

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

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Of course the question of revision itself is exactly where it was ; but the debate has brought out some opinions very distinctly. M. de Falloux condemns the Republic as the author of all evil : this was to be expected, but the excessive boldness of his language imparts a piquancy to the reiteration of a worn-out assertion. M. Coquerel, renowned as a Protestant preacher, created a much more lively sensation when he asserted his belief, not only that the Republican form of government was the best, and would ultimately prevail throughout the world, but that the Gospel was essentially Republican. The opinion is by no means new ; but it is a new fact to find that declaration in the speech of M. Coquerel. General Cavaignac asserted, that Monarchy was impossible, and he denied having said that the Republic existed by Divine right. Altogether, the debate, as far as it has gone, is satisfactory, and shows progress in many things—not the least in the steadiness with which the tide of opinion sets in towards the maintenance of the Republic.

Canada is moving ominously. The appointment of Mr. Roebuck as agent in England, and the split in the Liberal party upon the secularization of the Protestant clergy reserves, look very much like signs of growing hostility to the Imperial Government.

Our news columns contain an account of the dreadful havoc which the cholera has made in Grand Canary. The picture is graphically sketched by Vice-Consul Houghton: the state of the suburb of San José, and of the town generally, is one of those horrors which happily we are seldom called upon to chronicle. From the extremity of this case, almost created by ignorance and neglect, our own Ministers ought to learn the wicked folly of thwarting their own Board of Health: in sanitary morals Grand Canary ought to be the Helot to Westminster.

The disclosure of the gross irregularities at the Northwoods Lunatic Asylum, is a memorandum of the slow progress made in perfecting the reform of the Lunacy law. It is thirty-five years since the House of Commons took up the inquisition into Lunatic Asylums; Commissioners have since been appointed to watch them; and yet we find at this day an Asylum in which a lady has been detained for thirteen years, without a proper warrant; in which another lady has been detained on the single certificate of her own husband; in which 105 persons are detained without the proper legal forms; and in which the proprietor has rendered himself liable to 280 prosecutions for misdemeanour! But he is not prosecuted; on the contrary, the same magistrates that receive the report of these irregularities, renew his licence; in conjunction, however, with two other gentlemen, who are to be responsible for the management. But surely the conclusion is the reverse of satisfactory.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Saturday sittings began last week at twelve o'clock. Two bills of some importance were finally disposed of. The Woods and Forests, &c., Bill passed, with an interchange of compliments between Lord Duncan, who highly approved of the bill, and Lord John Russell, who said Lord Duncan's opinion was "valuable," as he had been at the head of a committee of inquiry into the subject.

The Civil Bills, &c., (Ireland) Bill excited considerable opposition from the Liberal Irish Members to the 73rd—the notice to quit—clause. Lord John Russell was in vain asked to dispense with it; while Tory Irish Members asserted that Irish landlords would not "take advantage" of it. Mr. REYNOLDS denounced the Irish landlords as the "most cruel, heartless, and persecuting body of men that ever existed in any part of the globe."

In reply to a question from Mr. Sharman Crawford, Lord JOHN RUSSELL distinctly stated that the "extreme views" of a certain party [the tenant-right party], and the "perseverance" with which they attempted to enforce them, "had prevented the application of remedial measures" to the diseased state of the law of landlord and tenant. Sir CHARLES BURRELL defended the Irish landlords. After the bill was read a third time, the Opposition rose again upon the question that the bill do now pass. Mr. REYNOLDS, in reply to Sir Charles Burrell, repeated his attack with great severity. The incriminated unfortunates were warmly vindicated by Lord NAAS. Ultimately the bill passed by 51 to 6; and the House adjourned until Monday.

Various matters, which will be found treated of below, having been disposed of, on Monday night, the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply.

The discussion in the Committee arose upon four important items; and the declarations of Mr. Hawes, on the part of the Government, who winced under the Financial Reform opposition, are, in a limited sense, satisfactory signs. The first of these votes was one of £20,000 for New Zealand; the second £5000 for the Falkland Islands; the third of £15,500 for Hong-Kong; and the fourth of £60,000 to defray expenses incurred in enforcing the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. CORDEX, in opposing the New Zealand vote, said he could not understand why the people of England should be called on to pay all these charges for people living at the antipodes, who, in many respects, were in a better condition than people here:—

"There was, first, for the salary of the governor, £2500; then, for the salary of a lieutenant-governor, £800. Not content with paying the governor, this country paid the chief justice £1000; and all this was done for a population of 30,000 or 40,000 emigrants. This country also paid their bishop £600; chaplains and schools, £590; it paid their army as well as their church, their judicial establishment, and their governors. There was a naval force also, of course, to be supported. Then, for public works and roads, the employment of natives, and miscellaneous expenditure, a sum of £10,935 was charged to the people of this country. Why should they pay for public works and roads? Could not the emigrant

pay for these, if wanted? And what was meant by employing natives? It seemed to him that to charge the people of this country with these items was on principle most indefensible and unjust."

He protested against the payment of the money. Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the vote be reduced by £600; but Mr. HUME outstripped his pupil, and proposed to reduce the vote by £10,935. Mr. PLUMPTRE said that it was questionable whether "there was any more beautiful display of Christianity in this country than in New Zealand. Mr. CORDEX put the case in a different light:—

"He objected to taking the vote under a pretext drawn from missionary labour. He objected also to cover the bloody misdeeds which had often occurred in remote districts, under the plea that a church or a chapel had been built. The Spanish and Portuguese did the same; they planted churches and crosses where they had slaughtered Peruvians and other natives, and the ministrations at their altars were carried on amidst the screams of the victims they were massacring. He objected to the question of the operation of the Christian faith through the Government in distant colonies being brought into the discussion. It was no part of the duty of Government or Parliament to extend Christianity either by force of arms, or by paying bishops."

He designated the vote as an "export of so much of the taxes of this country," which, looked upon as a commercial investment, would not yield 5 per cent. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in defending the vote, entered into an historical account of our relations with New Zealand, and said we had possessed ourselves of it, and now paid money for its Government, in order that it might be "brought into a state of civilization and Christianity":—

"It appeared to him that, on the whole, they might go on paying for a short time the sums included in the vote; and he thought that if they did so, they would ere long have the satisfaction of knowing that they had established a flourishing state. (Hear, hear.)"

When the House divided Mr Hume's amendment was rejected by 50 to 23.

Mr. HAWES defended the vote for the Falkland Islands on two grounds: first, that it was a naval station; and secondly, that the amount of the vote was very much less than in former years. The Colonial-office, he said in a deprecating tone, are anxious to reduce expenditure as much as possible. The vote was agreed to.

The Hong-Kong vote provoked a more vigorous opposition, Mr. FRANCIS SCOTT considering this vote as the most extravagant of all our colonial estimates. He described the settlement as a very bad place, filled with Chinese pirates, and not an elevated order of Europeans and Americans. The officers were extravagantly paid. The surveying department received £1231 "for surveying about 20 acres of tillage." And, exclaimed Mr. Scott, "the island is so unhealthy that people will not live there; if they attempt it, they die." (Laughter.) He proposed a reduction of £5000 on this vote. Mr. HAWES again rested his defence of the vote upon the fact that the expenditure was greatly reduced! As nothing satisfactory could be got from Mr. Hawes, Mr. HUME pointedly appealed to Lord PALMERSTON, who at once came to the assistance of his colleague. He told the House what they must have known well enough, how it was we got possession of the island as a naval and military station for the protection of our Chinese trade. But he diplomatically admitted that, as a commercial dépôt, Hong-Kong had answered to a great extent, though not perhaps at the rate which an earlier expectation had formed of it. But its importance to England was "very great," both in maintaining our commercial and political relations with the Chinese. After some further discussion, especially with respect to the salary of the Governor, a division took place, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Scott's motion for reduction, by 65 to 39.

Upon the vote for the expenses of putting down the slave trade, Lord Palmerston made a triumphant speech. All opposition vanished. Even Mr. Hume was "delighted" at the success of our efforts, though he did grumble a little at the squadron having been used at all. The strong opposition which last year threatened the existence of the Government, had entirely disappeared.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the measures for the suppression of the slave trade had been, during the past year, carried out with "greater stringency," and had been attended with the "happiest effects" and more "rapid success" than could have been expected. In fact, the trade might be said to be almost extinguished on the coast of Africa north of the line, with the exception of the two points of Lagos and Porto Novo. The people of the country were desirous to direct their attention to more legitimate traffic. They were now applying themselves to trade in palm oil, ground nuts, ivory, and other products; also great progress had been made in the growth of cotton. The efforts of the British had been actively and cordially backed by the Portuguese authorities; and it might be said that at Loanda and other stations the slave trade was so paralyzed that the slave dealers had suspended business or betaken themselves to less disgraceful means of living. The Imaun of Muscat had afforded facilities which, in

former years, he had withheld, and the result was that a great slave trade carried on in his dominions had been very much repressed. On the coast of Africa, then, very much had been done to accomplish the object for which we had so long and so energetically laboured.

With respect to Brazil, owing to the settlement of our differences with Buenos Ayres, the British cruisers had been enabled to conduct their operations there more actively and more effectively:—

"Earnest communications, moreover, took place with the Government of Brazil, and the consequence was that the Brazilian Government, in September last, passed an additional law for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, which it declared to be piracy, and for the perpetration of which it enacted more stringent punishment; and, altogether, Government had exerted that vigour, and put forth that power in the suppression of the trade which, in his opinion, it ought long since to have exerted. (Hear.) The consequence was, that in the course of the last eight months, they had almost extinguished the slave-trade with Brazil, so that the number of slaves brought into Brazil in 1850, was not half the number imported in former years; and, taking the first quarter of the present year up to April, he believed that only a very few hundreds of slaves had been landed in Brazil, instead of the several thousands which had been landed there in former years. (Hear, hear.) In a word, the Government of Brazil had of late coöperated most efficiently with us towards accomplishing this great object. (Hear, hear.)"

A strong anti-slavery party had sprung up in Brazil; slave labour was denounced as the bane of agriculture; it was being discovered that free labour was cheaper; and since the Government gunpowder factory worked by slaves had blown up, it was thought that free labour would be more secure. The severe losses sustained by individual slave dealers, had induced above 140 to withdraw their capital from the trade. "Thus then, in Africa and Brazil, the origin and destination of the slave trade, had that trade become almost extinguished." After congratulations from all quarters, the vote was agreed to.

The clock shortly after struck twelve, and Mr. URQUHART, who had been the victim of a motion for adjournment at that hour a short time since, determined to take his revenge, and moved that the chairman report progress. Colonel SIBTHORP and Mr. HUME supported him, on the ground that it was improper to vote money after twelve. The House divided, and the motion was lost by 107 to 26. Mr. HUME then made a similar motion; and, under protest, Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave way. The House then resumed, and shortly after adjourned, at a quarter-past one o'clock.

Protection again raised its head in the House of Commons on Tuesday, only to be again signally defeated. Lord NAAS moved that "this House will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the state of the milling interest in Ireland." He declared that, unless steps were taken to avert it, the ruin of Irish agriculture was inevitable:—

"Last year Ireland imported no less than 2,200,000 quarters of wheat and 1,075,000 cwt. of flour. He estimated the entire loss, compared with the state of the corn trade a few years ago, when Ireland exported considerably, would be equal in the whole to £2,600,000, or one sixth of the entire valuation of the country. He found that the value of 349 mills in Ireland represented a sum of £1,487,310, running 1876 pairs of stones. Out of 321 mills he found that only 39 were working full time, 81 half time, and 40 one-third time. They employed in working the machinery above 5775 men when on full time, but at present only 2787 men, or not quite half."

The returns showed that upon the employment of the corn mills 22,512 families depended for their support. And he asserted that the practical effect of the present system was, that while the rich saved about 1s. per cwt., the poor pay an advance of about 1s. 10d. per cwt. He contended that the distress among the milling interest was general; and he pointed out that the importation of French flour had increased 54 per cent. in the last two years. The French were not allowed to export French corn, but they had the privilege of grinding foreign corn in bond and exporting it; and there was nothing to prevent them from grinding the greater part of the wheat we imported from the Mediterranean, and sending us the fine flour:—

"The real reason why the French beat us was, that they had labour cheaper, and untaxed; that they enjoyed protective laws; and that the French Government, instead of throwing every obstacle in the way of their manufacturer, had from time to time taken his case into consideration, and had done everything they possibly could to increase and foster the production of French flour."

Agricultural distress had been admitted in the speech from the Throne, he had shown that an interest second to none in importance, was even in a still more depressed condition. He did not wish to foster any class; but he thought that when wheat was grown abroad and came into our market, it should be subjected to the same burdens as wheat grown on our soil. In the same way with the millers, they only desired to protect the home millers against an unfair competition with foreigners.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that the motion ought not to be called one to ask the House to restore protection to the Irish millers, but to restore the corn laws. He thought it could be proved that the corn millers had had more to do since the repeal of the corn laws than ever. And he thus stated the causes of the apparent distress.

"A great alteration in the circumstances of trade was going on; those alterations he believed were in operation before any alteration had taken place in the law regulating the importation of corn. In many instances the smaller millers had been obliged to give up their trade in consequence of the establishment of steam-mills and the introduction of machinery. He was informed that near Blackfriars-bridge an immense manufactory of this kind had been established, where they could rapidly turn out 7000 or 8000 sacks of wheat with 60 or 70 pair of stones. They were doing an immense business, and supplanting a number of persons who had been doing business elsewhere. (*Hear, hear.*) He did not complain of any want of enterprise on the part of the millers. He thought they could compete with their foreign rivals; but he also thought that this competition had made them look about and adopt some improvements from their neighbours which would prove to their advantage. (*Hear, hear.*) The competition had operated as a stimulus to the milling interest. It had induced the millers to improve their machinery, and he was informed that the greatest improvements are taking place in milling, both here and abroad. A very ingenious plan had been introduced in the grinding operations in the dockyard at Deptford, and from experience of it hitherto, there was reason to believe that it was eminently successful, and that the result would be such as to induce them to continue it."

He was convinced that the Free-trade system had materially improved the condition of the poor; and he referred to a report from the "district visitors" of the metropolis which supported his statement.

When Mr. Labouchere sat down, the debate took a turn, which he certainly had partly provoked. It became openly a Free-trade and Protection debate. Mr. WILSON restored it to the original question, sustaining, of course, the free importation of flour. He showed quite as strongly as Mr. Labouchere that improved machinery was making a change in the trade, and effecting a vast saving of labour. When the House divided, there were—

For the motion, 93; against it, 128.

Majority against, 35.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the new Bill on the Law of Evidence passed through committee. The main point of novelty in this measure consists in the admission of parties in a suit to give evidence in their own favour. It was privately expected that the Attorney-General would let the bill fall through; but, to the surprise of many, he fairly stated the evils of the present system, arising from the inability of persons to give evidence in their own cause, and very cordially defended and expounded the provisions of the bill to meet those evils.

The proceedings in the House on Thursday, after the Horfield affair was disposed of, consisted entirely of voting supplies, chiefly for diplomatic services and consular establishments. Mr. URQUHART moved that the vote of £148,490 for consular establishments, should be reduced by £4000. The ground upon which he based his motion was, that our consular system was a mass of irregularity, disorganization, and unfitness. A variety of large salaries were paid which ought to be small salaries, and many posts set up where none were needed. Lord PALMERSTON, thinking himself better qualified to judge of the matter, asserted the contrary opinion. Ours was the "most efficient consular service in the world." On a division, Mr. Urquhart's motion was negatived by 153 to 43.

Various other votes were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Bishop of Oxford brought under the consideration of the House the Horfield Estate controversy between the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Mr. Horsman. The defence presented by the Bishop of Oxford was the letter of Dr. Monk, of which we last week gave a full account. He summed up the whole case thus:—

"Now, what he had to state in answer to the charges was this, that the Bishop of Gloucester received that estate of Horfield upon precisely the same footing that he received the other estates belonging to the see of Bristol; that there was no understanding, direct or indirect, in reference to that estate; that in dealing with that estate he was not violating any rule of honour which his predecessors had acknowledged; that he did not do what he said it would be a shame to perpetrate; that he did what the Legislature intended him to do with every property of the see over which he was placed; that he entered into a negotiation with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of his own free will, and in order that he might do a signal service to the Church; that his object was frustrated by a legal difficulty which prevented the law officers of the Crown from carrying out the order of council; and that then he had not put this estate of three lives in his own power, but had taken the step which he thought best in order to enable him to carry out the liberal intention which he first formed and still entertained, but which he would not state, lest it should seem to be the result, not of an honourable intention on his part, but of the pressure to which he was now exposed. That was the case."

He added, however, some new matter. With regard to the moral obligation pressing on Dr. Monk, to part with the estate, the Bishop of Oxford adduced the following resolution, copied from the books of the Ecclesiastical Commission:—

"The bishop having been under no obligation, legal or equitable, to deal with the Horfield estate other than with any other estate of his see, and having made, with regard to it, liberal offers to the board, the board are anxious to avoid all needless delay in bringing the negotiation to a close. (*Hear, hear.*)"

And he thus continued:—

"The remaining charge was that, on the dropping of the last life, the bishop had renewed the lease in the way he had said he would never renew it. Now, how was that? If his right reverend friend had renewed that lease by selling it to a second party, as was commonly the case, allowing him to put three lives upon it, he would have done the thing he said he would not do; but he put in his secretary as a nominal lessee to represent himself, and he then filled up the lease with three lives in order to retain full power over it, so as to carry out the improvements which, from first to last, had been his object. He now possessed the power to determine that lease, and was able to carry out all the improvements he desired. (*Hear.*) He had already laid out a large sum in enfranchising the copyhold. He had received nothing, but spent much, and, to avoid the reproach of grasping he gave up an estate which he held in commendam of the same amount which he received from this estate. (*Hear.*) But it was said that his children would have the benefit of the estate to the third life, he only having given up the commendam which he held for his own life. Now, when the bishop was in negotiation with the Commissioners for selling the lease, the terms were £11,500. So fully was it believed that the scheme would be carried into effect that the purposes of the bishop with regard to it became accidentally known, in consequence of which an official statement was made to his clergy as to the manner in which he intended to appropriate that sum. Some years before he had laid by, out of his own private fortune, £5000 for a college in Bristol, which appeared to be very desirable. He had not given it, because he thought it would not be just to his children, but he advanced it on the condition that his children should receive it back again. Recent circumstances had made it very problematical whether it would ever be repaid, and he therefore arranged that, if his family did not receive back £5000 out of the £11,500, £5000 should go to repay his family, and the £6500 should go to endow small livings in the diocese of Bristol. (*Hear, hear.*)"

And he asked whether a man who intended so to appropriate the money was likely to have used it for his own selfish advantage? The Bishop of Gloucester had so disposed of the estate, because he thought it the best of the only three ways open to him, which were either to let it during his incumbency, or let it for twenty-one years; and in either case he thought the property would deteriorate, and his contemplated improvements suffer: the third course he had adopted, and filled it up for three lives, not taking a fine and alienating it from the Church, but putting in one who only represented him as trustee, and so enabling him to carry out his intentions. The Bishop further said:—

"Those who know me best will believe that the same feeling animates me now as before. But I will not at this time enter into any promises or engagements. Those who wish to know my particular views and intentions must infer them from what I have already done. Speciemur agendo. I have surrendered an equivalent Church income. I have expended a great deal, and committed myself to expend a great deal more, in the permanent improvement of property to which the reversioners contribute nothing, and I have expressed my intention to endow the living on the first avoidance of the rent charge. It is true I have ulterior views, should my life be spared long enough; but I will not specify them, nor will I at the present time make the least further promise or engagement. I know the bitter and unscrupulous warfare by which I am assailed. It is impossible for me to say or do anything, however disinterested, to which a bad colour would not be given; and were I to make a promise with regard to Horfield at the present moment, it would be attributed to the fear of him who has determined, per fas atque nefas, to destroy my character."

The Bishop of Oxford moved for copies of correspondence between the Ecclesiastical Commission and the Copyhold Commissioners, touching the Horfield Estate. The Bishop of London, Lord CAMPBELL, and Earl HARROWBY testified to the character and good intentions of the Bishop of Gloucester, and the motion was agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM seized the opportunity of the motion for the first reading of the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill to speak a few farewell words for this session at least. He said that he quite approved of the bill as far as it went, but he hoped some change would be made in that part which related to the Appellate Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The quorum ought to be four, because on all great occasions there was a majority of three to one when a difference of opinion arose. Certainly it might be objected that the committee might divide two and two; but in an experience of eighteen years he had only known that happen once. The other point he was sure would receive attention: "The propriety, not to say necessity, of giving a constant president, or presiding judge, to that judicial

committee." He then called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to an important omission:—

"Provision was made in this bill to supply another very material defect in the appellate jurisdiction, in cases which rarely occurred, but which had occurred, and which were likely to be of more frequent occurrence—namely, cases involving spiritual questions of a highly important nature, of an exceedingly difficult nature, and which very often, with reverence be it spoken, were of an exceedingly obscure nature. They of the Judicial Committee were admirably adapted to deal with the common law, with questions of colonial law, with cases of the Consistorial Court, and embracing the learning of the civil law. It was a tribunal well adapted to deal with questions of evidence, whether that which was deserving of the name, the evidence taken at common law, or that which passed under the name, which was taken, or which appeared to be taken, in courts of another description. But with regard to those other matters which were spiritually difficult questions, the Judicial Committee had a confused authority, and his brethren had authorized him to confess that with those subjects they felt themselves wholly unfitted to deal."

Though he thought the measure a step, it was not a long step, by no means a stride, in the right direction. He then told the following story, as illustrative of the state of the things in all the courts and in all the branches of the courts at Westminster Hall.

"A noble lord present had tried to recover a debt of £500. There being fraud connected with the case, he had to go into Chancery, and £1200 costs were expended in obtaining that £500. (*Hear, hear.*) The noble lord succeeded, and perhaps on tolerably cheap terms, considering what the Court of Chancery was—(a laugh)—certainly he had heard of cases where the rate of cost was far higher. But the noble lord would have been better off by £700, had he put up with the loss of the £500, and declared that he would not, in order to recover it from the fraud-monger, resort to the law-monger, who had thus turned out far the worse of the two, taking £700, which the other had been content to leave. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) In another case, £38,000 had to be distributed—merely distributed. There was not a single debt, and there was no dispute; and nineteen out of twenty of the claimants would have been alarmed at the very idea of going into Chancery. It was requisite 'to take an account,' and they said, 'let it be taken by a common accountant, and on no account to go into Chancery.' But, unhappily, one of the number became bankrupt, and his assignees insisted upon carrying the case into Chancery. It lasted eleven years, from 1840 till 1851, and the costs were £2827! (*Hear, hear.*) The system was not confined to great cases—it was equally oppressive in the smallest. An infant was entitled to an income of £155 a-year. Four years were consumed in Chancery without any opposition or contest, simply in the infant obtaining the income which was his own; and in getting paid out to him those four years' income, £63 a-year, on an average, was expended in the costs of 'common orders and motions of course.' (*Hear, hear.*) Altogether £270 had been expended in costs in a case in which there was no contest, in order to get £620. (*Hear, hear.*) In another case £10,000 were claimed. It went into Chancery in 1835. In 1840, after it had been there five years, a respectable solicitor found it in the Rolls, 'set down to be heard' in some way, at some stage or other. It had actually in five years, by the 'forcing process' of the Court of Chancery—(a laugh)—ripened so prematurely—(laughter)—that it was 'set down for a hearing' in 1841; and the solicitor gave evidence of the case in that year, before the committee of Lord Cottenham. Well, their lordships would scarcely credit it, that same solicitor was, last Tuesday, examined before the committee, over which he (Lord Brougham) presided, about that same suit; and stated that it was 'in the Rolls'—(laughter)—just set down again for a hearing—(laughter)—another hearing of some other sort! And it would take at least five years more before it was 'ripe' for final settlement. (*Hear, hear.*) Why, just conceive the claimant to have been a young man wanting the money to start in life—unable to obtain it—obliged to start without it; suppose for India. In 1840, let it be supposed, the man starts for India, having learnt that the cause, after five years, has just been 'set down for hearing in the Rolls.' (Laughter.) Eleven or twelve years elapse, the man comes home, and inquires about his £1000 and the cause. 'Oh, it is just set down for hearing in the Rolls!' 'In the Rolls!' he might exclaim: 'why, I left it there twelve years ago!' (Laughter.) 'Well, at all events, I hope it is ripe for final decision now?' 'Not at all; it will take at least five years further to settle it!' 'Oh, I may as well go back to India again!' might the poor claimant exclaim. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) And nearly £2000 had already been expended in recovering that £1000—about 200 per cent. (*Hear, hear.*) Why, well might the man exclaim, 'Let me go back to India! They have cobra de capello there, they have boa constrictors, they have tigers and jungle fevers, and all sorts of horrid reptiles, but, at all events, they have not this dreadful place which, as he dared not name, should be nameless. (Laughter.) In another instance, narrated by one of the taxing-masters, Mr. Follett, brother to the late loved and lamented Sir William Follett, there had been £90 costs incurred about a question whether £10 should be expended in repairing part of a house—a certain necessary place which he would no more name than he would the court to which he referred. (Laughter.) In another instance there had been a reference to the Master for impertinence, i. e., for the insertion of matter unnecessary in the proceedings, which, of course, increased the expense. It was a gross and glaring case, and the Master allowed £20 to the party complaining, in order to compensate him for the costs. The other party appealed to the Vice-Chancellor; the order was affirmed. The appellant carried his appeal to the Chancellor; the decree was

affirmed. But the matter had now been carried on nearly three years, and at an expense to the respondent, the original complainant, of £800 (*hear*), of which he only got allowed by the taxing-officers, as against the opposite party, £750, leaving £50 to be paid by himself, as 'costs between attorney and client,' as they were called; so that, deducting the £20 allowed by the court for the impertinence from the £50 the party had to pay who had complained of the impertinence, it appeared that he was £30 out of pocket, and had better have left the matter alone. (*Hear, hear.*) These were the sorts of cases constantly occurring. He need not remind their lordships of the case mentioned by his noble and learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst), in which that able judge, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, had held up the voluminous affidavits in a case—nineteen-twentieths of which were superfluous—to the execration of all honest, right-minded men. Nor need he remind them of the case of Day and Martin, in which, out of a fortune of £400,000, from £70,000 to £80,000 had been spent in costs. (*Hear, hear.*) Was it possible that their lordships could longer resist the conclusion at which the people had already arrived, that the axe must be laid to the root of these crying and intolerable evils, and that if, to use the words of Lord Chatham as to reforms of another description, 'you do not agree to reform yourselves, the people will come in upon you and reform you with a vengeance?'

He was not a "rash reformer"; he only desired timely reform, in order that the growth of intolerable evils might be prevented, which would otherwise end in that rash reform which sweeps the good away with the bad.

After a few remarks from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a first time.

After a session of unusual barrenness, the House of Lords has at length found something to talk about, and the political student may again look with interest to its proceedings.

The Earl of DERBY brought forward, on Tuesday, the whole question with respect to the Cape of Good Hope and its political relations with this country, in moving that the papers laid before the House last session, respecting representative institutions for the Cape, should be referred to a select committee. The debate was of great length, embracing political and legal questions of vast importance; and it was further enlivened by that species of animation which personal contests always impart to deliberative proceedings. The Earl of Derby entered minutely into the history of our connection with Cape colony, having especial reference to the attempt to found there representative government. The political narrative furnished by the debate, amounts to this: Formerly the Cape was governed by nominees of the Crown acting under a governor, and the first approximation to popular institutions was made when the Council of Advice, in 1834, was endowed with legislative functions. In 1842, when Lord Stanley held the office of Colonial Secretary, a petition was forwarded from the Cape, praying for representative institutions. In reply, Lord Stanley made a statement of the difficulties which would attend compliance with the prayer of that petition, and, while he did not refuse, he hung up the question of representative institutions until a satisfactory answer to the objections he started should be given. At the same time he intimated his readiness to reconsider the subject whenever called upon to do so.

This state of things lasted until 1846, when Lord Grey came into office. Lord Grey then addressed Sir Henry Pottinger, observing that no answer had been returned to Lord Stanley's despatch of 1842, and stating that her Majesty's Government entertained "strong prepossessions" in favour of representative institutions. This declaration the Earl of Derby regarded as "officially communicated," when Lord Grey called out "No! not officially," upon the ground, as he afterwards stated, that the declaration was sent for the use of the governor and his council. Sir Henry Smith succeeded to Sir Henry Pottinger, and he took immediate steps to obtain an opinion upon the practicability of introducing representative institutions. He submitted the question to the colonial officers, and forwarded their views to Earl Grey. The opinion of these gentlemen upon the whole was that popular institutions should be conceded, and they were unanimous in deciding that there should be one Legislature, and that that Legislature should consist of two bodies—a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, the former composed of official and non-official persons, and nominated by the Crown, and the latter elective. This plan Lord Grey wrote to say might be adopted; and then he took a course which the Earl of Derby condemned, namely, he referred the recommendations of the colonial officials to the Privy Council. The Earl of Derby considered that this course amounted to a shirking of the responsibility which attached to the office of Secretary of State—it was the very course Lord Stanley had declined to adopt in 1842. Lord Grey defended himself from the accusation, by asserting that he considered that the best course; and he further sheltered himself by pointing out, that in referring the question to the Board of Trade, which still bore its ancient title of "The Board of Trade and Plantations," he had acted upon precedent, as from the

earliest times that Board was the authority by which questions of this kind were considered. But the Committee of the Privy Council decided upon a constitution founded on a different principle from that recommended by the Legislative Council, and that principle was popular election for both Houses. In this Lord Grey had concurred, and transmitted a document which, said the Earl of Derby, "had the force of law, being sent under the authority which on the part of the Crown he exercised; and that legal document authorized the establishment of a legislative council and a house of assembly, which legislative council and house of assembly were to be both elective." This proceeding, Lord Derby said, took the whole colony by surprise.

In the mean time, however, the anti-convict agitation had arisen and had carried its point. The Earl of Derby dwelt at great length upon this event, stigmatizing the measures adopted by the Anti-Convict Association as violent, and condemning the conduct of the Government in sending convicts there at all as a "grave error," and a violation of pledges. But the anti-convict agitation had produced this result—the governor's Legislative Council was virtually dissolved, seeing that any one who took office was subjected to the "persecutions" of the association. Consequently, when the despatch came out calling upon the governor to refer the new Constitution to his Legislative Council, he had no council to which he could refer it. "There had been no Legislative Council in the colony for the space of a year and more":—

"Every advance of public money," said the Earl of Derby, "had been illegally made—every expenditure was without a shadow of public authority—every step taken by the governor was null and void, and it was only absolute necessity that compelled him to act despotically, because there was no legislature with whom he could consult."

In this emergency Governor Smith directed that four members should be elected, which was done, and he added a fifth. The council thus constituted proceeded to vote the Constitution. The four acted together, and both the Earl of Derby and Lord Grey severely condemned the spirit in which they acted. When the voting of the Constitution had made great progress, there was a split as to the qualification of members and the duration of the Houses, upon which questions the four were in a minority. At this juncture their assent was demanded to certain "estimates," and they tendered their resignations, which were accepted. What now was the governor to do? He could not legally carry on the government, for the resignation deprived him of a quorum; and he found it impossible to nominate new members. The course he took was to get a draft ordinance drawn up by the remaining members of the Council, which he transmitted for the sanction of the Crown. Lord Grey blamed this course, and insisted upon the Governor's going on "with a diminished council," proceeding to frame "a new legislature," and performing, in the mean time, the functions of a legislature, and he authorized the governor to continue six official and two unofficial members, in spite of the letters patent, which fixed the number at not less than ten, or more than twelve. To justify this, Lord Grey sent out "declaratory instructions" of the letters patent, which amounted to this, that ten meant six! Lord Grey in his speech defended this course, by saying that it was right, in the teeth of the "unprovoked and factious" opposition offered by the anti-convict party, to show that "the deliberate intention of the Government was not to be overruled;" and he further stated, that he had taken the opinion of the law officers, who agreed that the "declaratory instructions" were "perfectly legal," only he had, in the "pressure of business," to a certain extent, "inaccurately and incorrectly" expressed himself. But "beyond that inaccuracy there was no fault to be found with it."

