

The Leader

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

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News of the Week.

DEATH again supplies the most striking event of the week: President Taylor, of the United States, has succumbed under a sudden attack of choleraic disease. For the second time in the history of the Republic we are taught that even Republican institutions are not proof against the accidents of mortality: the post of chief magistrate is suddenly transferred from the choice of the nation to a man comparatively unknown. Mr. Fillmore, the Vice-President, who succeeds, ex officio, to the sudden vacancy, is a respectable but not an illustrious politician. He elevated himself from an humble position by industry in the law, and seems to have earned the esteem of most parties. But the immediate motive to his election was a compromise: he was admitted as a concession to the Clay party without any idea that his personal opinions would give an important turn to the course of Government. For, although it has been provided from the first that, if the President die during his term of office, the Vice-President shall succeed ex officio, such a contingency never happened until the death of General Harrison; and it could little be expected in the case of the robust and by no means superannuated Zachary Taylor. According to all human expectation, the opinions of the Vice-President are not of much more importance in the United States than the personal opinions of our Speaker. Accident, however, has meddled with the colour of the Government, and may affect its future during the remainder of General Taylor's term in two important particulars. Mr. Fillmore is an upholder of Northern opinions on the question of slavery, and favourable to Mr. Clay's compromise-policy, tending to the ultimate extinction of slavery. He is also an upholder of the Northern, that is, the Manufacturing or Protectionist views on the subject of the import trade. But it is not likely that these views will very materially change the course of Government; not only because the Government has already received its momentum for a certain period, and the dominant opinion of the republic is likely to have its way; but also because a moderate and intelligent man, holding the supreme magistracy by accident, will be likely to give his own personal opinions a modified application, and not to run riot like a mock Duke or a President Polk.

We saw last week how death had disappointed the Camarilla of Spain: the presentation of the dead infant, styled the Prince of Asturias, is among the mockeries that royalty is forced to inflict upon itself.

The accounts of renewed hostilities in the German provinces of Denmark are a fit pendant to the banquet which the Reform Club gave Lord Palmerston on Saturday. The policy of our Foreign-office has succeeded in effecting for a time, at least, a "settlement" of the Schleswig-Holstein

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question—such is the boast: its practical operation is to reawaken war; and we see Germans rushing to that field in order to fight upon it for "the unity of Germany."

But the Reform Club banquet does not really turn upon foreign politics. Its motive is evidently some home stratagem—some manoeuvre of Liberal "rats," who suppose that Lord John Russell's term of office is drawing to its close, and wish to prepare a comfortable patronage for themselves. They are giving Lord Palmerston a supply of the small change of popularity, as speculative usurers supply stunted heirs, with an eye to post obits.

The veil is dragged from another foreign scandal by the official *Globe*, who ought, one would think, to know better. The English intervention in Italy has turned out very disastrous, and Lord Minto has been freely censured for his knighterrantry in that quarter. His colleagues have declared that he only went by invitation of the Pope. Of this assertion the Roman Government has published a formal contradiction in the public Gazette. The Foreign-office in Downing-street replies by publishing the correspondence of its own diplomatists on the subject. It is not very satisfactory. The letters do not include one by the Pope or any of his agents, but are reports, by Lord Normanby and Lord Minto to Lord Palmerston of conversations held with the Pope's Nuncio at Paris and the Pope himself in Rome. The conversations were expressly extra-official, not included in the usages of official intercourse and not bound by the ordinary rules of official responsibility; but strictly bound, one would suppose, by the rules of confidential intercourse. The reports are not at all specific,—they do not make the reader at all sure that the expressions imputed to the Pope and his envoy were not replies to leading suggestions by the English envoys,—they do not make out anything in the nature of a specific invitation. They do make out most distinctly, ex facto, that the Foreign-office has committed itself to a gross breach of confidence. What with the alternate instigation and abandonment of Piedmont, of Rome, and Sicily—what with the simultaneous coquetting to recognize the Genoese King in Sicily, and to keep up friendly relations with Austria—and what with this breach of diplomatic and personal confidence, it seems clear that Lord Palmerston has for ever destroyed Italian confidence in England. Italy will as soon believe in Lord Palmerston as it would in the new Messiah who has published himself in Piedmont—one Signor Grignaschi.

The curious crop of miracles that have recently sprouted in Italy, as if to signalize the restoration of the Pope, is scarcely more extravagant than the expectation of the large meeting in St. Martin's Hall, with its satellite in Freemasons' Tavern, that the Church of England can be restored as a national institution. The meeting itself might suffice to prove that fatal fact. It mustered 2000 strong; but was manifestly a vigorous effort of a very

limited circle. An attempt had been made to get up a great national meeting: it proved to be that of a very peculiar class—"earnest" men in the Church of England, who do not belong to the Evangelical party. Politically the Church of England is maintained in its supremacy by its connection with Church patronage, Church revenues, and Church precedence in matters of dignity; but, so far as its hold upon the credence and respect of the public goes, it is on a level with every other sect. Many conform because the Church of England is the official and fashionable church; but not a man in the country believes in it any the more for that. The middle classes incline to the Church of England as sanctioned by the powers that be; but, belonging more to the people than the aristocracy, the middle classes incline to the evangelical half of the church, a quasi-dissenting body, including the larger half of the establishment. From the smaller half the meeting was collected. The great proportion of clergymen present shows that it was drawn from all parts of the country; but, in spite of that vigorous endeavour, it was deplored that there were "no laymen of mark," that there were few dignitaries of the church, no leading politicians, and only one representative of the Episcopal Bench. The muster, therefore, most distinctly exposes the limited nature of the public represented by that muster—a class as limited as the dilettanti in antiquities, in mediæval church architecture, or any other special study. The meeting was intended to protest against the Gorham decision, and to demand a clerical Parliament as the high court of appeal in matters of doctrine and discipline. Now, a fractional body like that represented in St. Martin's-hall has no right to claim a revival of national institutions for its own advantage. Let it claim to be set free from state interference, and the public would support it.

Mr. Ferrand's meeting at Exeter, after the legitimate agricultural meeting, to get up an agitation on behalf of the Wool League, further exposes the division in the Protectionist party.

Parliament has been busied mainly with the details of measures already discussed. The debates have been few, and not very striking. Lord Ellenborough's assault upon Lord Palmerston, apropos of a formal stage of the Militia Act Suspension Bill, drew from Lord Grey a reply vindicating the state of national defence. The vote for the support of Labuan renewed the squabble about the respective honesty of Mr. Wise and Sir James Brooke; each of whom depends for the proof of his own honesty on the proof of the other's rogucry. A vote of £20,000 for Hong-Kong produced one of those financial amendments for reducing it to £15,000, which seldom come to anything. The House of Commons has adopted the Metropolitan Sunday Trading Bill, which limited trading in certain necessary occupations to an early hour on the Sunday morning. The debate was characterized

by considerable crossing of opinions, and also by more than the usual amount of out-speaking. It did not penetrate to the root of the matter, and therefore did not result in a measure that can be considered more than a temporary experiment; but, inasmuch as it did deal with the subject more frankly than usual, it constitutes a step not unimportant towards the eventual completion of a right settlement. But Parliament is sick of debate in midsummer. It will do anything to satisfy Ministers and break up as soon as possible.

The most dramatic action comes from without: the City meeting on Thursday authorized Baron Lionel de Rothschild to claim his seat, without waiting for the official shilly-shallying on the Jew Bill.

Queen Victoria is already away, snatching some foretaste of the summer holiday. We see her this week sitting before Carisbrook Castle and sketching the window from which Charles the First escaped. Strange reflections must have passed through the royal mind in contrasting her own peaceful process with the perilous process effected by her predecessor: why was he so scared and she so safe? Because her people have that freedom which he refused? The freedom of Peoples is the safety of Princes.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the County Courts Extension Bill was read a third time and passed, after an amendment, moved by Lord BROUGHAM, had been inserted, giving a concurrent jurisdiction to the superior courts in cases in which the debt amounted to more than £20.

Previous to the House of Commons going into committee of supply on Monday evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to a question from Mr. Stafford, said he proposed that the Lords' amendments on the Irish Franchise Bill should be taken into consideration next Tuesday. On Thursday he proposed that the Lords' amendments upon the Australian Colonies Bill should be taken into consideration; and after the report on the Mercantile Marine Bill, on Thursday, he proposed to take into consideration the Lords' amendments upon the Metropolitan Interments Bill, which he believed were not of any great importance, but which it was desirable to consider as soon as possible. With regard to the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, he had been in hopes of being able to bring it on next week; but he found there was still a considerable quantity of business in committee of supply, which would probably occupy four or five nights, and that he could not hope successfully to carry the bill through the House in time to enable it to receive the consideration of the House of Lords. He did not intend, therefore, to proceed further with the measure this session; but he meant to go on with it at the earliest possible period in the next session—(Oh, oh, from Colonel Sibthorp).

The House having gone into committee of supply, a discussion took place on various items. The motion that £20,000 be voted for the colony of Hong Kong was opposed by Mr. SCOTT, who contended that such a sum was quite disproportionate to the wants of the colony, and moved that the vote be reduced to £10,000. Mr. HAWES opposed the amendment, and asked the House to look to the great reduction which had been made since 1845, when the vote was £49,000. Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. HUME opposed the vote. Lord PALMERSTON spoke strongly in favour of it. The scale of salaries, he remarked, was very moderate compared with those of the East India Company. Mr. CONDEN could not help contrasting the economical arrangements of the Government of America with the profusion exhibited by our own. The American Government found a consul at 1000 dollars a-year (and there was one at each of the five China ports) adequate to the discharge of those functions for which, in the shape of a salary to a Chief Justice, we paid £3000 per annum. The committee having divided, Mr. Scott's amendment was rejected by 53 to 41.

On the vote of £6914 to defray the charge of Labuan, Mr. HUME replied at some length to the charges brought against Mr. Wise, arising out of his connection with Sir James Brooke, and discussion followed of a rather personal character.

On a vote of £6318 being proposed for miscellaneous services, Mr. CHARLES LUSHINGTON moved to reduce the vote by £1695, being the grant proposed to be made to distressed dissenting ministers. The repugnance of the great mass of the dissenting body to this grant existed in undiminished strength, and they regarded it as an insult, and a violation of the principles which they professed. The condition of the Dissenters was very much altered since this grant was originally made, in the reign of George I. They were then poor, and had no status in society; but they were now numerous, wealthy, and influential. The ministers who were the recipients of this money took it in secret, and were generally

believed to be apostates from the doctrines held by the majority of those with whom they professed to hold communion. Mr. KERSHAW supported the motion. He hoped that the Government would withdraw a grant which was so irritating to the Dissenters in general, and which had been publicly repudiated by many of their associated congregations. Sir CHARLES WOOD said it was stated on the authority of Dr. Rees, one of the distributors of the fund, that its distribution gave no dissatisfaction to the congregations of those who received it; and he could not, therefore, consent to withhold the grant, the loss of which would be severely felt by those who had been accustomed to its receipt. Mr. BRIGHT said the reason why no dissatisfaction was manifested by the congregations was, that no congregation was aware its minister did receive relief from the grant, and if it were known it would at once become a question between the minister and the congregation. It was, in fact, a kind of secret service-money, distributed by three ministers of each of the three denominations, men of average respectability (laughter), who distributed it how and to whom they pleased, but who returned no list to the Treasury of the recipients. (Hear, hear.) Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not agree that the suppression of this grant would do harm to nobody, when they knew that 300 Dissenting ministers partook of it in small sums of £1 each, and when they were told by the distributors that it was only persons in great need who were assisted by the fund. One honourable gentleman said that it was against the principles of Dissenters to receive this money. He must say that was an extraordinary statement, considering that Dissenters had been in the habit of receiving it every year, from 1723 down to the present year 1850. (Hear, hear.) Mr. WYLD said the Dissenters did not require charity either from that House or from individuals. The largest and most influential body of Dissenters, the Wesleyans, were not participants in the grant—the House had never dared to offer it to them; but it was continued to the other bodies from the time of George the First, when it was given them, in times when Jacobinism was rife, as a bribe to be staunch to the house of Hanover. On a division the grant was carried by 147 to 72.

Colonel DUNNE moved, on Tuesday evening, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish poor-law. His object in doing so was to modify, if possible, the evils attending the out-door relief system, which was eating up the property of the country. In the year 1847 the rental of the country was thirteen millions, with only a half-million of poor's-rates, whereas last year, in consequence of the repeal of the corn-laws, the rental was but nine millions, while the poor's-rates had increased to upwards of two millions, or about eight shillings and fourpence in the pound. It was impossible the landed interest could afford to pay such a heavy burden. The Government must look to some other source; and with that view he brought forward the present measure. The motion was seconded by Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, and supported by several other Irish members. Mr. SCROPE pointed out the gross mismanagement of the poor-law, and urged the Government to introduce some system of reproductive labour. Thousands of people were starving, the workhouses were full of paupers, and yet the land was allowed to remain unproductive. It did not produce one-fourth of what it might be made to do by the adoption of some better system than the existing poor-law. After a few remarks from various members leave was given to bring in the bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP called attention to the depressed condition of the tenant-farmers, and moved that from and after the 12th of September the income-tax levied under schedule B shall cease and determine. Sir CHARLES WOOD recommended him not to press his motion. He must be aware that to relieve any one class from the income-tax would be inconsistent with the principle on which it is levied. The motion was supported by Mr. BUCK, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. WOODHOUSE, and Mr. SPOONER. Mr. DISRAELI also stated his determination to vote for the motion. After the alteration made in the duties on foreign corn, Parliament was bound to give to the agriculturists not only ample, but complete justice. Mr. BRIGHT opposed the motion. He believed it could be shown that the present method imposed a smaller rate of taxation on the farmer than that paid by other parties. If the proposition was that the tenant-farmers should pay no income-tax at all, while the other classes were to continue to pay it, then it was not only an extraordinary but an impudent proposition. ("Oh!") Gentlemen opposite seemed to be aware that the end of the session was approaching—that during the recess it would be necessary to keep their followers together—and that as the Protectionist cry was nearly worn out, some other cry, like the present, was requisite. The Marquis of GRANBY could assure Mr. Bright that there was no fear of the Protectionist cry not being kept up. The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the motion, 32—against it, 50.
Majority against it, 18.

