose eager gaze is fixed upon their treasure. They cannot even purchase the necessities of life but they discover that their goods are adulterated by the gold-seeking tradesman. The society of their fellows is bought by their wealth; they know that without its attraction their friends would speedily vanish. In short, all around them bears the seal and the mark of the monster gold. Their warfare with their species, which they believed would end with the acquisition of riches, is prolonged without a chance of its termination. If they lose the treasure, which often happens, their toil commences afresh, and perhaps the remnant of their days is spent in soul-gnawing penury. Is this happiness? Newspapers, look at home, and do your duty!

Preaching against this gold fever is useless. When a thousand advantages, only derivable from the possession of wealth, urge men to strive to obtain it, a few moral sayings will not suffice to stay the maddening pursuit. Efforts to subdue this avaricious disposition, to be of service, must be practically made.

The clergyman delivers a homily against gold, and straightway solicits patronage at some great man's door. The moralist utters his "wise saws and modern instances," and straightway mixes chicory with his coffee, sloe-leaves with his tea, and with his sugar, or water with his milk, and bows reverently at the shrines of the deities of the Stock Exchange. They have powerful motives, and it is those motives which must be destroyed. This course will effect a work which neither sermons nor proverbs will accomplish.

HUGH JOHN URQUHART.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

During May the number of deaths registered in each week in the metropolis was about a thousand; since the end of that month it has decreased by slow degrees, having been in the first week of June 961, and in the week ending last Saturday showing a further decline to 931. In the ten weeks of 1841-50, corresponding to last week, the average was 854, compared with which the mortality in the present return is still heavy; but if a correction is made in proportion to increase of population, the average becomes 982, and the number of deaths in last week almost exactly coincides with it. The decrease on the week immediately preceding is preceptible in deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration, the number in this class having fallen from 161 to 139; and also within the two weeks, phthisis or consumption, which is placed in the tubercular class, having been fatal successively to 146 and 127 persons. The births of 659 boys, and 633 girls, in all 1292 children, were registered last week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50, was 1280.

A STATE CHURCH.—We hold, then, that to band together, for whatever ostensible purpose, a numerous body of men—men who of necessity are inimical to all reform, abettors of every abuse, united, organized, and, therefore, formidable opponents of progressive improvement—to give them vast influence for the management of which they are not held responsible by the state, and so to dispose of and arrange them as to enable them to inclose in the meshes of their power, the whole population,—is a terrible mistake, an awful blunder, an egregious specimen of political absurdity. As well might the stripling, rising into manhood, be still under the authority of the pedagogue, and be compelled to wear amid the laughter of all his companions, his school-boy jacket and outgrown corduroys, lest the master's salary should be endangered. Are we always, we ask, to be kept in the dunce's class, lest we should become too knowing to remain at school and pay our weekly fees?—*Miall's Non-conformist's Sketch-Book.*

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY.

The English Funds have been heavy and dull this week. Consols declined from 96½ to ½ ex div. on Monday, to 96½ to ½ on Tuesday, thence to 96½ to ½ on Thursday. The opening prices this morning were:—96½.

The fluctuations have been, Consols, from 96½ to 97, ex div.; Bank Stock, from 21½ to 21½; and Exchequer Bills, from 41s. to 40s. premium.

Business in the Foreign Stock Market continues limited. The transactions yesterday comprised the following bargains: Mexican, 34½ for money, and 34½, 34, and 34½ for the account; Spanish Five per Cents. were

done at 20½; Passive, 5½; the Three per Cents, 40½; Venezuela Deferred, 12; Brazilian, 89½; Danish Five per Cents, 103½; Peruvian, for account, 89; the Deferred, 42½; Russian, 113½; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 102½; and Dutch Four per Cent Certificates, 90½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,013,135	Government Debt, 11,015,100	£
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,979,760
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£27,013,135		£27,013,135

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	£	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	13,393,235
Reserve	3,084,750	Other Securities ..	12,508,833
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	6,888,791	Notes	7,615,415
Other Deposits	8,806,603	Gold and Silver Coin	691,719
even-day and other Bills	1,076,058		
	£34,409,202		£34,409,202