The Earl of Derby, towards the conclusion of his speech, declared his opinion that the Constitution ought to be settled by Parliament, as the authority of the Secretary of State—with whom "a large portion of the community have for the last three years carried on an angry and hostile contest"—was very slight. And he continued:—

"My lords, I might have hesitated as to the introduction of so large a measure of representative government as is contemplated in the plan disclosed by these papers. But I say that, inasmuch as the question has been raised, and has been raised upon such high authority, and has obtained the sanction of so large a portion of the colonists, and the sanction of the Crown, I say that any risk is to be encountered, and I will not bate one jot of the extent of free institutions proposed to be conferred upon the colony, however much I may look with anxious apprehension to the working of these institutions—at all events in the first place. But for God's sake settle the question here by dispassionate authority, to which due respect will be paid. (*Hear, hear.*) Settle it by the authority of Parliament, and for that purpose I call upon your lordships to interpose."

Lord Grey repudiated the intervention of Parliament, and contended that the authority of the Crown was all-sufficient. Upon the general question Lord MALMESBURY made a fierce attack upon the whole of

Lord Grey's colonial policy; declared that Parliament ought to do that which Lord Grey had refused to perform; and asserted that Lord Derby had often been called "rash and precipitate," but he thought Lord Grey most deserved the imputation. The Duke of ARGYLL, also, made a hot speech upon the other side, contending for the immaculate whiteness of Lord Grey's policy, calling his conduct towards the Cape—"most liberal, nay, too liberal;" and affixing the stigma of having acted in a "discreditable," "ungrateful," "factious," and "disgraceful" manner upon the leading men among the colonists. Lord WHARNCLIFFE and the Duke of NEWCASTLE gave a qualified support to the Government, the duke declaring that he did not want to censure Ministers, but to provide for legislation.

So far we have traced the political bearing and general drift of the debate. Lord MALMESBURY alone made a direct party speech; Lord DERBY disclaiming all desire of party triumph, and Lord GREY being unable to perceive any grounds for the motion unless it were to achieve a party triumph.

But beside these there was the legal question, upon which, in fact, rested the weight of Lord Derby's charges; and upon this question the law lords were divided. The argument was that the late despatch of Earl Grey, authorizing Governor Smith to proceed, was illegal, because it violated the letters patent by altering the number originally named as constituting a quorum, the Crown having no right to alter or revoke in any way a constitution once granted to a conquered colony. To this charge Lord CRANWORTH replied that the letters patent did not concede a constitution; that if they did, they also contained a proviso enabling the Crown to revoke the whole whenever it should be so minded: and the Lord CHANCELLOR read the proviso, from which he concluded that the Crown had granted away none of its rights over the colony; and he concluded that the council was "perfectly competent to act now with the six who remained—that six forming the majority of the original ten." But Lord LYNDHURST decided, in stating the grounds upon which Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Kenyon had delivered an opinion upon the facts of the case being submitted to them, that the revocation or violation of the letters patent was illegal. The Crown had no power of taking back what it had once granted. The proviso to which Lord Cranworth and the Lord Chancellor referred, did not operate to reserve to the Crown any such rights. Lord Mansfield distinctly said in delivering judgment on the Grenada case, that "if in the constitution of the legislature there was any element of freedom or independence, anything that operated as a check on the Government, the latter had no power to revoke the grant."

"What?" exclaimed Lord LYNDHURST, "could it be contended that the Crown had the power to grant a free constitution to-day, to rescind it to-morrow, to-day grant it, again revoke it on the next, and go on from day to day in that way according to the caprice of the Government?"

The great authority of Lord Lyndhurst, who had consented to expound the grounds upon which the three great lawyers above mentioned rested their opinion, was thus placed in the scale against that of Lord Truro and Lord Cranworth.

The debate had also its points of merely personal interest.

"When Lord Derby concluded his speech, Earl Grey and Lord Lyndhurst rose together, and a contest ensued between them, in which Earl GREY warmly exclaimed that he thought he had a right to claim to be heard in such a case. The noble earl turned round more than once to his supporters, and said, 'Move, move'—meaning that they should move that he be heard."

"The Earl of MINTO was understood to move accordingly."

"The Duke of RICHMOND instantly rose, and, addressing Lord Lyndhurst, said—He has moved that Earl Grey be heard; you speak upon that. (*Cries of 'Order,' and murmurs.*)"

"The Marquis of CLANRICARDE rose to order, and urged on their lordships the justice of hearing the noble earl who had been accused. (*'Hear, hear,' and 'Order.'*)"

"The Earl of DERBY: The only reason why my noble and learned friend rose was, he thought he should consult the convenience of your lordships in addressing you immediately after I had sat down, because it is not my noble and learned friend's intention to occupy your lordships long; but there is a point of law to which I have adverted only slightly, and to which he intended to confine himself, without entering upon the general question. (*Hear, hear.*) If, however, the noble earl desires it, I am sure my noble and learned friend will give way. (*Hear, hear.*)"

"Earl GREY: I could not believe that any other decision could have been come to by the noble lord."

The Earl of Derby had interspersed his speech with very bitter Parliamentary taunts and sarcasms at Lord Grey's expense, laying great stress upon his own foresight; and in his reply Lord Grey vigorously reposted with a home thrust. He eulogized the Dutch farmers, but said:—

"Unfortunately to a great extent they are ignorant. Unfortunately they are too easily led away by designing men, whose objects differ from their own. This class of persons has been for three years in a state of great discontent, and I am bound to admit that discontent was in

its origin a just one, as it mainly originated in the measure of the noble lord opposite for the emancipation of the slaves. (*Cheers and counter cheers.*) I am perfectly aware that many noble lords, for whom I have great admiration, are jointly responsible with the noble lords for that measure. I know his intentions were most praiseworthy and most excellent, but I will not the less state now, as I thought in 1833, and as I stated in 1833 in my place in the other House of Parliament, that that measure was an unwise one; that it carried a great object by injudicious means; and it was calculated to inflict great and unnecessary injury on the masters of slaves which you emancipated, and was also not calculated to advance the true and best interests of the slave population, to which you gave the inestimable boon of freedom. (*Cheers.*) Whether that opinion of mine is inaccurate or not, at all events the noble lord will not contradict me when I say that the discontent of the Dutch boers dates from, and may be traced to the Slave Emancipation Act of 1833."

When the House divided, there were—

For the motion—Contents, 68; Non-contents, 74.

Majority for the Government, 6.

No proxies were used. The House then adjourned at one o'clock.

The Jew Bill came on for re-discussion on Thursday night. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading, in a speech which embodied those arguments so familiar to the public. A strong opposition was, of course, manifested against the measure by EARL NELSON, LORD SHAFTESBURY, and LORD ABINGER. Their ground of opposition was mainly the same—that the nation and its Legislature were Christian, and that to admit the Jews, by abolishing the words "on the true faith of a Christian," would be equivalent to a declaration that England had given up Christianity. EARL NELSON moved that the bill be read that day six months. The speeches in support of the bill were delivered by LORD WODEHOUSE, the Archbishop of Dublin, LORD CARLISLE, the Earl of Wicklow, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Duke of Argyll; the last, in a speech of lively interest, followed and replied to LORD SHAFTESBURY in a very spirited fashion. When the House divided there were—

Content for the second reading, present 60, proxies 48—108; non-content, present 82, proxies 62—144.

Majority against the second reading, 36.

HARWICH ELECTION.—MR. BANKS's motion for inquiry into the corruption of Harwich, in which it was alleged Government was implicated, was negatived only by 82 to 80. The Radicals, as usual, coming forward to whitewash the Whigs.

METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES.—MR. CORNEWALL LEWIS, in reply to LORD DUNCAN, stated, on Monday, that no cemeteries had yet been purchased by the Board of Health, but that they were in treaty for two—Nunhead and Brompton. Of the purchase for Nunhead the arbitration was concluded, and the award was daily expected. The arbitration with respect to the Brompton Cemetery was to conclude this week. The fund for defraying the purchase moneys of these cemeteries was to be raised on the security of the rate under the act.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.—MR. THOMAS DUNCOMBE asked LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on the same day, what course Government intended to take upon this question when the committee now sitting should have made a report. LORD JOHN RUSSELL said that the course of the Government must of course depend on the proceedings of the committee. It was improbable that the committee would report in time for legislation. The Government would, therefore, bring in a temporary bill, in order that the whole question of sewers and water supply, which it was considered desirable should be under one management, might stand over till next session. But by Wednesday the noble lord had altered his intention; for he stated that, "seeing the lateness of the session and the protracted inquiry that was being made by the committee to which the Government bill had been referred, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the bill on the subject of the water supply of the metropolis in the present session. At the same time, he thought it his duty to state that it was very desirable that the committee should proceed with their investigations, and, at the close of the session, should have the power to report their opinion to the House with respect to the general question of the water supply of the metropolis. He thought it was likewise desirable that they should report the evidence, and, if they had it in their power, to report their opinion and the evidence. He thought the House would be in a state to proceed with a measure regarding the water supply of the metropolis next session with far better information and means of coming to what he trusted would be a useful and beneficial decision, than they were at that moment."

DUBLIN HOSPITALS.—MR. REYNOLDS so moved a string of resolutions when the House was about to go into Committee of Supply, condemning the reduction of the annual grant to the Dublin Hospitals as "impolitic and unjust." It is not easy to discover the ground upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this resolution, except it was that a committee, which once sat to inquire into the question of grants to hospitals, had voted for the discontinuance of this special grant. MR. VERNON SMITH, however, laid it down as a principle, that parliamentary grants to charitable institutions were indefensible, and MR. SIDNEY HERBERT agreed with that principle as a general rule; but contended that the special circumstances justified an infraction of the principle. MR. REYNOLDS was not disposed, as matters stood, to press the House to a division; but a

voice, understood to be MR. DISRAELI's, called out "Divide," and then the motion was rejected by 106 to 43.

HORFIELD ESTATE.—A conversation, brought about by MR. HUME respecting the charges urged by MR. HORSMAN against the Bishop of Gloucester, elicited nothing new. MR. HUME called upon MR. MILES for his defence of the bishop. He said he was quite ready to enter upon it, if the House felt that it was a proper occasion. MR. HORSMAN was in a difficult position. He was quite ready to substantiate what he had previously urged that night, but that was not a convenient course for the Government. He complained of the removal of the explanation of the bishop—first into the public journals, and next into the House of Lords. He had brought before the House one of the greatest and grossest abuses upon a very serious subject which could be brought before them, and if the House did not think it necessary that any further explanation or answer should be given, he did not feel called upon to move. But he flung down a challenge in his finishing sentence, characterizing the proffered explanations, by asserting that a "more evasive and unsatisfactory retirement of a charge, or, rather, a more full and complete acknowledgment of the correctness of that charge, it was impossible to conceive." LORD JOHN MANNERS thought, on the contrary, that the charges had been satisfactorily disposed of both in the public journals, and by the speech of the Bishop of Oxford. While MR. GLADSTONE confessed that the subject needed more discussion, and that MR. HORSMAN had acted very fairly in demanding more discussion for the sake of his own reputation. At the same time he considered the charges of MR. HORSMAN had been "seriously impugned," and the Bishop of Gloucester's conduct completely vindicated in "almost every substantial point." The subject then dropped. The question was again opened up on Thursday, by MR. MILES offering a defence of the Bishop of Gloucester, which amounted to that which will be found in the report of the speech of the Bishop of Oxford in the Lords. MR. HORSMAN's reply consisted of a reiteration, with additional corroborative evidence, of his previous charges. MR. GLADSTONE and SIR JAMES GRAHAM intervened in favour of the Bishop of Gloucester, the former entering into a defence; the latter shirking debate upon the merits, and contenting himself with the expression of his opinion, that the accused prelate was innocent, and making a personal attack upon MR. HORSMAN. The discussion had no practical issue—the matter stands exactly where it did.

COUNTY COURT EXTENSION.—An important debate took place at the morning sitting on Tuesday, in committee upon this bill. The ATTORNEY GENERAL made an attempt to obtain exclusive audience for the bar in all actions for sums above £20, on the ground that a combination existed among the attorneys, having for its object the total exclusion of barristers from the County Courts, by refusing to employ them. The feeling of the House was decidedly against his plan. MR. FITZROY contended that the bar had no right to restrict the public in the choice of an advocate. SIR GEORGE STRICKLAND said it was a struggle between cheap and dear justice, and he was sure the committee would not give exclusive audience to the bar. (*Cheers.*) MR. HENLEY must confess it was his own wish, and also that of SIR JAMES GRAHAM, that both attorneys and barristers should have a fair field and no favour. (*Loud cheers.*) At the same time he thought the success of the courts would mainly depend upon the presence of a bar. Ultimately an amendment, proposed by MR. CARDWELL, to the following effect, was adopted:—"That it shall be lawful for any person or party to the suit, or an attorney of the superior courts of record, or a barrister retained by or on behalf of either party to the suit, or, by leave of the judge, any other person to appear for him and address the court without any right of pre-audience or exclusive audience, but subject to such regulations as the judge should from time to time direct for the transaction of the business of the court." The Chairman reported progress, and on Wednesday the House went again into committee on the bill. Additional clauses were moved by MR. CROWDER, two of which were carried; one setting up the judge of the Superior Courts as a Court of Appeal, in place of the puisne judges under the act now in force; and the other giving the judges power to make general orders for the regulation of appeal proceedings.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—The report of the Select Committee on the Law of Partnership was issued on Thursday. The committee state their conclusions upon the general question of responsibility—first, with reference to that of shareholders; and secondly, to that of partners in private firms. There is a tendency of capital to invest itself in personal property; and this increase of investments in personal property denotes the necessity for removing injurious obstacles with regard to them. Under the existing law, no person can advance capital to any undertaking, unless it be a chartered one, without becoming liable to his last shilling and his last acre. The committee contend that this liability often deters persons of moderate capital, and who are esteemed for their intelligence and probity, from taking part in the local enterprises of the nature of water and gas works, roads, bridges, markets, baths, lodging-houses, &c.; and that it would be desirable, under the supervision of a competent authority, to grant charters in all such cases upon a definite form of application.

With regard to private partnerships on limited liability, the committee, having found great diversity of opinion, hesitate to express an unqualified view. The best-informed persons, however, seem unanimously to consider that additional facilities to settle partnership disputes in accounts, and some cheaper tribunal than Chancery, are wanting, and the committee, therefore, have come to the resolution that the law of partnership in general requires careful and immediate revision, and that a commission should be appointed of adequate legal and commercial knowledge to suggest such changes as

may be requisite, whether as respects "the establishment of improved tribunals or the important and much-controverted question of limited or unlimited liability of partners." They state also the existence of a decided feeling that, if a relaxation of the law of partnership should take place, increased stringency should be given to the bankruptcy laws. An alteration of the usury laws is likewise recommended, to increase the facility of persons embarked or embarking in business to obtain increased capital, which the committee conceive would be one of unmixed public advantage. They, therefore, suggest that power should be given to lend money for not less than a year at a rate of interest varying with the rate of profits in the business in which it may be employed; the claim for repayment of such loans being postponed to that of all other creditors; that in such case the lender should not be liable beyond the sum advanced; and that proper and adequate regulations be laid down to prevent fraud. In dealing with the question as to public companies, the committee propose that the power of associating for useful enterprises under a limitation of liability should be extended by a greater facility in granting charters under rules published and enforced by the proper authorities, but Parliament are to take upon themselves to specify what are "useful enterprises," instead of relying upon the much safer results of individual sagacity.

LORD GREY versus MR. FAIRBAIRN.

Lord Grey made the following statement in the House of Lords during the Cape Town debate. He spoke it "deliberately"—it did not escape in the heat of the moment—it was planned and arranged:—

"A gentleman named Stanford—who had since been knighted for his services—a man of remarkable energy of character, had retired from the army in which he had served as an officer, and settled at the Cape as a farmer, and by his perseverance he had acquired a large landed estate and property of considerable value. When this gentleman became acquainted with what was going on, he went to the governor and told him that as long as he had any supplies he would not allow the gallant army to which he once belonged to be without, nor suffer the unhappy convicts in the Neptune to die a lingering death for want of fresh provisions, nor permit the sick sailors in the naval hospital to be deprived of the viands necessary for their recovery. Having a large stock of cattle and corn, and, being a man of great energy, he succeeded in assisting the governor in the way he had offered. What was the consequence? He became a marked man, and continued to be so up to the present hour, for the anti-convict persecution did not cease with the withdrawal of the order for the landing of the convicts, but remained in force at this moment. The servants of this gentleman were intimidated; nobody would buy or sell with him; the grain of his crops nearly fell out of the ear before he could employ labourers, at an exorbitant rate, to reap them. He was left without money; no banker dared to advance him a shilling, and his most intimate friends were afraid to furnish him with articles of the first necessity. This unmanly vengeance was extended even to his wife and children. Lady Stamford being unwell, the chemist refused to make up a prescription for her. On another occasion, one of his children was taken ill, and the farm being situated at a considerable distance from Cape town, Lady Stamford was obliged to proceed thither for medical assistance and a nurse. Under these circumstances, the anti-convict party had the barbarity so to exercise their power that no livery stable-keeper in Cape town would furnish horses to take the distressed mother and a physician to the sick child in the country. It was not till late in the evening, and by the assistance of the governor's secretary, Lady Stamford obtained a carriage and horses to take her home. The case did not stop here. The child eventually died, and Lady Stamford proceeded to Cape town for the purpose of having it interred. She stopped at an inn by the road side in order to feed her horses, and the innkeeper, although aware of the danger he incurred, said that, having children of his own, he would not refuse to aid a mother in distress. For this the vengeance of the party was extended to the innkeeper, the travellers in his house at the time left it in a body, and the man was ruined. (*Hear, hear.*) The real object of those proceedings was, not to exclude convicts from the Cape, for that had already been conceded, but to consolidate and confirm the power of a party, on which the success of the noble lord's motion would act as a direct encouragement; for he begged to inform their lordships that the ringleader of the Anti convict Association and the editor of the newspaper which had been the most efficient instrument in carrying out the atrocious system of intimidation existing in the colony, was the very MR. FAIRBAIRN who was at present in this country as the organ and representative of the party."

MR. FAIRBAIRN has sent a gentlemanly note to the *Times*, inclosing the following extract:—

"(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser.*)

"ANTI-CONVICT ASSOCIATION.

"Cape Town, December 29, 1849.

"MR. SUTHERLAND,—MR. FAIRBAIRN has pointed to the danger there is in believing statements made with regard to the proceedings of the association, when the information comes from persons connected with the Government. One of the kind, which has obtained considerable currency of late, is, that Captain Stanford could not obtain a medical man to attend his sick child. We all know very well that an express resolution was passed to exclude judges, executioners—(*loud laughter*)—ministers, and doctors from the operation of the pledge. We know also that MR. HOLLOWAY [the innkeeper referred to by LORD GREY in the House of Lords, on Tuesday evening] furnished Captain Stanford with all the accommodation he required under the melancholy circumstances in which he was recently placed. (*Cheers.*) These reports are busily

circulated by certain parties to cast a slur upon the association for their own vile purposes.

"Mr. Pocock: I know that Dr. Abercrombie went to see the child.

"Dr. Abercrombie, who was standing at a distance from the table and was not seen, came forward and stated that he had gone out to see the child, and when he came to Mr. Holloway's he found Captain and Mrs. Stanford there with the dead baby, and that nothing could exceed the readiness with which Mr. Holloway attended to their wants under the distressing circumstances in which they were placed. (*Cheers.*) It was a proof to him that the principles which the association avowed were adapted more to the relief than to the injury of man."

This needs not one word of comment more than that which Mr. Fairbairn bestows upon it when he says:—

"Nothing can be imagined more different from the feelings and spirit entertained by the people of Capetown in the trying circumstances in which they were then placed by Lord Grey's now admitted 'error' than the evil passions which, under erroneous information, he ascribed to them on Tuesday night."

THE DEBATES ON REVISION IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The revision debates commenced in earnest on Monday. In opening the discussion M. Dupin said:

"Legislative Assemblies had been called to frame constitutions in place of those overturned by revolutions. But this was the first time an Assembly had received that mission by virtue of an existing constitution, although a majority of three-fourths was required for that purpose. The Assembly was accordingly in a totally new situation. The discussion should be serious and peaceable. Parties should be moderate, reserved, and listen patiently to their opponents, if they wished to be listened to themselves, always bearing in mind that the country was attentive to the discussion and would judge them. (*Bravo!*)"

The first speaker was M. Payer, who declared that the Republic offered as much stability as the Monarchy, and certainly more security; that, to use M. Dupin's words, the Republic was the sole government practicable, and the only bulwark against anarchy; that the partial revision of the constitution which he proposed, was merely to improve Republican institutions, and would not be attended with the fatal consequences which must follow any attempt at total revision.

M. de Falloux then took up the debate and attacked the Republic and the Republicans with great boldness. He accused the most strenuous advocates of universal suffrage of daily violations of it. To revise partially would be doing nothing—less than nothing. His adversaries objected that a total revision would lead to Monarchy, for which the country was not ripe:—

"In the mean time," he exclaimed, "the red spectre was progressing in spite of the state of siege and the skill and energy of the Administration. Its growth was the result of the divisions of that side of the Assembly (pointing to the Right). The Republic, said a great statesman, is the form that divides us least. M. de Falloux thought that it was the form that permitted men to be longest divided. The country had enjoyed that form for the last three years. (*Laughter.*) In his opinion, it was that regimen that ruined France, paralyzed her power, and condemned the party of order to impotence and to a state of lethargy, to which death was preferable. M. de Falloux then referred to the inability of the different Governments, during the last forty years, to check the march of Socialism, which had in turn concealed itself under the appellation of Liberals, St. Simonians, Republicans; and the present Government was as incompetent as the others for the task. The remedy, in his opinion, lay in the radical revision of the Constitution, and the substitution of Monarchy for the Republic. But, all the fractions of the party of order, obeying only the voice of their conscience, should sincerely unite for the purpose. Their disunion had sadly compromised the country."

He declared that Europe was profoundly moved and alarmed, and that all who sought for protection against the invasion of anarchy and demagoguery, looked to Russia, that Hercules in her cradle, as M. Thiers called her.

"Should Europe throw itself into her arms, it would be vain to proclaim insurrection the holiest of duties. Europe will respond to you that coalition is the most legitimate of interests."

He concluded by demanding, in the words of General Hoche, "a remedy that was not repose."

M. de Mornay followed. In the historical annals of France was a day called the *Journée des Dupes*. He thought that the present day might be called *La Journée des Masques*. He was entirely opposed to revision. The greater part of his speech turned upon the petition movement, which he denounced as the work of the Administration:—

"If the prolongation of Louis Napoleon's powers was to be sanctioned by an election, what should the Government do under those circumstances? (*Laughter.*) The Presidential press had agitated the country by frightening it with the phantasm of the red spectre, and seduced it by describing the prolongation of the President's power as the forerunner of the golden age. Those petitions did not contain the expression of public opinion."

General Cavaignac, amidst "murmurs on the

right," declared that Monarchy was no longer possible:—

"M. de Falloux had said that he believed in the divine right of the Republic. That appellation was not his. It was invented by its adversaries, who, knowing that institutions of divine right enjoyed little favour in France, had thus stigmatized the Republic. He would tell M. de Falloux that a Government that allowed its principle to be discussed was verging to ruin."

It is precisely because it is a principle that the Republic is right. Entering into the question of the revision of the constitution upon its own merits, he concluded that his party would agree to a revision when they did not see a Monarchical enterprise behind the demand for revision. Referring to the celebrated Art. 45, he said it was the most useful of all:—

"I know," he exclaimed, "that it may be violated. But we must warn the nation, and resist it afterwards. We have no Washington to maintain—let us then maintain Art. 45. It is our palladium! It is said that the duration of the Presidential powers is too short, and we are asked to prolong them in the name of stability. Does that mean the stability of the Government or of those who exercise it? The stability of things or of men? If you wish for the stability of men return to the Monarchy. But if you wish to maintain the Republic, maintain Art. 45."

The speech of General Cavaignac concluded the first day's debate; and we may remark that the behaviour of the Mountain, even in the opinion of their enemies, was above all praise. The murmurs and interruptions came from the Right alone.

In the second day's debate the most remarkable speech was that of M. Coquerel, the famous Protestant minister of Paris. He spoke in favour of revision, and derided the fears of the Republicans respecting it. But while he spoke as a Republican, he had the courage or the weakness to applaud the dynasty of Orleans, and designate Louis XVI. as the "Martyr King." But he said:—

"He believed the Republican form to be the best, and hoped that it would be one day established all over the world. It was his conscientious and religious belief. In 1847 he wrote that the Republican Government was the best Government, that it was based on the Gospel, and that the Gospel was profoundly Republican. (*Murmurs.*)"

He did not believe that Louis Napoleon would violate his oath and the constitution at the same time, and he recognized but one personage who could violate the constitution with impunity—and that personage was France.

The remaining speakers were M. Grevy, who enumerated the political laws enacted by the Assembly—pointedly, the electoral law of May 31, and the law which prohibited the right of meeting, and that which gagged the press, as reasons against revision—but he was compelled, owing to faintness, to give way to M. Michel de Bourges, who spoke against the revision in the sense of the extreme party of the Mountain. He said:—

"The reactionists had evinced much skill, and ably profited by the faults of their adversaries. They had crept into the councils of the Republic, sacrificed the man who had fought their battle and rendered them immense services, and placed the reins of the Government of the Republic in the hands of a Pretender, and the high offices of the State in those of the Royalists. It was a wonder to him how the Republic yet lived under those circumstances. The Republicans were only 200 in the Assembly; their adversaries mustered 500; they had at their disposal an army of 500,000 men, and a legion of Royalist functionaries, and yet the Republic was standing!"

M. Berryer combatted the anti-monarchical sentiments of Michel de Bourges, and declared that he thought an unconstitutional reflection of the President would be a great danger, and that the only way of obviating that danger, would be the Convocation of an Assembly of Revision, invested with all the powers of society.

Thus, so far as the accounts have reached us, stands the question of revision. With respect to other matters, General Magnan has been gazetted as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Paris. The object of this is not very obvious, except, we presume, that General Magnan possesses some peculiar qualities which fit him to command the troops of the Elysée.

The Bonapartist papers have vauntingly boasted of the enormous number of citizens who were signing petitions in favour of a revision of the constitution, and for a prolongation of the presidential powers. It now turns out, that up to the 1st instant the number of petitions amounted to 15,994, and that they contained 1,023,625 signatures or adhesions, which are thus divided:—For the revision, 641,111; for a revision with prolongation, 370,411; and for the prolongation only, 12,103. Admitting that all these petitions are constitutional and regular (which we are much inclined to doubt), the number of signatures is not in the least surprising, especially if we consider that the Government disposes of 500,000 public functionaries, not mentioning their relatives and connections.

BLANQUI ON THIERS.

The Free Traders of France are following up the discussion in which M. Thiers played so gigantic a

part, with great vigour. The Free Trade party is by no means insignificant in France; and though in the tribune M. Thiers has no rival, he has many in the press. A letter from one of the latter has appeared in the daily journals. It is from M. Blanqui, of the Institute, an economist of European renown.

M. Blanqui warmly enters on his task; characterizing the speech of M. Thiers as the "banter" of "an orator who appears to have no other religion than that of success;" and, distinctly suggests to M. Thiers whether a little more modesty of expression would not become a man who has "taken a part in transactions after a manner far from successful." M. Thiers, he admits, is "a partisan upon principle, of the protective system," who has never "varied his convictions." But that is the very reason, exclaims M. Blanqui, "why he should know how to respect the convictions of men who differ from him, and not accuse them of creating a 'disastrous literature,' as if the most disastrous of all literatures were not that which from the elevation of the tribune bepraises eternal war and everlasting dearth."

Leaving, however, the personal question, he grapples with the arguments of M. Thiers, and especially those drawn for the most part from the flying visit with which that small statesman honoured England. M. Blanqui denies point blank the assertion of M. Thiers, that the condition of the English labourers has not been much bettered by the repeal of the corn laws. He denies that wages have diminished. He has studied the working of Free-trade in England, and he has found everywhere that English agriculture is making progress, bravely accepting its new conditions, and seeking in the improvement of processes and rotations a compensation for lost protection. Besides, diminutions of wages "do not take place in a general manner, so as to affect the entire population. They come, like storms, upon some isolated departments of industry, but it is not true to say that there has been any general reduction in wages in consequence of Peel and Cobden's reforms."

He ridicules the idea of protection to the wool growers, to the cattle breeders, to the wine growers, to the silk manufacturers, to the peasant proprietors who pay "five millions in quotas of less than five francs." But he makes an effective hit when he seizes and exposes the fixed idea of Thiers—that idea which he tries to conjure with—war.

"The fundamental idea of M. Thiers's address, as well as of his system, is, that out of regard for a possible war, a nation should impose on itself, during peace, all the burdens of war itself. 'Beware of a war! You will have no more iron to defend yourselves, no more wheat to nourish you, if you accustom yourselves to buy cheaply of the foreigner.' * * * It is this always, this dismal Utopia of eternal war, which is present in the councils of French policy. War, always war, notwithstanding that all Europe is conspiring to preserve the peace, by railroads and commercial combinations of all kinds. Truly it is very wise to talk to-day of the policy of Henry VIII. and of King William, as if the times were similar, as if science, art, policy, and the genius of man had not changed from top to bottom the organization of societies, and the wants which demand to be satisfied."

And, continues M. Blanqui, it is not only war but dearth which constitutes the basis of the political economy of M. Thiers, who seems only frightened at one thing—"cheapness":—

"He would have us buy everything at scarcity prices, and this he calls 'the intention' of God. The true design of God, so far as man may undertake to interpret it without presumption, is that every country shall buy with the products of its natural and least-distressing exertions the products of the labour of other nations."

He taunts M. Thiers with belonging to the "orators of the past." He points out that the duty on steel prevents the manufacture of good tools; that the duty on coffee compels the French to drink chicory; and that the duty on oil nearly triples its price. The lesson he sees in the Exposition is that only one thing is wanting for French supremacy—"lowness of price"; and that this may be easily obtained by the removal of prohibitions or the reduction of taxes:—

"But," he adds, "the reduction of taxes and the removal of prohibitions will have as their result the reduction of the profits of the few to the benefit of the salaries or consumption of all. M. Thiers has constituted himself the defender of the first; we have him, under all regimes, the advocate of the second."

The last sentences of this letter are very remarkable:—

"The reign of political intrigue, fatal to so many characters, is in France drawing to a close. It will terminate with the Assembly, which is to disappear in 1863. With the new Assembly revolution may be its complexion, the questions of political economy will no more be discussed from the height of the donjons of Wessersling, or in the interest of this or that manufacture, but in the interest of the whole French nation. I will only add, that a time when all events conspire to draw men closer together, to avert wars, to multiply great public works, to ameliorate the lot of the greatest number, it is not sophism that will succeed in persuading man that the dearth of provisions and other necessities is the will of God, or that cheapness and abundance is an inspiration of the devil."

M. Blanqui, though not a stranger to the economics of Socialism, is much too devoted to Free-trade to drop even a hint directly in favour of the principle of concert; but this last paragraph which we have quoted, only, in our estimation, is a further proof of the necessity for such a Federal Union of the Nations, based upon international concert, as will insure that amelioration of the lot of the greatest number, not only in each nation, but in all, what M. Blanqui so ardently and earnestly desires. It is impossible to get rid of the alternative, Protection or Free-trade, and a long course of commercial prosperity and real national greatness, is equally impossible under either. We respectfully put it to the Hector and Achilles of Protection and Free-trade whether the ends of each would not be answered by a frank adoption of the Principle of Association.