Some discussion took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the second reading of the

Sunday Trading Prevention Bill. Mr. CHARLES PEARSON supported it upon the principle that any measure which tended to promote the seventh day's rest tended to the general benefit of mankind, and because a contrary course would lead to the invasion of poverty and property, and finally end in giving six days' wages for seven days' work. Mr. BARING WALL opposed the motion. He objected to the bill as a religious bill, because it had no religion at all. He objected to it as a social bill, because it interfered with all the relations of social life. He objected to it as a partial bill, because it touched some trades and exempted others. They durst not touch the licensed victuallers, because they were too powerful; but the small traders, who lived in out of the way alleys, were to be dealt with without mercy. He objected particularly to the clause affecting hair-dressers. Hairdressing was a sanitary requirement, and it was absurd in the last degree to allow a man to shave himself at home, while he was forbidden to shave himself at a shop. Colonel THOMPSON thought this bill a heavier blow to the Sabbatarians than any that had been given them for some time, as tending to bring about a reasonable settlement of the question; and, therefore, he would support the second reading. Mr. ALCOCK said there was more trading in the open streets of Lambeth on Sundays than on any other day of the week, and the condition of the streets was a disgrace to the country. It was, in fact, a Sunday fair and a Sunday market held in various parts of London, and, therefore, he hoped the House would agree to the second reading. Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEX thought the time was come for making a stand against the present Sabbatarian movement, a movement which was begun in hypocrisy and was now carried on by the power of fraud and ignorance. He would vote against the second reading of the bill. Lord DUDLEY STUART did not support the measure on religious, but rather on civil and social grounds, because he believed that the tendency of the bill would be to diminish Sunday labour. Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, looking at the measure in a social and civil point of view, was decidedly in favour of it. He believed that there was a vast deal of utterly unnecessary Sunday trading in London. He could, indeed, direct attention to more than 100 localities in the Tower Hamlets which were absolute nuisances upon Sunday, in consequence of the petty trading which was carried on there all day. In many cases more money was taken in the shops in question on Sunday than during the whole of the rest of the week, and the consequence was that conscientious tradesmen, who did not approve of Sunday opening, were absolutely forced to remain in their shops on the first day of the week. Mr. HAWES believed that a large majority of the shop-keeping inhabitants of Lambeth were in favour of some measure for placing a restriction on Sunday labour. Sunday trading had gone on increasing in Lambeth, and was now carried on to an extent which it would be highly desirable in some degree to circumscribe. Mr. W. J. FOX, whilst recognizing the importance of securing to the people one day of rest in the week, denied that this bill would effect that object. In fact, the bill was devoid of principle, and was a simple measure for the benefit of the shopkeeper, as against orange women and apple-stalls. He objected to the bill, because it was tainted with that spirit of Sabbatarianism which he felt assured received no sanction from the Bible. Before he could assent to any measure of this kind, he must be assured of the impartial judgment of its originators; in the present instance, he confessed he could not recognize the fulfilment of that condition. He should also regard any such measure with jealousy, until all classes of society were placed on the same footing with respect to the obligation to keep holy the Sabbath-day. Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the bill. He could not regard the decent observance of the Christian Sabbath in this metropolis as a petty or unworthy object to seek to attain. Admitting that it was not desirable to enforce a gloomy and ascetical observance of the Christian Sabbath, he thought all rational amusements of the people ought to be tolerated on the Lord's day. It was not fair to describe this measure as an attack upon orange women and apple-stalls. An instance might be adduced of an individual selling on the Sabbath not apples or oranges, but clothes to the amount of £400, to the detriment of those shopkeepers whose religious scruples precluded their transacting business on the Lord's day. The tradesmen entertaining these objections to open their shops on Sundays were, under such circumstance, placed in the position of being obliged to open their shops, or bear the brunt of the competition to which they were thus unfairly exposed. On a division, the second reading was carried by 101 to 22.

Lord NAAS called the attention of the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, to the subject of steam communication with Australia. Three lines of communication were suggested: one by Panama, another by the Cape, and a third by Singapore. The Cape route would be by St. Helena, touching at Adelaide outwards, and at the Mauritius homewards; and there would be a very great advantage attained by this line, securing an uninterrupted intercourse be-

tween this country and Sydney, taking only seventy days in the passage. This route would also be convenient for the purposes of postal communication, and it would be the best for emigrants. The Singapore route had also its advantages. He concluded by moving—

“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to order such measures to be taken as will ensure the immediate establishment of regular steam communication with her Australian colonies.”

Sir CHARLES WOOD could not consent to the motion, though he acknowledged the importance of having regular steam communication with our Australian colonies, and was greatly disappointed that the measures he had taken to effect this object had been unsuccessful. Last autumn tenders had been made, and the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to carry the mails for £105,000, by a route which would possess the triple advantage of keeping up regular communication with the Australian colonies and England and between the East Indies and China, would have been accepted by the Government, but they could not come to the arrangement without the assent of the East India Company, who had declined to give their assent, therefore the existing arrangement, which would continue for two years longer, would have to stand. Sir J. W. HOGG charged the right honourable gentleman with having made an *ex parte* statement detrimental to the East India Company, and challenged him to lay the correspondence on the subject on the table of the House. Sir CHARLES WOOD said he would have no objection to produce the correspondence. After some remarks from Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. SIMEON, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. HUME, Mr. DIVETT, and other members, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. HUME drew attention to the charges for admission to St. Paul's Cathedral and its monuments, with the view of enforcing measures for giving the public free and gratuitous admission. Sir G. GREY expressed a hope that this real grievance would be soon removed.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

By the steamship Niagara, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night, New York papers to the 9th of July have been received, together with a telegraphic message to the evening of the 11th. The most important news they bring is the announcement of the death of the President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, who expired at Washington on the night of Monday, the 8th, or early on Tuesday, the 9th of July. His indisposition first became known at Washington upon the 7th, when he was stated to be suffering from diarrhoea. He was attended by Drs. Hall and Witherspoon, of Washington, who reported that his condition at that time was “serious, but not critical.” It appears, however, that they considered it right to send for the President's son-in-law, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, who arrived upon the 7th, and expressed an opinion that the situation of the President was quite as serious as it was when he was visiting Erie in 1849, and when he suffered severely from the same complaint. On the morning of the 8th the President was reported to be “very feeble, but somewhat easier.” A subsequent bulletin stated that his malady “had assumed the appearance of remittent typhoid.” Colonel Taylor, the President's son, arrived from Baltimore during that day. In the evening the physicians reported “that the President was much better, though not beyond danger.” Within a few hours after, he was dead.

Immediately upon the death of the President, Mr. Fillmore, hitherto Vice-President, assumed the government of the country. He was sworn into office on the 10th, and the members of the cabinet, as a matter of course, tendered their resignation. Various changes were predicted; among others it was said that Mr. Webster would be called to office as one of the Secretaries of State.

The deceased President, Zachary Taylor, was born in Orange County, Virginia, on the 24th November, 1786. While he was but a few months old, his father, Colonel Richard Taylor, who had distinguished himself in the war of the revolution, migrated with his family to Kentucky. He was one of the early pioneers. Whilst young, the future president aided his father in the labours of the field, and this early exposure to the severity and vicissitudes of the weather, hardy habits and homely fare, laid the foundation of a constitution well adapted to the hardships he afterwards encountered. He attended schools in the winter months, whenever a school, however distant, was accessible, and in summer worked on the farm. While he was yet under age, some movements in the West seemed to threaten the integrity of the Union, and he eagerly enrolled himself in a troop raised to oppose the design. The excitement upon this subject soon subsiding, he returned to the labours of his farm, and to his studies, with a disposition, however, to serve his country in arms much stimulated by what he had seen of mimic war. An elder brother, a lieutenant in the army, dying soon after, he was, through the influence of his relative, James Madison, appointed to the vacancy by President Jefferson, the 3rd of May, 1808.

General Taylor no sooner entered the service of his country than he exposed his life in her cause. By his de-

fence of Fort Harrison against great odds, he saved a frontier from devastation. From that early exploit his fame gradually rose, as he went on through a service of some forty years, until his successful campaigns in Mexico—campaigns that secured California for the United States—gave him a reputation extending to all parts of the world. During the whole of the Mexican war, he is said to have been remarkable for his care of the men under his command; for his readiness to expose himself to danger; and his desire to obtain peace as the best reward of all military exertion.

On his triumphant return from Mexico his friends put him in nomination for the office of president. He was for a time an unwilling candidate, but when he at length agreed to enter the lists, his plain straightforward conduct gained him many new supporters. His two opponents were General Cass and Mr. Van Buren, but the real contest lay between Taylor and Cass, and its termination in November, 1848, showed the electoral votes of the states to be: For General Taylor, 163; for General Cass, 127; majority for Taylor, 36. The term of office of the new President commenced in March, 1849, so that he has only been about sixteen months in office.

Nathaniel Fillmore, the father of the new President of the United States, was an American farmer of humble means, who lived at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, where Millard, now President, was born, January 7, 1800. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and resided there till 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm. The narrow means of his father deprived Millard Fillmore of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favoured youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county to learn the clothiers' trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels.

At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Judge Wood, a man of wealth and great business capacity, who had an excellent law library. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to a question, of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge Wood kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactors, he taught in a school for three months in the year, and thus acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the autumn of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching in a school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo.

He was elected to Congress in 1832, and ever since that he has continued to advance in position and personal influence. His admirers say that every station in which he has been placed he has shown himself “honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution.” He was emphatically one of the people. For all that he had and has, he was indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute man. He was elected Vice-President, and now, by the death of General Taylor, the once clothier's boy is President of the United States.

MR. FERRAND AT EXETER.

The members of the Wool League held a meeting at Exeter on Friday, which was pretty well attended. The chief speakers were the Earl of Stanhope, Mr. G. F. Young, and Mr. Ferrand. The speech of the latter was by far the most outrageous of any he has yet delivered. After a furious attack upon the press for having dared to ridicule his absurd scheme, and a glowing picture of the golden age of England, before the grandfathers and grandmothers of the people of Exeter knew what cotton was, he entered into a description of the cruelties practised upon the negroes in the United States which will be new to most of our readers:—

“And now let me ask, how is this cotton grown and cultivated which is brought to England? There are in the American slave states 3,000,000 slaves almost entirely employed in producing it. The barbarities, the cruelties, the murders inflicted upon these people are more horrible than language can describe. No man could believe it possible had he not read the accounts of them published so authentically that none can dare to deny the

fact. Why, would you believe it, that, during the growing and harvesting of the cotton crop, these slaves are required to work twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. When exhausted nature refuses to perform its task, they are struck down on the ground by bludgeons, and flogged by leathern thongs until their lacerated flesh falls off their bones, and the ground is covered with their blood. When they can no longer rise to labour for these Lancashire cotton men, cayenne and oil of vitriol are poured into their lacerated wounds, in order to prevent the mangled flesh from putrifying and breeding maggots in the sun. (*Oh, oh! and cheers.*) Well, I say, that it is to keep up this odious, this atrocious, this blood-stained system, that England is now groaning under the tyranny of Manchester Free Traders. Will you not, then, put an end to their reign? (*Yes, yes, and cheers.*) Will you not grow your own wool and flax? Will you not save your native land from so vile a stain? (*Cheers.*) You are bound in honour, patriotism, and love to your fellow-countrymen, as well as these slaves, to do it. (*Cheers.*) Your Bible tells you to love your neighbour as yourself, and I need not ask you who is your neighbour. Remember there are 3,000,000 of slaves tortured and murdered that you may wear cotton. (*Hear.*) It is as easy as getting up to-morrow to wear wool. You have the power of producing on your own soil £40,000,000 worth of raw material, which is now brought from foreign nations—£20,000,000 worth of cotton and £20,000,000 worth of hemp and flax. Farmers, will you grow this raw material? (*Cheers.*) There is a market in every country; grow it, and the spinners will come to you for it. Restore the market to your own country. Cease to drive 300,000 labourers to congregate in Lancashire. Keep them at home. Remember that labour it is which enriches the land, and that without labour the land must soon become barren. (*Cheers.*) One word more. The Lancashire cotton spinners have their own fate in their own hands. Let them give up their incendiary intentions and become loyal subjects, then will we grow flax and produce wool for them to spin. But let them persevere in the course in which they have hitherto trodden, and I tell them, I warn them, that such is the feeling springing up in this country against their odious, their blood-dripping cotton, that if they persevere in importing it we will meet it half way and sink the accursed cargoes in the deep Atlantic.” (*Enormous cheering, which was renewed again and again.*)

The great orator having finished his address, Mr. Paul Foskett and one or two similar lesser lights essayed to address the meeting, but the pepper of Mr. Ferrand's speech having quite unsuited the mental palates of the guests for any less stimulating dainties, the company soon began to straggle away, musing upon the marvellous statements they had heard, and planning terrible deeds of vengeance against “the incendiary Lancashire cotton-spinners,” but for whom the price of wheat might still be 60s. or 70s. a quarter.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

According to the medical bulletins, the Queen of Spain still continues convalescent. It is understood that she will set out for San Ildefonso as soon as she is quite recovered, and that all the members of the royal family will accompany her. After a brief stay there, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier will return to Seville, to continue consolidating and increasing their party in Andalusia, the only province of Spain in which they are popular.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Post* says:—“The Ministerial papers, what with their midwifery and inflated sentimentalism, are rendering themselves and patrons disgustingly ridiculous. To hear them talk, one would suppose that ‘the innocent Isabel,’ ‘her excellent, noble mother,’ ‘the enchanting Duchesse de Montpensier,’ ‘the adoring, magnanimous King-Consort,’ and ‘the intrepid Duke of Valencia’ were transformed, during the royal *accouchement*, into angels and heroes, or that they enacted those characters with wings, and before an admiring Court. Now I can affirm that it passed off as such affairs generally do, even in the best-regulated families, which the royal family of Spain certainly is not. With the exception of Queen Christina, the parties present behaved like ordinary mortals. It is true that ‘his Majesty the King, who had not separated himself for an instant from his adored wife, overcome by his feelings, pressed the Duke of Valencia's hands in his and wept bitterly, whilst the Queen-Mother suffered intensely.’ When it was evident even to unprofessional eyes that the chief physician held in his hands a corpse, and that the Montpensier star was not destined to be eclipsed this time by the interposition between it and the throne of a living heir-apparent, Queen Christina caught the defunct in her arms, and, with well-affected solicitude, tried to inflate its lungs. ‘He lives!’ she cried, in a theatrical tone. ‘He breathes! he breathes!’ which was not the case. The doctors, of course, like accomplished courtiers, joined in the moving scene. Sinapisms were applied, a bath of ether was got ready, and bellows set to work, but all was in vain; they might just as well have tried to resuscitate an Egyptian mummy. But the closing *coup de théâtre*, or, rather, *coup de barbarisme*, emulated the superstitious vagaries of that highly civilized potentate, the Emperor of Hayti, and will entitle the Court of her Most Catholic Majesty to become the laughing-stock of Europe. The poor little innocent was dead; nevertheless a sheep was slain and disembowelled in the room, and the prince deposited in its body.”

The ceremony of presentation was afterwards gone through by the Marquis de Poyar, who carried the body into the ante-chamber, when Narvaez addressed the following words to the assembly:—

"Gentlemen,—I come to fulfil a painful duty, in presenting to you the Prince of the Asturias, to whom her Majesty has just given birth, and who expired after being baptized. The King charges me to explain that the affliction which this unfortunate event has caused him prevents his Majesty from performing this duty himself. Here are the medical gentlemen who were present at the birth and the death of the Prince."

The household of the late Prince of Asturias is not to be dissolved. It is said that Senor Sanchez, first physician to the Queen, intends vindicating his treatment of her Majesty by a manifesto.

Other letters from Madrid describe the funeral procession of the Prince of Asturias, which left the Palace on the 16th instant for the Escorial. It was headed by a picket of royal halberdiers, followed by a long train of servants and employés of the palace bearing torches; then came the gentilhommes de camera and major-domos; a long train of children followed, dressed in white, with head-dresses of flowers and plumes of feathers; and four cavalry soldiers preceded the funeral car, which was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. It was of great richness and elegance, surmounted by a royal crown, and covered with wreaths of artificial flowers. Around the funeral car were the monteras de Espinosa, and equerries and gentlemen of the household; four grandees of Spain, members of the household, officiated as pall-bearers; then came the clergy of the royal chapel, bearing torches, followed by the chief members of the household, presided over by the major-domos of the Queen, accompanied by the Patriarch of the Indies, and the Under-Secretary of Grace and Justice, as delegate of the notary-in-chief of the kingdom. The procession had been announced to leave the palace at five a.m., and by that hour every part of the road which it took was crowded with spectators: great order was, however, maintained, which was not the case with the public view of the royal corpse at the palace chapel the preceding days, during which much noise and confusion prevailed, several women fainting; and on the last night about twenty arrests were made for vociferations not at all complimentary to a high personage. On the present occasion the procession moved off in perfect silence, the usual military honours not being paid, on account of the state of the Queen.

A NEW RELIGION IN PIEDMONT.

A case of some importance was definitively judged on the 15th, at Casale, Piedmont. It appears that a priest, named Don Grignaschi, had succeeded in secretly persuading some females and priests that he was either Jesus Christ himself, or directly inspired by him. This doctrine used to be imparted to the neophytes as a sacred mystery, and demonstrated by visions and miracles. The matter having at last called the attention of the authorities, Don Grignaschi was prosecuted, together with his dupes or accomplices, on the counts of swindling and immorality. An able defence was made by Advocate Brofferio, who founded his arguments on the facts that Grignaschi did not teach his doctrines publicly; that he did not attack religion, since his assertions were founded upon it; and that his principles were not contrary to those of the Church, since they were the same as those of the Millenarian and St. Simonian sects, which had been professed by bishops and saints, and never before condemned by the church. Notwithstanding this defence, Don Grignaschi was condemned to ten years' exile; five priests, accused of complicity, were condemned to exile or imprisonment varying from eighteen months to three years; two women to two years' imprisonment, and a notary and another person to a month's imprisonment. Two other persons were acquitted.