Dated June 5, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	211½	211½	211½	211½	211½	211½
3 per Ct. Red ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 p. C. An. 1726.	98	98	98	98	98	98
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3½ p. Cent. An.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 5 per Cts.	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16
Long Ans., 1860.	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16
Ind. St. 10½ p. Ct.	265	265	265	265	265	265
Ditto Bonds ..	55 p	54 p	54 p	54 p	55 p	55 p
Ex. Bills, 1000.	41 p	44 p	44 p	44 p	45 p	45 p
Ditto, 500.	41 p	44 p	41 p	44 p	45 p	45 p
Ditto, Small ..	46 p	46 p	42 p	44 p	42 p	42 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents.	—	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 34½	
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	—	Small ..	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	89½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts.	—	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	89
Chilian 3 per Cents.	—	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	—
Danish 5 per Cents.	103½	4 per Cts.	—
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	—	Annuities ..	—
4 per Cents.	90½	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts. 102½	
Ecuador Bonds ..	—	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 20½	
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 92.45		Passive ..	5½
3 p. Cts., June 19, 55.55		Deferred ..	—

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Thursday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Aberdeen	Australasian
Bristol and Exeter	British North American
Caledonian	Colonial
Eastern Counties	Commercial of London
Edinburgh and Glasgow	London and Westminster
Great Northern	London Joint Stock
Great S. & W. (Ireland)	National of Ireland
Great Western	National Provincial
Lancashire and Yorkshire	Provincial of Ireland
Lancaster and Carlisle	Union of Australia
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	Union of London
London and Blackwall	MIXED.
London and N. Western	Bolton
Midland	Brazilian Imperial
North British	Ditto, St. John del Rey
South-Eastern and Dover	Cobre Copper
South-Western	MISCELLANEOUS.
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	Australian Agricultural
York and North Midland	Canada
Docks.	General Steam
East and West India	Penins. & Oriental Steam
London	Royal Mail Steam
St. Katharine	South Australian

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, June 20.—Pretty good supplies of Foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats. English Wheat, short supply, 1s. to 2s. dearer; Foreign firm, with large sales, 1s. advance. Most floating cargoes of wheat near at hand sold. Indian Corn in less request. Egyptian Beans inquired after, and the turn dearer. French and American Flour 1s. per sack and barrel dearer. Barley at late rates. Peas rather higher. Oats a dull sale, and no buyers except at 6d. to 1s. decline, which holders refuse.

Arrivals from 18th June to 22th June.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat	2660	—	22,250
Barley	—	—	6260
Oats	1140	—	244,900
Flour	720	—	—

GRAIN, Mark-lane, June 13.

Wheat, R. New	38s. to 43s.	Maple	32s. to 33s.
Fine	42 to 44	White	26 to 28
Old	40 to 42	Boilers	28 to 30
White	40 to 42	Beans, Ticks	29 to 31
Fine	43 to 46	Old	31 to 32
Superior New	46 to 50	Indian Corn	38 to 40
Rye	26 to 28	Oats, Feed	19 to 20
Barley	26 to 27	Fine	21 to 22
Malt	28 to 29	Poland	26 to 28
Malt, Ord.	48 to 52	Fine	26 to 27
Fine	52 to 56	Potato	28 to 29
Peas, Hogg	30 to 32	Fine	24 to 25

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack	37s. to 42s.
Seconds	—	36 to 39
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship	—	32 to 34
Norfolk and Stockton	—	29 to 31
American	per barrel	19 to 23
Canadian	—	19 to 23
Wheat Bread, 7c; the 4lb. loaf. Households, 5½d.	—	—

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. SMITHFIELD.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 4 to 3 4	—	3 4 to 3 8	—
Mutton	2 8 to 3 0	—	3 0 to 3 10	—
Lamb	4 2 to 5 2	—	4 4 to 5 4	—
Veal	3 0 to 3 10	—	3 0 to 4 0	—
Pork	2 4 to 3 8	—	3 0 to 3 10	—

* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts	903	3774
Sheep	9210	29,686
Calves	371	330
Pigs	395	440

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 3d day of June, 1851, is 26s. 7d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 12s. to 13s. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 12s. to £3 18s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish	per cwt. 49s. to 50s.
Cheese, Cheshire	42 to 70
Derby, Plain	48 to 60
Hams, York	60 to 66
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	

HOPS.

Kent Pockets	70s. to 84s.	York Regents per ton	90s. to 110
Choice ditto	80 to 140	Wisbech Regents	65 to 75
Sussex ditto	68 to 80	Scotch Reds	— to —
Farnham do.	— to —	French Whites	60 to 65

POTATOES.