PUBLIC FEASTS AND SHOWS.

The gaiety of the year 1851 in England is almost unexampled in history. Feasts, balls, shows of all kinds, international gatherings where Europe and America and Asia fairly shake hands, pass by in gorgeous succession.

Besides which we have had regal and civic revelries. The Queen gave the final Grand State Ball on Monday. Seventeen hundred invitations were issued. The whole affair was gay and magnificent even for the Palace of Buckingham, and only eclipsed by the celebrated bal costumé.

The City tried to give another ball on Wednesday. Sir Peter Laurie criticised the barbaric festival on Wednesday week rather severely in the council. He said he was obliged to declare, from what he had observed, that although the corporation could get up a dinner in an unrivalled style they could not get up a ball at all. (*"Hear, hear," and laughter.*) The ball of Wednesday was for a charitable purpose, and a kind of supplement to the regal ball of last week, as the decorations had not been removed.

Last week Mr. William Brown, M.P., rivalled the Lord Mayor in point of culinary luxuries, and surpassed him in felicity of conception. Both gave magnificent entertainments, but Mr. William Brown bethought him of feasting his friends on board the mail-steamer Atlantic. Early on Saturday morning, the invited guests arrived at Liverpool by special trains, the foreigners having free passage. These guests were composed of the Royal and Foreign Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and others connected with the Exposition. A pleasure-trip and sight-seeing excursion then took place; among other things the America, just leaving with the mails for New York, was inspected; and thence away to Birkenhead and Woodside. After taking a peep at the Atlantic, the company went on shore, returning again at five o'clock to partake of the grand banquet set out in the dining saloon of the ship. The dinner is said to have been unexceptionable. When that important operation had finally terminated, and the usual regal toasts had been given, the Chair man proceeded to make special reference to the more prominent of his guests. And as they were assembled under the American flag, "The President of the United States" appropriately followed on the heels of royalty. Mr. Davies, the American chargé des affaires, responded in a brief speech, full of kindly feeling for the "old country," and a vindication of the honour of his own. He would say to those who were sceptical of the wealth of America, "Come to Liverpool;" look into her docks; think of the quantity of British merchandise brought up in the United States; even the ship in which they were was American. Their show at the Exposition might be meagre, but their show at Liverpool was anything but meagre:—

"And when they had looked at all those things, they would say—it might be vanity for him to suggest it—'See what the descendants of Englishmen have accomplished.' (*Loud cheers.*) And he thought also that they would then respond to the cordial wish of every American, that the good relations now established between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, England and the United States, may long continue to increase and be strengthened. (*Much cheering.*)"

Lord Granville, the orator of the Royal Commissioners, thanked Mr. Brown for the toast he had proposed in their honour. He eulogized the merchant princes of Liverpool; and he was particularly delighted with the happy idea of dining in the middle of Liverpool on what he might call American ground. Referring to local subjects, he spoke of the intimate relations he had with Liverpool as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Among other things he alluded to the Gunpowder Bill:—

"At this moment there was a bill before the House of Lords, relating to the removal of the gunpowder stores from the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool. He would not be rash enough to say whether it was reasonable or unreasonable in the town of Liverpool to object to the liability of being blown up. (*Laughter.*) He thought it would perhaps be better not to dwell too much on the topic, lest he should alarm some of their guests who might not be in the habit of sojourning in so excitable a neighbourhood. (*Laughter.*)"

When Lord Granville sat down M. Zohrab spoke to, "The Foreign Commissioners," in a neat and brief

speech in English. Mr. Cole responded, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to a toast in their honour. He had a secret to reveal, which was, that to Mr. Brown we owed in great part the Exhibition, and then showing that Mr. Brown had been an active and zealous coadjutor of Mr. Rowland Hill in obtaining penny postage; and as penny postage had so materially assisted the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee in carrying out their plans, he thought he might say that the existence of the Exhibition was in great measure owing to the former exertions of Mr. Brown. There was another fact he wished to state. The Belgians made letter-boxes of their street-posts. Why could we not do so?

"We had an axiom in this country that one good turn deserves another; and as he thought we owed the Exhibition in a great measure to penny postage, and as penny postage had still a good many points to realize, he would state what the Exhibition would return in favour of penny postage. He had to announce, as he considered legitimately proceeding from the Exhibition, that an association had been formed to carry out the spirit of international communication and concord by introducing a cheap universal rate of postage. (*Cheers.*) The representative of France, Baron Dupin; the representative of Russia, M. de Berjue; and the representative of Austria, M. Wolowski; and Lord Ashburton, Mr. W. Brown, and others; had engaged, each in his own country, to promote this most desirable object, and to impress on their own Governments, and on all Governments, the advantages that would arise from perfect freedom of international communication by means of letters. (*Cheers.*) Each of the gentlemen who were here the representatives of foreign countries, and who had engaged in this matter, would carry back to his own nation an earnest desire to forward the good work of friendship already begun, by means of a sure and facile mode of letter communication. (*Cheers.*)"

Dr. Herman, acknowledging "the jurors," said, "in the working of the juries he had seen the display of that quality which had given England her greatness—untiring energy in the concentration of will and skill upon a particular point." Mr. Brown then proposed a set of sentiments which constituted the most distinguishing feature of the gathering:—

"Success to the undertakings of all men of letters and science, engineers and mechanics, whose heads and whose hands have added immeasurably to the social comforts of mankind." "Peaceful Commerce—may it ever flourish, to carry religion and civilization into the remotest corners of the world." "The armies and navies of the great nations of the earth—may they ever meet as friends, not as foes, to cooperate for some great public good." "The world's commercial fleet—may it continue to navigate the ocean, free from war's alarms."

These sentiments were briefly spoken to by M. Wolowski (France), Colonel Johnson (United States), and M. Leucisca (Sardinia). The whole speech-making wound up with an address from Mr. Brown in acknowledgment of his own health proposed by Lord Granville. He spoke chiefly about the material progress of Liverpool. The best thing, he said, consisted in the suggestion of a new name for the Exposition—"The Palace of Peace":—

"In the reign of Charles II. they had but fifteen vessels sailing from the Mersey, the total tonnage of these being only 2560 tons. In the time of Queen Anne their vessels had increased only to the number of 170. The number of vessels they now could boast of every gentleman had an opportunity of ascertaining in the course of that day. (*Cheers.*) In 1756 their dock dues only amounted to £2200, in 1801 they had risen to £28,000, and, last year, they amounted to £230,000. Their docks now covered between two and three hundred acres, and had been built at a cost of £10,000,000. (*Cheers.*) In 1700 the population of the whole county was but 170,000. Lancashire, now, had a population above 2,000,000. The increase in Liverpool itself had been even still more remarkable. In 1700 the population was only 6000. In 1801 it was 78,000. In 1851 it was about half a million. (*Cheers.*) In 1760 it took four days to go by coach from Liverpool to London. In 1851 Liverpool was only six hours distant from London; and not more than ten days' distance from New York. (*Cheers.*) Commerce had effected this, and all that had followed this. He believed that commerce was, in this country, suggesting new international relations in the world; and he hoped that the new spirit would be daily strengthened. (*Cheers.*)"

The whole company went ashore about nine o'clock, and were entertained for the rest of the evening by the Mayor of Liverpool, in the Town Hall.

The Royal Agricultural Association held their annual exposition of implements and cattle, in the Home-park, Windsor, on Monday last. The Queen and Prince Albert left town, and proceeded to Windsor Castle, for the purpose of attending the show. It is reported to have been more than usually successful in the live department, especially in "Southdowns, short-horns, Herefords, and pigs." One grazer, Mr. Webb, of Cambridgeshire, carried off seven prizes for Southdowns; but the implement show was not so great as usual, owing to the best implements having been sent to the Exposition in Hyde-park. The show continued on Tuesday, concluding on Wednesday with the customary dinner, over which the Duke of Richmond presided, and at which Prince Albert was the most distinguished visitor. He responded to the toast of his own health

and that of the Queen. He gave them a hearty welcome to the Home-Park, and he contrasted the "encampment" of the society with the meeting of the barons on Runnymede:—

"They came then clad in steel, with lance and war-horse. You appear in a more peaceful attire, and the animals you bring with you to the meeting are the tokens of your successful cultivation of the arts of peace. (*Loud cheers.*) King John came trembling amongst his subjects, unwillingly compelled to sign that great charter which has ever since been your birthright. (*Great cheering.*) Your Sovereign came confidently among her loyal and loving people; she came to admire the results of their industry, and to encourage them to persevere in their exertions; and the gratification which the Queen has felt at the sight of your splendid collection must, I am sure, be participated in by all who examine it. (*Cheers.*)"

He drank "Prosperity to the Royal Agricultural Society." The remainder of the speechmaking consisted of a similar interchange of complimentary toasts; the Duke of Richmond proposing "The Foreign Ministers;" and M. Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister, who responded, naming "The Duke of Richmond." In proposing "Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce," Lord Portman eloquently pointed out how the three were linked together, and exclaimed:—

"All in that unity they admired—all in that unity they respected; but he felt, as he believed they all did, as the child loved his mother best of all, so they all loved the earth. (*Great cheering.*) They loved it as their first love; they loved it as the source whence they sprang; and they regarded it, after the cares and sorrows of the world were over, as their last home. (*Cheers.*)"

Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor;" and Mr. Miles, M.P., "The Stewards of the Yard and the Judges of the Show;" and, these being properly acknowledged, Lord Ashburton, in a remarkable speech, named "The Agricultural Labourers." Deprived of the labourer they would be like a general without his soldiers; and he elaborately traced the inter-dependence of man upon man:—

"And yet there were those who thought lightly of the labourer, who called him rude and boorish, who made his ignorance a byword. They said he was uneducated because he knew little of things which did not concern his own calling, but, above all, because he was taught to do, and he was not taught to talk; because in this land, where we choose members of Parliament by their talk and Cabinet Ministers by their talk, a false test of ability, a false test of knowledge, a false test of education, had been set up, and by this false test the labourer had been judged. But it was not by this test, it was not by his words, that they should judge him. Let them try him by what he did, and not by what he said. Let them try him by what he knew of his own business, not by what he knew of his neighbour's. Put a plough into his hands; he could not define a straight line like others taught by rule in set forms of speech, but he could run a furrow mathematically exact between its extreme points, though they might be as distant as eye could reach. Was there no education there? Did they hold that only to be education which was to be gained in books?—that only to be knowledge which was the development of abstract rules and general ideas?"

He enumerated the kinds of natural knowledge in which he said the labourer was skilled; and yet, he added, the labourer was held to be a boor because he could not talk. Whatever they might approve in Parliament, they had never chosen their shepherd for his talk.

"They judged the agricultural labourer by what he could do, they loved him for his honest worth, they revered him for his sagacity, for the genius of his instincts; and now, when they were met together in this high festival, with the magistrates of the land, with the distinguished in arts and literature of the civilized world—now that they had expressed their loyalty to the throne, their respect for the illustrious Prince, their patron and the patron of all that elevated society—now that they had expressed their gratitude to their distinguished guests for their presence, to their especial leaders and benefactors for their services—they find no toast so satisfactory to their judgment, so grateful to their feelings, as the toast of the labourer, even though he could not talk."

It will be remarked, that no *cheers* followed this extraordinary series of observations. Perhaps the gentlemen present, the chief of whom could talk as well as Lord Ashburton, did not take his remarks either as a compliment to themselves, or to the labourers.

The last noticeable toast was, "The Sister Societies of Agriculture," intrusted to Mr. Evelyn Denison, M.P., and the point to be remarked chiefly, was the uproarious and hearty cheering which greeted the name of "Lord Stanley—the Earl of Derby," mentioned in connection with the origin of the use of guano as a manure. M. Van de Weyer in his speech, had said, the "red boxes" of the diplomatist now, instead of containing "despatches," often held only remarks upon the agriculture and stock of England. Upon this Mr. Denison humourously commented:—

"One advantage had resulted to us from the visit of a distinguished foreign Minister this evening. They have been led into some State secrets. (*Laughter.*) Those mysterious boxes, those sealed bags, which issued forth with so much solemnity from the bureaux of Ministers, big, as they supposed, with the fate of empires, they now

learned often contained only comparisons between Short-horns, Herefords, and Devons (*laughter*); and carried, perhaps, a specimen of wools, long and short. (*Laughter.*) Happy the country, and happy the times where diplomats were so employed!"

The proceedings closed with the health of "The President Elect," Earl Ducie, who, unhappily, was absent from indisposition.

A PRUDISH LORD.

In the dismal district of Spitalfields, a society of benevolent gentlemen have erected a large pile of buildings, intended for the use of the working-classes, and known as "Metropolitan Chambers." The whole thing is founded on the principle of concert, and is in most respects an admirable institution. There is a large and handsome hall used as a coffee-room beside other accommodations; and the tenants, amounting to 130, are single men paying each three shillings a week.

The other day, Lord Ebrington, one of the directors of the institution, called in; and we may judge of his terror and disgust when we learn that he actually discovered two or three females sitting publicly in the coffee-room. This was not to be endured. Women were not to be trusted in a hall frequented by single working-men. Full of holy horror of the possibilities of this contiguity of the sexes, he is understood first to have forbid it on his own authority, and to have brought the momentous question before the board, who, after full deliberation doubtless, issued a ukase forbidding the admission of women within the walls of Metropolitan Chambers, or what would be more properly called Lord Ebrington's Metropolitan Abbey.

It was not to be expected that this order would be silently endured. The "single men" boldly protested and met the arguments of the directors with a moderate but manly reply. The authorities urged that, if females were admitted to visit any lodger, they must be admitted to visit all, should such a contingency arise; and as there were above a hundred forlorn young men the thing was impossible. To this it was sensibly replied, that the contingency never would arise; that there never had been above three or four female visitors at one time in the building, and that the consequence of excluding them would be, that the young men and their friends or relatives must resort to a public-house. Further, they said, in the fourth section of their protest:—

"The exclusion of female visitors under such circumstances is inconvenient, offensive, and absurd, inasmuch as, by invading the proper freedom of social intercourse, it subjects the tenants to a prison-like treatment of a degrading character, while, at the same time, it treats their female relatives and friends, not as Englishwomen living in a free country, but after the manner and according to the barbarous customs of Eastern nations."

The protest was signed by eighty-four inmates.

The directors had very prominently put forward the argument of inconvenience, from lack of accommodation; but at the end they stealthily inserted half a sentence, containing the real grounds upon which they had decided to prohibit female visitors. In their resolution, after reciting the above argument as to lack of accommodation, the following admirably illogical conclusion is slipped in:—

"They think they need say no more to demonstrate the impossibility of allowing tenants to introduce female visitors into the chambers, without the certainty of the character of the establishment being traduced, and great danger of irregularities actually occurring."

The inmates reply in this energetic fashion:—

"The increasing numbers of the tenants, instead of creating apprehensions as to female visits leading to irregularities, is, in fact, a security against them. It is erroneous to say, that the presence of female visitors under such circumstances cannot be permitted, 'without the certainty of the character of the establishment being traduced, and great danger of irregularities actually occurring.' Men are guilty of 'irregularities' with women chiefly in hiding-places, and not in public meetings of persons mostly of some age and experience, and many of them fathers of families. 'No females admitted here,' if inscribed over the doors of the chambers, far from being deemed creditable in the neighbourhood, would stamp a disreputable name upon the establishment, and would direct fingers of scorn to be pointed at the inmates."

"Without pursuing the subject further, the tenants desire to say, that the new rule will be chiefly inconvenient to many of their number who are separated for a time from their families; and that it will exclude mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts. More than that, it is an insult to Englishwomen; and further it says, in so many plain words to the tenants themselves, 'You English working-men, who belong to that class which created the wonders of the Crystal Palace, are not fit to sit in the society of virtuous English women.'"

It is obvious that this absurd order will seriously compromise the success of an establishment in which all who have the welfare of the working-classes at heart take a deep interest. Instead of meeting the wishes of the working-men, the directors have taken it into their heads to be "offended" at the "bold language" of the inmates! No doubt the directors have a right to make what regulations they please; but surely they are responsible for the wisdom of those regulations, and must not expect to escape from the criticism either of the inmates or the public.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In the beginning of the present year the visiting magistrates in Gloucestershire discovered some suspicious appearances in some entries in the official book of a lunatic asylum kept by Dr. Henry Hawes Fox, at Northwoods. Patients were discharged on the day previous to their visit, and readmitted on the day after that visit. On being asked for explanations, Dr. Fox merely replied that he had been advised to have the process effected. Upon this the visitors requested to see the original orders and certificates of admission, which was refused on the ground that the papers were all correct except some "trivial inaccuracies," "such as the 's' not tailed nor the 'i's' dotted." Ultimately the documents were produced; and as they did not accord with the description Dr. Fox had given of them, the visitors determined on further inquiry. The result of this inquiry was that "as regarded the six cases first investigated, in two there were originally no orders; that in three the orders were illegal; that at least four of the certificates were so; as was the admission of at least three of the patients upon the authority of one, instead of two certificates, without cause assigned in the orders."

This led to an inquiry into the whole of the documents connected with the admission of patients. The visitors made a detailed entry of their search in the book kept at the asylum for that purpose, and arrived at results of which we present the following:—

"Of orders and their statements filled by Dr. H. H. Fox, there are not legal 43; of those filled by Mrs. Hawke there are not legal 4; total, 47. Of orders and statements there are altogether not legal 80. Of the medical certificates there are filled by Dr. H. H. Fox, and not by the certifiers, 77; partly filled by him, 20; and by Mrs. Hawke, 3; total so filled, 100. Of medical certificates there are not legal, 50. Of orders and of medical certificates, there are altogether not legal, 130."

"Of patients illegally received by Dr. H. H. Fox, upon the authority of one certificate only, without due cause assigned for the same by the person making the order, there are 54. Altogether of patients illegally received there are 105. A wife has been admitted into the asylum upon the order of her husband, and upon the authority of one certificate only, and that certificate signed by her husband. A letter from Dr. H. H. Fox to a person making an order states—'If there be any inconvenience in getting a second certificate, it can be dispensed with until after admission.' And to another—'The second (certificate) can be procured at my house if more convenient.'"

"Of notices of the admission of patients which the act directs should be sent to the clerk of the visitors, Dr. Fox had only signed 19 himself. Of such notices filled in and signed Henry Hawes Fox, proprietor, Northwoods, by Mrs. Hawke, there are 125. Of such notices purporting to be signed by Dr. H. H. Fox, but so signed by Mrs. Hawke and others of his establishment, there are 144. [Dr. Fox had authorized Mrs. Hawke to sign for him.]"

"There were not altogether 112 true copies of orders and statements. There were 25 medical statements of the health of the patients on admission, made by Mrs. Hawke, and signed by her 'Henry Hawes Fox.'"

Irregularities abounded on every side, and the forms prescribed by law had been almost entirely ignored or violated in the admission, discharge, and death of patients. The entry of the visitors sums up thus:—

"The visitors have heard Dr. H. H. Fox, since the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, refer to past laxity in his attention to the forms of the act, in extenuation of what they have found to be illegal. But they cannot but remark, that they consider the term laxity to be inapplicable to the system which has been pursued by him. A system in which all the barriers created by the law against illegal and improper orders and certificates, and against the illegal reception and detention of patients, have been broken through and utterly disregarded. A system in which what he should sedulously have avoided, has been principally performed by Dr. H. H. Fox; what by law he should himself have done, has been principally performed by others; a system in which patients have been received and detained for various periods upon illegal and invalid documents, but a system in which the forms of the act have been fully complied with in the copies of such documents transmitted by him to the visitors, in which all the illegalities of the originals have been carefully made good, inducing the inference that such originals, which were never referred to, were in all respects perfect and according to law. A system, then, which they feel compelled to designate as one having in it less of laxity than of deception, and one which they regretted to observe continued since his last licence in the examinations on March 1, though not subsequently. By his acts, Dr. H. H. Fox has rendered himself amenable to prosecution for misdemeanours, especially created by the act, to the number of above 280. It seems astonishing that such a system should not have been long since exposed, but that appearances disarmed suspicion, prevented inquiry, and induced a mere superficial inspection at the hurried visitations of past times."

The whole case was heard at the last Gloucestershire Trinity Sessions, before seventy magistrates, upon the application of Dr. Fox for a renewal of his licence. He defended himself chiefly on the ground that the legal informalities were such as would not subject him to a penal prosecution; that he had practised no "wilful deception;" that the documents had been examined and passed by the Lunacy Commissioners and the visiting justices; that the

irregularities and informalities had ceased; and that it was well known how highly his establishment had been spoken of. Ultimately the Court granted a licence to Dr. Fox, as proprietor of Northwoods, for the reception of insane patients, and his son Dr. William Fox, and Dr. Green, as superintendents and medical attendants thereof (they alone to carry out the provisions of the act of Parliament in regard to the funds and books in the house). This was obviously a compromise, and so the matter rests.

ORANGE RIOT IN LIVERPOOL.

The 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, is a sacred festival, religiously kept by the extreme Orange party. As is well known, it is but too often the occasion of desperate conflicts, attended with fatal results. The Orangemen of Liverpool met as usual on Monday, in the large space in the London-road, where stands the statue of George III. The aggregate number could not be less than 2000, and were probably nearer 3000. The banners were fixed in "lorries," a species of long low cart, that, being readily turned, can be formed into an impassable barricade, at a cross-street, without a moment's delay. The officers of each lodge had an orange and blue scarf, and each member was decorated with the same colours in festoons and rosettes. Eight bands of music were engaged. The "tylers" of the various lodges had each a drawn sword, and as these altogether amounted to upwards of a hundred, and many of the Orangemen had halberds, and others truncheons, while some carried pistols in their pockets. The procession was met on its way by a body of Irishmen, armed only with stones, and assaulted the Orangemen, who repelled the attack with their fatal weapons. The conflict was fatal to some. A great many were wounded; but, strange to say, there is a mystery and confusion about the accounts. Riot reigned in many places; people wearing orange colours were insulted and beaten. It is said that the pistols of the Orangemen were loaded, but there is much doubt about it. The swords were certainly used, as one of the wounded, an Irishman, was carried to the hospital with a desperate sabre cut in his head. After the first conflict the Orangemen again formed and marched off, the bands playing triumphantly "Boyne Water," and a body of 200 police following. The authorities did not interfere to stay the procession. It was anticipated that a serious riot would commence when the dock labourers returned from work; but happily those anticipations were disappointed.

TRAVELLERS' TROUBLES.

That ingenious contrivance of the Continental authorities for trying the temper, wasting the time, and getting hold of the money of travellers—the passport system—is, every now and then, subjected to a fierce or a humorous attack from some indignant or spoliated Briton. Thus "Scotus" sends the following lively letter to the *Times*:—

"I shall give you a small bit of my travels as now fresh in my memory. On leaving Florence, a few mornings ago, en route for Rome, by sea, I observe in my hotel-bill a charge of 10 pauls (about 4s. 6d.), as being paid to the police for visiting my passport. I reached Leghorn the same day at two P.M. (having stayed three hours at Pisa). Here I had to go to the British Consul and Papal Nuncio to get my passport *visé*. The former charged 5 pauls, the latter 6 pauls, for this work. I embarked at Leghorn for Civita Vecchia at five P.M. the same day, and arrived in Civita Vecchia harbour at six o'clock next morning; detained on board for two hours, i.e., till eight o'clock, till the police could examine our passports. At eight o'clock a police authority came on board, and gave a printed paper to each passenger in lieu of his passport. We now landed, and were conducted to the Custom-house to have our luggage examined, i.e., when it should be the pleasure of this department to perform that duty, which was not soon. In the mean time I sent a messenger with the printed paper received on board to the police-office for my passport. He returned some time afterwards, informing me that a mistake had been committed by the police in the said paper in designating me as proceeding to Naples instead of Rome, and that I must myself go to the police-office and get it rectified. I went accordingly, under a very hot sun, to the police-office, which was at some distance, and was there told that I must first go to the British Consul for his signature, and that then the police would sign it. Accordingly, conducted by a guide, I proceeded to the office of the English Consul, where (it being now nine o'clock) I found nobody, and so proceeded to the Consul's house, as the diligence was shortly to start for Rome. I asked the Consul to sign it in his house; but he could not do so irregular a thing; and, though I told him I had already been at his office and found nobody, he requested me to return again to his office. I did so, and now found the clerk, who *visé* the passport, demanding 8 pauls for this ceremony. The passport was again taken to the police-office, where it was *visé*, and a further payment made. At eleven A.M. the diligence started for Rome, at one of the gates of which we arrived at eight P.M. the same day. We were there detained for more than an hour by the Customs' officers, ostensibly examining the luggage to see whether it had been opened during the day's journey, but obviously with the object of getting money from us; for, finding nobody offered any, they came to each of us and demanded some."

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The doings of the Court this week opened with a visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the Royal Agricultural show on Monday morning, and the splendid state ball at Buckingham Palace in the evening. The Royal party visited the Exposition on Tuesday morning, and attended the Royal Italian Opera in the evening. A visit to the Exposition, and Prince Albert's attendance at the agricultural dinner, were Wednesday's amusements. The Queen stayed at home in the evening. There has been no gossip in particular, except about the bishops, the daily flight of balloons, and the failures of the City dignitaries in their laborious efforts to get up a ball.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the Seventeenth Lancers at Woolwich on Wednesday.

Sir George Grey was so unwell on Wednesday, that the Queen and Prince Albert, and Sir George's colleagues, sent to inquire after him.

The Lord Aldborough, of Baltinglass, county Wicklow, has written to the *Times*, denying that the Aldborough arrested at Leghorn is only a fictitious Lord. Which is which?

The great libel case of Captain Wynne *versus* the Marquis of Westmeath was brought to an abortive conclusion on the 15th, after a trial of eight days' duration. The jury found for the plaintiff, but could not agree as to damages.

Mr. Paxton has written a very temperate reply to Lord Campbell, respecting the Crystal Palace, showing that with ordinary care the structure would last at least fifty years.

Lord Listowel, who resides opposite the Crystal Palace, writes to the *Times*, protesting against the assertion of Lord Campbell, that the petition he presented to the House of Lords the other night, represents the feeling of the neighbourhood. Lord Listowel had not been asked for his signature, and if he had, he should have declined to sign, as he approved of the project for preserving the building intact.

Joseph Ady, although in the Compter, continues his pursuit of dupes and unclaimed dividends.

The Bishop of Southwark was consecrated at Rome, by Cardinal Franzoni, on July 6.

M. Daguerre, discoverer of the daguerrotype, died suddenly on Thursday, aged sixty-two.

It is reported that M^r Manus has escaped from Van Diemen's Land. John Mitchell is the authority for the rumour. M^r Manus is said to have taken advantage of the interval between the cancelling of the old, and the granting of the new ticket of leave, and slipped off in a ship.

Letters were received in town on Wednesday from Hornby, in Lancashire, announcing that Dr. Lingard, the historian, was ill, and his death hourly expected. "He has been for some days past speechless," says the *Post*, "and in his own case in some measure, realizes the picture he has drawn of the last days of Queen Elizabeth—having a dreadful horror of going to bed, he has not left his easy chair for the last fortnight. The last rites of the Roman Catholic Church have been administered to the invalid, who has now reached a patriarchal old age. Report has it that Dr. Lingard more than once declined the offer of a cardinal's hat."

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN GRAND CANARY.

Cholera has seldom appeared in a more ghastly form, and committed more frightful havoc, than in the case of Grand Canary, published in this week's papers. Our authority for the statement we are about to pen is Mr. Houghton Houghton, British Vice-Consul at the afflicted island.

He relates, in his official despatch, that on the last day of May, a person died in a part of the town called San José under suspicious circumstances, and that his body was opened. Shortly afterwards another person died in an opposite part of the town, and it was found that he had visited San José. Gradually the reports of strange deaths became more alarming, and on the 5th of June medical men had arrived at the conclusion that the deaths had been caused by Asiatic cholera. The deaths in the suburb of San José now rapidly increased from 5 to 20 on the 7th.

"I myself," writes the consul, "was witness on that day to an emigration of the poor people, with their few household chattels, towards the end of the town bordering on the mole, and to the centre of the circle which is called the Risco, the latter composed chiefly of huts dug out of the rock, and inhabited by sailors and the very lowest class of the population. On the 8th the scourge broke out in full force. At the time of the emigration of those from San José the principal inhabitants of the city were escaping in all directions. On the 8th and 9th the greater part of them were out of the town, driven by the most horrible panic to take refuge anywhere. I consider that out of a population of about 10,000 inhabitants there did not remain upwards of 4000 on the 10th; for, not only did those fly who could count upon the means of support, but, such was the consternation, that the distressed people who had not a day's sustenance at their command, wildly escaped anywhere they could; fathers left their children, and children their parents; all ties of relationship were forgotten, and nought but the safety of the moment was thought of. Many were the victims of such conduct. The roads were soon covered with dead bodies, and the disease seized its prey in many of the adjacent small towns and villages. Every calamity now rapidly approached. On the 10th,

11th, and 12th, the deaths were upwards of 100 daily. The hospital was overwhelmed with the dying and the dead. Assistance was eagerly demanded by the few rational witnesses of such scenes, but nowhere to be found. Public funds there were none. The wealthy inhabitants had only thought of their own security, and the paltry sum of 400 dollars that is said to have been received from the provincial board ought, to have been expended in a few hours. No pen can give you an idea of our sufferings. It has been left to this little insignificant place to complete the picture of horrors so ably described by Daniel Defoe; for, in addition to everything by him related, we had the new feature of the soldiers chasing the few men remaining who had sufficient strength to lift the bodies of the dead. Yes, such was our state that the living could not bury their dead before corruption commenced, and the only remedy left was for the soldiers to seize on any one they could find—some to dig trenches, and others to hunt in the narrow defiles and filthy huts for the bodies that had been abandoned by all connected with them. This state of things continued with unabated rigour till the 16th, the principal question asked by those who still maintained any degree of composure being, whether it was possible to inter the dead; and the echoing noise in the void and empty streets of the sledges and carts conveying the naked bodies, covered by a few mats, made but comparatively little impression, as the only anxiety was that they should be hurried away."

By the evening of the 17th the dead were in a great measure buried. During that night the number of the deaths declined, but already one-fourth of the 4000 who did not fly the city, were destroyed. Fortunately, the weather changed and continued more healthy, and up to the 24th of June the decline had been marked and satisfactory. The inhabitants partially returned, and the dead being buried, the desolate place tried again to look cheerful.

But the scourge had reached the country, and had even broken out in the towns, notably Felde and Arucas, which were in an awful state. "They had not been able to bury their dead, and every horror was in full force" on the 24th of June.

There is another part of the account not less afflicting, and, indeed, more so than even the prevalence of death—the state of the people which rendered them an easy prey to the disease. The victims were chiefly the poor, the weak, the vicious, the timid, and the ignorant.

"A great part of the mortality has been caused by the absolute dearth of the common necessities of life among the class attacked, and one medical man stated to me that it was useless his going to the Risco, as when he ordered applications to excite perspiration, in most cases they would show him a mere rag of the size of a handkerchief as their additional covering, and, as in this climate so little is generally used, there were no means of meeting this sudden emergency. Ventilation is the great preservative, and these people are entirely ignorant of the origin or means of security against the attacks of this epidemic. Those who have read of, or been witnesses to the ravages of this dreadful scourge in other parts (as was the case with myself the year before last in London), cannot form any conception of the accumulated horrors in this unfortunate island. The people were wholly unprepared for it either in their habits or education; they saw nothing but death, and only thought of flight without making the slightest effort to face or endeavour to avoid it by proper diet and ventilation."