THE NEW LAW ON THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Bulletin des Lois* and the *Moniteur* publish the new law on the press, with the signature of the President of the Republic. We subjoin a summary of this law for the information of those persons who may not have paid particular attention to its clauses during the discussion in the National Assembly:—

Article 1 orders the deposit of caution money, the legal interest of which will be allowed for all political journals and periodicals. In the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Rhone, the amount is fixed at 24,000f., if the publication appear more than three times a week, and 18,000f. if only three times or less. In towns of a population of 50,000 and under, the caution money of journals appearing more than five times a week shall be 6000f. In the other departments it shall be 3600f., and respectively the half of these sums for journals and periodical publications appearing five times a week, or at more distant intervals. By Article 2, a delay of one month is granted for compliance with these conditions of the law. Article 3 orders that every article of political, philosophical, or religious discussion shall be signed by the author, and that a penalty of 500f. for the first offence, and 1000f. for the second, shall be imposed for every false signature, not only upon the person who has signed, but also the

author who has permitted a false signature, and the publisher of the journal. Article 4 orders that this clause shall also apply to all articles in which the acts and opinions of citizens and individual or collective interests are discussed.

By article 5 it is ordered that, where a second prosecution has been commenced against a journal before a first prosecution has been brought to trial, a sum equal to one-half of the *maximum* of the fines determined by law shall be added to the caution money. Article 6 declares that fines inflicted by a court of law shall be paid in three days after the sentence. Article 7 regulates formalities to be observed; and articles 8 and 9 order the suppression of the journal, if the pecuniary clauses be not conformed to. By article 10 it is declared that, during the 20 days preceding an election, the circulars and addresses of candidates, after copies have been deposited with the Procureur of the Republic, may be posted up, and distributed without authorization of the municipal authorities. Article 11 declares that the laws of June, 1819, July, 1826, on the press remain in force on all points not contrary to the present law. Article 12 states that, from the 1st of August next, journals or periodical publications, or periodical collections of engravings, or political lithographic prints of less than 10 sheets of from 25 to 32 décimètres square, or of less than five sheets of from 50 to 72 décimètres square, shall be subject to a stamp duty of five centimes per sheet of 72 décimètres square, and under, in the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and of two centimes for journals, engravings, or periodical publications published in any other department.

By article 13, non-periodical publications, treating of political matters, or of social economy, which are not now in course of publication, or which, prior to the present law, had not fallen into the public domain, if they are published in one or two numbers, having less than three sheets of text, of from 25 to 32 décimètres square, are subjected to stamp duty of five centimes. For every additional 10 décimètres, 1½ centimes extra is charged. This clause is also applicable to non-periodical writings published in a foreign country, which, on importation, shall be liable to the same duty as if published in France.

Article 14 provides that every romance or novel published as a *feuilleton* in a journal, or in its supplement, shall pay a stamp duty of one centime each number in the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and half that sum in other departments. Articles 15 and 16 declare that the stamp duty charged shall free the journals from postage on the following conditions:—The stamp of five centimes, for the transport and distribution throughout the whole territory of the Republic, and that of two centimes, for the transport of journals and periodical writings in the interior of the departments (other than those of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise) where they are published, and those adjoining. Journals or periodical publications which pay a duty of two centimes must, in order to be transported and distributed beyond the above-mentioned limits, pay a postage of three centimes. Article 17 states that the franking resulting from the payment of the stamp duty is only available for the day on which the journals are published; the editors of journals or periodical publications will, however, have a right to send to a subscriber, on the same terms, the back numbers for a period of three months.

Article 18 declares that a supplement which shall not exceed 72 décimètres square, published by journals which appear more than twice a week, shall be exempt from the stamp duty, on condition that they only contain political news, the debates of the Assembly, the proceedings of the tribunals, and the reproduction of and discussion on Government documents. The supplements of the *Moniteur*, whatever may be their number, are exempt from the duty. According to Article 19, whoever, except the editor, shall send a journal or periodical publication by the post must pay the postage of 5c. or 2c., as the case may be. In the event of its not being paid as above, it will be charged as a single letter. Article 20 provides that an allowance of 1 per cent. will be made to the editors of journals for spoiled stamps. An allowance of one centime per journal will be made to editors who distribute their own journals in Paris and the banlieue. The conditions to be observed to obtain this reduction will be fixed by a decree of the Minister of Finance. Articles 21, 22, 23, and 24 relate to the carrying of the law into execution, and the measures to be observed in case of contravention. Article 25 orders that the stamp duty on subscriptions entered into before the operation of this law shall be reimbursed. Article 26 allows a delay of two months for compliance with the provisions of the law ordering all articles to be signed by their authors. Article 27 states that all journals or periodical publications printed in France in a foreign language, but destined for circulation out of France, are exempt from caution money and stamp duty.

THE DINNER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

The members of the Reform Club entertained Lord Palmerston at a grand banquet at their club house in Pall-mall, on Saturday evening, to celebrate his late victory in the House of Commons. In consequence of the limited accommodation in the club-house, the number of guests was strictly limited to the first two hundred noblemen and gentlemen who had signed the requisition inviting the noble lord to a public dinner. The tables were laid in the coffee-room, a long, narrow apartment, with enlarged ends at the back of the hall, and much ingenuity was displayed in arranging the tables so as to afford sitting room for even the prescribed number of guests. The principal table was placed in the centre of the room, so as to afford all present the best chance of seeing and hearing the proceedings. The company began to assemble about seven o'clock, and remained in the large

central hall until the arrival of Lord Palmerston, at half-past seven. The noble lord was, on entering the hall, greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering, the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, which was stationed in the centre of the hall, playing a grand march. The company then proceeded to the dining-room. The chair was filled by Ralph Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, and the vice-chair by Lord James Stuart. The list of the noblemen and gentlemen who were present does not contain the name of a single member of the Cabinet. The chief speakers were the Chairman, Sir De Lacy Evans, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Sir George Strickland.

Sir Charles Napier, in a characteristic speech, passed a high eulogium for the boldness and skill which Lord Palmerston had displayed in his management of the affairs of other countries from his first connection with the Foreign-office till the present day. His first triumph was in the measures adopted with regard to Holland and Belgium.

"No sooner had the noble lord settled that question than he was called upon to settle a much more delicate one—to settle a question between Dom Miguel and Donna Maria, between a usurper and the Queen of Portugal. The noble lord carried that through also in the way in which he has always carried through every enterprise he undertook. He was a bold man to undertake that enterprise. Dom Miguel had a large army of 100,000 men, while the Queen had only 4000 or 5000. But the noble lord persevered and carried the question, as he did the question of Belgium. Well, let us afterwards follow the noble lord a little further. He then called the navy into operation again, and he also called my friend General De Lacy Evans to settle the question of Spain, and he did settle the question of Spain, and preserved the peace of Europe again. (*Loud cheers.*) I will now take the noble lord from there into Syria. (*Much cheering.*) There he found a question that had puzzled all the Ministers of Europe; but the noble lord, with his talent and energy, succeeded in settling that question. Well, he got the signature of the Allied Powers to assist, but the devil of a soldier or sailor would they give him. (*Laughter and cheers.*) But the noble lord, with a handful of sailors and marines, and a few Turkish troops, did what perhaps no other Foreign Minister in the world would have done—he undertook to satisfy and to settle the peace of Europe, by destroying the power of Mehemet Ali, and establishing that of the Porte in Syria. (*Much cheering.*) He succeeded in that, as in all the enterprises he undertook. I had the good fortune of serving under his lordship for many years. I am quite sure there is no officer in the British navy who ever served under the noble lord who will regret for a single moment that he has been employed by him. If ever he gets into a difficulty—and I have the authority of the noble lord for saying that during the time he has been in the Foreign Office he never found an officer of the navy to bring him into difficulties (*hear, hear*), it will not be by a naval officer. (*Cheers.*) Well, Sir, as I said before, the noble lord finished the war in Syria as he did the war in Belgium, in Portugal, and in Spain. I happened to be at that time employed under the noble lord, and I must say that when I had, perhaps improperly, extended my powers too far, and signed the treaty with Mehemet Ali for the expulsion of his troops from Syria, I was opposed by all the ambassadors of Europe, but maintained by the noble lord at the head of Foreign Affairs (*'hear, hear,' and cheers*), who said that I had done my duty to the best of my ability. During the time that the squadron was in the Mediterranean, with the promptitude and gallantry with which the noble lord does everything, when there was a question to seize the unfortunate Poles in Turkey, the noble lord ordered the English fleet up the Dardanelles, and at once put an end to the question. (*Loud cheers.*) The noble lord, as all people in his position are liable to, was blamed for sending the English fleet into the Dardanelles. Whether he gave orders to go through the Dardanelles or not, of course, it is impossible to say; but all I can say is that the admiral commanding the squadron was perfectly right in doing so, because the British fleet was not safe outside. It may be easy to say, 'Why, he broke the treaty;' but the duty of the admiral was to take care that the fleet was not lost. (*Hear, hear.*) I know what the position of the fleet was outside the Dardanelles, and if I had commanded it I would have done as Sir W. Parker did, and have anchored inside the Dardanelles." (*Cheers.*)

Sir De Lacy Evans, taking advantage of the slight allusion to Spain in the previous speech, made some remarks upon the state of that unhappy country. "Considering the state of extreme and calamitous depression she has passed through, no country in Europe," he affirmed, "and perhaps few countries recorded in history, have made a greater progress in rational liberty, in moral and political improvement, than Spain has done during the last four years."

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Lord Palmerston, said he rejoiced in the present demonstration because it would show to the world that the Liberal party in this country were not prepared to see a Minister calumniated and misrepresented because he had been firm to a liberal course of policy.

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, all the company rising and cheering vociferously for several minutes.

Viscount Palmerston, whose rising was the signal for a fresh burst of enthusiastic applause, after silence had been restored, spoke as follows:—

"My lords and gentlemen, when I think of the honourable and flattering reception which I have received from you this day, and when I think of the terms

in which my honourable and gallant friend has been pleased to propose this toast to you, I feel how much more easy it is to find arguments successfully to repel opponents than words adequate to express all one's thanks and gratitude to one's friends. (*Cheers.*) It is said, indeed, that from the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh; but the heart may be too full to allow the tongue to give proper utterance to the feelings. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, you have met here to-day, not merely to testify your kind and friendly feelings towards one individual, but you have met also, I apprehend, to record by this public demonstration great and leading principles of public policy. (*Loud cheers.*) I am entitled to infer, gentlemen, that the principles of policy which have guided the Government, of which I have the honour to be a member, in the administration of the foreign relations of this country, have been such, generally speaking, and in their general tenour, as to be thought deserving of your approbation. (*Loud cheers.*) Those principles of policy may be described in a few simple words: the guiding object of the policy of the Government with regard to its foreign relations has been the interests of England (*cheering*)—interests which begin in the well-being of this country, and which in their progress comprehend the well-being of every other country. (*Loud cheers.*) In regard to this country, it is needless to say that it ought to be the first object of those who are charged with its foreign relations to maintain unimpaired its honour, its dignity, and its rights. (*Enthusiastic cheering.*) It is also our duty to protect our fellow-subjects in whatever foreign land they may be. (*Loud cheers.*) Gentlemen, we are eminently a travelling, an enquiring, and a commercial nation. (*Cheers.*) There is no part of that great ocean that occupies so vast a portion of the globe on whose bosom our ships and our merchandize are not found to float. There is no land, however distant, or however near, however civilized, however barbarous, in which Englishmen are not found, either for the purpose of recreation or of health, in the pursuit of science or of commerce, or in the nobler and higher vocation of shedding in the regions of darkness the light of our Christian faith. (*Deafening plaudits.*) I contend, gentlemen, that those fellow-subjects of ours are entitled, wherever they may be, to think that they are under the guardianship of the watchful eye of this country; and that the arm of England will either protect them from wrong, or, if wrong should be done, will be powerful to obtain for them redress. (*Tremendous and prolonged applause.*) I have said, gentlemen, that the interests of England lie not only in our own particular objects, but in the well-being also of other nations. (*Hear.*) The days are gone by, at least in this country, in which men thought and nations imagined that their prosperity could be promoted by the adversity of others. (*Cheers.*) We glory in our own wealth, we glory in our own happiness, and we glory in our own liberty; but we are not desirous to monopolize those blessings, and, so far as our efforts can be properly exerted, I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to assist other nations in following at least our example, and in endeavouring to attain a position similar to that which we have attained. (*Loud cheers.*) Gentlemen, I do not mean to say, as those who have endeavoured to thwart our policy have unfoundedly asserted, that we ought to go like knight errants of civilization, forcing institutions on other countries, exciting them to discontent, and encouraging them to disturbance. (*Hear.*) Such is not a part of the duties of the Government of England. (*Cheers.*) But when we see nations which are endeavouring, in conjunction with their Governments, to improve their institutions—when we see nations sensible of the evils under which they are suffering, endeavouring rationally, temperately, and calmly to improve their condition—they deserve at least the sympathy of England (*loud cheers*); and if other powers, differently impressed by opinions, should endeavour to interfere, in order to prevent the development of liberty—(*cheers*)—my conviction is that the Government of England will always be supported and backed by the people of England in throwing our weight into the scale, and endeavouring thus to restore the balance. (*Loud applause*) And, gentlemen, be persuaded that that can often be done without endangering the continuance of our peaceful relations. (*Cheers.*) Do not imagine that we are less sensible than any man in the country of the value and importance of peace—do not imagine that we think lightly of the calamities of war—of the interruption which war interposes to every improvement, social, political, and commercial. Do not imagine that we are insensible to the reasons which ought to deter the governors of any country from involving, without absolute necessity, the people with whose destinies they are charged in the miseries and calamities of war. (*Hear.*) But, gentlemen, do not let the people of this country imagine that every angry word that may fall from other governments will be immediately followed by a blow. (*Loud cheers and laughter.*) Do not let the people of this country believe that every angry demonstration—every exhibition of dissatisfaction, diplomatic or otherwise—(*laughter*)—that may come from governments whose policy and views may be thwarted by the views and policy of England, will necessarily lead to hostilities. (*Hear, hear, and applause.*) Anxious as the people of this country are—and to their honour be it spoken, I believe no other people are more anxious for the preservation of peace, or more desirous to avoid war with any country whatever—yet, believe me, that no other country is a bit more desirous, and for the best of all reasons, of going to war with England than England can be of going to war with it. (*Loud and long protracted cheering.*) Gentlemen, this consciousness of strength, this feeling of national power, ought never to tempt the government or the people of England to do anything that is unjust or wrong. (*Loud cheers.*) But it ought, at least, to bear us up in pursuing the course of justice and honour, and must induce us not

lightly to give way to apprehensions which may be founded on no real ground. (*Hear, hear.*) Gentlemen, I feel that we may be proud, and reasonably proud, of the country in which we have had the good fortune to be born. (*Hear, hear.*) It seems to me that this British nation is destined by Providence to bear an honourable part in the promotion and advancement of the civilization of mankind. (*Loud cheers.*) It is from this hive that that swarm has proceeded—the busy, active swarm which has covered, by the works of its constructive industry, the wilds and primeval forests of North America. (*Cheers.*) There is no land, however remote, in which Englishmen are not introducing the arts of civilization and the blessings of Christianity. (*Cheers.*) And here, in this land, in which we are at home, we may feel proud in thinking that we hold out to all the civilized nations of the world an example of internal organization, of systematic and progressive improvement, of practical proof and consciousness that, in improving and repairing ancient institutions, you give them strength, and do not overthrow or destroy them. I say that this country is holding out to the civilized nations of the world an example worthy the imitation of the ablest statesmen, and worthy also of the admiration of the wisest philosophers. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, I again must thank you, inadequately thank you, for the great and distinguished honour which has been conferred on me this day; but I beg to assure you that, though my words may fall far short of my feelings, and infinitely below that which is deserved by the kindness which I have received at your hands, the recollection of this day will be impressed upon my memory to the latest hour of my existence; and that in any act of my public life, in which I may feel hesitation or doubt, the recollection, not only of the kindness you have exhibited to-day, but of the handsome and generous support which I have received at your hands in moments of great personal and official difficulty (*loud cheers*), will encourage me and support me always in the performance of my public duty (*cheers*); and this you may depend on, gentlemen, that so long as this country has the good fortune to be represented by such men as those I see around me—so long as the people are animated by those generous and patriotic feelings which have led you here to-day, there can be no danger that any government of England will shrink from the performance of its duty, nor will there ever be peril for the fortunes of our country." (*The noble lord resumed his seat amid deafening and protracted cheering.*)