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

	CUMBERLAND.	SMITHFIELD.	WHITECHAPEL.
Hay, Good	84s. to 92s.	85s. to 87s.	75s. to 80s.
Inferior	60 to 75	60 to 75	57 to 70
New	0 to 0	0 to 0	0 to 0
Clover	84 to 92	88 to 90	84 to 94
Wheat Straw	26 to 30	21 to 28	26 to 33

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 13.

BANKRUPTS.—S. Ratliff (and not Ratcliffe, as before advertised), Aldham, Suffolk, miller, to surrender June 19, June 25; solicitors, Messrs. Whishaw, Gray's-inn-square, and Mr. Robinson, Hadleigh, Suffolk; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—C. MOONY, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, pork butcher, June 19, July 25; solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Stenning, and Croft, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—J. M. WOOD, Barbican, victualler, June 25, July 25; solicitors, Messrs. Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse-square; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—J. WALTERS, Great Rider-street, St. James's, licensed victualler, June 25, July 25; solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham—J. MIDRUM, Oakley-terrace, Chelsea, builder, June 24, July 24; solicitor, Mr. Turnley, Cornhill; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street—J. LATHAM, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, pianoforte manufacturer, June 21, Aug. 2; solicitor, Mr. Paxon, Bloomsbury-square; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—T. FISHER, Gower-street, Bedford-square, and Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, pianoforte manufacturer, June 26, July 15; solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinners-hall, Old Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—W. CLIPSON, Chester, builder, June 20, July 18; solicitor, Mr. Hostage, Chester; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool—B. WHITTAKER and J. FULLALOVE, Ancoats, Lancashire, manufacturers, June 30, July 21; solicitors, Messrs. Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidswell, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

Tuesday, June 17.

BANKRUPTS.—H. MILLS, Lynn, Norfolk, glover, to surrender June 26, Aug. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane—M. COMMON, North Shields, Northumberland, draper, June 21, Aug. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—T. G. PHILLIPS, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, June 30, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol—S. W. ISHERWOOD, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper, July 2, 23; solicitors, Messrs. Wells and Co., Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull—W. H. EDWARDS, Leeds, hosier, July 1, 22; solicitors, Mr. Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside, and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds—T. DIXON, Bradford, Yorkshire, iron merchant, July 4, Aug. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th of June, at Writtle, Essex, the wife of J. A. Harcastle, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
On the 11th, at Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, the wife of Ambrose Little Phillips, Esq., of a son.
On the 12th, at Monkstown, Dublin, Lady Murray, of a son.
On the 14th, at 2, Old Bond-street, the wife of Signor Gardoni, of a son.
On the 15th, at 31, Regent's-villas, Upper Avenue-road, the wife of Dr. William Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th of June, at All Souls', Langham-place, Catherine Louisa Georgina, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Marlay, C.B., and grand-daughter of the late Catherine Maria, Countess Dowager of Charleville, to Lord John Manners, M.P., second son of the Duke of Rutland.
On the 12th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Reverend Lord Saye and Sele, Richard Ford, Esq., to Mary, only sister of Sir William Molesworth, Baronet, M.P.
On the 12th, at Harbledown, Kent, William Cunningham Bontine, of Ardock, eldest son of R. C. C. Graham, Esq., of Gartmore and Enliscay, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Admiral the Honourable Sir C. E. Fleming.
On the 14th, at St. John's, Paddington, John A. Cattley, Esq., son of John Cattley, of Liondown, in the county of Herts, Esq., to Hannah Sophia, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, Honourable East India Company's Service.

On the 14th, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Arthur Onslow L. Lewis, Esq., Royal Marine Forces, youngest son of the late Robert Lewis, Esq., Royal Navy, of Brighton, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Baronet, G.C.B., to Helen, eldest daughter of Richard Andrews, Esq., of Manchester.

DEATHS.

In May last, at Colombo, Ceylon, aged twenty-two, Charles Frederick, fifth son of Frederick Hare, Esq., of St. John's-wood, formerly of Stanhoe-hall, in the county of Norfolk. He was drowned in attempting to reach the shore from the wreck of the ship Colombo, after having done his duty to the last as chief officer of the ship.

On the 11th of May, at Tortola, West Indies, of fever, Sir John Atholl McGregor, of McGregor, Baronet, President of the Virgin Islands.