As to the origin of the cholera upon this isolated spot the consul wisely indulges only in conjectures, and statements of the rumours in the island. The whole passage is interesting, and will furnish an important case for the quarantine congress:—

"You are aware that during the prevalence of this epidemic in Europe, even when it reached Cadiz, these islands as well as Madeira were preserved intact; the usual course of the winds is from that direction; there has been no change noted in this respect within these last months. The cholera has latterly been making great ravages in the West Indies, a position diametrically opposed to the current of the air. It appears, therefore, almost impossible that we should have received the germ of this destroyer simply through the atmosphere. The credited reports here tend to a contrary opinion. About the 8th or 9th of May a vessel arrived from the Havannah with a clean bill of health, and was consequently admitted to pratique without any preliminary fumigation. It is said that the first house in San José (a suburb principally inhabited by poor people) in which this disease made its appearance, was that of a washerwoman who had taken the mattress and foul clothes of one of the poorer passengers to wash, and that her children slept upon them during the night. Death soon followed; one neighbour after another was slowly but gradually attacked; the seed had found its appropriate soil, and slowly but too surely germinated, and when the air was sufficiently contaminated its fatal effects were generalized."

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Arctic brings news from New York up to the 5th instant. There is little of importance; but it would seem from the accounts that the Unionists had, at present, rather a decided advantage in the Southern States.

Walsh, the deserter from New Brunswick, whose extradition Sir Henry Bulwer demanded, has been acquitted of the crime under which he was arrested, and he left the court amid hearty cheers from a body of Irishmen. He has joined the American army.

San Francisco is rising up as great as ever. It is to be noted that Chinese emigrants were arriving in great numbers.

The Toronto news present some interesting points. The Governor General had attended a dinner to promote

the interests of British-American railway enterprises. Some Americans were present, and he told them the Canadians were prepared to interchange with them upon fair and equal terms, if they would it so—if not, they were equally prepared to rely on their own exertions. He expressed a conviction that the Great Western line, now in course of construction, will prove to be only a line in a great chain which, at no remote day, shall run through British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Howe spoke after Lord Elgin, and stated that the Imperial Government were prepared to advance the means of carrying out this gigantic undertaking, at three-and-a-half per cent. interest, while wealthy contractors in England were ready to bring their establishments to Canada to aid in the work. Mr. Roebuck's name was down in the estimates for £500 as agent of England. The Upper Canada members had refused to vote for the secularisation of the Protestant clergy reserves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A petition to the Queen for the restoration, at the first fitting opportunity, of the separate and distinct See of Gloucester is said to have been very numerously signed throughout the diocese.

The proposition raised by Dr. Cumming to set up a Protestant Church in Rome, by subscription, has been taken up by the Reverend Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea. He has written to the *Times*, signifying that he is authorized to state that a "high dignitary of the Church" will be responsible for £1000. Reprisals of this kind would prove infinitely more formidable to Rome, than the Russell-Durham-Thesiger mode of meeting Papal Aggression.

The numbers attending the Exposition have this week arisen to their old point, and the building has been crowded every day. Of course the receipts have been proportionately large. The reason of this improvement upon last week appears to be that many came up from the country to attend the Cattle Show at Windsor, and took advantage of the occasion to visit the Exposition. It is said the Parisian authorities are about to give a grand banquet to the Royal Commissioners.

The Peace Congress will assemble in Exeter-hall on Tuesday next.

The correspondence with respect to the incomes of the Bishops has been continued this week with great vigour. "H" (who? Horsman?) has written repeatedly to the *Times*, showing up the irregularities and uncertainties attending their incomes. The Bishop of Ely, also, has availed himself of the bold type of the *Times* to register a grievance. He gets, on an average of five years, about £2000 less than the fixed sum agreed to by the Commissioners—at least, he says so.

George Frederick Young has gone down to Scarborough to oppose the re-election of Lord Mulgrave. The nomination took place yesterday.

The Harwich election committee have declared the election of Mr. Crawford "null and void," on the ground that the poll was closed before four o'clock; that hereby a voter named James Wood could not vote; and, moreover, that the proceedings were interrupted by violence and obstruction.

Lord Alfred Paget is not the owner of the yacht *Cygnat*, which carried off the silver cup at the last yacht race. The owner is Mr. H. Lambton.

The Right Honourable Edward Strutt, has, it appears, been chosen to succeed the Earl of Arundel and Surrey in the representation of the Duke of Norfolk's pocket borough of Arundel, which lies almost under the walls of Bramber Castle. Lord Arundel and Surrey, it is rumoured in the Irish correspondence, is to succeed Mr. John O'Connell as member for Limerick; and as Mr. John O'Connell is not likely to be elected elsewhere, he will not have, for some time at least, an opportunity of performing his long-promised feat of "dying upon the floor of that House."

The Knareborough election has terminated, though not without a contest, in the success of Mr. Collins, who has beaten his opponent, Mr. Andrew Lawson, by 95 to 64. Mr. Collins is described as a Peelite, and Mr. Lawson as a Protectionist. The contest arose upon the retirement of Mr. Watson, Q. C., who left the field when he found that local influence was arrayed too strongly against him. Mr. Lawson had declined to stand while there was a chance of dividing the Conservative interest, and Mr. Collins had interpreted this to mean that Mr. Lawson would not oppose him at all. The Whigs, however, annoyed by the retreat of Mr. Watson, carried Mr. Lawson to the poll, and were beaten. The election was distinguished by those disturbances and outrages which are customary in small boroughs and corrupt constituencies.

The *Evening Mail* announces the death of the Earl of Charleville, which took place suddenly on Monday last in the neighbourhood of London. By his decease a vacancy occurs in the representative peerage of Ireland. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Tullamore, now Earl of Charleville.

The gentleman who presided at the soirée given in honour of Mr. Ebenezer Syme at Sunderland, was not Mr. John, but Mr. William, Chapman, a bookseller and native of the town, and not the eminent publisher in the Strand.

The usual Indian Mail arrived this week, but contained no important or striking news.

It is stated that the Governments of Prussia, Austria, Belgium, France, and England have consented to send deputies to a congress to be held this autumn at Frankfurt, for the purpose of deliberating on common measures with regard to patents for inventions. It is proposed to conclude a treaty rendering a patent granted in one country valid in all the other countries which shall be parties to the measure.

Bravo Murillo's proposition for the settlement of the Spanish debt has been agreed to by a large majority.

The Government of Dantzic has brought an action against all the public functionaries who attended the free trade congress.

Letters from Madrid, of the 10th inst., announce that Lord Howden has just obtained the concession of a burial-ground for British subjects in Madrid. The new cemetery is to be outside the gate and bridge of Toledo, on the road to Carabanchel.

The Peterhoff steam yacht, the property of the Emperor of Russia, which Captain Fell so skilfully rescued from destruction on the rocks off the island of Oessel, has arrived at Blackwall.

M. Ducloux and M. Grassart, booksellers, were sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris, on the 14th, to imprisonment for three months, and to a fine of 300 francs each, for having published three pamphlets insulting the Catholic religion.

A letter from Naples, on the 3rd, in the *Constituzionale* of Florence, states that forty-six persons have now been arrested for the part they took in the affair of May 15, 1848. Among these persons are:—Archdeacon Cagnozzi, aged ninety-seven; the ex-Minister, Pietro Leopardi, who was at Turin on that day; Vincenzo Tavazzi, aged eighty-six; and Giuseppe Solidati, aged eighty-three.

The *New York Evangelist* says, that President Blanchard, of Knox College, Illinois, estimates, from calculations based upon the United States' census and the statistics of religious bodies, that the Methodists in the United States own 219,563 slaves; Presbyterians (old and new school), 77,000; Baptists, 125,000; Campbellites, 101,000; Episcopalians, 88,000; other Protestants, 50,000; making a sum total of 660,563 slaves, owned by ministers and members of Protestant Churches in the United States. At 400 dollars (a low estimate) for each slave, this makes a property fund vested in human bodies and souls of 570,225,200 dollars, owned by the Protestant Churches.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th of July, at Wickam, Hants, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsmure, Forty-Second Royal Highlanders, of a son.

On the 11th, at Chister-terrace, Regent's-park, the Honourable Lady Pearson, of a daughter.

On the 11th, the wife of Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th, at Carlisle, the Lady Mary Hope Wallace, of a daughter.

On the 12th, at Catton-hall, Derbyshire, the wife of the Honourable Robert Curzon, jun., of a son and heir.

On the 13th, at 7, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Dr. Tyler Smith, of a daughter.

On the 13th, at Westbrook, Ryde, Mrs. Pakenham Mahon, of a son and heir.

On the 13th, at Weaving, Kent, the Lady North of a son and heir.

On the 15th, Mrs. Herbert, of Llanarth, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th of July, at Wellington, Shropshire, Clement Swetenham, Esq., eldest son of Clement Swetenham, of Somerford-booths, Esq., in the county of Chester, to Louisa Catherine Sophia, second daughter of St. John C. Charlton, of Apley Castle, Esq., Shropshire.

On the 10th, at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, by the Venerable Charles Warburton, Archdeacon of Tuam, Charles Warburton, Esq., Thirty-fifth Light Infantry, eldest son of the above, to Matilda Caroline, third daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Culham, Oxfordshire.

On the 10th, at Richmond, Surrey, William, eldest son of William Simpson, Esq., Mitcham, to Winifred, sixth daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, Baronet.

On the 10th, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Sir Godfrey Webster, Baronet, of Battle Abbey, Sussex, to Sarah Joanna, youngest daughter of the late William Murray, Esq., and widow of the Honourable Charles Ashburnham.

On the 12th, first at the Spanish-place Chapel, and afterwards at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Marcus Staunton Lynch, Esq., of Clydagh-house, county of Galway, to Horatia Anne, daughter of Charles Powlett Rushworth, Esq., and great granddaughter of Leonard, the last Lord Holmes.

On the 14th, at St. Stephen's, Hammersmith, J. W. Swaby, Esq., of her Majesty's Forty-first Regiment, to Everilda, only daughter of Samuel Bamford Hamer, Esq., of Daleside, Yorkshire.

On the 15th, at Clewer Church, the Reverend William Barclay, B.A., Second Master of Sleaford Grammar School, Lincolnshire, and curate of Evedon and Ewerby, to Mary Ann Martha, eldest daughter of James Rufus Tutton, Esq., Royal Horse Guards Blue.

On the 15th, at St. James's Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, the Honourable and Reverend Douglas Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Ellen Douglas, second daughter of the Earl of Morton.

DEATHS.

On the 5th of May, at sea, near the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Queen, from Calcutta, Commander James Henry Johnston, R.N., Controller of Government Steamers, H.E.I.C.S., aged sixty-three. He was the first to open the route to India by steam, in the Enterprise in 1825, and subsequently to establish steam navigation on the Indian rivers.

On the 2nd of July, at Fifield-house, near Pewsey, Wilts, Letitia, daughter of the late Charles Penruddocke, Esq., M.P., for Wilts, and sister of the late John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq., M.P.

On the 3rd, at Bath, General John Sullivan Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower, late of the Eighth Dragoons, aged eighty-four.

On the 8th, at Trent-park, the Lady Agnes, wife of R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.

On the 8th, at Loughrig Holm, Rydal, Edward Quillinan, Esq., aged fifty-nine.

On the 8th, at Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, in the seventy-third year of his age, the Reverend Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.

On the 8th, at Heckley, near Ahwick, Northumberland, aged fifty, Edward Fenwick, Esq., third surviving son of the late James Fenwick, Esq., of Longwinton-hall, in the same county.

On the 9th, at Pelham-place Brompton, Caroline, relict of the late Reverend Richard Harris Barham, aged fifty-seven.

On the 10th, at 38, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Frederick Ricketts, niece of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

On the 11th, Mr. John Seeley, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, one of the Common Councilmen of the ward, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

On the 14th, at Rackheath-hall, Norfolk, Sir Edward Stracey, Bart., in his eighty-third year.

On the 14th, at Portland-place, in the fifty-first year of his age, John Barnard, Esq., of Ham-common, Surrey, and of Cornhill, banker.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, on his way home from India, John F. Cathcart, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged forty-nine, youngest son of the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary in Scotland.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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, July 12.

The debate in the HOUSE OF LORDS last night was very important, and will make a profound impression. The unusual earnestness and solemnity, the very slight mixture of common parliamentary jargon with the texture of the speeches, and the stirring address of the Bishop of Oxford, show what a firm hold the idea of a synod, not only as a necessary but as a rightful measure, has obtained in the convictions of the energetic and thoughtful members of the Church of England.

LORD REDESDALE moved last night for a copy of a petition presented to both Houses of Parliament in February last from clergy and laity in the province of Canterbury, in order that the House might have an opportunity of discussing the question as to whether the revival of Convocation would benefit the Church. He was decidedly convinced that Convocation was needed, and especially at this moment of confusion, discord, and the absence or hesitation of authorized guidance. This demand for Convocation was met by an official "No" from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. He thought "great disappointment or great excitement" would infallibly follow the sitting of Convocation. If it confined itself to formal reforms great would be the disappointment; if anything more important was touched hostility, excitement, discord, would come upon them:—

"Where we have now a smothered fire, hotter perhaps than is agreeable, but still manageable, we should raise a conflagration which it would require all her Majesty's prerogative to extinguish. (Hear, hear.) Would peace follow? Can we suppose that this would prove a healing measure? I cannot so interpret the spirit of the age as to believe that the great body of the Church, laity or clergy, are prepared to restrict the liberty of opinion on matters hitherto undecided, which our forefathers have always enjoyed, and under which the Church has flourished for three hundred years."

He pointed to Australia, where Convocation had failed; to the General Assembly of Scotland, which had not prevented the Free Church secession. He desired peace, he longed for uniformity; but peace and uniformity would not flow from Convocation. LORD LYTTLETON opposed the Archbishop. The Church was an organic body, and required an independent existence. The connection between the Church and the State was not one of necessity—but convenience in the early days of the Reformation. The Church then submitted to the State, but should the submission be continued? As to Convocation being a means of destroying "peace," he said:—

"Peace was good, but life and freedom were better. (Hear, hear.) There had been peace during the last century—a peace in which the Church had slumbered. During the continuance of this lethargy, the Church had suffered more than at any other period of its history. Had we peace now? Had we any chance of peace? None until the Church should, in some measure, recover its action. If we could not have peace without sacrificing life and freedom let us have war."

The Archbishop of DUBLIN was favourable to some kind of Convocation. The Duke of ARGYLL thought the Church had better, perhaps, remain as it is—"great disruption" being a necessary consequence of Convocation. The Bishop of LONDON said, that "unless some representative body, combining the representation of all classes of the Church, should be permitted to assemble and deliberate, he thought the time was not very far distant when the Government and heads of dioceses (as we, *Times*, understood) would not know which way to turn."

EARL NELSON blamed the apathy of the Government. He asked whether they had no "use" for the Church of England, which was their "greatest bulwark against infidelity, and against the aggressions of Rome, and if they did not listen to her claims for freedom of synodical action they would be punished by the success of their two great enemies." (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of LANSDOWNE looked upon all past Convocations as failures; and Ministers could not make themselves a party to try an experiment "so long, so new, and so perilous." Taking exception to Lord Lansdowne's account of Convocations, the Bishop of OXFORD rose in a heat, and began a vigorous attack upon the Marquis. Unfortunately, he pointedly misstated what had been said, and got himself corrected in a quiet, gentlemanly manner, which must have hurt his prelatical pride. When he got clear of the Marquis he said some notable things. The Bishop spoke with unaccustomed directness and prelatical fervour; and he took high ground.

"He believed the great and fundamental objection to grant to the Church of England any synodical action arose less from any fear as to the mode in which she would use it, than it arose from an entire want of faith in her divine mission. (Cheers.) He claimed for the English Church, from the Crown of England, the right of assembling whenever her need should require; and he claimed it not only as the right of the Church because the royal word had been pledged to grant her such a liberty, but he claimed it as her right where the Crown of England was not. (Cheers.) He claimed it for her as the Church of God, as the representative of the Apostolical Synod at Jerusalem—(hear, hear)—that the Church, according to His Almighty Spirit, should have a right to meet in her ancient synod."

There were those who looked upon the Church of England as a "mere weapon to keep down troublesome ideas and thoughts among the people:—"

"They believed that there was no presence of God with her; that there was no truth of God in her for which to live, and, if needs were, for which to fall. (Hear.)"

He boldly met the cry of "peace":—

"What was the history of the Church but the history of her strife against error? They had been told that this measure would endanger the peace of the Church. But they all knew that Christ himself spoke of his doctrine as that sending a sword upon the earth. And why? Because he knew that that was not peace which was only an agreement in error; that it was death instead of peace."

And, referring to the internal divisions in the Church, he asked whence it arose:—

"Whence, but that the spirits of the devout were driven inwards, and their hearts were rendered troublous with despair; whereas, if the Church had been able to discuss those things which so deeply concerned them in lawful synod, with the hope of some practical result, doubtless the presence of the Spirit of God would have been there, and, if there were truth in this world, the result must have been different, and beneficial consequences, ere this, might have been seen."

It was also because the lay element had almost ceased to act any where else that he should be anxious to restore synodical action to the Church of England. The laity could only act through the House of Commons; and they did not act, but "looked only on the Church as some State establishment for which they had to legislate as for any other institution of Great Britain." Towards the end of this remarkable speech he said:—

"It was not, and never had been, the condition of the Church of Christ to have perfect unity of opinion. It could not be. He believed that the constitution of men's minds made it impossible. Some must incline to Calvinism, and others to Arminianism. The office of the Church of Christ was not to extinguish all those differences of opinion, but it was, nevertheless, possible that Christians should coexist together in harmonious co-operation, according as it had been arranged by the divine founder of the Christian religion."

The motion was agreed to—that is, the copy of the petition was ordered to be furnished to Lord Redesdale, and the House adjourned.

When the Commons were going into Committee of Supply, Mr. MOWATT brought forward the case of Mr. Whiston and the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. It seems that certain schools at Rochester were endowed in 1542, at the rate of £5 a head for each boy. Since that period the income of the estates from which the endowment is derived has enormously increased; but while the Dean and Chapter have availed themselves, according to a custom long established in the Church, of the increased revenue, they have doled out the literal £5 to the scholars. Mr. Whiston, formerly head master of the school, pointed out this fact to the authorities; and being unable to obtain any redress, he wrote a pamphlet on *Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment*. For this offence, as the dean and chapter deemed it, Mr. Whiston was dismissed from his head-mastership, on the ground that a person capable of doubting the infallibility and impeccability of a dean and chapter, was incapable of teaching the boys of a grammar-school. Mr. Mowatt moved for an address to the Queen, praying for a commission of inquiry. The House shirked the question. The motion was ultimately negatived without a division, and the House went into committee of supply. The chief sums voted were £46,824 for the British Museum, and £150,000 for public education. On the latter grant the only remarkable thing said was a gratuitous announcement by Lord JOHN RUSSELL that, in common with Mr. W. J. Fox, "he also looked forward to the establishment of a more extended system of national education, and that all our efforts were progressing in that direction"; and he was afterwards compelled by enraged Tories to confess that he did not mean secular education; in short, that he did not mean anything at all.

The solicitor Huggins has been sentenced to death for arson. It is understood that the sentence will be commuted.

The news from Lisbon is to the 7th. The Liberal Ministers have been compelled to resign, and a spirit of reaction has shown itself in the choice of their successors.

The Leader

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 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 CAPE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LET "men of action" look at the state of Cape affairs. Trifling may be said to characterize the Imperial Government and Parliament, as compared with the behaviour of the Cape itself. Ministers have taught the Colony, by implication, that it may have that for which it will rebel; but that, short of rebellion, it shall not obtain its wishes. Ministers volunteered the promise of an "English" Constitution; they have just done enough to set the Colonists quarrelling, and now they promise the Constitution "when the Kafir war shall be over;" said war having been brought about, not by the Colonists, but by the Governor-servant of Downing-street.

The Earl of Derby carries the case by appeal to the House of Lords; with the aid of Lord Lyndhurst, and certain counsel learned in the law, he shows that the recent conduct of Ministers has been illegal, inasmuch as they have attempted to revoke concessions made to the colony; for Lord Mansfield decided, in the case of Grenada, that constitutional privileges, once granted by the Crown, cannot be retracted, except by the authority of Parliament. Lord Derby also exposed the principle of the political manoeuvres of Ministers—the shuffling off of responsibility upon any who could be made to bear it—upon the Governor, the popular Members of the local Legislature, or the Board of Trade; whereas Ministers might at once have framed a bill in accordance with their own promises, the expectations of the Colonists, and the necessities of the case. Ministers, therefore, brave illegality, but shrink from action—they are tyrannical, but cowardly.

How was he answered? Lord Grey, aided by Lord Chancellor Truro, pleaded for the legality mainly on the ground that no privileges had been granted, but only a promise to grant them at some future day; and that Lord Stanley, when in office, had exasperated the Anglo-Dutch by emancipating their slaves, and the Van Diemen's Land people by his convict policy. The official answers are pettifogging specialties and recriminations!

But the replies to which we take the strongest exception are those of "independent" Peers. Mr. Fairbairn, although appointed by the Governor, declared that he should sit for the colonists at large; for saying which the Duke of Argyll thinks that he was "disloyal and ungrateful;" and because the four popular members acted together "to stop legislation," they were "factious and contentious." The Duke of Newcastle did not oppose Lord Stanley's motion for Parliamentary interference, but he evinced great reluctance to censure the Government, or to do more than the needful act of legislation. It is evident that the two Dukes consider it advantageous policy to get on with a minimum of change; to compromise the matter with a bad Government, rather than to get rid of the question and of the Government once for all. The same kind of fastidiousness clings to politicians of all classes in this country; and what is the result?

In the Cape, the Colonists went straight to their object; in the convict case, for example, they demanded the total removal of the convict ship; without it they would hold no intercourse with the Government, happen what might—be the Governor starved, or they themselves visited with loss, they stuck to their text; and they got what they wanted. In this country it is a principle of action to do nothing that shall be detrimental to a Government which all despise; Members are always ready to "withdraw their motion," and the final result is, that we get nothing of what we want. Men will talk, promise, accept promises, compromise, huddle out of sight, hush up—do anything that is not action. The Cape gets its will—great and powerful England goes without!

Let us continue to watch this Colonial contest: the Colonists get on better than our men in Parliament—or out of Parliament.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH.

THE cry has gone forth—"Cut the Church asunder from the State; set her free; leave her to regulate, without let or hindrance, her own concerns. Take away from her the humiliating reproach of being merely a bridle on the passions of men; a patent drag-chain which steadies the political locomotive; a useful superstition hanging in terror over the heads of the unscrupulous. Let her have, at least, a voice in obtaining unity of doctrine and unity of ceremonial. Let her members be honest. Nominal harmony is dearly purchased at the expense of actual discord. Seeming soundness, even in days of peace, never outweighs the value of actual healthiness: and is still less defensible against a sleepless foe. Free the Church, so that we may get more honesty and health into the life of the State thereby."

Heartily we respond to the cry. Heartily we answer—Yes, let us have freedom and conscientiousness even in the Church of England. No corporate body, much less a religious corporate body, can be "useful," in the highest sense, while it has no actual united corporate life, and while its outward surface is only a mark which conceals a chaos of duties neglected, of doctrines sworn to while disbelieved in, and of whole lives wasted in mere worldliness, and worse, the plunder and spoliation of the poor. With all our hearts we say, Let the Church be free.

From this point of view we look upon the debate on Lord Redesdale's motion of Friday night last. We take peers and prelates at their words: all parties will gain by the proposed step. We assume that, for once, noble Lords and reverend Bishops actually said what they meant. We pin them down to their professions—free, vigorous, and rigorous life for the Church, at all hazards. Never mind the scandal, never mind the shame, to which restored synodical action may give rise. It is never too late to "repent and believe" and act uprightly. Even the Church can become great, if she will become honest. And while political, and especially aristocratical inconvenience is the only ostensible obstacle, the Church has a right to say—Surrender your usurped controul; restore to us that principle of vitality, organic action, without which honesty of life is impossible, for sincerity and slavery cannot coexist.

How stands the question after Friday night's debate? So. That party in the Church which first led the reaction from apathy to action, demand, through Lord Redesdale, the restoration of synodical action to the Church—in other words, they ask for a Lay and Clerical Parliament, to determine the differences, vital differences, which stand out with broad, bold, undeniable relief in the Church. Mark, the demand is made by a layman. Ecclesiastical domination, "pure and simple," is entirely given up. The infallibility of the priesthood is not asserted. Simple corporate action for The Church alone is demanded.

And who leads the Opposition to this demand? Whose are the lips to utter words of expediency, of peace at any price—of peace at the price of insincerity? Who rides forth as the champion of a Sham Church, to do battle with the paladins of a Real Church? The Lord Primate, Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury; and in that sentence we register the condemnation of the existing Church of England. At present, he says, we are "certainly useful"! We build churches; we make bishoprics. What would you have? Are not we embarrassed enough with our eternal differences?

If you get Convocation, and it succeed, what an "excitement" there will be! If it fail, what a "disappointment"! "Let us alone," we are much better as we are. We have a "smothered fire now," and I can "manage" to exist in that, though it be "hotter than is agreeable;" but touch the Prayer Book, touch any vital question, and the "Queen's Prerogative" will have enough to do to put out the "conflagration"! And, he might have added, I, decidedly, shall evaporate in the heat! Must we not call this, if we put the most charitable interpretation on it, the language of cowardice? or, if we were disposed to put upon it the worst interpretation, should we not call it the language of hypocrisy? If the mission of the Church bear that awful and indispensable character to which she lays claim, with what conscience can Dr. Sumner, above all men, come forward and

urge, as obstacles to the fulfilment of that mission such puny enemies as "great excitement," or "great disappointment"? Well might Lord Lyttleton nobly retort, "Peace is good; but freedom, and life, and truth are better." And when—certainly with more frankness than his prelatial coadjutor—Lord Lansdowne urged, over and over again, that convocation could only result in violence, heart-burning animosity, mischievous failure, and anything but "peace," it was more than competent—it was incumbent on the Bishop of Oxford to exclaim:—You object to synodical action, because there is among you "an entire want of faith in the divine mission of the Church of England." "Peace in error," he cried, "is not peace, it is death instead of peace." And even the cautious Bishop of London, a man so skilful in his motions that he often seems in two camps at once, fixed his position in this debate, though upon lower grounds than those adopted by the Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Blomfield thinks it is a choice of evils—he prefers synodical action as the lesser.

We support the demand for Convocation, because truth at any price is better than compromise of truth. We support the demand for Convocation, because the Church draws to itself a large portion of the life of England, and it is essentially necessary that that life should be sincere. Representative Government would soon determine the parties in the Church, and bring them to an issue; we should know who they were. Vital reform is incompatible with the gigantic shams among which we strive to exist; the Church of England is a reality, a great national fact; since it is national, we are all interested that it should be sincere; and if a Convocation will reduce that gigantic sham—its present state—to a reality, we say, Let a Convocation be summoned without delay.

NO PEACE.

ON the part of Austria, Russia, and France, who detain Abd-el-Kader, Kossuth, and Bakoonin, an Irish correspondent answers with a tu quoque against England that she detains Mitchell and Meagher, O'Brien and M'Manus; and from the fact that their exile is suffered, he argues that there is neither patriotism nor English people. "There is a conglomeration of human beings living in England, a confused Babel of conflicting humanity," he says; "there is no English people." This is true, and we would it were otherwise; but his answer is not quite applicable, and we are not sorry for a challenge which enables us to grapple with some delusion on this subject.

There is no real parallel between the cases of the men we have mentioned and the Irish exiles. Abd-el-Kader was a prisoner of war, and he is detained by a gross violation, not only of honour, not only of express stipulations, but of those rules of war of which the profession of arms boasts—of those rules which secure to officers of any civilized government the privileges accorded to prisoners capitulating, or prisoners upon parole. The detention of Abd-el-Kader lowers the standard of honour in France, not only for the nation at large, but most especially for all their military officers, who submit in silence to the indignity.

Kossuth's case is of a totally different kind: he is detained in Turkey at the dictation of Russia, and the wrong which he suffers consists in the fact that the dictating power has no kind of claim upon him, and that Turkey herself, who is forced to detain him, shares the wrong. The nations that stand by and suffer this, connive at one of the grossest infractions of international equity ever committed before the world. England professes to protest against that infraction; she has the power to enforce her protest; but her Minister does not enforce that protest. We have already expressed our opinion that Lord Palmerston betrays the interests of the people of Europe and the honour of England in his subserviency to the esprit de corps and technicalism of Diplomacy. We have already said that England puts an indignity upon herself in permitting that treachery in Lord Palmerston.

The case of Bakoonin again, is totally dissimilar from the other two. It is very hard upon the victim; the more so because some of the nations who were instrumental to his fate, had no claim upon his allegiance. Nevertheless, the most striking fact in his case is, not the hardship to him, who braved the fate he encountered by an act of open war, but the proof which it involves of the compact crowned conspiracy among the Powers of the North against the Peoples of Europe.

In our reference to these affairs we did not flatter

the English people; on the contrary, we expressly described that people as tolerating a Government which misses such glorious opportunities for elevating the influence of England to the highest pinnacle in Europe, and for establishing the progress of mankind beyond the power of absolutism to hinder it.

But these considerations do not apply to the Irish exiles. Their case is that of men who have resorted—whether they had arms in their hands at the moment or not, it little signifies—to open warfare against the Government of the country; they therefore incurred the penalty of defeat, with its consequences; and we hold that it is to assume a very mistaken position if a defeated combatant asks, or even demands, any sort of concession from the victor. We hold that even harshness forms no ground for complaint. It may form a ground for renewed resistance, where that is practicable; it may be a motive to vengeance; but under no circumstances can complaint be otherwise than a puerility, under no circumstances can the vanquished ask concessions from the victor without courting indignity.

If we were to seek a parallel between the Austrianism of the Continent and the conduct of our own Government, we should find it rather in the case of Ernest Jones and his fellow-prisoners. We have not heard that M'Manus and his compatriots were subjected to anything that can be called cruelty; Mitchell has expressly said that they were well treated; Smith O'Brien repelled spontaneous offers of indulgence. The treatment of Mr. Jones and his fellow-prisoners was very different: it was a continuance of studied cruelty, not the less odious because it took very paltry shapes. When the gaoler employs bad shelter, bad clothing, and bad diet,—when he harrows the natural feelings of man towards his family,—when he twists the rules of a prison to deprive the prisoner of his guarantees, then we have cruelty and tyranny,—something more than the vengeance of the foe that gives no quarter. But even in this case we should deem it idle to complain. Justice may be demanded, because a denial of justice is not involved in the mere facts of the case. On the contrary, the authorities of the country profess to offer justice, and to challenge the claim for it. We have a right to test them, and it is expedient to do so—to obtain justice, if it is to be obtained; to establish the proof of deliberate injustice, if the claim be met by refusal.

The mistake of our correspondent, we suspect, lies in the popular notion of Government as a certain thing that is to be based on ascertained truth, and, when once ascertained, fixed for ever more. Now, man, with his partial knowledge and shifting view, never attains to absolute truth. Opinions will fluctuate; and that opinion of the day which obtains the most adherents in number, influence, or strength, will be the ruling opinion, its adherents the ruling party. Government, whether Monarchical, or Republican, or Imperial, can never become a final and fixed institution; it must always be based upon the strongest force of the day, physical as well as intellectual. The business of every patriot, therefore, is not to struggle for some institution which shall be built for ever, never to fail; but to cultivate to the highest possible extent the faculties, the sympathies, and the power of his fellow-countrymen; to develop the most enlightened opinions, to cultivate human nature to its highest point, and so to set going a generation of patriotic opinions, and of patriots to maintain them. Every Government is a force, the force—and the business of the people who desire to be well governed is to develop that force from amongst themselves.