A number of other toasts were proposed in eloquent speeches, and heartily responded to, but nothing very noteworthy was enunciated in any of them.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The consequence of the peace which was concluded in Berlin on the 2nd instant between Denmark and the German Confederation, and the settlement of the Danish affairs, by the protocol signed in London on the 4th instant, by England, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and France, is, that hostilities commenced in Schleswig, both by sea and land, on the 17th and 18th instant. Thus a pretended definite conclusion of peace has produced an indefinite war. Already on the morning of the 18th instant, the advanced posts of the two belligerent parties met, and a few shots were exchanged at a village called Bilschau. The Danish army is under the command of General Von Krogh, and will amount, when concentrated, to 35,000 men, with 96 pieces of ordnance; that of the duchies—smaller in number, perhaps, but superior in unanimity and courage, and officered by abler men—is commanded by the ex-Prussian General Willisen, who was, if not the best of the Prussian army, at least strategically the most talented general. He advanced into the Duchy of Schleswig on the 13th or 14th instant, addressed his first report to the Stadtholderate (Lieutenancy), and, on the 16th, the Danish general likewise entered the duchy at several points. On the 17th, the Danish troops entered Flensburg, and occupied the surrounding villages. Simultaneously a Danish detachment of several hundred soldiers and sailors landed on the Island of Femern, lying at the south-eastern extremity of Holstein. On approaching, the Danish vessels were fired at by the Holstein batteries from the small port called Heiligenhafen. At Hoge a similar landing of Danish troops was effected. Meanwhile the Russian fleet is hovering about the coast, extending from Kiel to Flensburg, and a division of it, together with several Danish steamers, still lies off Kiel, busy in capturing Schleswig-Holstein ships; a fact, which shows that Russia intends taking an active part in the contest, certainly not without deriving from it a material advantage, especially as she pretends to have some claim upon Gottorp-Holstein, although Paul I., whilst still grand-duke, reverted his right of succession to Gottorp to the King of Denmark (1773). We fear that the Copenhagen newspapers, which are now boasting of the support of the Russian fleet, will subsequently have reason to curse that support. The same papers assert that the English fleet has been placed at the disposal of the Danish government, to subdue the Holstein rebels (?).

We thus see that the Berlin peace and the London settlement of the Danish affairs have produced a war, which will not, we apprehend, have its limits in the small corner of Germany called Schleswig-Holstein.

Indeed from all parts of Germany reports announce the revival of the old Schleswig-Holstein enthusiasm, and of officers eagerly demanding permission to join their brethren in the north. Already have numerous volunteers began to arrive daily at Hamburg from divers parts of Germany for the purpose of enlisting in the Holstein army, Hanover declines to ratify the treaty of the Berlin peace; a refusal which, in the present state of things, is paramount to a declaration of war against Denmark. Moreover the various committees in Germany established in favour of Holstein are at present more active than ever; liberal members of German chambers, such as Gervinius, Dunker, and others, hastened to Holstein, which they no doubt consider as the arena where the contest (which began in 1848) for the integrity of united Germany is to be revived and continued, in spite of all diplomatic treaties and protocols, which the nations struggling for their nationalities have ceased to consider as the *Ultima ratio*; hence the present anomalous feature of war produced by peace.

According to letters from Hamburg of the 21st instant, the Danes have given up two small craft they had seized. The Danish troops have left Flensburg and entered Angeln. General Willisen sent a flag of truce to General Krogh. The messenger was not admitted, but his letter was forwarded to the general. The Schleswig-Holstein war and home departments have issued the following notification relative to the interdiction of commercial intercourse with Denmark:—

"Hostilities towards the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein having again been commenced on the part of Denmark, the order prohibiting traffic between the two countries, which, issued April 7, 1849, was suspended September 4 of the same year, is hereby re-established.—(Signed) BOYSEN, KROHN.—Kiel, July 18, 1850.

General Willisen has addressed a second army report, dated Head-quarter, Schleswig, July 16th, in which he says that the movement of which he spoke in his former report was completed; that his vanguard occupied the strong entrenchments of Idstadt and Wiedelspong; that a bridge has been thrown over Missunde, and that a double line of operation being thus obtained, a most advantageous movement upon Ban would destroy the enemy's probable strategic plan.

THE CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE GREAT CHURCH MEETING.

The long-announced public meeting of the Anglo-Catholic Churchmen in reference to the questions which now agitate it, took place on Tuesday in St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre. The vast hall was crowded, a large proportion of those present being evidently clergymen. Before twelve o'clock, the hour of meeting, it became obvious that the hall could not possibly accommodate those who wished to gain admittance, and it was resolved to carry on a simultaneous meeting in the Freemason's-hall, which was also speedily filled. Among the persons on the platform were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archdeacons Wilberforce, Thorpe, Manning, and Bartholomew, Viscount Fielding, Earl Nelson, Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P., the Rev. Sir George Prevôt, Mr. Simeon, M.P., Mr. Wegg-Prosser, M.P., Mr. Dickenson, M.P., Sir Charles Anderson, the Rev. S. W. Sewell, and a number of other leading members of the party.

In the body of the hall a number of Dissenting clergymen were present, watching the proceedings with deep interest. The most remarkable characteristic of the meeting was the absence of all cheering or any of the other ebullitions of feeling which generally give such an appearance of enthusiasm to crowded assemblies. Occasionally for a moment at some passages in the speeches a sound arose as if the audience could no longer repress giving utterance to the feelings of the heart, but in a moment the stern rule of self-command resumed its sway, and the most profound silence again pervaded the whole assembly.

The Chairman (Mr. Hubbard) first addressed the meeting, explaining the cause for which they had met.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells moved the adoption of a protest against the late judgment of the Privy Council, in which the doctrines taught by the Reverend George Cornelius Gorham, on the subject of baptism, were contrasted with the doctrines of the Church of England. The protest concluded by an appeal from the judgment of the Judicial Committee to "a free and lawful synod of the Church of England, when such synod may be had."

Lord Nelson, in seconding the motion, expressed his regret that more bishops had not come forward in the same manner as the right reverend prelate who had proposed the present motion. But the bishops were in a difficult position. They knew how much good or how much evil would proceed from any wise or any false step, and they could not be blamed for being slow to act. It was, however, the earnestness of the Church itself which must compel them to act; it was from below that the higher orders of the Church derived strength. Whatever might happen to the Church, it was now quite certain that no union between Church and State could

last upon the footing on which it now stood. They were called upon to act boldly for the sake of the State—for the sake of the Church—for the sake of the many thousands of their fellow Churchmen, who panted with deep anxiety to retain what vitality was left in the Church of England. While they fought for this purity, they were bound to do their utmost to maintain the union of Church and State; but they must be prepared to accept the persecutions and the poverty of the early Church.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Archdeacon Wilberforce then moved the adoption of a petition to the Queen praying her Majesty to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the Church.

The adoption of the petition was seconded by Mr. Hope, M.P., who exhorted them to seek their right to synodical action with patience, and never to leave the attitude of petitioners until they obtained it.

"He trusted that they would never allow themselves to take the law into their own hands; that they would never think of organizing any other body under the name of Convocation or a provisional synod. If they once embarked in a mistaken course of action, its final consummation must be disastrous. Let them rather wait patiently. No judgment destroyed their claims as members of the Church of England. They held the faith and creed untouched of the great and noble community which politicians called 'the Establishment,' but which they knew to be the English branch of the holy Church of God. It might be said by those who were impatient, 'Let us go forth to the sacred mount: let us be a free Church under free bishops.' But they could no more unestablish the Church of England than they could unchurch her. They had, it was true, the miserable privilege of unchurching themselves as individuals if they pleased; but that community which had held in it such men as Beveridge, Laud, Anselm, Bede, Austin, and the Apostles themselves, never could be unchurched. He cautioned them against being induced to say, 'We will set up a king for ourselves.' The State might throw off the Church, but let them never take a step which would lead to such a result. Let them continue to petition for the restoration of synodical action—let them make up their minds to wait, but let them seek by the constant droppings of petitions to wear away the hard stone of a Government's heart until they gained their sacred cause. If they took any other course they would run into danger. It was easy to utter loud swelling words, and, following the example of one whose works had perished with him, to say—

'Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow!'

But what was the result of that agitation? The unhappy man now slept in an unhonoured grave, in Dublin, without enough of the enthusiasm he kindled to raise a stone to his memory, while the system that he established had just been closed for want of a few miserable pounds to keep it going. Let that be a warning from the world to the Church not to trust to such machinery. If they attempted such an agitation they must go through all the discreditable steps which attended it; and if they won their cause it would be at the price of their consciences."

Mr. Sewell moved the adoption of an address to the Lords Archbishops and Bishops of Canterbury and York, thanking them for the efforts they had made to assert the Church's claim to judge and decide all questions of doctrine and discipline purely spiritual. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Kenyon, the Reverend Sir George Prevôt, Sir C. Anderson, the Rev. W. Palmer, and Archdeacon Manning. The proceedings terminated by prayer at a quarter to five, having lasted nearly five hours.

In the Court of Arches Saturday was appointed an extra court day for the purpose of receiving the return by the Bishop of Exeter of the letters of presentation of the Reverend G. C. Gorham, by her Majesty, to the vicarage of Bramford Speke; and in consequence of its having been rumoured that, if the presentation were not brought in by the Bishop, in conformity with the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a motion would be made to put the Bishop in contempt, a great number of persons attended at the sitting of the court. Dr. Addams appeared for the Bishop, and stated that, in obedience to the monition of the Court, the Bishop had brought in the presentation, but with a protest annexed, which he stated was merely explanatory. The Judge refused to receive the protest, which was therefore disannexed, and the presentation was given in. It is said that Mr. Gorham will be instituted to the living by the Archbishop of Canterbury next week.

The Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdiocese of York is about to be moved to ascertain the soundness of the doctrines held by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce. In the course of his archdeaconal visitation just concluded, the archdeacon broached opinions while delivering his charge which the majority of the clergy of the diocese believe to be unscriptural and opposed to the teaching of the Church. The archdeacon has expressed his willingness to resign his "office of teaching" in the event of its being established that his views are heretical.

THE MEMORY OF PEEL.

A public meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Robert Peel was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, for the purpose of perpetuating

by some enduring memorial the recollection of his talents, his exertions in the public service, and his exemplary private virtues. The Earl of Aberdeen presided, and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen were present. When the Duke of Wellington appeared on the platform he was received with much applause by the great body of the meeting. On his coming forward to address the meeting the applause became enthusiastic. The Duke, who was much affected, moved the first resolution, which embodied the purpose for which they had met together. He said he would make no allusion to the political events in which Sir Robert Peel had taken a part.

"I have already," said he, "had occasion to applaud the magnanimity of those who concurred in votes expressive of regret for the great loss which this country has sustained in the death of Sir Robert Peel. I have applauded them for suppressing all feelings of a political kind—for not permitting disagreements arising out of bygone events, or more recent differences of opinion, proceeding from occurrences of modern days, to influence them in doing honour to the worth of my right honourable friend now no more. In submitting for your consideration the resolution that has been put into my hands, I think it right to follow the example of my noble friend, for I think it especially my duty to avoid calling your attention to any circumstances on which there could be the slightest difference of opinion; but, whatever those differences of opinion may be, all must concur in admiration of the eminent talents, the extraordinary industry, the great and successful labour with which my right honourable friend unremittingly exerted himself in the service of the country, and that, too, whether at the time he was employed by the Crown or merely devoting himself to that service as an individual member of Parliament. Everybody must concur also in doing homage to his exemplary private character, and to these objects my resolution is confined."

The resolution having been seconded by Lord Ashley, was carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to carry the first resolution into effect. The subscriptions collected in the room amounted to £1600.

A very numerous and influential meeting of the committee of the National Peel Testimonial was held, on Saturday, at the Mansion-house, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The committee was attended by the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P., Mr. Bennoch, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tite, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, and several other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed appointing sub-committees, and after various letters from country towns, offering to get up subscriptions in aid of the object, had been read and other business had been transacted, it was resolved that the general committee should reassemble on the 20th of August to receive a report as to the amount of the subscriptions, and to determine on the nature of the testimonial.

It has been determined by the inhabitants of Tollington and its neighbourhood to erect a column on the summit of Holcombe-hill to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The view from the top of this column, which will be accessible by means of a staircase, will command a panoramic scene of 200 miles in circumference, embracing a sight of Yorkshire, over Blackstone Edge; the Derbyshire hills, overlooking Buxton; the Staffordshire range of hills, Cheshire, the Irish Channel, the Cumberland hills, and the watering places on the Lancashire coast. Holcombe-hill is within a few miles of the birthplace of the late Sir Robert Peel.

THE GREAT BULL FROM NINEVEH.

The lovers of art will be pleased to hear that the Great Bull, and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by Doctor Layard, are now on their way to England, and may be expected in the course of September. In addition to the Elgin, Phigalian, Lycian, and Boodroom marbles, our museum will soon be enriched with a magnificent series of Assyrian sculptures. It is said at Nineveh that the French Government are determined to excel us in the exhibition of Assyrian works of art, in order to compromise the comparative deficiency which the Louvre is obliged to acknowledge as to the treasures it possesses in the other great catalogues, and that large sums have been accordingly voted for the expenses of excavation. Major Rawlinson continues to decipher and explain the valuable records which have been buried in the earth so many ages, and increases, as he continues his labours, the growing curiosity relating to the kings, and peoples, and events referred to in the Bible. A drawing, which represents the shipping of the sculpture, has just been brought over by one of the Messrs. Lynch, of Bagdad, who has been with Doctor Layard exploring the remains of Nineveh. It represents the action of placing the Great Bull on board the Apprentice, at Morghill, on the right bank of the Euphrates, about three miles above the old city of Busrâh. This place long formed the country residence of Colonel Taylor, lately the political agent of this country at Bagdad and Busrâh, and is now occupied by Messrs. Stephen Lynch and Co., agents to the Honourable East India Company, as a dépôt for their vessels on the Euphrates. Alongside the Apprentice is the Nicotris steamer, under the command of Captain Jones, whose influence with the natives is most powerful, and to whose assistance the success in effecting the difficult operation on the muddy and deserted banks of the Euphrates is in a great measure attributable. The Apprentice was

sent out from this country by Mr. Alderman Finnis, at the instance of the trustees of the British Museum, and to that gentlemen and his nephews, Messrs. Lynch, the public are indebted for a strict periodical communication between the Thames and the Euphrates.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY. MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

A very crowded and influential meeting was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, in pursuance of a requisition issued the previous day by Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., "to confer with his election committee as to the course which would best meet the wishes of the liberal electors of London," as it had been intimated by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on Monday evening, that it was not the intention of Ministers to proceed with the Parliamentary Oaths Bill this session. Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., having been called to the chair, Baron Rothschild stated the position in which the question was. Lord John Russell had postponed the introduction of the bill till the end of the session, as the best course to take; and now, when that time had come, he refused to bring it on. The question was now, not one of religious freedom merely, but whether Government intended to go on with these measures of reform which had placed them in power, or to be content with merely maintaining their places. After a good deal of discussion, it was ultimately resolved that Baron Rothschild should proceed to the House of Commons yesterday (Friday) and take his seat. Baron Rothschild having declared his willingness to abide by the decision of the meeting, arrangements were made that the electors should meet him at the House of Commons.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

A public meeting was held in the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday evening, on behalf of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. Mason read letters from various members of Parliament, Messrs. Sharman Crawford, T. Slingsby Duncombe, the O'Gorman Mahon, and Mr. Anstey, expressing approbation of the objects of the meeting.