On the 12th, off the Rio Pongas, on the west coast of Africa, in command of H.M. ship Spy, Lieutenant Edward Hill, R.N., son of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Hill.

On the 5th of June, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bayly, of her Britannic Majesty's Twelfth Regiment of Foot, aged seventy-three.

On the 10th, at Melville Castle, the Right Honourable Viscount Melville.

On the 11th, at Tetton, near Taunton, aged thirty-nine, Mary, the wife of Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., eldest son of Sir T. D. Acland, of Killerton, Baronet, and daughter of the late Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton, Baronet.

On the 12th, at Southampton, Lady Johnston, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Johnston, K.C.B., aged forty-nine.

On the 13th, at Edmonton, in his eighty-first year, Colonel William Gravatt, Royal Engineers.

On the 13th, at Tottenham, Middlesex, aged eighty-eight, Thomas Wright Hill, Esq., father of the Recorder of Birmingham, and of Rowland Hill, Esq., the author of the Penny Postage system.

On the 14th, at Doddington-hall, in the county of Lincoln, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. P. Jarvis, aged seventy-seven.

On the 14, at his residence, in Upper Portland-place, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

On the 14th, at Brighton, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm. On the 14th, suddenly, at Gosfield-hall, Essex, Edward George Barnard, Esq., M.P., aged seventy-three.

On the 15th, in Dean's-yard, Westminster, after a long and painful illness, William Hawes, Esq., aged sixty-two, for upwards of forty years an officer of the House of Commons.

VOCAL SCIENCE.

AT the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 27, at Half-past Two o'clock, Signor ANELLI has the honour to announce that he will deliver the First of a Course of FOUR LECTURES ON VOCAL SCIENCE, and the Art of Forming and Cultivating the Voice, by a new and concise method, by which pupils can learn singing in half the usual time, and which has been approved by the first masters, including the high authority of CAESARIANI. The Lecture will be illustrated by Miss Livingstone and Miss Menville. Conductor, Mr. Frederic Anelli, who will perform "Souvenir des Operas" on the Pianoforte. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Single Tickets, 3s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 8s. To be had, with the Syllabus and Plan of the "Method," at the principal Music Shops. Terms for Tuition—Single Lessons, One Guinea; Twenty-four Lessons, Twelve Guineas; Forty-eight Lessons, Twenty Guineas. Pupils in classes of four at half the above terms.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1851, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. The Chair will be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock, by Samuel Lucas, Esq., Right Honourable T. M. Gibson, M.P., J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., John Dillon, Esq., J. Hinde Palmer, Esq., and other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen will attend. Ladies are invited to attend.

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

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May, 1851.

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In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way it acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin. It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons, and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—linings to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach; sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin—and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire framework of the system; to preserve it from friction and inflammation. Now, if this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must sooner or later sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and virulent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swelling, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, chicken or kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms are induced; when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder. When carried to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are produced. When to the lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the brain, spinal marrow or nervous system, it brings on the tic douloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the eyes, ophthalmia; to the ears, otorrhoea; to the throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood. With no general remedy on which implicit reliance can be placed as a purifier of the blood, disease and suffering, and consequent want, stalk unchecked and unsubdued in every land in all the world. If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates it spoils; if the bile does not pass off, and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid depend for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving—and the moment these cease disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death. All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them. Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine. Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine pox; mumps, quinsy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds—and, being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very best spring medicine to cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin. In female and nervous diseases, this great remedy does marvels in regulating the menses, making them natural, relieving pains, cramps, spasms, fainting, and carrying off all those disturbing and debilitating influences which cause the falling of the womb, leucorrhoea or the whites, scalding, obstruction, or frequent inclinations to pass urine. This superior remedy is a great tonic, gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomachs, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body. In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It is a medicine which has been used by hundreds of thousands—been recommended by numerous most respectable regular physicians to the sick; and as it acts through the blood upon every tissue and fluid of the body; upon every organ, fibre, and nerve; upon every gland and cord, muscle and membrane; upon

all the circulating, digestive, nutritive, and secreting organs—from the head to the feet, from the centre to the skin or the circumference—so it arouses a pure and healthy action throughout the whole economy—cleanses it of morbid matter—strengthens weak organs, throws off burdens and obstructions which load and oppress it, and imparts vitality to every minute part of the whole structure. Its virtue is unsurpassed—its success unequalled—and its praises are echoed from all parts of the land.

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