We beg pardon of our correspondent for thus taking him back to *a priori* considerations; but we believe it to be most important that this fundamental doctrine should be thoroughly understood by the People. Government is a force subsisting in the conviction of those who uphold it—in their numbers, influence, and strength. Any new Government must be born in the shape of a new force, which must supersede the other, peaceably if possible, perchance not peaceably; but in any case, it must be a force, and in any case, to attain a victory it must be the stronger force. From this simple consideration it will appear, that no patriotic party can gain anything by petition or complaint to the force which it desires to supersede.

A truly enlightened Government will provide for the gradual progress of the People, and will be ambitious to lead in the successive changes which that progress implies. Such changes would then

be peaceable, and would be effected with the best possible apparatus existing in that country and that day. From the conduct of our own Government,—from its concession to Canada when it rebels, and the Cape of Good Hope when it rebels,—from its superciliousness to the Irish when they are scattered,—from the contempt with which it treats the claims of the working people in this country,—from the utter disregard and slight which it shows to the wants of immense masses among the People; from these incidents we infer that our own Government does not desire the progress of the nation to be conducted in a peaceable manner. It can scarcely hope to arrest that progress: the attempt to arrest it only accumulates the materials for a more convulsive movement; and on those who stop the flood let the consequences fall.

Has Ireland no other exiles, but those made such by formal decree of the law? Ask the census. And on what condition are that million and those hundreds of thousands?—whither have they gone? Some to the Colonies—some to the great Republic across the ocean—some under the sod. What are Irishmen doing for them, or for their children? Shall we petition on their behalf? or how act?

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BRIGHTON.

INDUSTRIAL training for pauper children continues to make way. From the *Brighton Herald* we learn, that a committee has just presented a report to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor, making the subjoined recommendations:—

- "1. The sale of certain land belonging to the parish, which for building purposes it is estimated will produce £10,000.
- "2. That the permission of the Poor Law Commissioners be obtained to effect that sale.
- "3. With the money thus raised, to erect an Industrial School (a considerable distance, we hope), out of the town, capable of accommodating from 250 to 300 children.
- "4. It is expected that about eight acres may be purchased, and the necessary buildings erected for £9400."

The report is to be considered about a fortnight hence.

The *Herald* very properly insists on a real industrial training, and not mere "school learning." In that respect, Brighton may well follow the example of Bedford. The *Herald* anticipates "objections to the experiment;" but in Bedford, so far from being an experiment, the plan has been well tried, and it has answered all the objectors. The pupils of the Industrial School find employment as fast as they can be trained; indeed, the demand for them almost exceeds the supply. And although the different trades have not been "overstocked" by the process, an effectual check has been put to that ugly parish institution, hereditary pauperism. For the "lowest" extremity of the social scale can display its "tenth transmitter of a foolish face" as well as the highest, or rather worse.

EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.

EVER since the breaking up of the Church of Scotland into two separate bodies, complaints have prevailed in all the large towns on account of the number of useless churches, and the multitude of ministers who receive large stipends for preaching to empty pews. In Edinburgh the case is much aggravated by the odious and oppressive mode in which the funds for paying the clergymen are provided. Instead of ecclesiastical endowments of any kind, which they could receive quietly without scandal, the Edinburgh ministers of the church depend for their living upon a poll-tax, which has long been very unpopular, but which is now felt to be utterly intolerable by the great mass of the population. From a statement now before us we learn that the Old Town of Edinburgh, with about 30,000 inhabitants, is obliged to maintain twelve ministers, at an expense of nearly £6000 per annum, although there are only six or seven hundred members residing in the Old Town who possess seats in the ten churches in which those ministers officiate. Before the disruption, the complaint against the Annuity Tax, as the odious rate is termed, was chiefly among Dissenters; but the grievance is now equally felt by the Free Church party; and their secession from the Establishment has made the grievance ten times worse than it was before, by leaving most of the churches empty, while the heavy tax is still exacted. The Ministers of the Gospel of Peace succeed, however, in obtaining their salaries regularly by the help of the tax-gatherer and the auctioneer, with the occasional aid of the police force and the military. It says very

little for the proverbial prudence of the heads of the Church of Scotland, that they should persist in maintaining so gross an abuse in these troublous times.

Always a source of private complaint, this impost has of late become one of public opposition. Mr. H. Robinson, the most enterprising of Edinburgh publishers, has opened a campaign against it. It often happens that ten thousand people will put up with a wrong before one will stand out against it; and to accept the brunt of an opposition is always an onerous task—exposing him who undertakes it to pecuniary expense, and, what to many is much worse, most unpalatable criticism. But the work must be done; and those who attempt it have a claim upon the sympathy, the gratitude, and the support of the public: we hope Mr. Robinson will lack none of these rewards in the warfare which he, chiefly, and some others are waging.

TOWN AND COUNTRY BURIAL.

HAMLET spoke but the feelings of the human heart, when, moralizing in the graveyard, he exclaimed, "Did these bones cost no more in the breeding but to play at loggats with them? Mine ache to think on't." With truth, he complained that the clownish gravedigger "had no feeling of his business;" and even in the present day there are many who will cynically ask, "What matters it to the escaped spirit if we be 'knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade,' when the body has fulfilled its office upon earth, and the withered frame has returned to dust?" Many instances may also be cited, in which the great ones of the earth have apparently despised any care for the disposal of their remains. Plato allowed no larger funeral monument than would contain four heroic verses, and he set aside the most barren ground for sepulture. Pliny derides care for the dead, as a weakness only known to men. Socrates told his friends they might burn or bury his body, if they would not think thereby they had burned or buried Socrates. Solon desired that his body might be carried to his native Salamis, to be burned and scattered to the winds. Diogenes directed that his remains should be exposed to birds and beasts of prey. Seneca would give no directions as to the disposal of his body, stating that the necessity of the case would provide for it. But all these are equivocal; for the very fact of their having given directions respecting their remains, evidences a certain anxiety on the subject. Our own Shakespeare exhibits more frankness in the matter in his well known epitaph:—

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To digg the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones!
And curst be he that moves my bones!"

Whatever men may say, they *feel* a care for the future disposal of their bodies. In the moment of thoughtless revelry and idle jesting they may affirm their indifference; but it is to no man a pleasing reflection that, perhaps long before the worm has finished his work, the silence of the tomb may be invaded by the sexton's spade; that even in the grave will competition still be rife, and the remains of his neighbour jostle against his own; that his bones while still corruptible may be cast once more into the light of day, to be gnawed by dogs or kicked about by the vulgar. No! man as he hopes for immortality for his soul desires a decent sepulture of his body. Amid the spasmodic strugglings of this life, he looks forward to a freedom from care—to a resting place, where his body may peacefully repose, and where his friends may let fall the tear of respect and sympathy.

Whatever carelessness, however, we may pretend to feel respecting our own interment, the heart asserts itself when we think of the disposal of those we hold dear. Their bodies are to us objects of veneration. That which to strangers is but a lifeless piece of earth, is the concentration of all our affections. With them we hold a spiritual intercourse, and their memory is blessed in our hearts. To forget them were to commit sin, to be careless of their sepulture were sacrilege. The soul loves to materialize its idealities. It is not content with a dreamy memory of the departed. It will conjure up the accustomed look and figure, the last gaze which told of the spirit passing away, and the calm cold face fixed in the sleep of death. It calls to mind the spot where the remains of the loved object lie—where the last farewell was taken. It goes "to the grave to weep there." It is holy ground, hallowed to tender recollections, to holy meditations, to virtuous resolutions, to an-

ticipations of the future, and to a happy meeting in that world where there shall be no more death, and where sorrow and sighing shall be heard no more for ever.

The ancients exhibited peculiar care for the dead, and it is not very creditable to civilization that reverence for the departed appears to have been always greater in rude ages than in those of luxury and refinement. Egypt is peculiarly distinguished for its monuments, erected in honour of the dead; and the soil around its ancient cities is literally sown with the carefully preserved remains of millions of bodies. Petra, the Edom of prophecy, whose existence was unknown for a thousand years, when again discovered, presented on every side tombs and mausoleums of surpassing splendour. Etruria has recently become a region of enlightened curiosity, for its sepulchral vases and monuments. The funereal structures of ancient Greece and Rome are yet consulted as models, while the ruder tumuli, which are scattered over the face of the whole earth, show the prevalence of the sentiment in which both originated.

Contrast these facts and feelings with the condition of things which the report of the Sanitary Commission and Mr. Walker's researches have brought to light—burial grounds reeking with corruption—burned coffins and mutilated remains—the dead resting in the one apartment of the living while the funds were being raised for interment—and the hundred other horrors which investigation has unfolded to the world.

Modern carelessness in this matter may, however, in some measure be accounted for by the overcrowded state of our Babylon, wherein the multitude of the living absorbs the dead. In the country, the death of an inhabitant is not only matter of conversation and reflection, but the funeral has an especial interest throughout the district. In London, where there is an average of 151 deaths daily, the appearance of a hearse in the crowded thoroughfares is looked upon as an inconvenience. The passage of a corpse is amid rude jokes and curses, and the peaceful dead are an impediment in the course of the restless competitive living. The closing of the parish graveyards, however, so entirely affects the "walking funerals," as imperatively to demand an immediate arrangement. It has become impossible for the poor to "walk" with their dead to the place of interment; and the misery of bereavement is aggravated by the expense it entails. But this is not all. The mortality of the Metropolis is 54,993 deaths annually; and as the present suburban cemeteries are precluded from receiving more than 18,000 corpses per annum, there are 36,993 bodies without any provision for interment.

Such is the position in which Government leaves the Metropolis; and, as in many another instance, the people must look to themselves, and by concert and coöperation provide those benefits which, simply because they are benefits, will not be afforded by the Legislature. Such an opportunity is offered by "The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company." The Company has just obtained two thousand acres of land on Woking Common, on the line of the South-Western Railway, by which it can be approached in forty minutes. One of the most important features—economy, appears to have been provided for. Arrangements have been made for the suitable deposit and separate transmission of bodies, and for the conveyance and return of mourners, at a tariff below the present expenses of interment within the metropolis. It is calculated that the site is capable of furnishing separate graves for no less than twenty millions of bodies; and by the reservation of separate and distinct localities, the several Metropolitan parishes may preserve the individuality of their burial-places, and Parochial Authorities will, at the expense of the Company, have an opportunity of ascertaining, periodically, the fidelity and propriety with which the arrangements of the Company are carried out.

We understand that a branch railway will be formed from the main line to the Necropolis, and that it will proceed under the chapel, so that, by the time the mourners have alighted and entered the chapel, the body will have been raised and placed on the bier; and thus the important element of decency will be provided for, so as to prevent any shock to the feelings of the survivors.

This Company is another instance of the great advantages to be derived from the principles of Association. Although, as a speculation, there can be no doubt of its affording a handsome percentage on the capital invested, it will secure

benefits of the most important character to the community, and will aid in the advance of the great work of Sanitary Amelioration.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF HYDE-PARK.

CAMPBELL, C. J., has pronounced judgment against the Crystal Palace; so did Mr. Justice Creswell, "a gentleman and a scholar," the Dowager Lady Clarendon, and Mr. Elger, the builder; and the nation, argues Lord Campbell, is pledged to fulfil their decree. Lord Campbell does not seem to admit that the nation may change its mind, or may do what it likes with its own Hyde-park. That the vulgar public should flock to the Winter Garden, must only aggravate the displeasure of those who hold that the park is to be kept according to the pleasure of Stratheden House, Eden Lodge, and the future tenants of the houses built by Mr. Elger, the builder.

Lord Campbell, however, is not only arbitrary, but he is full of tenderness for the public, on the "paternal government" principle: he thwarts the public all for its own good. The building, he says, cannot last; most of its pillars are, not of iron, but of wood; it will be falling down, or costing more than it is worth to repair. He has no evidence, indeed, for these statements; Mr. Paxton, for instance, totally denies the wood; but why should a Chief Justice wait for evidence when he is counsel in his own case, in the sacred cause of the Dowager Lady Clarendon, "sister of Lord Auckland," of Mr. Justice Creswell, "a scholar and a gentleman," and of Mr. Elger, the builder? Is it not evidence enough, that the vulgar public may disturb those illustrious persons in their metaphysical, judicial, or commercial speculations?

Besides, says Lord Campbell, waxing tender-hearted, the poor public will catch cold if it goes to a Winter Garden; for the *Quarterly* argues that it will be "suffocating and steamy;" that venerable Tory organ consistently taking the side of the Campbell and genteel-house interest, against the public. The houses recently built near Prince's-gate are of a very superior kind; quite like a number of palaces squeezed à l'Anglaise into a row; stuccoed till you could almost imagine them stone, with porticoes at the doors; and one of them, we are assured, was recently let, for four months, at a rent of a thousand pounds. Under such circumstances, one cannot but remember that the houses must have been built in the belief that the park would grow nothing but grass, trees, and reviews; and surely the national faith should be kept towards houses of such very respectable rents? That consideration might be enough to pull down the Crystal Palace, without any sophisticated presumptions that the Winter Garden will have a climate like a washhouse on washing-day.

If Lord Campbell and his allies are so very anxious to improve the neighbourhood, they might turn their eyes in another direction, and agitate for the removal of that which really is an incumbrance, a nuisance, and a disfigurement—the cavalry barrack. The building is ugly, it obstructs the view in a very improvable part of Knightsbridge, and it is accompanied by attendant nuisances, which are all the worse because they have been of long standing. If there is such great regard for the freedom of the great lung of London, the soundest pathology would be to remove that immense and noxious tubercle. That would be a real improvement, and ought amply to repay those who begrudge the ground for the Crystal Palace.

With the barrack removed, and the heavy shutters of the Crystal Palace taken down, its architectural adornments somewhat amended, and the garden within completed, that portion of the park would be rendered one of the most beautiful and wonderful spots which the great cities of Europe could present.

MIRTH AND GLUTTONY.

It is a curious fact that City Dignitaries cannot get up a ball. They are great in the gastronomic line; but in any matter which does not smack of turtle they miserably fail. The late balls exemplify the fact. How is this? Have the multitude and amplitude of City banquets so deadened the imaginations of her great men, that they can only devise and plan banquets. Whoever the goddess of Port and Turtle may be, she is certainly no relation to Euphrosyne or Terpsichore. We suggest a fast of a month at least, in future, as a preparative for any attempt made to feast the Queen and provide a ball for her lieges.

Literature.

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

THE Republic of Letters has had a hard struggle for existence these latter years. In '48-49, revolutionary enthusiasm; in '49-50, reactionary terrorism; in '50-51, "Papal aggression;" in '51-52, Universal Exposition; starved in France, paralyzed in England, bewildered in Germany, extinguished in Italy, the trade may well be dejected and despairing—even to look coldly on a cookery-book! For we had no sooner ceased to demand the tenth edition of the daily paper, than we were overtaken by the deluge of "Aggression" pamphlets; and scarcely had the "drum ecclesiastic" rumbled faintly its last alarm, when the Crystal Palace with escort of guides, treatises, catalogues, preliminary, suggestive, explanatory, analytical, descriptive, retrospective, encomiastic, more or less useful, ornamental, oppressive, asserts an undivided supremacy. We strongly recommend activity to publishers during the brief respite of the coming winter, for in '52—tenth editions again, and pamphlets as the sands of the sea.

Meantime we hear of the incommensurable DUMAS in treaty with a London publisher for a novel (we dare not say his *last*), to be produced originally here in an English form; but the offer had been declined. Why does not ALEXANDRE "go at" a story of English life. We are sure he would be *probable*, if not true; for we have never forgotten a trait in one of his tales which showed a profound knowledge of our most intimate habits: it was an English gentleman putting his spoon into his teacup, "as they always do when they do not want any more." Just now he must have wild notions on the state of our book-market; but fancy the special trains and the channel dotted with steam-packets engaged in "expressing" the proof-sheets of this literary Monte-Cristo.

What has become of Mr. J. A. ROEBUCK's long-promised *History of the Whig Ministry*, of which the first announcement produced a certain sensation? On inquiry we are told it will probably be ready in October! Is the learned author waiting for the brief respite of which we spoke; or, with malice prepense, does he hold his Parthian arrows in reserve for the opening of the next session, when the Whigs (or all that remains of them) are to move on; and even Lord John threatens at last to take command of the Channel Fleet of Reform in his old weather-beaten ship—Finality? The *History of the Whig Ministry* will thus become a *pièce de circonstance*, or as some may say, a *pièce à conviction*; a text-book of old glories to the few who still believe in the great Family Party, and a pitiless refresher to the many who compare magnificent promise with meagre performance.

There is little noticeable in the Publishers' announcements this week, except, perhaps, the following, which will arrest the attention of our numerous Theological readers:—*Five Letters to Archdeacon Hare, on a recently published Treatise, "Refutation of Heresies, ascribed (erroneously) to Origen."* By C. C. J. Bunsen, D.C.L.—Longmans. We always considered this great father of the third century singularly ill chosen for a refutation of early heresies. Now, the passion for mystical interpretations of even the plainest passages of Scripture, or *furor allegoricus*, as it was termed, for which he was so severely blamed, rendered ORIGEN himself rather prolific than otherwise in "developments," which were even then, and would certainly now, be esteemed "heresies." But what are heresies?

LAMARTINE's *History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France*, to be published simultaneously in England, France, and Belgium, after a due flourish of trumpets, is expected next week. The rose-water historian is said to administer a crusher to the *real* Empire, and even to assert the

claims of the Allied Powers to the gratitude of European liberty. How will this suit the taste of "my uncle's nephew"? The following extract from the English prospectus is worth quoting:—"And which, from its recognizing the justice of that monarchical policy pursued by our Government, in order to check the grasping ambition of Napoleon, cannot fail to be deeply interesting to the English nation." To say the truth, the Monarchies were, as we believe providentially, mistaken in leaguering for the destruction of the Emperor, who, soldier of the Revolution though he was, played *their* game and not the People's. To this day, under the shadow of that column in the Place Vendôme, liberty withers; and while a vestige of the Imperial traditions of Government, with the prying and restless centralization, the monstrous conscription, and the army of functionaries survives, a free Government, be the form what it may, is impossible in France. Either Cæsarism or anarchy. But until that stupid idolatry of a name be purged out, Democracy itself will be nothing better than a disguised and complicated despotism.

SOCIALISM, manifold in denominations and developments, continues to be attacked and defended, propagated and proscribed, with equal pertinacity, if not with equal good faith and success. Let the men who ignobly flattered, and now most basely insult, the Revolution of February, stigmatize it as an accident, a surprise, a catastrophe. Certain it is, that a movement which sprung from deep social corruption and discontent, however baulked for a time, *must* finally accomplish its course of thorough social reconstruction. Reaction will have its day, but *on ne recule que pour mieux sauter*: and the seed having been sown, the harvest *will* come. "The old society is worn out," was the confession of NAPOLEON at St. Helena, and of CHATEAUBRIAND, as he wrote the last chapter of his *Memoirs*. The last stakes of the old political gamblers are played out: the NEW political science takes the place of party tactics and diplomatic intrigues. As a bold and able organ of the new ideas, of a generous and enlightened democracy, freedom of thought and social reform, we may mention *La Politique Nouvelle*, at first a fortnightly, now a weekly, review, which has just reached its twentieth number. It is in the hands of the remaining chiefs of the St. Simonians, with an infusion of new blood from the more recent combatants. We are glad to observe E. PELLETAN among the contributors; and GEORGE SAND bestows her great name and a charming story or two upon its pages.

Another organ of the movement Party, *Le Bien-être Universel*, deserves notice. It is of the pamphlet size and form, and at a price below the possibility of remuneration, without an immense publicity. But in the face of all kinds of fiscal difficulties and vexatious restrictions of the new press law, it has attained in a few weeks to a circulation above 100,000, chiefly in the country. Every article has a directly practical bearing and tendency, and industrial, agricultural, and economical questions are treated with great ability by writers of special experience. The names of EMILE DE GIRARDIN, VICTOR HUGO, EDGAR QUINET, are a sufficient guarantee for the power with which the more exclusively political articles are written. If it enlighten the peasantry who elected LOUIS NAPOLEON with enthusiasm, it will render incalculable service to the future of the Republic.

As a specimen of the refutations (?) of Socialism (rather say calumnies against Socialists) under the patronage of the "Grand Party of Order," take the following:—We extract the puff preliminary from the *Débats*. The title of the book is *Le Socialisme dans le passé*: the author (says the *Débats*), "*rétablit contre eux le sens du Christianisme et sa sublime philosophie*." He has indulged perhaps a little too freely in story-telling: but that which would be a defect if the work were intended exclusively for men of learning, becomes an attrac-

tion for the numerous readers who naturally prefer—*une discussion piquante!*"

What do you suppose to be the canker-worm of modern societies, the cause of Socialism, and of all other atrocious inventions? Think for a moment! The secret cause of the pestilence has just been brought to light by a distinguished ultra-montane priest, L'Abbé J. GAUME, favourably known as the author of a *Catéchisme de la Persévérance*, and other light treatises, in a book just published, entitled, *Le Ver Rongeur des Sociétés Modernes; ou, le Paganisme dans l'Éducation*. Shade of Lemprière! what have you to answer for! But, with a naïveté which does him honour, the worthy Abbé lets the cat out of the bag in the following sentence, wherein he insists on the necessity of "la réaction du Catholicisme sur l'éducation sans laquelle toutes les réactions, toutes les restaurations n'aboutiront à rien; ah! mon cher Abbé, you have had the misfortune to be born into this planet of ours some three centuries too late!

LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL LETTERS.

Familiar Letters on Chemistry, in its relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce, and Political Economy. By Justus von Liebig. Third edition, revised and much enlarged. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly.

THE perusal of Liebig's admirable volume has forced upon our attention the astonishing contrast of wealth and poverty, which the philosopher must remark in the present condition of chemical science—so rich in multitudinous facts, so poor in general ideas, so accurate in details, yet so far from philosophic accuracy. Liebig's noble vindication of the Alchemists ought to teach our doctors modesty, while it enables them to measure the extent of the progress that has been made. It is a mistake to suppose that Alchemy is extinct; the elixir vitæ, or the philosopher's stone, may no longer be the object of search; but, although the object changes, the spirit remains; and every positive thinker will recognize the metaphysical method, even in some of the most celebrated chemical speculations. What, for example, is that famous *Chemical Affinity*, but the offspring of the metaphysical method? Liebig has objected, indeed, to the phrase "affinity," if by affinity be meant *relationship*; but he, too, believes in a mysterious tendency of one substance towards another, although he would laugh at any one who should tell him that nature *abhorred* a vacuum, or that mercury had an *affection* for sulphur! If the phrase "chemical affinity" be used as a phrase, there may be no weighty objection against it; but to suppose that by "affinity" anything is explained, is to suppose that the simple enunciation of the phenomenon in abstract terms is equivalent to an explanation of it. "Papa," said a boy, "this crystal is heavier than this bit of wood, yet I can see through it and not through the wood; why?" "Of course, my dear," replied the father, "of course: the crystal is transparent." Both believed that an explanation had been given! When the action of sulphuric acid determines the decomposition of water by iron so as to disengage hydrogen, this is commonly attributed to the affinity of the sulphuric acid for the oxide of iron, which *tends* to form itself; so that here we have the sympathetic action of one substance upon another which does not yet exist, and the formation of this non-existent by means of the said sympathetic affection! Yet how absurd the Alchemists seem to us! Not however to Liebig hear him:—

"In our day, men are only too much disposed to regard the views of the disciples and followers of the Arabian school, and of the late alchemists, on the subject of transmutation of metals, as a mere hallucination of the human mind, and, strangely enough, to lament it. But the idea of the variable and changeable corresponds to universal experience, and always precedes that of the unchangeable. The notion of bodies, chemically simple, was first firmly established in the science by the introduction of the Daltonian doctrine, which admits the existence of solid particles not further divisible, or atoms. But the ideas connected with this view are so little in accordance with our experience of nature, that no chemist of the present day holds the metals, absolutely, for simple, undecomposable bodies, for true elements. Only a few years since, Berzelius was firmly convinced of the compound nature of nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, and iodine; and we allow our so-called simple substances to pass for such, not because we know that they are in reality undecomposable, but because they are as yet undecomposed; that is, because we cannot yet

demonstrate their decomposability so as to satisfy the requirements of science. But we all hold it possible that this may be done to-morrow. In the year 1807, the alkalies, alkaline earths, and earths proper, were regarded as simple bodies, till Davy demonstrated that they were compounds of metals with oxygen.

"In the last twenty-five years of the preceding century, many of the most distinguished philosophers believed in the transmutation of water into earth. Indeed, this belief was so widely prevalent, that Lavoisier, the greatest chemist of his day, thought it advisable, in a series of beautiful experiments, to submit to investigation the grounds on which it rested, and to point out their fallacy. Such notions as that of the production of lime during the incubation of eggs, and of iron and metallic oxides in the animal and vegetable vital processes, have found, even in the present century, acute and enthusiastic defenders.

"It is the prevailing ignorance of chemistry, and especially of its history, which is the source of the very ludicrous and excessive estimation of ourselves, with which many look back on the age of alchemy; as if it were possible, or even conceivable, that for more than a thousand years the most learned and acute men, such as Francis Bacon, Spinoza, and Leibnitz, could have regarded as true and well-founded an opinion void of all foundation. On the contrary, must we not suppose, as a matter beyond a doubt, that the idea of the transmutability of metals stood in the most perfect harmony with all the observations and all the knowledge of that age, and in contradiction to none of these?

"In the first stage of the development of science, the alchemists could not possibly have any other notions of the nature of metals than those which they actually held. No others were admissible or even possible; and their views were consequently, by natural law, inevitable. Without these ideas, chemistry would not now stand in its present perfection; and in order to call that science into existence, and in the course of 1500 or 2000 years to bring it to the point which it has now reached, it would have been necessary to create the science anew. We hear it said that the idea of the philosopher's stone was an error; but all our views have been developed from errors, and that which to-day we regard as truth in chemistry, may, perhaps, before to-morrow, be recognized as a fallacy.

"Every theory which urges men to labour and research, which excites acuteness and sustains perseverance, is a gain to science; for it is labour and research which lead to discoveries. The three laws of Kepler, which are regarded as the foundation of modern astronomy, were not derived from just views of the nature of that force which retains the planets in their revolutions and in their orbits, but are simply deductions obtained by the art of experimenting; that is to say, by labour and research.

"The most lively imagination, the most acute intellect, is not capable of devising a thought which could have acted more powerfully and constantly on the minds and faculties of men, than that very idea of the philosopher's stone. It was that same force which urged thousands of adventurers, with and after Columbus, to venture fortune and life on the discovery of a new world, and which, in our day, drives hundreds of thousands to cross the mountains of Western America, and thus to spread cultivation and civilization over that hitherto neglected part of the globe.

"In order to know that the philosopher's stone did not really exist, it was indispensable that every substance accessible to study and observation should be observed and examined, in accordance with the scientific resources of the time. But it is precisely in this that we perceive the almost miraculous influence of the idea. The strength of the opinion could not be broken, till science had reached a certain stage of development. During centuries, as we have seen, whenever doubts arose and the labourers became languid in their efforts, a mysterious unknown was sure to appear at the right moment, who convinced some prominent and trustworthy man of the reality of the great Magisterium. . . . Many of the fundamental or leading ideas of the present time appear, to him who knows not what science has already achieved, as extravagant as the notions of the alchemists. Not, indeed, the transmutation of metals, which seemed so probable to the ancients, but far stranger things are held by us to be attainable. We have become so accustomed to wonders that nothing any longer excites our wonder. We fix the solar rays on paper, and send our thoughts literally with the velocity of lightning to the greatest distances. We can, as it were, melt copper in cold water, and cast it into statues. We can freeze water into ice, or mercury into a solid malleable mass, in white-hot crucibles; and we consider it quite practicable to illuminate most brightly entire cities with lamps devoid of flame or fire, and to which the air has no access. We produce, artificially, ultramarine, one of the most precious minerals; and we believe, that to-morrow or next day some one may discover a method of producing, from a piece of charcoal, a splendid diamond; from a bit of alum, sapphires or rubies; or from coal-tar the beautiful colouring prin-

ciple of madder, or the valuable remedies known as quinine and morphine. All these things are either as precious or more useful than gold. Every one is occupied in the attempt to discover them, and yet this is the occupation of no individual inquirer. All are occupied with these things, inasmuch as they study the laws of the changes and transformations to which matter is subject; and yet no one individual is specially engaged in these researches, inasmuch as no one, for example, devotes his life and energies to the solution of the problem of making diamonds or quinine. Did such a man exist, furnished with the necessary knowledge, and with the courage and perseverance of the old gold-makers, he would have a good prospect of being enabled to solve such problems. The latest discoveries on the constitution and production of the organic bases permit us to believe all this, without giving to any one the right to ridicule us as makers of gold."

Nay, he adds:—

"The philosopher's stone, for which the ancients sought with a dim and ill-defined impulse, was, in its perfection, nothing else than the science of chemistry. Is that not the philosopher's stone which promises to increase the fertility of our fields and to insure the prosperity of additional millions of mankind? Does not chemistry promise that instead of seven grains we shall be enabled to raise eight or more on the same soil? Is that science not the philosopher's stone which changes the ingredients of the crust of the earth into useful products, to be further transformed, by commerce, into gold? Is that knowledge not the philosopher's stone which promises to disclose to us the laws of life, and which must finally yield to us the means of curing diseases and of prolonging life?"

One more curious passage we must give:—

"That which chiefly excites our wonder is, that the existence of the philosopher's stone should have been regarded, for so many centuries, as a truth established beyond all doubt, while yet no one possessed it, and each adept only maintained that it was in the possession of another.

"Who, indeed, could entertain a doubt, after Van Helmont had declared, in 1618, that on several occasions there had been sent to him, from an unknown hand, one-fourth of a grain of the precious material, with which he had converted into pure gold eight ounces of quicksilver? Did not Helvetius, the distinguished body physician to the Prince of Orange, and the bitter opponent of alchemy, himself relate, in his *Vitulus aureus quem mundus adorat et orat*, (1667), that he had obtained the most convincing proofs of the existence of the philosopher's stone? For he, the sceptic, had received, from a stranger, a fragment of the size of half a rape seed, and therewith, in presence of his wife and son, had transmuted six drachms of lead into gold, which stood the tests applied to it by the Warden of the Mint at the Hague! Were not two pounds and a half of quicksilver converted into pure gold, of which a large medal was struck (Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie* IV. 171), with the figure of the God of Day (Sol or gold) holding the caduceus of Mercury, to indicate the origin of the precious metal, and the legend *Divina Metamorphosis exhibita* Prague, xv. Jan., An. mdclxviii. in *præsentia San. Cæs. Maj. Ferdinandi Tertii*, &c.? Was not this done at Prague, in presence of the Emperor Ferdinand III. (1637-1657) by the burgo-master, Count Von Russ, with the aid of one grain of a red powder, which he had received from a certain Richthausen, and he again from an unknown! (According to J. F. Gmelin, this medal was still extant in 1797, in the treasury at Vienna.) The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt also, Ernst Ludwig, as we are told by the alchemists, received, from an unknown hand, a packet containing red and white tincture, with directions for their use. Ducats were coined of the gold which had been made from lead by this means, and from the silver thus obtained were coined the Hessian specie dollars (Species thaler) of 1717, on which is the legend *Sic Deo placuit in Tribulationibus*. (Kopp. II. 172.)"

And since we are touching on curious passages, let us not forget this piquant one:—

MAN IS OF AIR!