Mr. O'Mahoney read the first resolution: "That the meeting had heard, with feelings of horror and indignation, of the severe privations and cruel treatment to which Mr. W. S. O'Brien has been subjected by the authorities of Maria Island since his location in that most penal district." The mover of the resolution enlarged on the generous motives which had led O'Brien to throw his life into the scale, to terminate, if possible, Ireland's unequalled misery for the past thirty years. Between solitary confinement, bad food, no attendance, and very limited exercise, his life was now in more than danger.

Mr. Jones, in seconding the resolution, characterized the spectacle of his punishment as a sample of *might over right*, and said the Colonial-office was the blameable and responsible party.

Mr. Kinsella moved the second resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the refusal of W. S. O'Brien to accept a ticket of leave, clogged by stringent restrictions repugnant to his feelings, could afford no justification, but appears to have afforded a mere pretext for the exercise of barbarous vindictiveness, which excites grave alarm for the mental and bodily health of its illustrious victim."

Mr. Dunne, in moving the third resolution, said that Mr. O'Brien had presented to England, as well as Ireland, the rare parliamentary spectacle of an honest and industrious representative of the popular interests. The third resolution recounted "That such wanton cruelty is calculated to excite in the minds of Mr. O'Brien's countrymen, by whom his exalted honour, distinguished public services, and disinterested patriotism will ever be cherished with veneration, a deep and indignant hostility to the authors and palliators thereof."

Mr. Bronterre O'Brien said, if Ireland had her will, twenty-four of her thirty-two counties would select that convict for her parliamentary representative; and what was to be thought of a Government professing to reflect the popular will, and yet treating the chosen man of Ireland's millions with such shameless inhumanity?

Mr. O'Connor then proposed "That, the more effectually to carry out their views, the committee put itself in communication with the Irish ones established for the same purpose."

STEAM PACKET EXPLOSION AT BRISTOL.

The boiler of a small steamer, called the Red Rover, which plied regularly between Bristol and the Hotwells, exploded on Monday night, by which several lives have been lost. The vessel was lying at the wharf taking on board her passengers; and some forty or fifty persons had got on board, and others were in the act of doing so, when, without anything having previously occurred to excite the smallest apprehension, her boiler suddenly exploded with such violence as to rend the vessel into pieces, hurling the fragments and some of her passengers into the air, and casting others into the water. A number of wherries were lying off the point, and ten or twelve of them put off with all possible speed, and succeeded in rescuing many persons who must otherwise certainly have swelled the list of the killed, which, as it is, must be a heavy one. Some idea of the violence of the explosion may be gathered from the fact, that a large piece of the vessel, weighing more than a hundred weight, was thrown on the roof of a boat shed some hundreds of feet distant from the spot where the vessel blew up, while smaller portions were scattered to much greater distances. As soon as the passengers were got out of

the water, such of them as were not dead were conveyed either to their homes or to the Bristol Infirmary, where they received every care and attention; such as had ceased to exist were laid on the wharf, awaiting recognition from their friends. Ten persons are said to have been killed or drowned, and a large number severely injured. The owner and his wife were on board, but were not wounded, although the shock was so great to the nervous system of the wife that she is stated to have been ever since in a state of insensibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty paid a visit to Carisbrook Castle on Friday, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and other distinguished visitors at present at Osborne. The royal party occupied two charr-a-banc, each drawn by four horses, the Queen riding in the one presented to her Majesty by Louis Philippe, and occupying the front seat with Prince Leopold, the Prince Consort and some of the royal children, with the ladies in waiting, being also in the same carriage. The other children and some members of the suite followed in the second char-a-banc. On arriving at the castle, her Majesty accompanied Prince Leopold through the precincts of the castle, and, on reaching a point where the window from which Charles I. endeavoured to effect his escape is seen to the greatest advantage, her Majesty sat down upon a rough stone and sketched this portion of the ruin. The royal party remained more than an hour in exploring the castle and its neighbourhood, and returned to Osborne through Newport, where the royal party was received with every demonstration of loyal affection.

It is supposed the Court will remain at Osborne till the 20th of August, when it will remove to Balmoral, to which place the royal party will proceed by railway, &c., making the journey (it is said) from Osborne to that place in one day.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* says it is reported that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert mean to honour this city with a visit early in the ensuing month for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the triennial exhibition of manufactures at the Royal Dublin Society.

Prince Albert has signified his intention to dine with the Lord Mayor of York upon the occasion of the entertainment of the Lord Mayor of London in that city, in October.

The Duchess of Kent embarked at Calais, at ten o'clock on Monday morning, crossed to Dover, and travelled to town, attended by her suite, by the South Eastern Railway. Having alighted at the Bricklayers' Arms station, she immediately proceeded to her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, where she arrived at a quarter before three o'clock.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, who have been on a visit to the Royal Family, took leave of the Queen and Prince, and left Osborne on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duchess of Orleans, and the other branches of the Orleans family, left Jermyn-street on Tuesday for Claremont. On Monday several persons waited outside the Brunswick Hotel, George-treet, to see the ex-Monarch go out for a drive to the Regent's-park. When he was seated in his carriage the crowd began to cheer him, and all took off their hats. The King rose in his carriage, at the window, and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you all for the great kindness and attention I have always received from you, not only in London, but wherever I go in England. I thank you all most heartily—God bless you all."—*Globe*.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner, as at present arranged, will take place at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, on Saturday, the 3rd of August.

The Right Honourable the Speaker will give his official dinner on Saturday, August 3. It is understood that Parliament is to be prorogued on the 15th of August.

The deaths of the Queen Dowager and of the Duke of Cambridge leave the Crown at liberty to make new arrangements as to the regulation and government of some of our public parks. The Queen Dowager and his Royal Highness were the rangers of more than one of them, and there was a disinclination, perhaps excusable, during their lives, to interfere with what they had allowed, if not ordered. Now there is no such excuse.

The interesting ceremony of the *première communion* of the Comte de Paris took place on Saturday morning, at the French Catholic Chapel in King-street, Portman-square. Monsignore Wiseman, the Catholic Bishop of London, who officiated in person, administered the communion to the young count. The Count and Countess de Neuilly, the Duchess of Orleans, and all the members of the exiled Royal Family were present, as well as a considerable number of devoted friends and adherents, many of whom had come from France especially to testify on this occasion their sympathy and respect for the royal exiles. From an early hour every seat and available place in the small chapel was occupied by these distinguished visitors, and by a number of English ladies of rank.

It is understood that the will of the late Duke of Cambridge was opened and read last week. The property is stated to be divided into three portions amongst his three children, viz, the present Duke and his two sisters. In addition to other property the sum of £5000 goes to the Duchess. The executors are the Duke of Sutherland, Sir James Reynett, and Sir Henry Wheatley. The guardians of the Princess Mary are the Duchess, the present Duke, and the executors already named. The Princess Mary is but sixteen. By the grant of Parliament she will have £3000 per annum, as well as one-third of the personal estate by will.

The Duke of Norfolk has invited a party to dine with him on a distant day, three of whom, the Duke of Cam-

bridge, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Cantalupe (son of Earl Delawarr), have departed this life before the day of the intended dinner has arrived.

The Nepaulese princes and suite take their departure from this country about the middle of next month. They proceed to India *via* France, and the Admiralty have ordered the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean to send her Majesty's steam sloop Growler to Marseilles by the 1st of September, to convey the distinguished Orientals to Alexandria *en route* to Nepal.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* suggests that there is a vacant space in Poets'-corner where a bust of Wordsworth may be most appropriately placed. It is just over Thomson's monument, and close to that of Shakespeare and the bust of Southey.

The house in which Burns lived and died, in Dumfries, has been purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Burns, the second son of the poet.

As Mr. Charles Gilpin was travelling in a four-wheeled chaise between Truro and Falmouth, on Wednesday week, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the horse took fright and ran away. The whole party were thrown violently out, the driver falling upon Mr. Gilpin. The latter was taken up insensible, but he is now said to be out of danger.

The nineteenth anniversary of the inauguration of the King of the Belgians was celebrated at Brussels on Sunday with the usual ceremonies. All the public buildings, and a great many private houses, were decorated with the national flag, and the bells of all the churches were rung. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Burgomaster, at the Hotel de Ville, and toasts to the King, Queen, and Royal Family were drunk with enthusiasm. The public buildings, the residences of the Foreign Ministers, and members of the Chamber, and a vast number of private houses were illuminated.

The French President intends to leave Paris, upon a tour in the provinces, about the 20th of August. His intention is to try the feeling of the population upon the question of the prolongation of his powers. He is to begin with Cherbourg, where there will be a naval review, and the fleet will manoeuvre before him. The French squadron is to be recalled from Naples for that purpose. The order to the French fleet to sail to Cherbourg to be reviewed by the President, has also, it is said, a political motive. The fleet will be there in a better position to take part in the armed intervention likely to be needed between Denmark and the Duchies.

Count Nesselrode, who is drinking the mineral waters of Kissingen, has attracted round him a little congress of diplomatists. "These bathing-place congresses," says the Frankfort journal, "always forbode some impending danger for Germany."

Two valuable horses presented by Queen Victoria to the Prince Royal of Prussia during his late visit to London, have arrived safely at Coblenz, and are deposited in the spacious stables erected in that city for the stud of his royal highness.

The period of imprisonment to which M. Teste, Louis Philippe's frail keeper of the seals, was condemned, has just expired. He was to leave the Maison de Santé on Sunday, provided the fine of 100,000f., to which he was condemned, was paid up. M. Teste wrote to implore the President to remit half of the fine. The President referred the petition to the Conseil d'Etat, by whom it was rejected. M. Teste's family have, however, made arrangements for the payment of the fine in full.

The confession of Professor Webster of the killing of Dr. Parkman has been supplanted in America in the public mind by the discussions as to his probable fate. The governor and council of Massachusetts were examining petitions in favour of the wretched man; but the subject was not to be resumed until the 18th of the month. One of the petitions in his favour was signed by 984 inhabitants of New York; another was from one of the jurymen who tried him; there were two or three from individuals who said that they committed the murder, and not Webster.

The Legitimist club, called "L'Etoile," held at Marseilles, has been dissolved by order of the Prefect of the department. A statue of Henry V. and an engraving of the same person on horseback were seized by the commissary of police, who closed the club.

A band of Republican conspirators was discovered on Monday night in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The police pounced upon them during their deliberations, and captured forty of them, all of whom were armed to the teeth. An immense quantity of ammunition was also taken. The police of Versailles went on Monday to the little commune of Bonnelles, department of the Seine-et-Oise, and searched the house of one of the inhabitants, who was suspected of having a clandestine manufactory of ammunition. Upwards of four hundred bullets, a great quantity of gunpowder, and a mass of lead prepared for casting bullets were discovered.

The *Times* Paris correspondent, in mentioning the just-formed treaty of commerce and navigation between Greece and Russia, states that the news of it has produced great satisfaction in Paris, particularly with reference to the advantageous conditions the Czar has granted to Greece, and which here, at all events, are looked upon as a *contre-coup* to the rather "ungracious" policy of Lord Palmerston; and adds, that the *Courrier d'Athènes* describes the treaty as "a new and striking proof of the sincere and benevolent interest which the Czar always takes in the prosperity of the Greek nation."

The definitive effect of the new Electoral Law is now known, and it has been ascertained that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to 10,500,000, has been reduced to 3,250,000, and still the Conservative papers say that the principle of universal suffrage has not been infringed. If it be true, as stated by the *Pouvoir*, that none have been excluded excepting house-

less beggars and *repris de justice*, the number of these two classes in France must be uncomfortably numerous.

A sergeant of artillery of one of the forts of Lyons was shot dead by a corporal while in the act of instructing the men in the exercise of the guns. The ball passed through his heart, and wounded a grenadier who was standing at some distance. The corporal had been punished a short time before for some breach of discipline.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crape attached.

The members of the French Assembly are so anxious to begin their holidays, that it is a matter of much difficulty for the President Dupin to scrape together a house on the budget.

Some of the French journals have already begun to sign their leading articles. This is the case with the *Ordre*, in which M. Chambolle appended his name on Sunday to an outspoken, frank leader, in which he alludes boldly to the smothered war waging between the executive and legislative, and the dangers with which the country is hereby threatened. The *Presse* having doubled the price of its subscription, announces that, notwithstanding the great loss entailed by the tax on the *roman-feuilleton*, it will continue to publish the novels of Eugene Sue and others.

The great diversion in Paris at present is aeronautics. On Sunday M. Margat, who ascended from the Hippodrome, promising to come down presently in a parachute, disappointed a numerous body of spectators by accompanying the balloon beyond the clouds, which discharged a torrent of rain. In the course of the evening, however, he was perceived descending, to the astonishment of everybody, plump upon the middle of Paris. Finally, the bold aeronaut stepped out of his car amid the chimney-pots of the Rue Ste. Anne.

There is quite a mania in Paris at the present moment for excursion trains. Every week *trains de plaisir* start for Havre, Dieppe, Rambouillet, Chartres, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. The Parisians are carried to Dieppe and back again to Paris, allowing them the whole of Sunday at the seaside, for 5f. Last week upwards of 2000 Parisians, three-fourths of whom had never seen the sea before, took advantage of this cheap trip; and this week the application for tickets is so great that a double train is to be sent.

Nineteen houses were destroyed by fire on the 18th instant in the commune of Tremblay Le Vicirente, Eure et Loire; and six houses, with the whole of the crops and eleven cows, the same day, in the village of Chantaloup, were also destroyed. There is little doubt of this destruction being the work of incendiaries.

The Californian emigration has not lost any of its attraction. On Saturday a hundred Parisians started for the land of gold.

Mr. Chapman, an executioner from the United States, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of studying the French guillotine system, and examining the machinery employed in the work of decapitation used in other parts of Europe.

A new and magnificent building, lately erected in the suburb of Sachsenhausen, devoted to public amusements, and known as the Felsenkeller, or cellar in the rock, fell in with a terrific crash about four o'clock, on the 17th instant. Sixteen persons are known to be buried in the ruins. How many more have met an untimely end is not yet ascertained.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg state that a second division of the Russian Baltic fleet, having on board about 10,000 troops of the land forces, was on the point of sailing.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 18th, at Cracow, which laid waste the greater part of the city, and consumed the Archbishop's palace, besides other public buildings.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, having stated that there were in the Roman States 12,000 political prisoners, "It is a mistake," officially responds the *Journal de Rome*,—"there are but 10,825."

A new machine analogous to the American treadwheel coach has been patented in Piedmont. The horses work on a platform, called a pedivella, inside the vehicle, and the power of their weight, as well as of their motion, is made use of by means of ropes communicating with the axle-trees of the leading wheels. It is alleged that a speed of even sixty miles an hour can be realized by means of the mechanism, without any increase in the rapidity of the motion of the horses, which is merely a walk, in which the animal does not actually advance beyond a single step, the platform retreating instead. It is thought that, as feeders on branch lines, such vehicles might be both economical and useful.—*The Builder*.

The Oregon steamer, from California, has brought to Panama upwards of two millions dollars worth of gold dust as freight, and nearly another million dollars worth in the hands of private passengers. Of this immense quantity of gold the greater part is consigned to New York.

The fears entertained that a rupture would be provoked between Spain and the United States, in consequence of the detention of American prisoners, are now allayed by the fact that the governor of Cuba has declared that all of them will be surrendered to the American authorities in due course of time.

The city of Albany has been visited by a thunder storm of unexampled violence, which has done considerable damage. Some of the bridges on the smaller streams near the city were swept away. But the greatest injury sustained was on the Utica and Schenectady Railway, where a serious accident occurred. A bridge was swept down the stream by the force of the swollen current, just before a passenger train from Albany arrived at the spot. The engine was precipitated into the stream, the tender, a freight car, and the baggage car lodged on the top of the engine. In the freight car there were

eight persons, a horse, and a corpse. Only four of the eight are to be found. Neither the engineer nor firemen were injured. The locomotive was broken to pieces.