"Science has demonstrated that man, the being who performs all these wonders, is formed of condensed air (or solidified and liquefied gases); that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed air, and clothes himself in condensed air; that he prepares his food by means of condensed air, and, by means of the same agent, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind. But the strangest part of the matter is, that thousands of these tabernacles formed of condensed air, and going on two legs, occasionally, and on account of the production and supply of those forms of condensed air which they require for food and clothing, or on account of their honour and power, destroy each other in pitched battles by means of condensed air; and further, that many believe the peculiar powers of the bodiless, conscious, thinking, and sensitive being, housed in this tabernacle, to be the result simply, of its internal structure, and the arrangement of its particles or atoms; while chemistry

supplies the clearest proof, that, as far as concerns this the ultimate and most minute composition and structure, which is beyond the reach of our senses, man is, to all appearance, identical with the ox, or with the animal lowest in the scale of creation."

To return to the alchemists: Liebig has stated with great sagacity their position in the history of science, and has traced the issues of their labours. He rightly observes, that the notion of the Philosopher's stone as an universal medicine, led the way to chemical preparations in medicine, and thus began a new era in science. To estimate the immensity of the revolution thus effected, we must remember that the opinions of Galen had reigned as indisputable truths during thirteen centuries—it was heresy, it was madness to doubt them. Galen was the Aristotle of medicine. He prohibited all metallic preparations; in his pharmacopœia none but organic substances were admitted; and the least familiar with such matters will see at once the extension given to the pharmacopœia by the introduction of chemical preparations: whether for good or evil, we decide not! Enough that Paracelsus effected a revolution by making chemistry the handmaid to medicine.

We must break off here, reserving for a second paper the further consideration of this volume.

POEMS BY ERNEST JONES.

Poems, and Notes to the People. By Ernest Jones, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of *The Wood Spirit*, *Lord Lindsay*, *My Life*, &c. R. Pavey.

If Ernest Jones has no other ambition than to make verse the vehicle for popularizing certain convictions—if he only desire to make poetry an elegant kind of journalism—then indeed we have nothing to say against the course he is at present pursuing. But if it be otherwise—if in following the laborious delights of Art, he claims to take his seat among the Poets—then we, in all friendliness and sincerity, tell him that, had Nature endowed him with genius far greater than he can boast, he would be throwing away his chance by such inconsiderate haste and such laxity of self-criticism as he exhibits in these *Poems, and Notes to the People*. How can he expect to continue the weekly publication of twenty full double-columned pages of prose and verse and preserve anything like a high standard? The pen of a ready writer may suffice for that quantity of passable prose; but verse! The very attempt argues a want of proper respect for Art.

This it is which makes us hesitate. All that we could say to him on the score of his carelessness and commonplace he might receive with an indifferent shrug, intimating that he was perfectly aware of it all—that the "art to blot" had never been studied by him—that he thought only of a hasty effect on a hasty reader—that the perfection of form, which constitutes Art, demands infinitely more labour and more time than he could spare from other things to bestow on it—and that he publishes his verses as they are written, good and bad together, more like improvisations than like works. All this the poetic journalist might with some reason retort upon any close criticism. We acknowledge the force of it; but in registering the plea we cannot help saying that, unless the absolute perfection of form be striven after by the poet, it seems to us a waste of time and effort to write verse at all. Bestow your days and nights in subduing the marble to your inspirations of beauty, and the success repays the labour; but do not waste the long winter in carving a statue from a block of ice, which the first warmth of spring will breathe into formless water! If Poetry is worth writing at all, it is worth writing with all your soul, with all your heart, and with all your strength. If it is not exquisite, it is useless.

The Chartist leader may snap his fingers at Parnassus, and declare that life has other aims for him than the perfectioning of his verse. Be it so! And let us see what vision and what faculty divine these hasty poems show. For that Ernest Jones has a real faculty in him we will prove to you immediately by a long quotation; you may say that the faculty seems rather rhetorical than creative, but you will not deny the energy, the compactness, the lyrical rhythm, and the facility which characterize him. The extract shall be from *Beldagon Church*, the best of his poems we have seen. Having first described the Walk to Church and the Ritual of Nature in varying measures, he comes to

"THE SERVICE.

"In the churchyard's elmen shade
Glittering chariots stand arrayed;

The coachmen on the boxes nod;
The horses paw the sacred sod;
And round the porch are laughing loud
The lounging lacqueys' liveried crowd.
But now, behold, we are within,
Safe from sunshine and from sin.

"Silks have rustled, fans have fluttered;
Sneers and compliments been uttered;
And many found, as find they ought,
In church the object that they sought;
Business finds a turn in trade;
Praise, its victim; wit, its butt;
New acquaintance have been made;
Old acquaintances been cut.

"Shivering on the naked floor,
By the cold denying door,
And where the drafty windows soar
The dust encumbered galleries o'er,
Stand the hundreds of the poor.
Those, at least, who still can wear
A coat that is not worn too bare,
For rags are never suffered there.

"Now the congregation's seated,
And the church is growing heated
With a heavy perfumed air
Of scents, and salts, and vinegar.
The morning prayers are ending;
The psalmody's ascending;
The great men, lowly bending,
Turn their gilded leaves about,
Most ostentatiously devout.

"Then, like the flutter of a full pit
When a favourite passage comes,
As the Bishop mounts the pulpit
Sink the whispers, coughs, and hums;
And, here and there, a scattered sinner
Rising in the House of God,
Shews he
Knows the
Rosy,
Cosy,
Dusy,
Prosy,
Bishop with a smile and nod.

"The Prelate bows his cushioned knee;
Oh, the Prelate's fat to see;
Fat, the priests who minister,
Fat, each roaring chorister,
Prebendary, Deacon, Lector,
Chapter, Chanter, Vicar, Rector,
Curate, Chaplain, Dean, and Pastor,
Verger, Sexton, Clerk, Schoolmaster.
From mitre tall, to gold-laced hat,
Fat's the place—and all are fat.

"The Bishop rises from his knee,
And thus begins his homily;—

"THE BISHOP OF BELDAGON'S SERMON.

"Sink and tremble, wretched sinners; the Almighty
Lord has hurled
His curse for everlasting on a lost and guilty
world!
Upon the ground beneath your feet; upon the sky
above your head;
Upon the womb that brings you forth; upon the toil
that gives you bread!
On all that lives, and breathes, and moves, in earth,
and air, and wave;
On all that feels, and dreams, and thinks; on cradle,
house, and grave.
For Adam murdered innocence,—and since the world
became its hearse,
Throughout the living sphere extending breeds and
spreads the dreadful curse.
The seasons thro' Creation bear our globe continually,
To shew its shame to every star that frowns from the
recoiling sky;
And savage comets come and gaze, and fly in horror
from the sight,
To tell it through unfathomed distance to each un-
discovered light.
Sin, its ghastly wound inflicting, damns us to eternal
pain—
And from the heart of human nature flows an ever-
bleeding vein.
You may blame your institutions, blame your mas-
ters, rulers, kings:
This is idle: 'tis the curse eternal, festering as it
clings.
Change them—sweep them to destruction, as the bil-
low sweeps the shore;
Misery, pain, and death—the curse—the curse will
rankle but the more.
If it were not thus, in nature you would surely wit-
ness joy—
Gaze around you, and behold the never-ceasing curse
destroy:
Flower and leaf, and blade and blossom languish in
a slow decay;
Fish on fish, and bird on bird, and beast on beast,
unceasing prey.

Take the smallest drop of water—see, with microscopic view,
 Thousand creatures raven, slaughter, mangle, cripple, maim, pursue.
 Breathe the air—where million beings in unending conflict dwell,
 Every tiny bosom raging with the raging fires of Hell!
 And the CURSE ETERNAL gives them weapons kindred to their hearts:
 Claw, and tusk, and venomous fang, and web, and coil, and poisoned darts.
 Nature is one scene of murder, misery, malice, pain, and sin;
 And earth and air, and fire and water grudge the little peace you win;
 Blight and mildew, hail and tempest, draught and flood your harvests spoil,
 Disputing inch by inch the conquests of your heart-subduing toil.
 "Nay! Beside these certain scourges, dreader evils rise as well:
 Plague, and war, and famine sweep their countless victims down to Hell!
 All for special sins commissioned, as the Almighty rod was held
 Over Europe's insurrections when its savages rebelled.
 Ha! How they rotted! How they perished! Myriads stricken, day by day!
 Rebels yielded—men submitted—and the wrath was turned away.
 Brethren! profit by the lesson! see the hand that's stretching down
 To shield the woolpack, counter, ledger, altar, mitre, sabre, crown!
 Then be patient in Affliction! envy not the rich and great!
 'A contrite and a broken heart' alone shall enter at the gate.
 You may think the rich are happy, but you little know the cost:
 By the gain of earthly treasures are eternal treasures lost.
 For this life is short and fleeting, and they choose a poorer share;
 Let the revel—let them triumph: they shall suffer doubly there.
 Your afflictions are your blessings; by disaster you are tried;
 Those are happiest who are saddest, if the searching test they bide.
 Tears are gladder far than smiles; disease is healthier far than health;
 Rags are warmer far than ermine; want is richer far than wealth;
 Hunger feeds you more than plenty; strife is peace and peace is strife;
 Loss is gain and gain is loss; life is death and death is life.
 "Check the proud, repining spirit; bare the back and kiss the rod:
 Humbled, crushed, and broken-hearted, is the state that pleases God.
 Listen not to idle schemers, pointing to Utopian goals:
 Yours is more than work enough to save your miserable souls.
 Dream not of amelioration;—future ages still shall nurse
 In their breast the ancient serpent, the irrevocable curse.
 'Tis writ, 'I came to bring a sword.' 'Tis writ, 'The poor shall never cease.'
 'Tis blasphemy to talk of plenty, heresy to think of peace!
 By nature you are all corrupt, and doomed, and damned, and lost in sin:
 Each natural thought, each natural wish, is searching Satan's lure within!
 And, to crown the gloomy prospect, should a single hope aspire,
 Hangs o'er all the Day of Judgment with its world-destroying fire!

"The Bishop bows with reverence bland,
 And leans his head upon his hand;
 Then up the aisles and arches dim,
 Peals the deep-resounding hymn."

There is a rough, pungent flavour in these verses, and a seriousness in their sarcasm which will hardly have escaped the least attentive reader. They have a strength seldom found in the verses of the day, and their rhythmic vehemence and copious detail prove that, if Ernest Jones were to set himself to the task, he might become the Chartist of the future. He is eloquent, epigrammatic, and vigorous. He is in earnest, and will not play with his subject, caring more for matter than for manner, and gifted with a certain faculty of song which makes him every now and then choose singing as his utterance.

Portfolio.

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

THE JUDGMENT OF ZAMIEL.

[A large hall open to the sky. Uriel is seated on a throne. Before him kneel the rebel angels in complete armour. Zamiel stands haughtily on one side.]
Angel. Have mercy, Uriel, we that sinned repent.
Uriel. Before such sin as yours, even mercy fades,
 As fades the glory from your drooping wings.
 The grace ye ask, angels, is denied.
Zamiel. Ha, who denies it?
Ur. I do, in the name
 And with the will of Him who sent me here.
Za. But art thou sent?
Ur. I am.
Za. I know not that.
Ur. Nay; if ye doubt that I am sent by Him,
 Demand what sign ye please; it shall be given.
Za. Will he refuse no sign that we may ask?
Ur. None.
Za. Let the self-same fire, then, fall from heaven,
 Of which the eternal coronet is wrought,
 And diadem my brow. So shall I stand
 God-crowned, and with a God co-sov'reign God,
 The lord of evil I, as he of good.
Ur. Ah! angel, who can wear God's crown but God?
Za. The enemy of God. So then my will.
Ur. What dost thou see?
Za. I see the heavens unfold,
 And from their dazzling clefts a sunlike flame
 Falls and still falls, till, taking shape, it grows,
 To likeness of the eternal diadem,
 And clasps my brow. I see—
Ur. Thou seest a crown
 Woven of scarlet flames, that twist and flow
 About thy branded brow. Why dost thou start,
 And look up to the heavens, as one struck blind?
Za. What is there no one will put out that fire?
 It grows. Oh put it out; let it not reach the sky.
 Why should he burn the meek and innocent sky?
 Ah! me. The angry drops of blood-red flame
 Fall thickly from the warring firmament.
 The hail smites sharply, and the wailing winds
 Sound through the thunder. 'Tis a fearful night!
 I thirst! I thirst! There is a lake afar,
 A lake of cool fresh water, far away.
 Give me one drop to cool my fiery tongue.
 Oh take this burning circle off my head!
 Indeed, I do not wish to be a king.
 It is so sad, so sad, to be alone.
 I had a dream, and in my dream I thought
 There was an angel once who would be God.
 'Twas a presumptuous wish to climb so high.
 Ah me! the clouds roll off. I see a star
 That swims in the gray distance, and I feel
 The fresh breath of the vigorous morning air.
 It is the sun I see, and not a star.
 It is the day. I am glad it was a dream.
 I had forgotten you were waiting here.
 Go, tell your master that I feel his power,
 But will not own it. I, too, am a king,
 And thus I fold me in my kingliness.
Ur. I see thee stand and gather up thy robe,
 That starts away like some full sail at sea,
 By sudden wind inflated. Yet no wind
 Is here to lift it, but a whirling flame
 Catches the struggling folds with violent grasp.
 Now darkness falls, but still I see thee stand
 With burning diadem on wasted brows,
 And robes from which the fiery flakes fall fast
 Drifting against thine angel limbs. Behold
 The judgment of the rebel Zamiel. M.

The Arts.

VIVIAN EGROTA T.

You know what a freezing sensation we experience when, on arriving at the Opera, rich in expectation of our favourite music and our favourite singers, we are "brought up all standing" by a huge staring "damper" of a placard announcing the "extreme regret of the directors," and the sudden and violent attack of hoarseness of Signor X or Madame Y; and requesting the "indulgent consideration of the audience" towards Herr this or Signora that, who, at the very shortest notice, and in utter ignorance of the words and the music, have "obligingly consented to undertake," &c. &c. The indulgence of a British audience is never solicited in vain—in fact it is proverbial; and I have the word for it of all the foreign artists of my acquaintance, the English are still "le meilleur public que nous avons." That it should fall to my lot to have to make a similar claim upon the "indulgence" of the large and necessarily liberal public of the *Leader*! Gentle readers, and ye especially, fair and dear ladies (as Boccaccio would say), behold

me, figuratively at least, upon my knees, imploring pardon for my presumption in offering, I do not say to fill, but to occupy, the critical chair of Vivian for one week only, and at his own particular request. But I mean to attack your fine feelings at once by acquainting you with the sad cause of my involuntary usurpation. Vivian has fallen ill in your service. The doctor's certificate is before me: it certifies prostration, languor, exhaustion; it prescribes the best of tonics, fresh air, and perfect quiet. So our friend has taken wing away from these worn and jaded streets, and is at this very moment, we may hope, inhaling health and peace, and drinking in, as one does in the country and in the country only, deep consciousness of the "sweet habitude of being." Far from the dust, and the roar, and the ceaseless din, he roams the park, the dell, the glade, the meadow; the sea-shore and the river-bank, and the hill-top are his medicaments; the "breath of kine upon the lea," a balm; the whisper of faint breezes in the pine wood, a memory of music and a fond regret! For the stifling atmosphere of the theatre, and the green curtain of the stage, he has accepted in exchange the "broad green curtain" of nature, and the repose of rural solitudes. Were I disposed to assert my "classics," and to fortify them by a quotation (from the Latin grammar) I might pretend to fancy him reclined under a spreading beech-tree, and piping (*not smoking*) to the flocks. I seize this occasion of requesting his host to employ a gentle compulsion with Vivian in two respects:—1. To make him taste the fresh breath of *earliest* morning; 2. To forbid him all access to the library; especially to the shelves of Patristic Theology. My readers well know the necessity of this caution, and the strong propensity of my friend which it is directed against. And the doctor sums up his advice in the following formula:—"He must depart the intellectual life, and be a vegetable!"

But I hear complaints of this kind: Why did he put you in his place? Simply for the same reason that a friend of mine in the West, a "love of a preacher," as I often hear him called, whenever he takes a few weeks' congé of his congregation, selects to replace him and to keep the pulpit warm for him—a brilliant *ex-trumpery* preacher, a man with adorable whiskers, thrilling voice, intense eyes, and elegant white hands? Nothing of the kind; but the plainest (married) individual he can find, who reads the heaviest discourses, and is altogether as uninteresting as a very large family and a very small preferment can make him; so that every time my friend returns to his flock he manages to create a new sensation, and an enthusiasm sharpened by contrast. Perfidious Vivian! For consider my position; if I chance to stumble on a funny, or vivacious, or philosophical remark—"Oh! he is trying to do Vivian!" Just as I once overheard a young lady say to a rat-haired gent, who was grimacing into her ear with evident self-complacency—"O! Mr. Smith, you are talking Punch! whereupon I could see the gent would willingly have sunk into the floor. Well, I shall make up my mind to "say my say," give you my opinion, which I value much, and leave you to form yours.

I have been twice to hear—

IL FLAUTO MAGICO

at Covent Garden; and on the whole, especially after the second performance, it seems to me in many respects the most complete and satisfactory production even of the Royal Italian Opera, which has rendered us so difficult to satisfy! I never came home so entirely possessed, charmed, filled, tranquillized by music, as on last Tuesday. The whole opera seemed to go so grandly, so roundly, so simply, so majestically. A perfect ensemble of orchestral and choral power, and an unapproachable cast of the principal characters, concurring to produce an elaborate and finished unity. You have read to satiety the history of this opera: how, when, and where it was first produced: and in terms far more technical than I care to employ (except when I am chatting to the director of the Musical Union, and trying to *trump* him); you have had the construction of the music directed and laid bare to your critical examination. I simply relate to you the impressions of a "capital judge." First, let me say that it would not be easy to find an impersonation more grandly conceived or more imposingly presented than Formes' Sarastro. All was subdued, in good keeping, free from exaggeration. The gait, the gesture, the look, the whole bearing were of a High Priest familiar with sublime mysteries, and nursed in august traditions. As for his singing, in the second

act, of "Possenti numi," with the chorus, and of the "Qui sdegno," in which his weighty and solemn bass, deeper and deeper still, descends like a voice of Fate, thunderwrought, it did the amplest justice to the solemn music; and what higher praise can be given? I was glad to perceive that when compelled to repeat the air, like a true artist, Formes never deserted the character for a moment.

But to turn from grave to gay, what can I say of Papageno? Imagine Momus himself descended among mortals: summon up all that you can imagine of the quips and quirks and pranks of elves: of most extravagantly funny, mischievous, frolicsome, impudent, doating, timorous: stir all up together and mix with "*le diable au corps*," and you will have some faint approximation to an idea of Ronconi, as Papageno the Bird-catcher. A less consummate artist would have made him a mere buffoon. Ronconi, out of the very depths of incongruous absurdity contrives to give you a sort of epitome of the weaknesses of our common nature: and though ever ready to beat your best buffoon on his own ground, yet, if you watch him closely, you will catch what Vivian might call the tragic side of his mask. You will no longer be surprised to hear that he is as great in Tragedy as in broad Farce. There is in that great actor a certain almost bitter intensity, an incisiveness, a mordant, as the French have it, which seizes and penetrates, like a wedge, into all the infirmities, emotions, aspects of humanity; a grasp of purpose, character, passion which to speak as of plastic Art, combines all the depth and solidity of sculpture, with all the vividness and variety of painting. And there is as wide a distinction between a great artist and a mere actor as between verses and poetry. You know with what brio and finish a thorough musician like Ronconi would touch all that he had to sing.

Mlle. Anna Zerr, irreverently styled "the Screamer" *par excellence*, by some amateurs, startled the house on the first night by the daring and facility with which she attacked the amazing difficulties of the exceptional music allotted to Astrifiamante, the Queen of Night. On Tuesday, Louisa Pyne stormed the part and carried it nobly, with a perfect ease and self-possession, and a mastery of the music which superseded all indulgence, and made us proud of such an English singer. She has now leaped into a high position and must keep it. Need I add how Grisi looked and sang to perfection; and how Mario, who, undoubtedly, has not his voice of former seasons, was elegant and tender as Pamino, and sang the "O Cara imagine" with a passionate beauty most enchanting; and how Viardot, with characteristic good-will, lent to the two scenes of *Papagena* immense éclat, and made the episode of the old woman a gem of mimicry; or how the three ladies of the chorus sang better than the three ladies of higher pretensions; or how well-appointed was the *mise en scène*; or how M. Costa played the bells with inimitable expression (convulsed by Ronconi all the while); or how—but no, I shall bid farewell to Covent Garden with a word of inquiry for *Sappho*, and, according to VIVIAN's instructions, proceed to say a word about the

NOZZE DI FIGARO

At her Majesty's Theatre. The sum of what he instructed me to say I shall most comfortably express, by saying as little as possible. He found Sophie Cruvelli's Cherubino very unequal to the reputation she had acquired by her previous undertakings: unintelligently and awkwardly acted; coarsely and indifferently sung: in short, a *chute*. The rest of the performance, with the single exception of Lablache, was below criticism. But I have a far more pleasant duty to discharge, in recording the return of the silver-voiced Alboni, who, in

LA CENERENTOLA,

discovered the full resources of her luscious voice and exquisite method, in unimpaired beauty. Open your ears, and shut your eyes, and drink in the voluptuous melody. I seem to remark her features a little fined down (they were always amiable, and even delicate), and the upper part of her voice has perhaps gained a little that the pure contralto may have lost. I never hear Alboni without being tormented by the remembrance of an execrable pun I heard perpetrated at the Montansier (then Palais Royal), in the winter of '47.—"Avez vous entendu la nouvelle cantatrice; celle qui, à ce qu'on dit, a une foule de rossignols dans le gosier?—Ah! le beau nid!" Let the author of *Alceste* try to beat that. I had intended to go and see *Donna Petra Camarra* (of whom I have read such rapturous notice in the French papers) the other night; but *Florinda* was

the opera, and my sins are not equal to such a punishment. Talking of *Florinda*, I was saying the other day that it was generally voted a bore: and was informed (with an annihilating shake of the head) that it was "far too clever for opera goers." Clever, indeed! But how is it that *Don Giovanni*, and the *Flauto Magico*, and the *Nozze di Figaro*, and the *Huguenots*, and the *Prophète*, are not too clever for us to listen to with ever increased delight, night after night, and season after season? I am disposed to think that Thalberg would have done better to stick (as I heard it neatly expressed) "to his five fingers." Reading the names of the Spanish Dances, I was transported instantly on the wings of memory, *tra los montes*, into Andalusia: back to the time when at the golden age of eighteen, blest with a "happily disposed organization," and with a keen sense of the beautiful, I found myself at Cadiz—and Seville. I remembered one evening when, I think, twelve Englishmen (a motley band) composed of soldiers, sailors, tourists, yachtsmen, sat grimly (after the manner of their country) intent on a private performance of the Spanish national dances, provided for our amusement by a ballet-master, to whom we paid I forget how many dollars. I remembered the Fandango and the Bolero: but, above all, enticing "El Ole," and the maddening "Jota Aragonesa" of these Andalusian Ghawazee: but how shall I forget the little love of a child of three years old who, in an exquisite costume, danced with the ease, the grace, the passionate abandon, and the impetuous coquetry, broken by intervals of voluptuous shrinking and repose, of riper years. But alas! in Andalusia youth and beauty ripen quick and wither early! These national dances of Spain are a whole *épopée* of southern passion: its wild and wayward intensity, its disdainful coquetry, its mad oblivious self-sacrifice, its jealousies, languors, storms, reconciliations: and they belong only to the children of the sun!

Of the theatres I have little to say this week. Helen Faucit appeared on Monday night, to a densely crowded house at the Olympic, in *The Lady of Lyons*, and had a reception befitting the first of our actresses. I am not surprised at her having been the idol of the Parisians during her brief engagement with Macready, some years ago. In all her delineations there is a certain *morbidezza*, as the Italians say, which to me is most bewitching, and belongs only to finely tempered art to express. She has since appeared as Juliet, supported by Mr. J. W. Wallack, whom I should be glad to appreciate, but cannot yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean's benefit was a bumper; and as I cannot believe that you would be disposed to sit out the *Gamester* as a moral lesson, in the dog-days, it was all the greater compliment to the beneficiaries; and they must have felt it as a testimony to their management of the theatre.

I went to see *Valéria*, after reading Vivian's paper, to justify to myself the severity of his criticism; and I am forced to say that I think he has "been cruel only to be kind!" With the exception of Rachel's Lycisca, which is a gem from the antique, I was not simply disgusted at the pseudo-classicism and the shabby-genteel language, but absolutely bored. We are promised a very different play on Saturday next, when I should be sorry not to see Rachel as La Tisbe in Victor Hugo's noble drama *Angelo*. I have now only to adopt a name, and this is no easy matter. Well! I have a puzzle for you: it is far more serious than it seems, and for its interpretation I refer you to Florian. If my friends only knew the writer of this article, they might say (but *n'importe*) that the name of all others the most inappropriate for a gentleman of such high vocal pretensions (in private society) would be

LE CHAT-HUANT.

CANT PHRASES.—Cant phrases are not wholly to be despised. Worthless as they are in themselves, they have their uses. They are the straws in the air—the chips in the stream, which serve to show the current of opinion. They are the crannies and chinks in the professions put forward by party, through which we may look and discover the hidden principles by which it is swayed. They express little, but they often indicate much. Like the stratum which lies immediately over a seam of coal, they may be regarded as mere rubbish; but then it is rubbish we are delighted to find, inasmuch as it is in certain contact with a mine of wealth. What a vein of truth, for instance, lies buried beneath the "No Popery" cry, in whatever region of history it is found to have prevailed! The philosopher, when he meets with it, may close his books, and, without their aid, lay down with unerring accuracy, a general outline of the events to be met with in its immediate neighbourhood.—*Miall's Nonconformist's Sketch-Book*.

European Democracy.

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

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO THE ROUMAN RACE.

ROUMAINS,—You are of an imperishable race. The name transmitted to you by your fathers, your language, your traditions, and your tendencies, all remind you that you spring from that people which, twenty centuries ago, left its great trace upon the grand route of European civilization. That people now lives again. You also must live again. For you also have a mission to fulfil in Europe, and the instinctive consciousness of this mission has never been effaced from your souls.

You are called to represent, in the midst of eastern Europe, the idea of individual liberty and of collective progress, which has consecrated us, Europeans, the apostles of humanity. You are the vanguard of the Græco-Latin race; and you ought to be the connecting-link to unite its activity with that of the Slavonian and Magyar races.

It is the sentiment of this mission which constitutes and guarantees your nationality.

Work it out with faith and perseverance; suffer, labour, combat for it. It is your duty towards Humanity: it constitutes your own right amongst the nations.

It is in the name of the Peoples, who now sign through us the preliminaries of the European Federal Pact, that we affirm this duty and this right. Be ye our brethren! we are yours! A People can no more live alone upon the earth, and achieve alone that liberty which is the breath of life, than an individual can live alone in the State. Peoples are the individuals of Humanity. Enter into the great family; at its hearth you will recover the titles of your future national existence. Let us join hands over the tombs of our martyrs. The same earth sustains us, the same sky stretches over our heads: let the same thought of love kindle our hearts; let the same sign be witness of our brotherhood before God and man. Each for all; all for each: this sacred thought, too long forgotten by the Peoples, and usurped, for impious ends, by our oppressors, can alone insure our salvation.

A great battle is about to take place in the world between the Spirit of Good and of Evil, for Liberty and Justice against oppression; whencesoever it may come, in that battle shall every national banner be consecrated, and by the blessed brethren Peoples on the day of victory.

Hold yourselves in readiness to hasten at the signal; and in the mean time purify your faith: ponder on the word which springs from the innermost soul of the Peoples and hovers over Europe; rally your youth round the principles and the lessons of wisdom which our late sad reverses have taught us.

Never separate the question of liberty from that of independence. Peoples, like individuals, have a double life, internal and external; he who forgets the first is unworthy to achieve the second.

Liberty is not anarchy; it is not the caprice or the selfish interest of each substituted for the arbitrary will or the interest of a caste or of a man; it is the power of choosing unshackled, and aided by our brethren, the means necessary to each for attaining the great end. That end is Virtue, Truth, Justice, and Love. It is the same for all, and ought to be sought for, for all. But many routes lead to this end, and the choice between these different routes is liberty.

Nationality is the liberty of Peoples. Nationality is not hatred, mistrust, or jealousy; it is not the threatening, hostile, egotistical feeling which once caused every People to stigmatize as barbarians those who lived beyond their own frontiers. That was nationality as kings and princes conceived and taught it. The nationality of the Peoples is the spontaneous, instinctive consciousness of a special duty to be accomplished; of something to be done freely in the world, in virtue of certain capacities given to a group of men placed under the same territorial conditions, speaking the same language, cradled in the same national songs, and baptized in the same traditions. Nationality is the sign of this group of labourers in the midst of humanity; its right to a place at the common banquet, the banner which it will entwine with those of its brethren, proclaiming its faith in universal association for the good of all, and reserving for itself, at the same time, the right of freely regulating its individual interests, and of developing, after its own idea, its peculiar tendencies and local habits.

Never forget these principles, Roumain brothers! for you are surrounded by secret enemies, who usurp the sacred words of your future existence, in order the more effectually to destroy their signification and value.

The Czar calls himself your protector, and speaks to you of independence and nationality: repulse him unhesitatingly, for the Czar is a living lie. There is no independence without liberty; and how can liberty come from the oppressor of Poland and Hungary—from the man who at home rules only by bayonets, the knout, and the mines of Siberia?

The Emperor of Austria tells you that nationality for you is war against the Magyar and fidelity to his house. Repulse him with horror. He holds the same language with the Magyar, the German, and the Slavonian. He divides to reign! His cabinet is the centre of European despotism, everywhere tyrannical, everywhere deceitful. The Government which bears upon its forehead the double stain of the horrors of Galicia and of Italy, has no right to touch your national banner.

The Slavonian and the Magyar, the Italian and the Greek are your brethren; the Emperor and the Czar are

alike their enemies and yours. Until they have fallen, you will have neither independence, liberty, or justice; and their fall can only be brought about by a sincere and fraternal union of all those who now suffer and pray, and will combat their double oppression.

By some of the races by which you are surrounded you have been too long forgotten. They now stretch their hands to you. Others have been unjust towards you: they can be so no more. They are learning justice and equality in common suffering. Do you the same, and let the strength of all be increased by this mutual reconciliation.

Grave territorial questions are still in agitation among you. Adjourn their solution until after the defeat of the common enemy; and declare that this solution shall be peaceful. The future belongs not to the Kings, who by brute force arbitrarily partitioned the Peoples at the Congress of Vienna. The future belongs to the allied Peoples, to the Congress wherein all shall be equally represented, and by which the map of Europe shall be remodelled, in accordance with the will of the Peoples, in harmony with their geographical conditions, their language, their traditions, and their peculiar capabilities. The future belongs to Universal Suffrage, the highest law of Democracy, which all will accept. Fear nothing then for the future. Whenever the voice of the People shall peacefully and unanimously declare—"Such is our will,"—that will shall be accomplished. European Democracy will guarantee every right sanctified by duties fulfilled.

Organize yourselves: make common cause with all the Peoples oppressed by the Emperor or the Czar; by these means you will enter the European Alliance and destroy an isolation which, if prolonged, would condemn you to impotence.

The great Danubian Confederacy will be a fact of our epoch. Let all your action be governed by this idea. The extremities only of the Bridge of Trajan remain on the shores of the Danube, symbolical of the present condition of things. To reconstruct it and build new arches across, is your task for the future.

To the Central Democratic European Committee.

JOSEPH MAZZINI. ARNOLD RUGE.
LEDRU ROLLIN. A. DARRASZ.

Who are the Roumains? what is this "imperishable race"? are questions which ninety-nine Englishmen out of one hundred might be fairly supposed to put, on reading the above appeal. Our foreign secretaries, however, have been compelled to know something of them, and will be so again; and if we would exercise that influence upon the Foreign-office, which we do employ to some purpose in reforms at home, we also must seek to gain some accurate notions of the Peoples as well as of the Governments with which we have to deal in Europe.

But if we have not heard of the Roumain race, we have at least some dim recollection of questions and difficulties between Russia and Turkey, about certain Danubian provinces, in which our Foreign-office has had something to say. Well, these Danubian provinces form part of the territory populated with some foreign admixture, by the Roumain race. The Danubian provinces are known by the names of Moldavia and Wallachia; they may be found in the map of Turkey, separating it from Austria and Russia; they pay tribute to Turkey, but are under the protection of the Czar. If we now turn to the map of that incongruous collection of states which is still dominated by the House of Hapsburg, we shall find, in the south of Hungary and bordering upon Moldavia and Wallachia, two other provinces, of which we have perforce heard something during the late Hungarian struggle, called the Banat and Transylvania. And turning our eyes eastwards across the frontier into Russia, they will fall upon the name of the border province of Bessarabia. Within the whole of this compact territorial circumference the Roumain race is the predominant, where it is not the exclusive element; and it numbers some 10,000,000 souls.

The history of this people is peculiar and interesting. Our readers may have guessed, if they did not already know it, from their name, that they claim to be Romans, their country being the seat of the ancient colony of Dacia, and their language, to this day, bearing almost as great a resemblance to the ancient Latin as does the modern Italian. Indeed, in some respects the identity is more complete. It is said that the language contains about 25,000 words, of which 20,000 are of Latin origin. We have the authority of Mr. McCulloch for declaring that a stranger speaking in Latin will generally be understood by the natives.

It will be remembered that in the early part of the Hungarian struggle, some of their greatest difficulties were the resistance of the population of Transylvania, until they were reduced by the consummate skill, daring, and energy of Bem. The Roumains of Transylvania resented the claims to supremacy of the Magyars, and ranged themselves with Austria, though hating her away. Here is one of the instances in which Austria has, hitherto successfully, pursued her strategy of preserving her own unnatural authority by playing, one against another, the antagonism of her rival subject races, and deluding them in turn.

It is time that these jealousies and these claims, inconsistent with true ideas of national independence and of democracy, should cease. And the Central Democratic Committee has accomplished a noble and useful work in publicly recognizing the righteous claims of the Roumains, in pointing out to them the true conception of their future mission, and in paving the way for such an understanding between the subject Peoples of the House of Hapsburg, as may at least defeat the iniquitous policy of keeping together a falling empire by disseminating hatred and jealousies amongst different races, which cannot exist to any useful purpose, with any prospect of their own national development, or of common progress, except through an enlightened and permanent accord.

Organizations of the People,

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

LAST MEETING OF THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

Next in importance to Organization is the manner in which Organizations are reported. The public should have reason to believe in the earnestness, modesty, clear purpose, and business ability of all associated political and social bodies. The matter is not too often thought of on this side the Channel; but it is pleasing to find that some attention is indirectly being drawn to it in a sister country. One of the ablest of the Irish newspapers lately gave the report, which is subjoined, of a meeting of the "Irish Democratic Alliance." The report is given precisely as we quote it. When it appeared, the paper was taken up and read in an English metropolitan club by a person not unfriendly to democracy, but who is given to doubt the capacity of the people to emancipate themselves. The comments he made as he went over it, the present writer took down at the time, and they are annexed in brackets at the places at which he made them. The reason for giving the remarks here is to show to those who think this kind of reporting the right sort of thing, what others think of it—others upon whom it is desirable to make a favourable impression. If reports are written merely for personal gratification, there can be no objection to what is said; but if they are written for a public end, as we assume they should be, then the manner in which they are composed is of consequence. The report in question commences:—

"The usual weekly meeting of the 'Irish Democratic Alliance' took place on last Monday evening, the 2nd instant, in their spacious lecture and reading rooms, 17, Suffolk-street. It having been announced that a motion for the adjournment of the body would be brought on for discussion, there was a large attendance of members. Shortly after eight o'clock, the chair was taken, amidst loud cheers, by Mr. John Iverach. [The "attendance of members" could not have been "large" usually, or "adjournment" would hardly have been thought of. They assembled largely to adjourn, but not to carry on, the society.]

"The Chairman then returned thanks for the honour conferred on him. [It might be a duty to preside, but hardly an "honour" to take the chair at the public confession of the society's incapacity to carry out its objects.]

"The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and also an anonymous letter, inclosing one shilling as a month's subscription, which was ordered to be inserted on the minutes. [The enormous sum of "one shilling" being received from some nameless democrat, the letter is read in public, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes.]

"Mr. John Dillon then rose, pursuant to notice, to move the adjournment of the body for three months. Mr. Dillon proceeded to say, that the pecuniary circumstances of the body compelled him to bring forward this resolution.

"Mr. Fannin said it was clear that the body could not exist much longer, for that the collections were inadequate to defray the expenses. He then asked, what was the use of men saying that they wished the association to exist, when they did not come forward and support it? This body has been before the country more than nine months. [A society of comparatively unknown men, who had existed only nine months, had done nothing to deserve support. And a society which contented itself with "calling" upon the Irish people from a lecture-room, could not expect a people to come who had so often been called to so little purpose. A disappointed people must be impregnated individually. No amount of calling will reanimate the Irish people, and they who attempt to restore them to life by it mistake their work.] We have repeatedly called on the country; and, as the country did not respond to our call, we would be justified in dissolving the association. I am against adjournment. If you adjourn, this body will be a stumbling-block in the way of any new association; therefore, he would move, as an amendment—"That, inasmuch as the Irish Democratic Alliance has not received sufficient pecuniary support—thereby proving either a want of confidence, or an immovable apathy, on the part of the Irish Democracy—we, therefore, deem it our duty to dissolve this body."

"Mr. McKeever seconded the amendment.

"At this stage of the proceedings, the policeman who attends the meetings regularly, entered (having previously gone out), and, addressing the members, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I am sorry to have to disturb you, but my duty compels me take one of your members prisoner; and I call on the secretary to give me his name.

"Secretary: I will not. [What objection could there be to give the name when the policeman had got the man?]

"Several Voices: What did he do?

"Policeman: He used treasonable language. He said 'To Hell with the Queen.' (A laugh.) I, therefore, arrest you (laying his hands on a man named William Glynn, 78, Bride-street).

"Mr. McKeever said that Mr. Glynn being the first victim of the Irish Democratic Alliance—[The idea of calling this man a "victim," whose rude tongue deserved rebuke or contempt, is the veriest burlesque of the language of martyrdom]—that we should not dissolve: the more a tyrannical and despotic Government tried to crush Democracy, the more determined and resolute we should be. [Why, this "tyrannical and despotic" act

was politeness itself. The policeman who addressed the meeting, must have been exercised in Chesterfield. Why should the Government crush a dying movement? How could they crush what the speakers declared no longer existed? Therefore, let us, in God's name, build the bark, and plant her once more on the troubled waters of agitation. [A bark which had never floated, and which in nine months had never made a single ripple on the waters of independence!]

"Mr. Fitzpatrick said the words were used in a private conversation before the chair was taken, so that the body was in no way implicated therein. (Hear.)

"Mr. Dillon then withdrew his motion for adjournment, and Mr. Fannin withdrew his amendment; after which, Mr. Thomas Furlong was moved to the second chair, and a vote of thanks passed to the former chairman for his dignified conduct therein. ARTHUR M'KEEVER, Hon. Sec. [It does not appear that the Chairman had done anything except allow a vulgar brawl to be exalted into a public cause, at the expense of good taste and the self-respect of the Irish Democratic Alliance. So this society resolves to continue. The greatness of the Democratic principle could not animate it; the spirit of proselytism is dead within its members; the cause of their distracted and degraded land is insufficient to keep them together. The broken bond of union is only retied in antagonism to a courteous policeman, who respectfully asked the name of William Glynn, of 78, Bride-street, who disgraced himself and lowered the character of the meeting, by bawling "To hell with the Queen."]

The eminent service rendered to Irish liberty by the newspaper from which we have taken this report, renders only one theory probable—namely, that it was inserted as *Punch* would insert it, as a pleasant satire, intending to teach, through a ludicrous picture, what might be taken as an offence if expressed didactically. As it may be useful in Albion as well as Erin, we have ventured to reprint the instance. The scornors of the people are active enough in inventing cases upon which to exercise their vocation, without the people themselves supplying the scornors with material. ION.

NEW LAW OF ORGANIZATION.

[A gentleman, a member of one of the learned professions, has addressed to "ION," from New York, a letter which is subjoined. It affords a glimpse of the internal life and the progress of Free Thought in America, somewhat different from the popular impression, and we are inclined to think more accurate than the public of this country are aware. It offers, also, some explanations of a new doctrine of Progress, or Science of Society, which has lately excited interest in a few thinkers in this country, and of which we shall hear more in the future.]

New York, Sixth Avenue, No. 239, June 19, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I make no apology for writing to you, perhaps not for the last time, some information concerning Social Progress in America.

I came to this country, as you are aware, intending to join Cabet's Icarian community at Nauvoo; and for this reason mainly—that in the old country to a man obliged, whether from conscientious scruples or from want of success, to quit the profession in which he has been educated, no resource is left, save in exceptional cases, of which mine did not prove one. I arrived in this city not without expectations, even as far as the country itself was concerned; when I met with so kind and flattering a reception on all hands, that I cannot help feelings of gratitude towards a people who present, also, much indeed—far more than I expected to find—that extorts the warmest admiration. The conviction was made in my mind, and has since been deepened by all I have seen, that no writer who has described this city and nation to Europeans has done full justice to the progress made both in Idea and Realization by this youngest—but, to my thinking, greatest—of the Peoples.

The progress made by the leading thinkers here in the great questions of Social Reform, would naturally be the object of my deepest interest. I was remarkably fortunate in this respect. I had been here but a few days when I had placed in my hands an original brochure, entitled "Moralism and Christianity, by Henry James," any account of which, however, I cannot now give. I was indebted for this to perhaps the boldest speculator and most audacious free-thinker I ever met, at all events of the female sex, and on the ancient side of fifty years of age (at the least). But then she was a Swedenborgian, and, although I really know nothing of the writings of Swedenborg, yet, to judge from the character of his disciples, one would think there must be something in them worthy of more attention than they have yet received in Europe. The religion of these people seems to produce on them effects most widely different from those of any of the orthodox with which I had hitherto been acquainted. It seems to render them devoted partisans of Progress in every form; and all manner of reform, coming from whatever quarter, is hailed by them with religious enthusiasm as a new proof of the descent of their New Jerusalem; while, so far from dreading inquiry, be it ever so Radical, they hail it with fraternal interest and the profoundest faith, in the impossibility of its resulting in aught but the truth.

The great questions of Social Reform have certainly elicited infinitely more attention here than in England. Public opinion is far more advanced upon these, as, indeed, upon nearly all other matters. But the political institutions under which the last few generations of native Americans have had the happiness of living, have certainly rendered impossible the extension amongst them of either institutions or principles which involve the sacrifice of the individual to the Association. The love of personal freedom is an ineradicable instinct of

every Northerner—Whig, Democratic, Locofoco, or anything else. I have not found, therefore, many professed Communists; for every attempt to realize Communism has resulted hitherto in the entire subjection of the individual to society, without always producing even any great economical gain, as is always promised, and seems a necessary result.

There have been several attempts at founding Phalansteries—a modification of Fourier's; and these have met with some measure of success, although even these have been found too restrictive of individual freedom. Yet Fourier professes to recognize completely the idea of subjecting the institution to the individual. Fourier is more known here than any other European Socialist writer, but Proudhon seems to me more adapted to meet the sympathies of American Socialism. He, in his paradoxical way, proclaims himself an anarchist; and recently, in England, Herbert Spencer taught substantially the same thing, and tells you that Government is not to be regarded as an institution, to be for ever needful to man. The true idea, as well expounded by Proudhon, is, that Government will gradually die out, that is, Government by physical force—by the universal recognition of the eternal laws of nature. A law may be discovered, but can no more be made by man than can a plant or a planet, or rather a new principle that shall abrogate gravitation.

But I find now that some of our social reformers here claim to have discovered a law, that is, a principle of a most radical and revolutionary nature, capable of solving, not only those difficult social questions which have hitherto baffled the most ardent pursuit, but the very question of Government, that is, of the extinction of all formal, physical force Government itself.

Some time ago I transmitted to Camden-town a tract, entitled *The True Constitution of Government; or, the Sovereignty of the Individual*; lent me by my Swedenborgian lady friend, which professes to be the first of a series treating at large of *The Science of Society*. Here the principle of absolute individualism—or, if Proudhon prefers, we will say anarchy (*an apxh*)—is laid down in plain English unconditionally; but the party profess to have made a grand discovery, viz., of a principle which will render this absolute abolition of Government possible and practicable forthwith—at once, by such as choose; while the very publication of the principle will, in the course of its natural growth and extension, gradually dissolve, fragment after fragment, the whole superincumbent mass of Government in every country.

The problem is, to transmute the whole of that antagonism which now sets at war every member of society with every other, into a perfect harmonious coöperation and concurrence of interest, and that without any kind of combination, association, union of interests, or other mixing up of one being's affairs with another. This problem is solved; so, indeed, we are verily assured; and I should much, indeed, like to see it shown that it is not so (unless, indeed, the claim be absolutely well founded). The greatest of our thinkers here are one after another acknowledging—the problem to be solved—and if it be so, we must begin to look for some thing!

I think I have at length made myself pretty nearly master of this new principle. One would think that could be no great task, nor was it; and yet I find that, although the principle is one of the simplest conceivable, the majority of people either cannot understand it, or at all events can see nothing in it until after considerable study.

Observe that what is wanted is simply this—A principle to regulate the dealings between human beings. For if you admit the principle of absolute freedom—the entire sovereignty of every individual over his own actions—you no longer need any laws whatever for the regulation of individual conduct; but only of the transactions between one individual and another. Now, the discovery is just this: first, that this individuality must always be exercised at the cost of the individual exercising it, he being bound to take upon himself all the consequences (painful consequences, at least,) of all his acts; secondly, that in all exchanges of labour, and other dealings between any two individuals, cost ought to be the limit of price; or, in other words, whatever burden, or degree of repulsiveness, I take upon myself, at your request, for you, just exactly that same burden, or degree of repulsiveness, you ought to take upon yourself, at my request, for me. I can assure you that consequences follow most rigidly and mathematically from this simple principle, of a vastness and radical importance truly amazing, and which look at first sight more like the ravings of a dreamer than the cold conclusions of science. But I content myself with stating the principle, only just inviting your earliest attention to a forthcoming volume upon this "cost principle," which, a Mr. Andrews (author of the tract abovementioned) has for some time had in the press.

For one of these consequences, viz., the community of property in land and all other natural wealth, or rather that the price of all natural wealth is zero—the Americans are by no means ill prepared. The land reformers, who absolutely reclaim the land for the people, are a large and most rapidly growing party. Moreover, ideas grow here with a rapidity of which you in Europe can form no conception; the whole people here being, at least to some extent, educated. And the question of interest of money, which will be wholly abolished by the new principle, has been discussed in a volume universally admitted to be in the highest degree masterly in a manner calculated to make tolerably long faces in Lombard-street! What will the Chartists say when they find that their proposition for the payment of the national debt by the 3 per cent. now paid for interest is going to realize itself, without aid or intervention of any law or legislature whatever?

H. E.

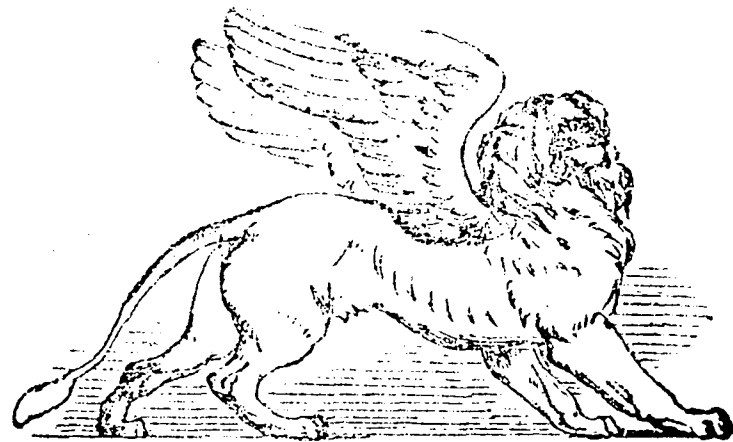
At the public meeting to be held on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock for half-past, at the Eclectic Institute, No. 18A, Denmark-street, Soho, the following are the resolutions to be there and then submitted to the meeting:—"1. The Census of 1851 having revealed the appalling fact that upwards of 2,000,000 of our Irish brethren have within the last few years been swept from the land of their birth by famine, pestilence, and exile; it being also notorious that the surviving remnant is fast diminishing, through the forced emigration of able-bodied adults ejected from their homes and holdings by landlord tyranny, and through the premature decay of the aged, the infirm, and the helpless young thus bereft of their natural supports; it being moreover an incontrovertible fact that this frightful decimation of the Irish people does not arise from natural or necessary causes, but is wholly ascribable to an iniquitous and inhuman system of class-legislation and misgovernment, which excludes the industrious millions from all participation in the laws and institutions of their country, and invests their oppressors, the owners of land and money, with absolute power to plunder, enslave, and exterminate them at pleasure. This meeting cannot contemplate such a state of things without horror and indignation. We denounce it as impiety against God, as an outrage upon humanity, as treason towards the Irish people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organized system of slavery and death, which, if suffered to go on unchecked in Ireland, will extend itself to England and Scotland, and at no distant day involve the empire in ruin. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting, the only efficacious cure for the enormous evils described in the foregoing resolution, is self-government for Ireland through local legislation; in other words, a Parliament of her own free choice, elected by universal suffrage to legislate within her own territory for her own internal affairs. Such Parliament not to meddle with Imperial concerns or questions affecting the empire at large; but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters purely Irish, or affecting Ireland only. An Irish Parliament elected in the manner and legislating within the limits here described would, in our opinion, suffice to insure Ireland's real independence and internal prosperity, without endangering British connection, a peril which could only occur in the event of the two countries clashing upon an Imperial question. At the same time it would be but just to Ireland that she should still have a concurrent voice (through delegation) with Great Britain in the settlement of all Imperial questions, as long as she constitutes an integral part of the empire. To these views this meeting pledges itself, and to all parties honourably embarked in the same cause, we hereby tender the right hand of fellowship and coöperation. 3. That believing justice will never be done to Ireland until the oppressed classes in Great Britain (who alone sympathise with her) shall be emancipated from class legislation, this meeting hereby invites all honest and intelligent Irishmen to unite with their English and Scotch brethren in the struggle for a Radical Reform of the Imperial Parliament, as the best and speediest means of insuring justice to their own country as well as ours. To this end let our motto be—'United, we stand; Divided, we fall.' Several of the Irish members of Parliament have given their approval of these resolutions, and have promised their assistance. The Chartist Executive and all friends of freedom, are also respectfully invited to attend the meeting. By order of the Council of the National Reform League.—P. W. McNEAL, Secretary.

THE PINLICO WORKING BUILDERS.—Although scarcely a year in active existence, this society has already succeeded in raising a large block of houses in Upper Tachbrook-street, and are preparing for more in the lane and adjoining street (St. Leonard-street), and have also stocked and opened a spacious wharf on the Grosvenor canal (Bridge-row Wharf), and are now in a condition to undertake and execute building to any extent, or supply building materials in any quantity, the association already gives employment to upwards of forty persons, and possesses trade stock to the value of more than £2000, in addition to which a coöperative store has been established on their premises, St. Leonard-street, Upper Tachbrook-street, and does an extensive business. An addition in the shape of a general coal dépôt is also formed at Bridge-row Wharf. Orders have already been remitted to the extent of forty tons, and which will doubtless be greatly increased by the coal clubs in course of formation amongst the numerous trades, democratic, social, and other working-men's societies with which the metropolis abounds.—E. S.

LORD BROUGHAM'S CHARACTER OF MR. OWEN.—In the House of Lords, on July 3, Lord Brougham presented a petition from Mr. R. Owen, on whom he delivered an elaborate eulogy as a gentleman of great excellence and undeniable eminence in philanthropic pursuits. He had spent a large fortune in those pursuits; and, though on many points he entertained opinions with which neither their lordships nor he himself could agree, still it was undeniable that he had conferred great benefit on the country by the institution of infant schools, of which he was the author and inventor. Now, Mr. Robert Owen claimed, he would not say the right, but the favour of being allowed to explain before a select committee of their lordships, his views for the amelioration and improvement of society, and for the better support, if not the extinction, of poverty among us.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The fourteen days of Propagandism commenced in Leeds on Sunday last, the 13th instant. The meetings were large, and the audience listened with great attention and, we may say, with enthusiasm. We believe that much good was done. We know of people who had strong objections, or rather prejudices, against our ideas, who experienced a change at these meetings. New members are being added to the society from the effects of the meetings. Moneys received:—Leeds, £1 18s. 8d.; Hyde, per J. Bradley, 14s. 0d.; Coventry, per Mr. Shufflebotham, £1 10s.

Communal Building Fund:—Leeds, £1 10s. 6d.; Hyde, per J. Badley, 10s. 6d.; Coventry, per Mr. Shufflebotham, 5s. 6d.; Bothwell, Northamptonshire, per J. Bull, 1s. 6d. We hope the branches will not fail to collect the levy for the Communal Building Fund. Dr. Lees has returned from the Potteries, where he has formed three branches, and has brought the following funds:—Shelton, Mr. Beates, 2s. 6d.; Building Fund, 2s. 6d.; Candidus, 12s.; Propagandist Fund, 11s. 6d.; Rules and tracts, 3s. 6d.; total, £1 9s. 6d.



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.

ENGLISH AUSTRIANISM.

London, July 12, 1851.

SIR,—An exile in this Babel who once took an active part in political and social progress, but for the present, by the force of circumstances, am only an observer of current events and current speculations, I read with deep interest the daily record of those events and speculations, and nowhere with more interest than in the *Leader*, as I believe it to be inspired with a higher purpose and a more advanced philosophy.

In my reading there is nothing I meet with more frequently, nor more moves my risible feelings, than the quiet John Bullism which, in every journal published, lays it down as an axiom, that it is England which is to set the world right. From this absurd egotism the *Leader* is no more free than its contemporaries. If you are in incredulous astonishment at the charge, I simply ask of you to read over again your editorial article headed "Abd-el-Kader, Kosuth, and Bakoonin." Take such a passage as the following—an Irishman reads it with a sort of sorrowing amusement:—"In default of France, England might do the good work,—not only on behalf of Abd-el-Kader, but of many others. Were England to proclaim her sympathy and succour for all wronged and helpless captives, suffering for freedom and humanity," &c. &c.

Ay, were she! Why the world would, in return, but proclaim her to be a hypocrite and a make-believe; Austria would whisper in her ears the names of Mitchell and Meagher, of O'Brien and M'Manus, as Spain did that of their country, when England prated to her of good government. Of all governmental shams, that of England has been the most successful. Every despotism expatiates on the blessings of law, and order, and constitutional liberty; but none with more quiet complacency and assurance than that of England—an assurance which has carried conviction to the minds of at least the majority of Englishmen. Yet never in the history of human oppressions was there one more fatal in its results than that which doomed to famine and its attendants above a million of the Irish people, and to banishment above a million more. Against this monster power those men arose; and amongst the host of noble spirits which the European movements of 1848 called forth, there was not a band more elevated in sentiment, nor more gifted in intellect than the Irish constituent. Yet cannot the journals which devote columns to the wrongs of the patriots of other lands, on whose fate their words can have little if any influence, spare a sentence to those handed over to the tender mercies of the hirelings of their own Government?

This may sound harshly, but it is truth; and if writers hope to do any good, they must deal with things as they are. Instead of talking of English sympathy for freedom and humanity as an actuality, it were better to endeavour to create it. It is as great a delusion to appeal to the existence of such a feeling, as to that of an English People: there is neither the one nor the other. There is a conglomeration of human beings living in England—a confused Babel of conflicting humanity: there is no English People. That, too, has yet to be created; and it will go hard with political economists, peace professors, and Manchester philosophers, if it ever should be created.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, ISAAC S. VARIAN.

THE PUBLIC CREDITOR.

London, July 7, 1851.

SIR,—Your correspondent Video, in your paper of the 5th instant, promulgates his opinion "that nothing but a bankruptcy of its (England's) Government can ever again free its industrious millions from a load of taxation daily becoming more intolerable."

As I have lately heard this remark made in several quarters, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to say a word upon it.

"Intolerable" as the burden may be, it must be borne. Where would be the justice of making the public creditor give up his debt? He may have toiled hard for years, and obtained what to him is a competency. He has retired from business, and has purchased stock on the good faith of the nation that his dividends will be punctually paid, and that his principal will be forthcoming at any time at the market price. Video would break faith with thousands whose position is as I have described. If the public creditor loses his means, how could he possibly keep faith with his creditors? I think Video himself could not say where this would end. It would produce national bankruptcy, and be a national disgrace. In the name of common sense and common honesty then, let us hear no more about repudiating engagements of this nature. They are as sacred as it is possible for anything to be sacred. The burden is, I will admit with Video, a hardship upon the industrious millions; but I will not admit with him that "the aristocracy of birth or wealth derive any advantage from its existence."

I will conclude with the words of one who is differently thought of by various people. Video may consider him to have been a selfish and take-care-of-myself-kind of person, but his greatest opponents have always allowed him to have been an honest man. I mean Benjamin Franklin. He says in that admirable *Essay on Economy and Frugality*, "the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing any abatement." Yours truly,

J. B. M.

BIRMINGHAM CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXHIBITION.

Since the appearance of our article entitled "The Birmingham Man's Crystal Palace," we have received many communications, pro and con, upon that subject. The longest is signed "W. C. A.," which, while professing to vindicate the manufactures of Birmingham, contains remarks which would be deemed personally derogatory to some of the firms in that town. We cannot suffer public criticism to be diverted into personal offence. "W. C. A." mistakes the entire spirit of the article signed "G. J. H.," which made concessions of meritorious workmanship to Birmingham, which have at least been deemed just by the greatest part of our correspondents who have written on the subject. The argument in our article turned upon the question, "Whether the Exhibition is to be taken as the exponent of Trading perfection or Artistic perfection?" If the former, we said it was brilliant; if the latter, unsatisfactory—and this not in all things, but in obvious instances. "W. C. A." does not combat this doctrine; he does not appear even to have perceived it. Among the letters from working-men, whose opinions we chiefly expected to elicit, we make an extract from a writer who signs himself "E. N.":—

"As I went from Birmingham solely to view the works of art, I was very desirous to see what display was made by my fellow townsmen as compared with exhibitors in other parts of England. I felt proud of being an artisan of Birmingham when I first beheld that central point of attraction, the crystal fountain, manufactured by the Messrs. Ostler.

"Birmingham well deserves the position it holds in the Exhibition. It does not belie its name. It is the heart of industrious England—'tis the workshop of the world. It was Birmingham first set the example to the people of England and of the world, of an Industrial Exhibition. Prince Albert suggested the carrying out on a larger scale what the Birmingham manufacturers did in 1849. I was curious to see how the manufacturer of glass in Birmingham could stand in comparison with the foreigner. I was very sorry to see that some of the firms in Birmingham had, to all appearance, only studied advertising. There was too much of a market-day appearance about their stalls.

"All the things exhibited are of a neat and elegant design, exquisite workmanship, and a nice adaptation to grace and elegance in art. With respect to the firm of Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, I was somewhat disappointed, not seeing some of their pressed goods exhibited. I believe they are considered the only firm in England that produces articles in neat and elegant designs, to imitate the cut glass. By exhibiting their pressed glass the foreigner could have seen how accurately the cutting of the glass can be imitated by the skill of the workmen and the machinery which they have at their command."

[We may mention that the article by "Ion," entitled "The workman and the Exhibition," which

was correlative of the article by "G. J. H." has been reprinted at the instigation of a manufacturer in the north of England, for distribution at the Crystal Palace.]

MALTHUS AGAIN!

Clontarf, county of Dublin, July 13, 1851.

SIR,—Under this head, in your paper of the 28th of June, your correspondent E. R. says:—

"The law of return to capital and labour employed upon land is, that in any given state of agricultural knowledge and skill an increase in the capital and labour employed is not attended with a proportionate increase in the produce; by doubling the labour you do not double the produce; or, if you double the produce, you must do more than double the labour."

I will not now stop to ask whence this law is deduced. Having stated it, E. R. proceeds to what he calls a proof of it, but which I respectfully submit is no proof at all; for it is evident that, like a true political Economist of the competitive school, he assumes that the present form which society has taken is the true one. How knows he the wonderful—almost miraculous—changes in the cultivation of the land, as in other matters, that would be produced by a distribution of the people over its surface, in colonies or communities of from 2000 to 3000 each, as proposed by Owen, instead of the aggregation of the population in large towns, which Cobbett not inaptly called "great wens," varying from 20,000 to 2,500,000? Has your correspondent ever calculated the vast saving of labour, or, which is the same thing, its greatly increased efficiency, when scientifically disposed over the surface of the earth, and brought to bear upon any department of production—as, for instance, food—in concert, and under wise arrangement? Besides, labour is but one element, among others, necessary to the production of food. Before a limit can be put to its production, or a natural ratio be established between the production of food and the increase of population, the teachings of science in another department hitherto grossly neglected, must be attended to; that is,—all the refuse and decaying animal matter which has been taken from the land in the form of vegetable, must be carefully returned to it. But this can never be done under the "Great Wen" system. Who shall calculate the millions of tons of the most valuable solid and liquid manures which are now annually wasted in our large towns—either contaminating the atmosphere, and thus producing pestilence and death, or swept away by our rivers into the ocean? Who, again, shall calculate the effects to be wrought, in the production of food, when our railway system is applied in right earnest to agriculture?—when the chalks and sands shall be taken in millions of tons to our marls and clays, and these in return be transported to the light soils?

But, Sir, when E. R. says "by doubling the labour you do not double the produce," is he aware of the oft-quoted experiments of Mr. Falla, and others, as to the relative quantities of wheat as produced by ploughings and diggings? Mr. Falla's carefully conducted experiments proved that whilst by the plough—at a cost, for labour of 32s., 38 bushels were produced to the acre—by the spade—at a cost for labour of 37s., 68½ bushels were produced; or, in other words, whilst the labour was increased only sixteen per cent., the produce was increased eighty per cent.!

Your correspondent concludes his letter by inculcating upon all "the sacredness of the duty every man owes to society, to his children, and to himself, not to bring beings into the world till he has a rational prospect of providing for them."

Now, it may be all well enough to preach this doctrine to the intelligent or well-to-do; to those who do not wish to lose caste, or curtail their own comforts; but of what use to preach it to the peasantry of Ireland for instance? As well whistle jigs to a milestone. Yet it is this class, if any, which produce what the Malthusians call "surplus population."

In the language of William Thompson, "in order to obtain the benefits of population checks, it is necessary to proportion the number of labourers to the demand for work; which to attain, two leading sets of circumstances must be ascertained and passed under review;—those which will regulate the supply of work prospectively for several years; and those which will regulate the demand for work prospectively for several years. Is it in the power of any individual, the best informed in the community, not to say of every uninformed, hard-working person of the industrious classes, to predict with any sort of confidence, as to the supply and demand, of and for all species of labour during the ensuing year—not to speak of many years, or the course of a whole life? There is no balance of supply and demand of any single article which a mere tax-gathering or tax-regulating, or currency-regulating law or edict, may not disturb. Internal or external regulations of all nations supplying or demanding the article,—changes of seasons,—improvements in machinery, and in all other modes of cheapening production,—discovery of material substitutes, such as cotton for wool,—changes of habits from increased or decreased knowledge, or from change of superstition, of any of these at home or abroad contributing to the supply or de-

mand: these are amongst the elements of that most-complicated calculation which some well-fed and narrow-sighted competitive political economists tell the industrious classes they can make, and must make, in order to determine their conduct as to the prudence or imprudence of adding to the number of producers, or in other words, of "marrying."