On the 9th of July (the day the last packet left Boston) a terrible conflagration broke out at Philadelphia. Four hundred houses fell a prey to the flames.

Articles of luxury, as well as of utility, are finding their way to California in great abundance. Statuary, alabaster vases, &c., are extensively advertised for sale. Very large quantities of counterfeit Mexican dollars have made their appearance in San Francisco. They are admirably executed, and can only be detected with great care. Imitation lumps of gold have also been made and brought into circulation in California. The state assayer states that above forty specimens have been brought to his notice.

Private advices from Amboyna announce the occurrence there of a severe earthquake; after which an epidemic broke out which carried off nearly all the European population. The Governor and most of the civilians had died, and the garrison was reduced to seventeen men.

Accounts have reached Singapore of sad ravages committed by the cholera in Cambodia and Cochin China, depopulating whole villages and decimating the towns. The disease broke out in September, immediately after the rains, and quickly spread throughout the kingdom. In both countries the deaths, in a few months, were estimated at nearly 200,000.

The proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society at Exeter, last week, terminated with a grand banquet on Thursday, at which Monsieur Soyer appears to have displayed his wonderful powers in agricultural produce and a few auxiliary items into an excellent dinner for an immense number of people. The Marquis of Downshire was in the chair, and among the guests were the French, American, and Belgian Ambassadors. The speeches were all of a very hopeful character. No one seemed to entertain the slightest alarm about foreign competition.

By an award of the arbitrators, Mr. Hudson, M.P., has paid to the Eastern Counties Company the full amount of their claim for the sum drawn out by him while chairman of the company, in connection with an alleged purchase of scrip of the Wisbeach, St. Ives, and Cambridge line, and for which, according to the report of the investigation-committee in April, 1849, "no scrip could be found." The amount to be refunded was £1000, with interest from the date of the transaction.

The nomination took place at Chester, on Saturday, when the show of hands was in favour of the Whig candidate, the Honourable W. O. Stanley. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Egerton, which took place on Monday, when Mr. Stanley was returned by a large majority.

The fourth and last tube of the Britannia Bridge was safely and successfully floated in the Menai Straits on Thursday, amidst the enthusiastic applause of a vast concourse of interested and admiring spectators.

The Printers' Amateur Dramatic Society, recently established, gave an entertainment at the Strand Theatre, on Saturday evening, in aid of the funds of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. The performances were the play of *The Hunchback*, the farce of *The Eton Boy*, and *Sketches in India*, the characters in which were creditably, indeed ably, sustained by Mr. Bustin, Mr. C. B. Christian, Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Dorrington, Mr. Harriott, Mr. Thomas, Miss Moss, Miss Catherine Williams, Miss Jane Coleman, and Mrs. C. Wharton. The house was fully and most respectably attended, and the audience judiciously applauded the praiseworthy exertions of this young society of amateurs.

What will be the next move of the Sabbatarians? Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, is assisting us to answer the question. He is attempting to "shut up" Ben Nevis on the Sunday! This monarch of the Scottish mountains is to be protected, if Mr. Campbell can have his own way, from the tread of man on the first day of the week. And thus would the Sabbatarian shut us out from the green fields in which the founder of our religion walked on the Sabbath-day.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A gentleman well known in Liverpool and Birkenhead for the Oriental cast of his features, while in London lately, was strolling up and down the Strand, when he was accosted by a gentleman, who, after apologising with the utmost politeness for his familiarity, begged Mr. — to allow him to take a sketch of his face, as it wore the exact expression which he wished to introduce in one of the characters of a grand historical picture. Our townsman consented, and accompanied the artist to his house, where his visage was quickly traced on canvass. A friend was subsequently anxious to know what the grand painting was in which the gentleman was to appear so conspicuously. He called upon the painter, and requested to be allowed to see the picture. This the artist strongly objected to, alleging that it was against etiquette to show a work of art unfinished, &c. But all his attempts to put him off were unavailing. At length the artist consented, took him to his studio, and there he saw his townsman figuring in a large Scriptural piece as Judas Iscariot.—*Liverpool Times*.

The thunderstorms of last week appear to have extended over the whole of the kingdom. In the county of Donegal a man and woman were killed by lightning. At Johnstone, near Paisley, one man was killed and several others severely injured.

A silver mine has recently been discovered at Tytherington, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire. Several scientific gentlemen from London have inspected it, and it is stated that they have most encouraging prospects before them.

The Spanish Government has entered into a contract with an eminent Glasgow firm for building two first-rate steam-vessels, of 800 horse power. They are intended to run from Cadiz to Cuba and back, as mail-packets.

The butler of Mr. Cooper, of Manor-house, Brixton, having been out shooting, on Tuesday morning, left his

loaded fowling-piece on the hall table whilst answering his master's bell. Henry Cooper, a lad of sixteen, entered the hall at that moment, and taking up the weapon presented it at his sister who was along with him. Mrs. Evans, the housekeeper, who had followed them, was in the act of remonstrating with him on the foolishness of his conduct, when the piece exploded, and both females fell with a loud shriek. Miss Cooper received the chief contents of the charge in her neck and face, and, should she recover, will, it is feared, be disfigured for life. The housekeeper is so dangerously injured, that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The Sulimary, East Indiaman, from Bombay to London, was lost on the Indian coast on the 24th of May. An attempt was made to save the passengers by means of the boats. They were, however, quickly destroyed by the fury of the sea, and upwards of forty persons, including the captain, his wife, and thirty-three seamen, perished. Another Indiaman, named the Guna, was lost on the same coast during the storm, but all the crew escaped. The loss of both vessels exceeds £50,000.

A frightful catastrophe occurred in one of the coal-pits belonging to Mr. Sneden, at Commonade, near Airdrie, on Tuesday morning. The miners, to the number of twenty, descended to their work, as usual, about six o'clock; the foreman accompanied them, and went forward to ascertain the state of the air in the pit. All of a sudden a terrific explosion took place, which instantly killed nineteen out of the twenty, and shattered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit. Only one man escaped. He was standing near the bottom of the pit when he heard the explosion, and suddenly threw himself down to allow the fiery storm to pass over. On rising he found the buckets which communicated with the surface shattered; but, finding a piece of wood, he inserted it into one of the links of the chain, and, giving the signal, was pulled up to the pit-mouth. The men had not Davy lamps.

In consequence of the medical and other testimony adduced at the trial of Robert Pate, Sir George Grey was induced to direct a medical examination of the prisoner, and the result has been the recommendation for his confinement in the infirmary of Millbank Penitentiary. He is stated to be in a very delicate state of health. He employs his time by writing letters in different languages.

A decent young lad, calling himself "Willie M'Dougal," obtained work in Drumlanrig Tunnel some weeks ago. Suspicion was soon excited that he belonged to the "better-half of creation"; but this he at first stoutly denied. Unable longer to keep the secret, the young woman stated her reason to be a desire to raise the "needful" to carry her out to America. The manager's lady supplied "Willie" with appropriate clothes, and a subscription has been got up among her brother workmen, to provide the heroine with ample funds.—*Ayrshire Advertiser*.

Lutitia Cox, a smartly-dressed and interesting-looking young woman, was charged, at Marylebone Police-office, on Tuesday, with having attempted to commit suicide. She had been seen, in a state of great mental distress apparently, going along the edge of the canal, near Albert-road, Regent's-park, between six and seven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and she was just about to throw herself into the canal, when a shoemaker named Palmer interfered. Her own statement was that she had recently left the service of a lady in Clarendon-square, and that on the previous night she had been in the company of a young man, who kept her out so late that she did not like to return to her lodgings, as her landlady would have been disturbed. Upon her promising not to make a similar attempt, she was taken away by the landlady, who undertook to give her up to the care of her friends.

A good deal of alarm has prevailed in Ireland during the last ten days owing to a rumour that the potato rot had made its appearance in many parts of the country. Subsequent information tends to dispel no small portion of the fear at first created. The blight has attacked the stalks, it is said, but the tubers are still perfectly sound.

To compensate themselves for the "insolent and scornful rejoicings of the enemies of Ireland" at the downfall of repeal, the association has announced another meeting to be held in the hall on Monday, the 5th of August, being most positively the very last opportunity that will be afforded to the people of Ireland for paying down their money to keep the name of O'Connell in the memory of the country.

A land agent travelling by rail from Tipperary to Cork, a few days ago, left a parcel of bank notes, amounting to £100, behind him in the carriage, which, however, was fortunately observed by the guard soon after, who took charge of it, and safely returned it to the owner.

At the Sligo assizes a man named James Gillegan, on Thursday week, was convicted of assisting in the abduction of a young girl named Mary M'Garry, with the view of forcing her to marry a young man named James M'Loughlin, who has since gone to America. He was sentenced to only six months' imprisonment, on account of the intercession of the prosecutrix in his favour, as her forced lover was now beyond the reach of giving her any further molestation.

Perhaps we could not give a stronger proof of the decay of families of fortune than the fact that the grand jury of an extensive county where the judges of assizes are now sitting, numbers but five of the gentlemen who were accustomed to be summoned. The other eighteen are all new men.—*Cork Constitution*.

The leprosy of Enniskillen society is its gross immorality and beastly sensuality, accompanied by mental ignorance and imbecility. Too many grow up mere fungi, without end or aim. God is not in their ways. They are taken with the lusts of the flesh, and, in the present blaze of Gospel day, Enniskillen is worse than were Sodom or Gomorrah.—*Fermanagh Reporter*.

Associative Progress.

ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES CONSIDERED.

ASSOCIATIVE views are hourly being realised in detail, and not less remarkable is their progress in *idea*. From being *too bad* to be entertained even in criticism, they have in a very short period passed into acceptance, not merely special but general, and come to be considered *too good* to be practical. Better than that, they are felt to be practical; but the harmony and competence likely to result are felt, or assumed to be so overwhelming, that a surfeit of enjoyment is dreaded. That recent work on Political Economy, which was first to admit the feasibility of associative views, yet foreshadowed the inanity and monotony which must supervene when the spur of animal want was conquered and withdrawn. Among men of a greatly inferior order to that of the author of the "Principles of Political Economy," the same apprehension is found to deter them from aiding when theoretical conviction is perfect. The Redemption Society have found it necessary to combat this feeling by a special Tract, entitled, "Community Justified." As some persons when well can never believe they can ever be ill; as others ill can never believe they shall ever be well, so many persons in one state of society can never believe there can be an opposite; and when the opposite is once reached it becomes so natural to them that they come to deny that that state of society ever existed, which they once vehemently denied could ever be altered.

Is it true that men once above the fear of want, and out of the sphere of competition entirely, come to feel a distaste of life and sigh for the days of salubrious excitement, when their hand was against every man's and the sharp pang of hunger spurred them to action? It is calculated that some 70,000 or more persons exist in Great Britain, enjoying incomes of £4000 and upwards per year. In some recent journeys through the provinces I diligently enquired if any of these unfortunate persons were seeking to escape from the dull misery of competence. Did any abandon the woodland view, the well-spread table, the infinite variety of gratification which easy affluence places at man's disposal? Have any independent gentlemen fled to the tailor's board, to the shoemaker's last, to the weaver's shuttle, to the miner's pickaxe, to relieve the miserable ennui of being above want and being placed without the arena of competitive strife? I heard of no such cases; no such cases can be heard of. Men bear competence very well. Riches may be pronounced very agreeable, at least so far so that we may labour by the new agency of wise, well-considered association, to raise the poor in the scale of comfort, and even above that ferocious struggle which is now dignified with the name of social life, without undue terror that men will be too happy to live, or too well off to find enjoyment in life. Ion.

THE REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

Few will doubt the vast importance of a successful experiment of practical Communism in this country. In the American communities nearly, if not all, crime has ceased, and the inhabitants attain an average age far beyond that of any other people with whom we are acquainted. We think we are not presuming too much when we state that these results arise from their complete exemptions from poverty.

Are we to regard these facts as accidental social anomalies or as suggestive beacons? The phenomena exist. Many thousand people are living in this way in the United States at this present time.

It is in vain to say that all this is attributable to peculiarity of religious ideas and uniformity of creed, for it may be replied, why it is that unity of faith only gives these remarkable results in communities? If peculiar phenomena attract the attention of the natural philosopher, he eagerly investigates the nature and laws of its action to turn it to human advantage. Is it of less importance to know how this world is to exist without poverty and crime than to demonstrate the proximate return of the great comet? We know that many have never regarded this matter as worthy of serious consideration. Others have said, "The American people are not more than human; their institutions are neither ancient nor of divine origin. What they have accomplished was possible to them, and why not so to us? Nay, why not more so to us, since we may profit by their experience?" Thus reasoning, those who formed the Redemption Society, and had it enrolled under the Friendly Society's Act in October, 1845. It is one of the laws that no person should receive a salary or wages out of the funds collected for communal purposes; but this rule does not apply to hired labour on the farm in Wales. Another rule prevents the board of directors from running the Society into debt.

About four years ago Mr. George Williams, junior, of Gorse, near Carmarthen, who for a time had dwelt in the American communities, offered the Society the reversion of an estate of 160 acres of land upon which was a mortgage of £1200. This the Society accepted, and a proper deed of con-

veyance was executed by the trustees of the Society and Mr. Williams. In 1848 the Society rented about eighty-five acres of the estate for the annual amount of £53. A lease for the duration of the present life interest has also been duly executed by all the parties concerned. It is upon this land that the Society is now engaged in its attempt at a practical illustration of communal life in this country.

The plan is to cultivate the farm well, and to erect residences for the members, workshops, factories, and schools; uniting agriculture and manufactures, consuming the agricultural produce in the maintenance of the resident members, and disposing of the manufactured articles to the outside members in all parts of the country; establishing a state in which all shall labour, where men of different creeds and characters may work together for their common good; in which the produce of each shall be cast into the common store, and the wants of all supplied from it; at the same time educating the children of the members, and, in some cases, the adults. In this association no anarchical doctrines are preached, no meddling with the laws or rights of property; but simply a trial whether working men and others sympathizing with them, by clubbing their capital and purchasing property, farming, building, manufacturing, training, &c., cannot, on the whole, live to a better purpose for themselves and England than they are now doing in this competing state.

The Redemption Society has a regular income from the subscriptions of its members; with this it is purchasing agricultural implements and improving the farm. Lately it has commenced a special fund for the erection of dwellings, workshops, and schools. When a sufficient amount is in hand to warrant a commencement, a number of members will be drafted from the body to complete the buildings.

Those who wish to aid the Society may remit their contributions to the treasurer, Mr. William West, tailor and draper, Briggate, Leeds; and those who wish for further information may apply to Mr. David Green, bookseller, 166, Briggate, Leeds.

The following gentlemen are the trustees of the society:—

The Reverend E. R. Larken, of Burton rectory, near Lincoln; Mr. Robert Smith, upholsterer, Leeds; Mr. Charles Barton, confectioner, Leeds. D. G.

THE ICARIANS.

Icarian Committee-rooms,
13 Newman-street, Oxford-street, July 23, 1850.

The last accounts from the community at Nauvoo state that the Icarians who embarked at Havre, on the 9th of March, on board the Callender, arrived at New Orleans the 30th of April, after a happy voyage of 52 days. The steam-boat Columbus, on which they embarked on the 1st of May, to go from New Orleans to St. Louis, met with a serious accident near Cairo, about sixty leagues from St. Louis: the boiler burst while racing with another boat that was endeavouring to pass them. Twenty passengers, all German and Irish emigrants, were killed or wounded, but none of the Icarians were injured. In the voyage they lost many things, more or less important, that were stolen from them, and they state that on these occasions emigrants cannot take too many precautions in looking after and preserving their effects. They arrived at Nauvoo on the evening of the 17th of May, where they were warmly welcomed by their Icarian brethren.