Depend on it, Sir, if ever it be necessary to restrain the increase of our species by moral means, it can only be effected under institutions such as are contemplated by the enlightened Coöperative or Communist.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM PARE.

COMMUNISM.

London, July 12, 1851.

SIR,—I fully agree with Mr. Thornton Hunt, that the question of Communism becomes much clearer if we can only get at a definition which shall tersely express its principle. Thus, I think much advantage has been gained by his definition of Communism as "concert in the division of employment." This understanding of the case gives great strength to Socialists when comparing their doctrine with that of the old political economists, and enables them to expose most convincingly the elastic and unscientific nature of the latter. But there is another definition of Communism, which I think I am correct in attributing to Mr. Thornton Hunt, that strikes me as being almost as valuable. I read it in the columns of a weekly newspaper some two years ago, and was greatly impressed with its practical and conservative character. Communism was there described as "The principle of assurance made universal and national." The more this is reflected on, the more happy it will seem. It is the very notion of Communism most likely to enlist adherents amongst the provident and at the same time philanthropic members of the working and middle classes. The principle of assurance is every day developing itself in new and advanced aspects; and why should it not reach at least the point of being universal and national? A state guarantee for the stability of an assurance society, and an extension of its objects to all other remediable misfortunes, besides loss by fire, loss of cattle, death of head of a family, &c., would at once constitute a Communist establishment. Prudence and benevolence, combined in action, are practical Communism. The competent prudent man assures himself against future ills; the competent benevolent man assures others against present and future ills. Now, suppose these two qualities of prudence and benevolence united in the same individual—and both practically carried out, on the principle of assurance, to the utmost—and we have a living, working Communist, whether he wear a bonnet rouge or a six-and-threepenny gossamer. May I hope that, in future numbers of the *Leader*, you will fully develop this idea of assurance? W.

DR. HADDOCK AND MESMERISM.

Liverpool, July 7, 1851.

SIR,—As your reviewer of Dr. Haddock's book in your last number seems to doubt the possibility of a mesmeriser by accident mesmerising a person at some little distance, while he was trying to affect another person, I beg to mention a similar case, which came under my own observation.

Some years ago, I was present at an experimental lecture on Mesmerism, at the Portico, Newington, Liverpool. One of the operators was a Mr. Reynoldson, then resident in the town. While endeavouring to throw into the mesmeric sleep a young lady with whom he was only slightly acquainted, another young lady, a patient of his, who was sitting on the other side of the platform, fell soundly into the mesmeric sleep, and it was fortunately discovered just as she was falling off her chair. She could not immediately, nor, indeed, for an hour or two, be demesmerised. She was taken from the Lecture-hall home, and an attempt was again made to awake her, but unsuccessfully. If I recollect rightly, she was not awakened while the lecture lasted, and the difficulty arose I understood, from the cross-mesmerism.

I think this statement in corroboration of Dr. Haddock is due to that gentleman, as such facts as these are apt to be doubted. I may add, that Dr. Haddock's fact and mine must rest upon their own merits, as I have never seen his book, and for anything I know, it may be either deserving or undeserving the remarks of your reviewer.

I inclose my card, and am, Sir, yours, &c., IOTA.

SUNDAY IN LONDON.

June 6, 1851.

SIR,—It is not often that I trouble you with my complaints; nor is it from any petty annoyance that I seek the aid of a newspaper; but when an evil is gigantic I deem it a matter of duty to make war against it on every suitable opportunity. And it is because I believe the evil alluded to by your correspondent, who, in this week's *Leader* writes on the above subject to be of such a nature that I beg to continue the purport of his remarks, believing, at the same time, that the space occupied by my correspondence will not be wasted or uselessly filled up. To any person who has visited the Continent our

Sunday becomes a misnomer; and that cheerfulness that its name would seem to indicate as its bright and sunny characteristic, is totally wanting, and we feel its apter designation would be Dull-day or Gloom-day.

Be it understood that for a fervent piety, or honest religious conviction, I entertain the most profound respect, and never, in the slightest degree, have I interfered with its devotees when intent upon their devotions. But it is because such parties do interfere with people like unto myself that I now protest against their aggressive conduct, that I now claim those recreations on the day in question that their zeal has kept from us.

The religionist is quite at liberty to seek the frosty atmosphere of the house of worship and therein to pray or sing from morn till night, but he is not at liberty to make me imbibe the air of his evangelical hothouse, nor is he at liberty to stay our steamboats, stop our railways, close our museums, our picture-galleries, or our public gardens, &c. In his present position he is an arrogant tyrant. Not satisfied with taking the opium of his godly medicine himself, he compels us who need it not to swallow it likewise. Faugh! it makes one sick—away with it! It has frequently occurred to me that "pious Scotland," as Dr. Cumming is wont to call it, furnishes us with an illustration of the ill effects of making our Sunday a day of gloom. There we find "faith and drunkenness" in luxurious profusion; and, sir, methinks that an inquiry, in proper quarters, would discover that the absence of cheerfulness in that country on the day of rest has not a little to do with the great absorption of those liquors that "steal away the senses." Certain it is (and ponder well over the fact "ye rigidly righteous") that our Continental neighbours, who provide amusement for the people on the Sunday, are not guilty of such filthy excesses.

For too long a period have we been the slaves, the victims of a handful of vinegar-visaged saints, and it is high time we cast off their heavy yoke. We have on our side both right and might, and it is childish to be duped any longer by the tribe of self-dubbed "miserable sinners." Let the subject be well canvassed, call and attend public meetings, sign petitions, write pamphlets on the question, give prize essays, in short, follow the advice of your correspondent, who signs himself "A Fly on the Wheel," and agitate, agitate, agitate.

I am your obedient servant,

E. H.

ON MARRIAGE WITH A SISTER-IN-LAW.

Leeds, July 5, 1851.

SIR,—The new issues which Mr. Friend's letter opens up, I have neither time nor taste for pursuing. I simply designed to explain the harmony of the direct and express laws of Scripture with the enactment proposed for this country, and can by no means undertake to vindicate the consistency of the entire body of Jewish laws, either with themselves or with reason. I would do justice to them in this matter—nothing more. A few observations, therefore, must conclude what I am disposed further to say on the subject.

In the interpretation of the Jewish Law no principle of interpretation can be more utterly inapplicable than analogical, deductive, or the inferential. That law is notably one of historic compromise, detail, and explicitness, addressed to the childhood of a nation. Levit. xviii. is itself a proof of this. Not only have we, in verse 6, the general prohibition concerning near kinship, but, subsequently, cases which it included, as well as marriages objectionable on other grounds. (With the reason of these last I have now nothing to do. In part they related to cases of close affinity; in part, perhaps, they arose out of peculiar conditions of society.)

Now, Moses has distinctly and in detail enumerated what he understood to be chiefly included; it was not left to be discovered by the exercise of the comparing and deductive powers of the rude people he was endeavouring to train and civilize. Nevertheless, he not only does not prohibit this natural marriage (much more likely to be formed than others which are prohibited; and therefore more strongly calling for explicit prohibition, if wrong); but he refers to the matter in a manner which no one could do who had a decided objection to such a union—limiting his law to the prohibition of a marriage with a sister-in-law during the wife's lifetime, and assigning as the reason for that partial prohibition only that you should not take the sister beside the wife to vex her.

Thus the express words of the Jewish laws permit rather than forbid marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and how can we put a refined deductive interpretation in opposition to the clear intention of the lawgiver? Certain it is, the Jews themselves never did draw such an inference.

The prohibition in verse 17 seems rational to me; I have not advocated the doctrine that connection of blood is the only ground of objection to union amongst relatives; there are others, and in this case the objection seems plain enough. Two cases may be equal (or "equivalent") by way of objection; but that does not make them "equivalent" logically, &c., of the same kind.

Whether there be a sound reason (as I think there is) why a man should not marry his wife's daughter (during her life-time there was evidently the same reason as against marrying the sister in the lifetime of the wife): or against marrying his uncle's, his son's, or his brother's widow, I shall not discuss. I am only concerned to maintain that there is no Mosaic Law opposed to the enactment solicited.

I think Mr. Friend is quite right in his inference from the permission of Christ, that after divorce for adultery a man may marry his wife's sister, she being legally and truly, as to the relationship of marriage, dead to him.

It is but justice to observe that Moses might have very different reasons for his prohibitions in the different cases cited. Until Mr. Friend produces the reason in the case of the brother's widow, he can have no warrant for affirming that it is the same as in the case of the wife's sister, &c.; and the difference of penalty shows that the cases were different in his view.* There may be no "physiological" reason, but who says that the reason was, or is, of that kind in either case? Does not Mr. Friend first assume certain principles and facts of interpretation, and then press these somewhat hardly against Moses? Let us not prejudice the Bible by assigning "reasons" for its laws where it is silent, and then charge it with being inconsistent or unreasonable upon the evidence of our own assumptions!

Our excellent "Friend" believes that he does not assume, so much as search for, a principle of interpretation. But he obviously searches with the assumption that there is, or ought to be, but one principle running through the Mosaic marriage-laws. Now, this itself is a principle of interpretation, and, as I think, an erroneous one. Yours truly,

F. R. LEES.

* Sometimes the reason concerned domestic peace and individual proprieties; sometimes property and social relations; sometimes religious opinions; and sometimes physiological laws. The difference between the enumeration in chapters xviii. and xix. of Leviticus, indicates that the cases were not regarded as a common class, i.e., as of one kind; and, therefore, it is unfair to Moses to treat them as such. Moreover, in a certain case a man was enjoined to marry his brother's widow, which proves that no bar in blood existed.

THE LUDICROUS.—There is so great a charm in the sportive play of fancy and wit that there is no danger of their being neglected and undervalued, or that the native talent for them will remain undeveloped; our chief solicitude must be to keep them, even in their wildest flights, still in subjection to duty and benevolence. We must not allow ourselves to be betrayed into an approving smile, at any effusions of wit and humour which are tinged in the slightest degree by ill-nature. A child will watch the expression of our countenance, to see how far he may venture, and if he find that he has the power to amuse us in spite of ourselves, we have no longer any hold over him from respect, and he will go rioting on in his sallies until he is tired, and seek at every future opportunity to renew his triumph. Wit, undirected by benevolence, generally falls into personal satire—the keenest instrument of unkindness; it is so easy to laugh at the expense of our friends and neighbours—they furnish such ready materials for our wit, that all the moral forces require to be arranged against the propensity, and its earliest indications checked. We may satirize error, but we must compassionate the erring, and this we must always teach by example to children, not only in what we say of others before them, but in our treatment of themselves. We should never use ridicule towards them, except when it is so evidently good-natured that its spirit cannot be mistaken; the agony which a sensitive child feels on being held up before others as an object of ridicule, even for a trifling error, a mistake, or a peculiarity, is not soon forgotten, nor easily forgiven. When we wish, therefore, to excite contrition for a serious fault, ridicule should never be employed, as the feelings it raises are directly opposed to self-reproach.—*Educational of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.*

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

The public health now presents a more favourable aspect. In the week ending last Saturday the number of deaths registered from all causes declined to 881. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 the average was 877; but as population has been growing throughout that period and up to the present date, an average mortality corrected for the rate of increase may be estimated at 965, compared with which the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 84. The progress of the summer months in reducing the mortality is perceptible in all those classes of disease which make the principal contributions to the aggregate amount, with the exception of the class of epidemics in which there now appears some disposition to increase. Smallpox is recorded as having been fatal to 27 persons, all of them children except one. The registrars mention particular families which have suffered extensively, and lament in such cases that vaccination, which might have prevented the spread of the disease or its fatal results, had been neglected. The births of 700 boys and 646 girls, in all 1346 children, were registered last week. The average number of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1227.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

There have been some variations in the English funds this week. Consols closed on Monday 96½ to 97 for money, and for the account 97½. On Wednesday they declined to 96½ to 97 for money, and 97 for the 12th of August. At this they remained on Thursday. The opening prices this morning were—Consols, 96½.

The fluctuations have been:—Consols, for money, from 96½ to 97½; Bank Stock, 214 to 215½; Exchequer Bills, 49s. to 52s. premium.

The news that Bravo Murillo's plan for the settlement of the debt had been agreed to by 154 to 52, caused some slight advance in Spanish funds. On Thursday, Sardinian Scrip was done at ½ and ¼ discount. Brazilian Small was done at 90½; Danish, 77½; Portuguese Four per Cents., 34½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 100½ and ½; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 21; for the account, 21½; Passive, 6; Spanish Three per Cents., 38½ and ½; Venezuela, for account, 32; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93½; the Five per Cents., 102½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 59½, ½, and ¼; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 92½, ½, and ¼.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th of July, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,581,520	Government Debt, 11,015,100	
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,548,145
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£27,581,520		£27,581,520

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000		Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity)	13,515,235
Reserve	3,128,517	Other Securities ..	14,251,192
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	8,931,362	Notes	8,036,265
Other Deposits ..	8,695,802	Gold and Silver Coin	631,195
even-day and other Bills	1,155,206		
	£36,463,887		£36,463,887
Dated July 10, 1851.		M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	214	215	215	215	215	215
3 per Ct. Red ..	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	—	—	97	96½	96½	96½
3 p. C. An. 1726.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	97	—	96½	96½	96½	—
3½ p. Cent. An.	99	99½	99	98½	99	95½
New 5 per Cts.	—	123	—	—	—	—
Long Ans., 1860.	7½	7½	7 3-16	—	7½	7½
Ind. St. 10½ p. Ct.	—	262	—	263	—	263½
Ditto Bonds ..	62 p	59 p	62 p	59 p	63 p	63 p
Ex. Bills, 1000.	49 p	54 p	52 p	49 p	53 p	49 p
Ditto, 5000.	49 p	—	52 p	—	53 p	49 p
Ditto, Small	49 p	51 p	52 p	—	53 p	49 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents. —	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 32½
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct. 93½	— Small .. 32½
Brazilian 5 per Cents. —	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. —
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. —	Peruvian 4½ per Cents. 90½
Chilian 6 per Cents. —	Portuguese 5 per Cent. —
Danish 5 per Cents. —	— 4 per Cts. 31
Dutch 2½ per Cents. 59½	— Annuities —
— 4 per Cents. 92½	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts. 100½
Ecuador Bonds —	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts. 21
French 5 p. C. An. at Paris 93.90	— Passive .. 6
— 3 p. Cts., July 11, 55.20	— Deferred .. —

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.		BANKS.	
Aberdeen	10½	Australasian	34½
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	British North American ..	—
Caledonian	9½	Colonial	—
Eastern Counties ..	—	Commercial of London ..	26½
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	—	London and Westminster ..	—
Great Northern	17½	London Joint Stock	—
Great S. & W. (Ireland) ..	38½	National of Ireland	—
Great Western	83½	National Provincial	—
Lincolnshire and Yorkshire ..	47½	Provincial of Ireland ..	42½
Lancaster and Carlisle ..	—	Union of Australia	36
London, Brighton, & S. Coast ..	94½	Union of London	—
London and Blackwall ..	7		
London and N.-Western ..	122½		
Midland	39		
North British	—		
South-Eastern and Dover ..	—		
South-Western	—		
York, Newcas., & Berwick ..	18½		
York and North Midland ..	18½		
Docks.			
East and West India	—		
London	—		
St. Katharine	—		

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 27s. 1½d. per cwt.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, July 18.—Moderate supplies of Wheat, of Barley, and Oats, in the course of the week. Wheat is held for the extreme rates of Monday, with more disposition to buy on the part of millers. Barley firm at last quotations. Oats very firm, and 6d. above the extreme depression of Monday. Beans and Peas without inquiry.

Arrivals from July 14 to July 18.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat ..	1450	—	8,660
Barley ..	—	—	5,550
Oats ..	120	360	17,140
Flour ..	920	—	6,200

GRAIN, Mark-lane, July 11.

Wheat, R. New 40s. to 42s.	Maple	30s. to 31s.
Fine	White	25 — 26
Old	Boilers	26 — 27
White	Beans, Ticks ..	25 — 27
Fine	Old	29 — 30
Superior New 44 — 46	Indian Corn ..	28 — 30
Rye	Oats, Feed	16 — 17
Barley	Fine	17 — 18
Malt	Poland	19 — 21
Malt, Ord.	Fine	21 — 22
Fine	Potato	20 — 21
Peas, Hog	Fine	21 — 22

FLOUR.

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

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
WEEK ENDING July 10.

Imperial General Weekly Average.			
Wheat	43s. 6d.	Rye	32s. 5d.
Barley	25 8	Beans	30 6
Oats	22 0	Peas	28 8
Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.			
Wheat	40s. 10d.	Rye	26s. 3d.
Barley	24 7	Beans	32 6
Oats	21 1	Peas	27 7

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*		SMITHFIELD.*	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 2 to 3 2	2 2 to 3 8	
Mutton	2 4 — 3 8	3 2 — 4 0	
Lamb	3 8 — 4 8	4 4 — 5 0	
Vcal	2 8 — 3 6	2 6 — 3 10	
Pork	2 8 — 3 8	3 6 — 3 10	

* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts	903	3394
Sheep	9210	32,960
Calves	371	386
Pigs	395	240

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 12s. to £3 18s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish	per cwt. 52s. to 56s.
Cheese, Cheshire	42 — 70
Derby, Plain	48 — 60
Hams, York	66 — 66
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 0d.	

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

CUMBERLAND. SMITHFIELD. WHITECHAPEL.	
Hay, Good	84s. to 92s. 85s. to 87s. 7 s. to 8s.
Inferior	60 — 75 60 — 75 57 — 70
New	0 — 0 0 — 0 0 — 0
Clover	84 — 92 88 — 90 84 — 94
Wheat Straw ..	26 — 30 21 — 28 26 — 33

HOPS.

Kent Pockets 70s. to 81s.	York Regents per ton 90s. to 110
Choice ditto .. 80 — 140	Wisbech Regents .. 65 — 75
Sussex ditto .. 68 — 80	Scotch Reds
Farnham do.	French Whites

POTATOES.

York Regents per ton 90s. to 110	
Wisbech Regents .. 65 — 75	
Scotch Reds	
French Whites	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 11.

BANKRUPTS.—T. E. SOUTHERN, Fleet-street, advertising agent, to surrender July 21, August 28; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. W. TAYLOR J. WYLD, Wood-street, and Lock's-fields, Walworth, book manufacturers, July 21, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lepard, Bannatyne, and Gammon, Cloak-lane, City; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. W. E. JOHNSON, Little Abington-street, Westminster, coal merchant, July 18, August 22; solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, Ely-place, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Birchin-lane. J. MURRAY, Gresham-street, woollen warehouseman, July 18, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield. W. WILLIAMS, Ashford, Kent, contractor, July 19, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield. T. BARBER, Cambridge, schoolmaster, July 18, Aug. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. Archer, Ely, Cambridgehire; official assignee, Mr. Graham—ELIZABETH THOMPSON, Reading, brush-maker, July 22, Aug. 23; solicitors, Mr. Finney, Furnival's-inn, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—P. RUFFORD, P. RUFFORD, and C. J. WRAUGH, Stourbridge, bankers, July 18, Aug. 18; solicitors, Mr. Barward, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—P. and F. RUFFORD, Bromsgrove, bankers, July 25, Aug. 16; solicitors, Mr. Harward, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—S. STREET, Devizes, shoemaker, July 24, Aug. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acreman, Bristol. W. AYRES, jun., Cardiff, grocer, July 24, Aug. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Stanley and Wabrough, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—F. CLARKE, Hawes, Yorkshire, wine merchant, July 28, Aug. 21; solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Leyburn; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope,

Leeds—R. BRUMWELL, Halifax, draper, July 28, Aug. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester—J. and T. HOYLE, Salford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, July 21, Aug. 15; solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester—J. POWNELL and J. YOUNG, Manchester, brewers, July 21, Aug. 12; solicitor, Mr. Lycett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

Tuesday, July 15.

BANKRUPTS.—W. ATLEY, Hanwell, Middlesex, market-gardener, to surrender July 23, August 28; solicitors, Messrs. Poole and Gamlen, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Riches and Woodbridge, Uxbridge; official assignee, Mr. Cannon, Birchin-lane, Cornhill—H. G. HARRISON, King's-road, Hoxton Old-town, wheelwright, July 22, August 23; solicitors, Messrs. May and Sweetland, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Stansfield—R. D. MERCER, Church-passage, Spital-square, Bishopsgate-street Without, silk-merchant, July 19, August 30; solicitors, Messrs. Bridge and Collins, King William-street; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—T. WARD, Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, coal-merchant, August 2, 13; solicitors, Messrs. Chaplin, Richards, and Stubbin, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—J. TERCE and T. PRATE, Oswestry, drapers, July 30, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—B. BAYLIS, Gloucester, woolstapler, July 28, August 25; solicitors, Mr. Lovegrove, Gloucester; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acreman, Bristol—R. BUDGEN, Llanhilleth, Monmouthshire, ironfounder, July 29, August 26; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—T. E. WILLIAMS, Exeter, wine merchant, July 25, August 26; solicitors, Messrs. Wilde, Rees, Humphry, and Wilde, College-hill, Queen-street, Cheapside; and Mr. Jones, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter—R. WILLING, Ashburton, Devonshire, miller, July 24, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Geare, Mountford, and Geare, Exeter; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Herniman, Exeter—J. BRIBBY, Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, Denbighshire, draper, July 28, August 18; solicitors, Mr. Royle, Llanfyllin; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—I. WAKEFIELD, Liverpool, teadealer, July 28, August 18; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—H. R. and W. KAY, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, July 25, Aug. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Worthington and Earle, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Mackenzie, Manchester—S. and J. JOULE, Macclesfield and Rainow, Cheshire, ribband manufacturer, July 30, August 2; solicitors, Messrs. Parrott, Colville, and May, Macclesfield; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

THE BEST WELLINGTON BOOTS made

to order, 21s. per pair.
HENRY LATIMER, 29, Bishopsgate-street Without, respectfully requests the attention of the Public to the above very important announcement.
His Wellington Boots made to order at 21s. cannot be surpassed either in shape, make, or quality.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A valuable,

newly invented, very small, powerful WAISTCOAT POCKET GLASS, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable at the Exhibition, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. Price 30s.; sent free.—TELESCOPES. A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes, for the waistcoat pocket, shooting, military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-Course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. Invaluable, newly invented Preserving Spectacles; invisible and all kinds of acoustic instruments, for relief of extreme deafness.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.—

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

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

1 Hall-lamp ..	0 10 6
1 Umbrella-stand ..	0 4 6
1 Bronzed Dining-room Fender and Standards ..	0 5 6
1 Set of Polished Steel Fire-irons ..	0 3 6
1 Brass Toast-stand ..	0 1 6
1 Fire-guard ..	0 1 6
1 Bronzed and Polished Steel Scroll Fender ..	0 8 6
1 Set Polished Steel Fire-irons, Bright Pan ..	0 5 6
1 Ornamented Japanned Scuttle and Scoop ..	0 4 6
1 Best Bed-room Fender and Polished Steel Fire-irons ..	0 7 0
2 Bed-room Fenders, and 2 Sets of Fire-irons ..	0 7 6
Set of Four Black-tin Dish Covers ..	0 11 6
1 Bread-grater, 6d., Tin Candlestick, 9d. ..	0 1 3
1 Teakettle, 2s. 6d., 1 Gridiron, 1s. ..	0 3 6
1 Frying-pan, 1s., 1 Meat-chopper, 1s. 6d. ..	0 2 6
1 Colander, 1s., 1 Colander, 1s. ..	0 2 0
1 Dust-pan, 6d., 1 Fish-kettle, 4s. ..	0 4 6
1 Fish-slice, 6d., 1 Flour-box, 8d. ..	0 1 2
1 Pepper-box ..	0 0 4
3 Tuned Iron Saucepans ..	0 5 0
1 Oval Boiling-pot, 3s. 8d., 1 Set of Skewers, 4d. ..	0 4 0
3 Spoons, 9d., Tea-pot and Tray, 3s. ..	0 3 9
Toasting-fork ..	0 0 6

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

A CARD.

THE MISSES SMITH receive into their Family a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate. For terms and prospectus apply to R. D. F., LEADER Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand.
1, Florence-terrace, Park-road, Upper Holloway.

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

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

SCOTTISH and IRISH LINEN WARE-HOUSE, 261, Oxford-street, near North Audley-street; Manufactory, Dunfermline.

DAVID BIRRELL begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to his new make of DAMASK TABLE LINENS, specimens of which are now on view at the Great Exhibition, near the west end of the building, under the head of "Flax," Class XIV., No. 60, and in the North Gallery, Class VII.

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."

The "CAGE PATTERN," in the style of Louis XIV., and the "WASHINGTON MEDALLION BUST," surmounted with national and other emblematical figures, are also on view. Napkins, in silk and linen, to match the above.

ROYAL EXHIBITION LINENS.

DAVID BIRRELL has ready for inspection a choice parcel of the celebrated 7-8 and 4-4 Crown Linens, all manufactured from English yarns, and warranted of sound bleach. These goods can be strongly recommended, and embrace every quality, up to the finest No. which can be produced.

Huckabacks, Sheetings, Table Covers, &c.

May, 1851.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the kingdom, with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps; or by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Address.—Henry Guthrey, M.D., 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At home, for consultation daily, from Eleven till One, mornings, and Five till Seven, evenings; Sundays excepted.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of his remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.

The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey.—Medical Review for the year 1850.

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of Seven Shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till One, and Five till Seven, Sunday excepted.

DO YOU WANT LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c. &c.?

MANY Preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sales as Miss DEAN'S CRININE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyiness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, preventing its falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from ten till one.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.
"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of Fourteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

GENUINE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES'

SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this *Sarsaparilla* to the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America. This Compound *Sarsaparilla* of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the noblest American Chemists, having the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than 40 years, Dr. Townsend was qualified, above all other men, to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living. When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

Its first remedial action is upon the blood, and through that upon every part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestion, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions. In this way, also, is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. 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 imbibes 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 stranguary, 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 doloreux, 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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First. By providing a Metropolitan and National Necropolis at such a distance from the Metropolis as public health and convenience require, upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the annual mortality of a rapidly increasing population, and capable of meeting the exigencies of unwonted visitations of disease.

Secondly. By the selection of a site susceptible of the highest ornamental characteristic adornment, "fulfilling," to use the words of the Board of Health, "all the requisite conditions of situation, distance, surface, soil, and accessibility," and capable of furnishing separate graves for no less than twenty millions of bodies.

Thirdly. By providing an approach to this site for the transmission of the dead, and the conveyance and return of mourners, upon such terms, and under such provisions as will render the performance of the solemn funeral duties, alike delicate, decent, secluded, and economical, without violating "the highway of the river," the resort of most of those who seek relaxation and recreation, mental and corporeal, during all the time when such highway is available, and without mingling the light-hearted and the distressed, the healthy and the victims of disease, the living and the dead, in one indiscriminate voyage.

Fourthly. By the reservation of separate and distinct localities, the whole forming parts of one great and comprehensive cemetery plan, by which the several metropolitan parishes will preserve, not only the individuality of their burial places, but with it that control which will insure economy, seclusion, and propriety in the arrangement of those interments, which have hitherto and still will come under their management.

To effect these objects the Company have obtained two thou-

sand acres of land at Woking Common, on the line of the South-Western Railway, by which it can be approached, from one of the most central and convenient termini in the metropolis, in forty minutes, being less than the time required in most cases to reach the metropolitan cemeteries.

The purchase-money for this land, and of certain alleged interests therein, amounts to the sum of £57,000, with a contingent claim upon the surplus after the payment of all expenses, and of £10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

They have, moreover, made arrangements with the Directors of that Company for the suitable deposit and separate transmission of bodies, and for the conveyance and return of mourners, under circumstances which will enable the Company to present to the public a permanent tariff of charges, not only more economical than those which any other board, not having the advantage of a comparatively inexpensive site, can present, but even below those which now constitute the expenses of interment within the walls.

The statistics of mortality for five years, within the Metropolitan Burial District, shew an average of 54,993 deaths, being 1051 weekly, and 151 daily, whilst the existing Suburban Cemeteries are precluded from receiving more than 18,000 corpses annually, leaving no provision for the interment of 36,993 bodies, but in parochial churchyards and private burial-grounds, where the same are allowed to be open.

The Company will, in their act of incorporation, preparations for obtaining which are now making, bind themselves to the tariff laid down by them; the details of which necessarily require, under such a pledge, the most minute and critical examination, which they are now undergoing, and will be submitted at the earliest possible period. They will, moreover, make due reservation of the rights of the clergy and all concerned, and will arrange that the proper parochial authorities shall, at the expense of the Company, have an opportunity of ascertaining periodically the fidelity and propriety with which the arrangements of the Company are carried out.

The sum of One Shilling per Share will be payable on the inscription of the names of the Shareholders on the Register, and the remainder will be called for by instalments, not exceeding £2 each, at intervals not less than three months, with one month's notice; it being one of the peculiar features of this undertaking that the outlay will necessarily be, in a great measure, progressive and only commensurate with the requirements of the public, and with this object the Directors reserve to themselves the power to commence and carry on their works before the full amount of capital is subscribed.

For the prospectus and forms of application for shares, apply to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 16A, Great George-street, Westminster; to the Solicitors, Messrs. Coombe and Nickoll, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster; Alexander Dobie, Esq., 2, Lancaster-place, Strand; or to Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, Stock and Share Brokers, 18, Threadneedle-street, City.

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares, of £10 each in the above-named Company, and I undertake to accept the same or such less number as you may appropriate to me, to sign the necessary Deeds when required, and pay the Deposit of One Shilling per Share and the Calls as made.

Dated this day of 185

Signature.....

Name in full

Profession or business.....

Residence in full

Reference

Address of Referee

EXTENSION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION

with INDIA, CHINA, &c.—On or about the 20th of August next, and of every alternate month thereafter, until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company's first-class STEAM-SHIPS will be despatched as an extra ship from Calcutta for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

The Company will also despatch from Bombay, about the 1st of September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for Aden to meet there the extra ship from Calcutta.

At Alexandria one of the Company's steam-ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first-class steam-ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st of September, and of every alternate month thereafter, for Alexandria, touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, and goods to those places, and also via Egypt to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China. But passengers, parcels, and goods for Bombay and Western India will be conveyed from Southampton in the mail steamers, leaving that port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

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

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight apply at their offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and at Southampton.

NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, QUEEN ANNE-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

SIGNOR ANELLI'S SECOND LECTURE

ON VOICES, AND ON THE ART OF SINGING, will take place on FRIDAY, July 25, commencing at three o'clock. The Lecture will embrace the Elements of good Singing, as practised in the concise method, by which singing may be learned with great success in half the time generally employed. Miss Livingstone and Miss Menville, so much admired at Signor Anelli's first Lecture, will illustrate the practical parts, and sing a selection of favourite songs. Mr. F. ANELLI will conduct, and perform a Solo on the Pianoforte.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.

The public attention is particularly directed to this Manufacture. The carpeting combines beauty of design, durability, imperviousness to dust, and economy in price, costing half that of Brussels. It has now been in general use many years, and can be purchased at all respectable Carpet Houses in London, and in nearly every Town in the United Kingdom. The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, 8, LOVE-LANE, ALDERMANBURY, also manufacture Printed and Embossed Table Covers in the newest designs, Window Curtains, Cloths for Upholsterers, thick Felt for Polishing, &c. &c.

Manufactories at Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, London.

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