The destruction of the temple by the fearful hurricane of the 27th of May offers a serious drawback to the exertions of the community. Workmen were already engaged in repairing it, in order to fit it for the several purposes of schools, refectories, and assembly-rooms. The masons, at the commencement of the storm, took refuge in one of the cells in the side of the building, and thus became the terrified and unwilling witnesses to the completion of the destruction of this imposing and costly structure, themselves narrowly escaping from being crushed by the ponderous masses of white marble of which it was composed. But, notwithstanding the overwhelming nature of the misfortune, it has not been sufficient to daunt the courage nor cool the perseverance of the community, for M. Bourg, the general secretary, writes as follows:—

“Although the 27th be a day for us fertile in disasters, such as the inundation and injury of our dwellings (of which a great part of the windows are broken), the desolation of our harvest, and, above all, the irreparable fall of the temple, which changes all our plans for this year; nevertheless, this day of reverses, which would cause the ruin and the despair of an individual dependent only upon himself, has not shaken our courage nor our hopes. It is our association which, by its system of solidarity, renders losses less perceptible by dividing them; and at the same time by its collective power, increases a hundredfold the means of repairing or mitigating misfortunes.

“Our little Communitarian colony is strong in its organization, in the faith of its members, in the fraternal succours of all the Icarians, and in the benevolent support of the inhabitants of the county. Our little colony, directed by the high intelligence of its venerable president, will not march less resolutely to the accomplishment of its great work—The reign of Universal Brotherhood.”

T. C.

MR. OWEN.

An address, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Mr. Owen. We are not yet able to say whether he will be induced to comply with the wishes of his friends in Lancashire.

“TO ROBERT OWEN, ESQ.;

Founder of the Rational System of Society.

“Dear and respected Sir,—We, the undersigned, the disciples and admirers of your views, residing in various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, desire to engage your attention for a few moments in perusing the sentiments which prompt us to address you on the present occasion.

“We desire to congratulate you, Sir, that now, in the calm evening of life, you are in possession of comparative health, and in the full retention of those faculties which have rendered you so marked a benefactor to the human race, by enabling you to discover and, in the spirit of kindness and charity, perseveringly to declare the true principles of the Science of Society, the foundation of which is, that ‘the character of man is formed for him, and not by him.’

“We rejoice, too, that your life has been prolonged to witness the result of your early labours in this great and glorious work; inasmuch that, while at the first propounding your views, you held them singly and unaided, these views now number amongst their advocates the most enlightened minds in all ranks of society and in every quarter of the globe.

“Respect for your name, and admiration of your efforts in behalf of humanity, induce us to prefer a request which we earnestly and respectfully hope (your strength permitting) you will kindly comply with: namely, that, at your earliest convenience, you will pay a visit to our district, to receive from us an expression of our regard, and to afford to us, once more, an opportunity of hearing from you, in person, those everlasting truths, of which we profess ourselves ardent admirers, but very imperfect disciples.

“We take the liberty of assuring you of our respect and undiminished affection; and desire to express a sincere wish that your valuable life may be further prolonged to witness still greater triumphs of truth, justice, and righteousness amongst peoples and governments; and that, in the contemplation of your past efforts, and from the increased and ever-increasing benefits resulting therefrom, mingled with the gratitude of the recipients, the autumn of your days will be enlivened and consoled with the consciousness that your labour of love has not been in vain.

“With these sentiments we beg to subscribe ourselves your affectionate admirers,

“John Douthwaite, James Simpson, William Taylor, Matthew Brewett, On behalf of the Social Reform League, Bradford,	Thomas Hargreaves, Charles Whittaker, William Stott, Joseph Foreman, John Dennis, Robert Buckle, On behalf of the Social Reform League, Halifax.
Joseph Nicholson, Abraham Baldwin, James Lord, David Green, William Hobson, On behalf of the Redemption Society.	Robert Owen Cameron, Thomas Brownless, Christopher Barker, Jos. Baldwin.

“Bradford, Yorkshire, July 14, 1850.”

A TOUR IN PIEDMONT.

The Piedmontese enjoy the most perfect liberty of the press, which they use with great skill and prudence; the ordinary price of a daily paper is one halfpenny, and the democratic journals, of which the *Gazetta del Popolo* and the *Fieschetta* are the principal, are read with avidity by all classes, by no means excluding the military, who devour them. The two principal parties are the Constitutionalists and the Republicans, to whom are opposed the ecclesiastics, who have much wealth, and are very numerous, as you meet them at the corner of every street, with their broad dignitorial hats. The Constitutionalists, who are, perhaps, the most numerous and influential, have the greatest affection for the King, though they are not opposed to a gradual progress, and especially to the overthrow of priestly influence, in which the King is willing to assist them. The Republicans are endowed with energy and talent, and rest all their hopes in a republican form of government, which they hope to obtain by peaceful means. The greater part of the people are of this party; but most of the middle class, the more wealthy shopkeepers, are Constitutionalists. In the mountains, where the priests are poor and the people ignorant, the former are in great esteem, and on very friendly terms with all. Piedmont is undoubtedly in a fair way of progress, and full of promise for the future. Socialism has made but little progress; but, with a free press and free education, the truth cannot fail to prevail. That which struck me most in passing through this country was the remarkable freedom of speech enjoyed by the people on all subjects, whereas in France they scarcely dare to open their mouths on politics to a stranger.

The Val d'Aosta is inhabited by the most miserable race of beings, deformed in body and mind, and lazy, all owing apparently to circumstances which might be removed; indeed, everywhere throughout Piedmont and Le Valais the condition of the working class is generally very bad; everywhere the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer; when we get into the Pays du Vaud, inhabited by a fine open intelligent and independent people, we see for the first time a peasantry living in comfort and contentment, and no beggars, no paupers; but there also they have to work harder than is right or good for human beings.

At Bex, near St. Maurice, there is a large estate belonging to the Abbey of St. Maurice, on which the peasantry enjoy plenty of the necessities of life, amusements suitable to their tastes, and a tolerable education. Along the whole northern side of the Lake of Geneva, covered with beautiful vineyards from Vevey, by Lausanne, to Geneva, the condition

of the peasantry is very tolerable; and, should they at any time suffer from distress, there are numbers of rich English and others (amongst whom Mr. Aldiman, of Lausanne, deserves honourable mention) who are ever ready to assist them. This is certainly a better state of things than in our own country; but how different from what it might be in this glorious country, with its majestic mountain scenery, its lovely lakes, its fertile plains and hill-sides, producing wheat, hemp, maize, vines, and everything that man can want, in the greatest profusion, while on the mountains wander thousands of cattle, the pleasant sound of their tinkling bells ringing far up the mountain side, where the traveller's eye seeks them in vain; or perhaps, as he turns some corner in the rocky path, he sees a herd of cows, each with a bell on its neck, leaping like goats over cascades and loose rocks, flourishing their tails and rejoicing in the freshness of the morning breeze.

What a happy, thrice happy, country might this be, did man but rightly understand the science of society! The loveliest spot on the borders of Lake Lemman is Lausanne, and the house of our celebrated Gibbon is in the most delightful situation, commanding an extensive view of the lake, the snow-capped Alps rolled in gorgeous clouds, the pretty villages scattered about the shores of the lake, the luxuriant vineyards, and the pleasing home scenery of the neighbourhood, rightly called the Languedoc of Switzerland.

Geneva contains the rich, the moderate, and the poor, and some very poor indeed. But, though the Genevese enjoy a democratic government, they have not discovered the just mode of distribution of wealth, which Socialism alone can teach them. There are, however, several associations of workmen, more or less fraternal, besides benefit societies. The most interesting that I have visited is the *Association Alimentaire*, commenced in September, 1848, with 200 members at two francs each, and consisting now of 1100 at one franc each; the members are workmen of various trades, associated for the purpose of getting cheap dinners; like our clubs, they pay persons to serve, and for half a franc any one can get a very excellent dinner of one plate of meat, roast or boiled, one plate of vegetables at your choice, a large piece of bread, and half a bottle of wine. The room is large, clean, well ventilated; the tables very clean, but without cloth; and when I was there the hall was nearly full of persons of all classes and ages; workmen, clerks, &c.; young women most respectably dressed; young men about seventeen, and children; besides many who came to fetch their dinner home to their own houses.—“C.” *Correspondent of the Weekly Tribune.*

INDUSTRIAL MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.

A crowded meeting convened by the Central Board of Working Men's Associations was held on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the barrister, one of the principal promoters of this phase of associative labour, occupied the chair. In opening the proceedings, he spoke upon the necessity of self sacrifice as the basis of the fraternal, the Christian, and redeeming principles of association. The first resolution was to the effect, That competition was one of the greatest causes of the misery existing among the working classes, and that the organization of industry on the association principle was the most efficient remedy. This was proposed by Mr. Wallford, and spoken to by Gerald Massey and Mr. Field, both members of associations already in operation. The second resolution showing, That the organization of labour cannot only be effected without endangering capital, but may be the means of securing to it interest, as is proved by the Tailors' Association in Castle-street; and the third, That the best means of ensuring the success of the associations is by providing them with custom—were spoken to by Messrs. Millbank, Benny, A. Campbell, Shorter, and Walter Cooper. Interesting accounts of the condition of eight associations started in five months, were given. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for Professor Maurice, and other coadjutors in this cause. It was said that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout London; and that the Christian Socialists would speedily issue an organ—a weekly periodical, to be called the *Brotherhood of Labour.* G. M.

CENTRAL MEETING OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.

A meeting of the friends of the League of Social Reform was held at Birstal, the centre of a large manufacturing district in the West Riding, on Sunday last, for the purposes of explaining the intentions and adding to the numbers of the League. The following resolutions were respectively proposed and carried:—

1. “That the principles laid down by the Congress of Social Reformers recently held in London, are deserving of the support and active coöperation of all classes, especially of those who more immediately suffer from the present malconstruction of society.
2. “That in accordance with the preceding resolution,

such portion of the working classes and others in the neighbourhood of Birstal as agree to the same, form themselves into a class to coöperate with the executive in London, and to conform in other matters with the laws and regulations of the Social Reform League."

We hope to report shortly of a good class being formed, as the locality in question is especially distinguished for the activity and intelligence of its working men. Already they are in possession of an excellent Hall of Freedom, a coöperative store, and a coöperative manufacturing establishment.

GREAT ANTI-TRUCK MEETING AT DUDLEY.—An aggregate meeting of delegates and members of the various Anti-Truck Associations of South Staffordshire has been held in a field adjoining the Castle-hill, midway between Dudley and Tipton. Mr. Finch, an ironmaster, Mr. George Dawson, and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Dawson said "he disliked the truck system because it was one of the hypocrisies of the day. It was a mean, dastardly, dirty, unholy, tyrannical, and unjust piece of trickery. The system of selling eighty for one hundred yards of tape, or dealing out petty articles at a higher rate and at a less weight than law and justice demanded, as was too often the case with the tommy masters, was simply execrable. The master who had the detestable meanness to take a little out of his workman's sugar, or filch somewhat from his tea, was about on a level with the dirty urchin who stood sucking the ends of the lollipops he had been commissioned to purchase, or the slipshod slatternly wench who stood at the corner of the street to take a sip at her mistress's beer. It was men of wealth, capitalists, who did these petty, mean, and shameful tricks, who, if they understood their duty to their men—who, if they understood what God meant when he made man a master, would blush at their meanness, and feel bowed down with the weight of their heavy responsibilities." The object of the meeting was to array public opinion against the truck-system, and it passed resolutions asking the Legislature for an alteration and extension of the present act relating to the subject.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.—The Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations have issued another of their valuable Tracts upon the mechanism of Christian Socialism, containing essential and instructive, not suggestive merely, but actual, details of management, and a Code of Laws for the government of these Institutions, prefaced by well-conceived remarks to this effect:—"In offering this machinery to others, we are bound to protest against that idolatry of social mechanism which imagines society as a mere assemblage of wheels and springs, and not as a partnership of living men; which takes account of the form alone, and not of the spirit which animates it; but we have also to protest with scarcely less of earnestness against that idolatry of individual will, which scorns all regular means of action—looks for all social improvements to the mere genius of some mighty leader in whose way it would almost place obstacles, like hurdles, for him to leap over, rather than smooth the way for the feebler crowd; or against that faith which sees God only in the works of nature, and not in the works of men; which may delight in tracing the harmonies of the solar system, yet sees nothing but human devices and intellectual snares in the harmonies of social organization; which acknowledges as divine the instinctive laws of a community of bees or of emmets, but turns away from the laws of a fellowship of men, as if they had nothing to do with the will, with the wisdom, with the love, of the Great Law-giver."

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR-MARKET.—M. Felix St. Priest has presented to the French Assembly an important proposition, that, in all the communes of the Republic having a population above 1000, intelligence-offices should be open for masters wanting workmen and workmen in want of employment; the books to be kept by the secretaries of the mayors, under the inspection of the municipal council, and to be open for public inspection. If the applications are too numerous for the locality, a note of the applications is to be sent weekly to the chief town of the canton for communication to the public. All the registries and information in these offices to be gratuitous. Arrangements are to be made for a general intercommunication between all the intelligence-offices of France, with a view of supplying labour where it may be in demand.

PROPAGANDISM.—Mr. Walter Cooper, favourably known as the manager of the Working Tailors' Association, has been appointed by the Council of Promoters to visit the provinces (which he will commence to do on the 19th of August), to explain to the public the principles and practices of the phase of organization of labour, successfully spreading in the metropolis, under the name of "Christian Socialism." Mr. W. Cooper, to whom a vote of thanks was passed on his appointment to this tour, is fully accredited to represent this movement. Applications for his services in any town, to be made early to 31 Castle-street, Oxford-street.

THE LATE T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH.—Many friends of associative progress in this country will read with regret the following notice taken from the *Ottawa Journal*:—"Mr. T. S. Mackintosh, formerly employed in this office, was drowned on last Sunday afternoon, while bathing in the Illinois river, at this place. He was attempting to swim across the river, and had nearly reached the opposite bank, when, either from exhaustion or a violent cramp that seized him, he sunk to rise no more. A number of persons were present at the time, but all efforts to save him proved of no avail. His body was taken out about four hours afterwards, and transferred to its last resting place, in the cemetery below Ottawa."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E.'s communication is unacceptable from the peculiarity of its form: rhymeless verses are only admissible when exquisitely musical. Blank verse the English ear is accustomed to; but not to rhymeless verse.

J. S., who writes from Sturton, must, on consideration, acknowledge that a journal cannot suffer its own estimate of books and men to be a matter of discussion. As to the review in question, the aim was to err on the side of kindness rather than the reverse. Facts, direct scientific inferences, and the broad opinions of society are properly matters which should have the freest handling; but there can be no appeal to an individual against his own ultimate conclusions; nor can we consent to defend our own intention to be impartial. We are conscious of no motive to err except on the score of kindness; and on that side we are not excessively anxious to be proved absolutely impenetrable. On the other hand, to circulate attacks against ourselves would be simply to confess ourselves unfit for the duty we undertake. Of that the public must judge. The best of us may make mistakes; but one mistake that leads to many others, is too great sensitiveness to praise and blame. The strong man is mastered by neither.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, July 27.

The vexed question of the site for the Exhibition in Hyde-park came under discussion in both Houses last evening. In the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the course taken by the Attorney-General with regard to an information proposed to be filed in the Court of Chancery with a view to stay by injunction the erection of the proposed building in Hyde-park. He went into the question at considerable length, and denounced the conduct of the Attorney-General as most unconstitutional, declaring that he had prevented the public from prosecuting their case, because he knew that their opponents dared not meet them in a court of law. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE complained that Lord Brougham had brought forward this question without giving the usual notice. It seemed to him that the Attorney-General had merely exercised the discretion which was admitted to be vested in him in the manner which he believed would prove most beneficial to the public. As, however, Sir John Romilly was about to explain the matter to the Lower House, it was not necessary to say anything more about it. Earl GREY charged Lord Brougham with having made the statement that night in order that it should go forth before the Attorney-General would have an opportunity of defending himself. Owing to the zeal of Colonel Sibthorp, however, the Attorney-General was enabled to give an explanation last evening of why he had refused to sanction the course taken by the obstructives. In reply to the colonel's attack, which was characteristically furious and absurd, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had adopted the course referred to upon his sole responsibility, without advising or consulting with anybody, having entertained no doubt upon the subject. The signing of an information by the Attorney-General was not a matter of form, but of discretion. The information in question was at the relation of certain gentlemen residing near Hyde-park. The right of the Crown to the park was clear; the Crown had the fee-simple of the property, and could do what it thought fit therewith, except so far as its power was restrained by acts of Parliament. That the Crown, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, could erect buildings in any Royal park, he had not the slightest doubt, provided the rights of individuals were not interfered with. The interests of the public were of two species. One was in the keeping of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who were created by act of Parliament, and, by contract, the fines and rents of Crown lands were paid into the Consolidated Fund. The other affected the recreation of the public in the Royal parks, which, as a mere legal point, depended upon the grace and pleasure of the Crown. There was no common law right in the whole of the public to have recreation in the property of any man; and a custom could extend to only a part of the community. If a right was claimed by that part of the public resident in London and Westminster, it must be enforced, not by information, but by bill in Chancery, or petition of right, and no refusal of the Attorney-General could prevent its enforcement. Upon the best attention he could give to the subject, it had appeared to him that the relators were endeavouring to make use of the Attorney-General's name, not for securing any benefit to the public, but to obtain some advantage to themselves or their property which they believed the courts of law were not able to afford them. If so, an Attorney-General who permitted such a use of his name would forfeit his duty to the Crown and the public, and deserve the censure of the House of Commons.

At the forenoon sitting of the House of Commons there was a very full House and much excitement, in consequence of its being expected that Baron de Rothschild would present himself at the table, and demand that he should be allowed to take his seat as one of the members of the city of London. The Ser-

geant-at-Arms having appeared at the table and announced that a new member was in waiting to take the oaths, a general stir was observable through the House, which exploded in loud laughter when Mr. W. O. Stanley, the new member for Chester, walked up the House instead of the member for the city of London. The honourable member was sworn with the usual formalities. Sir ROBERT INGLIS then presented a petition from Buckinghamshire, stating that the petitioners had learned, with feelings of dissatisfaction and alarm, that a bill had been introduced into that honourable House by the Prime Minister, the effect of which would be the admission of Jews and other unbelievers into Parliament, and the virtually unchristianizing the country. The latter portion of the honourable baronet's statement of the prayer was scarcely heard amid the dissentient clamours and groanings of the majority of the House. After the presentation of a few unimportant petitions, Baron de Rothschild appeared at the bar, accompanied by Mr. Page Wood and Mr. J. A. Smith, and, after a pause, during which the dropping of a pin might be heard, walked slowly to the table, when he was greeted by a hearty and universal cheer from the whole of the Ministerial side of the House. The clerk having risen to tender him the usual oath,

Baron DE ROTHSCHILD said: I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament. (*Loud cheers.*)

Sir R. INGLIS (much excited): I distinctly object to that requisition. (*Loud cheering, cries of "Order," and much confusion.*)

The Baron having made his application was desired to withdraw, which he did accordingly, and the House proceeded to discuss the question of his admission.

Sir R. INGLIS: I believe that I heard distinctly the words pronounced, "I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament." (*Loud cheers.*) I am not, then, mistaken as to the purport of the word. (*Hear, hear.*) Sir, from the time that this has been a Christian nation, and that this House has been a Christian Legislature, no man—if I may use the words without offence—has ever presumed to take his seat here unless prepared to take it under the solemn sanction of an oath in the name of our common Redeemer. (*Conservative cheers.*) If not upon that book which contains his revealed word and will, at least upon some symbol of our common redemption. I do not undervalue, God forbid I should, the Old Testament; but if the honourable individual had come to the table and asked to be sworn on the Bible—knowing, as I do, what is passing in his mind—I should have equally objected. I feel doubly bound to object now, when by his proposition he objects to the most sacred part of that blessed book. (*Hear, hear.*) It is merely a technical objection hardly worth mentioning on so solemn an occasion, but the fact is, that we have not an Old Testament in our collection. (*A laugh.*) It may be found in the courts of criminal judicature—(*loud cries of "Hear!"*)—and, if the honourable individual came forward there as a witness, the case would be entirely different. (*Oh, oh, and laughter.*) But in this case we all know that the honourable individual comes forward here to claim his right to legislate for the Church and the religion of this still Christian nation, and therefore I, for one, will never give my sanction to his admission. (*Conservative cheers.*)

He concluded by moving a resolution, to the effect that no man could approach the table of that House to take part in its legislation, without taking part in a Christian solemnity. Some delay was occasioned by the honourable baronet having to write out, and correct the phraseology of his resolution, which was then moved. Sir JOHN ROMILLY said that in discussing this question the House was acting in a judicial capacity, and should regard its dignity, and proceed without the exhibition of party feeling. Without at present expressing any opinion of his own upon the question, he would suggest that the House should follow the precedent established by Sir R. Peel in the case of Mr. O'Connell's election for Clare. He moved that Baron Rothschild should be heard at the bar, either by himself, his counsel, or agents, in respect to his claim to sit in that House on taking the oaths on the Old Testament. A long, irregular discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. STUART WORTLEY, adverting to the precedent in the case of Mr. O'Connell, proposed to follow the example of Sir Robert Peel, and adjourn the discussion until twelve o'clock on Tuesday, to allow time for consideration. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought this a very reasonable proposal. Sir BENJAMIN HALL complained of the dilatory and lukewarm conduct of Lord John Russell on the subject, and of his announcement that he did not mean to proceed with the bill he had introduced this session. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE said that Lord John Russell's treatment of the Jewish question was because the Jews were a small body, who could not endanger the safety of a Cabinet or his own election. Mr. WOOD said he was authorized by Baron de Rothschild to say that he had no desire to be heard at the bar as to his claim to be sworn upon the Old Testament. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thereupon withdrew his amendment. It was ultimately arranged that the debate should be adjourned till Monday at twelve.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought down a message from her Majesty, in which the Queen expressed her wish that, during her life, Marlborough House should be appropriated as a residence for the Prince of Wales, from the period of his attaining the age of 18. His

The Leader

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

Public Affairs.

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

POSITION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

THE Liberal party is, in nautical phrase, "in stays"—not very well knowing what course to take, is displaying the relaxed condition proper to a transition state. Mr. Cobden's letter to his Leeds constituents, vindicating his vote against Government on the Palmerston debate, and the banquet at the Reform Club, may be regarded as opposing signs of that wavering state; but, in order fully to apprehend the true meaning of the two phenomena, it is necessary to bear in mind who they are that are making the signs. We shall speak of these things with that frankness which our readers appreciate, seeking the strength of Liberal opinions in realities, and not in pretences.

Richard Cobden was the chosen leader of the Anti-Corn-law League—not the originator, for perhaps if any one man could claim that first spark it might be Archibald Prentice of Manchester; but the leader chosen after the League was virtually made. He was mainly though not solely instrumental in directing the action of that League to its successful issue. It cannot be said of him that he never faltered in his career, for we believe we are not wrong in saying that at one period, not long before Peel adopted the anti-corn-law policy, Cobden had spoken in terms of a disheartened tenor; but he had worked long, and he had his full meed of praise. A large section of the people bestowed upon him a more than royal gift of pecuniary independence. After that triumph Cobden attempted various other political enterprises, which did not take very well, and even "financial reform" bids fair to merge in a larger measure, more adapted to excite popular interest. On this point we might adopt the words of Sir Joshua Walmsley at the Wymondham meeting last week. But still Cobden has an intellect and a heart above party intrigue, and we believe that in the next popular movement—which is not yet in shape or even projected—he will be a leading man. He possesses, in an extraordinary degree, the faculty of making political and economical propositions plain to the popular mind; he is conscientious; and he must be considered as representing a large section of the public.

Although the promoters of the banquet to Lord Palmerston vastly outnumber Mr. Cobden in their own proper persons, their pretensions to a representative character are not quite so great as they seem. Not only were they a mere section of the great club that owns the palace in Pall-mall, but they were, it would seem, a packed body. If we are correctly informed, the collective sanction of the club was never invited. On the contrary, it is publicly stated that the list of persons who attended the banquet was limited to the first two hundred that put down their names—the ardent and most forward promoters only. It was therefore nothing more than a dinner party on a large scale, the club-house being the tavern. We presume that the rules of the Reform Club permit minorities to make that exclusive use of its accommodations?

If we try the party by another test its peculiarly limited character will again appear. It is well known that the apparent majority of forty-six who voted in favour of Mr. Roebuck's motion, praising Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, included several who agreed with Mr. Cobden in disapproving of that policy, and we believe that, if he pleased, Mr. Cobden might disclose some curious facts as to the means taken to "whip" the Ministerial members—means as unusual as they are humiliating to the party "in power." But Mr. Cobden has mercifully forbore. We question the policy of that forbearance, which appears to us to be a converse of the intrigues that it suffers to go on; but we cannot question the motives of a man who took so independent a course as he did on the main matter. The fact remains that the majority included a number who had waived their own convictions as a

lordship gave notice that, on Monday, he would move that such message be taken into consideration, in order that the necessary arrangements might be effected.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also gave notice that the amendments of the Lords to the Parliamentary Franchise (Ireland) Bill should be considered on Tuesday, and that he meant to propose to reduce to £12 the qualifications which the Lords had increased from £8 to £15. And that he should disagree with the amendment introduced by the Lords which made it necessary for an elector to demand to be placed on the registry. Mr. DISRAELI announced that he, and those with whom he acted, would oppose both of Lord John Russell's proposals.

Mr. Charles Pearson has unexpectedly resigned his seat for Lambeth. The writ is to be moved on Monday, and already the friends of several liberal gentlemen are urging their claims on the constituency. Meetings of electors have been held with a view to the election of Mr. Williams, late member for Coventry. The *Globe* of last night announces that a requisition to Mr. David Salomons is in the course of signature. Mr. D. W. Wire is taken of in some quarters as likely to be a candidate on the liberal interest.—*Daily News*.

Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey has forwarded £43 ls. to the treasurers of the Peel Fund, from the officers and constables of the City of London police-force. In reply to a statement made by a correspondent of a morning paper, Mr. Harvey says, "Nothing can be more remote from the truth than the imputation of 'Leo.' The first intimation I received of an intention existing amongst the members of the force to subscribe to the Peel Fund was in the form of an enquiry, whether I, as the commissioner, had any objection to their subscribing a day's pay, such being the very general wish of its members. My reply was, that while I was greatly pleased to hear of the prevailing feeling among them, I considered half a day's pay would be ample, and that every man was to consider himself a free agent to subscribe or not. When the subscription was placed in my hands, the superintendent observed that every officer and constable had subscribed, except two, and at the same time produced to me a list of names of the subscribers, but which I declined to receive, inasmuch as it would be to make me acquainted with the names and numbers of the men who had declined to subscribe, and they will consequently remain unknown to me."

The nomination for Mayo took place on Thursday, and a brief account of the proceedings, up to two o'clock, has been received in Dublin by express. The high sheriff opened the court at half-past ten o'clock, and the candidates entered the court attended by their respective friends. Those of Mr. Butt comprised nearly all the principal landlords of the county. Mr. Ousely Higgins was proposed, in a very animated speech, by the Honourable Frederick Cavendish, proprietor of the *Mayo Telegraph*, and Mr. Butt was proposed by Colonel Knox Gore. Sir Richard O'Donnell was then put in nomination, his proposer being a Roman Catholic priest, who was addressing the electors when the express left. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town, where a large force of constabulary is concentrated on the occasion, together with detachments of the 14th and 17th Regts.

On Thursday the French Assembly had recourse to a fresh ballot for electing the three remaining members of the Committee of Permanence. The intense struggle of parties caused the result to be awaited with much anxiety. The number of voters was 498; absolute majority, 250. Combarel de Leyval obtained 265 votes; Garnon, 255; Grevy, 248; Chambolle, 225; Bixio, 213; Fremy, 131; Delessert, 108. The two first alone were declared elected. Garnon is one of the candidates of the moderate majority; Combarel de Leyval belongs to the *tiers-parti*. The House proceeded to a second ballot for the determination of the last member. The result of the second ballot was in favour of the moderates, whose candidate, M. Chambolle, obtained 262 votes out of 517, while Grevy got only 240. Thus the Committee of Permanence is at last complete.

Telegraphic advices from the Duchies, received in Berlin, are to the effect that the advanced posts of the contending forces had come to blows in the neighbourhood of Flensburg. The Danes retired, carrying away their killed and wounded. The Holsteiners lost twenty killed and wounded. The *Kölnher Zeitung* publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin, July 24, stating that the free city of Lubeck had hastened to ratify the treaty of peace with Denmark, and had intimated the same to the Schleswig-Holstein Staathalterschaft.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE "WEEKLY TRIBUNE."

Mr. Buchanan, late Proprietor and Editor of the *Weekly Tribune*, is now on a tour through the provinces to explain to the supporters of that Journal the circumstances which have led to its amalgamation with this newspaper, and to devise measures for rendering the *Leader* an efficient organ of communication for the Social Reformers of the United Kingdom. As he intends during his progress to give a public lecture or address in all places where the friends can make satisfactory arrangements for the purpose, communications on this matter are immediately invited. His address for the ensuing week will be, "care of J. B. Smith, solicitor, Hanley, Staffordshire." Lancashire and Yorkshire will be first visited: afterwards, Scotland.

matter of charity to the "Liberal" Government; some who acted from personal respect to Lord John Russell; several who acted from personal liking for Lord Palmerston; it was therefore a false majority, including a number which ought to have been reckoned on the other side. Ministerial and personal influences were used to pervert the expression of public opinion through the Commons.

It is to be presumed that these dissidents—excepting possibly some of Lord Palmerston's personal friends, would not volunteer to meet election agents, litterateurs, and quidnuncs at the banquet. A still more remarkable absence is that of Lord Palmerston's colleagues. Making subtractions for the high Whigs, and the real advocates of progress, we conclude that the promoters of the banquet, Lord Palmerston's hosts, are a section of the Liberal party, not representing a majority in Parliament or in the Club; and, certainly, not among the People—which, indeed, does not subscribe to the luxurious mansion in Pall Mall. Lord Palmerston, therefore, is the leader of a special section of Liberals whose distinctive faith consists in Lord Palmerston's foreign exploits and home professions; and this Palmerston party does not include a majority of the House on the Speaker's right hand, of the middle class Reformers, or of the People; it does include the election agents and persons of that class.

From these data we infer that the election agents are organizing a pretended Liberal movement, which is to have the effect of bringing influence to Lord Palmerston, and in some way of benefiting the said agents, probably by bringing business at the next election. And our present duty is to warn the Liberals that at the next election, and in the preparations before it, attempts will be made to overawe them by cries of "treachery," if they do not allow themselves to be gulled by that "madness of many for the gain of a few."

From Mr. Cobden's separate movement we infer that he is awake to that other intrigue, and that he finds it too bad to be tolerated. In one passage of his speech he half exposes it. He is speaking of his resolve to enforce his arbitration principle as opposed to war, and the opportunity which the Greek affair afforded of doing so:—

"In the meantime Lord Stanley gave notice of a motion condemnatory of the conduct of the Government in the affair of Greece. No sooner was the decision of the Lords known than it was felt that the existence of the Government depended upon their verdict being reversed by the Commons.

"And now appeared the cloven foot of party in its most hideous deformity. To insure the desired result the cry was raised that the Greek motion was part and parcel of a 'foreign conspiracy.' A large party in the Lords, with Lords Stanley and Aberdeen at their head, were charged with forming part of a gang of conspirators, whose confederates were spread over Russia, France, and Austria. Now, that we can look back calmly at this party device, we must admire the audacity of its inventor. I confess the success of the cry astonished me. In the first French revolution it required torrents of the best blood of the country to be shed on the scaffold to lay the ghost of a 'foreign conspiracy.' In our own history of the disgraceful latter half of the seventeenth century we find plots without number attributed by their inventors to the agency of foreign conspirators. But they were epochs when free institutions were in their infancy. I thought we had reached a political maturity which would have enabled us to look steadily at such raw-head-and-bloody-bones, and detect the scooped turnip and white sheet out of which they are manufactured. But the plot succeeded, and it was in the midst of the excitement caused by the cry of a foreign conspiracy, by threats of dissolution, and of the resignation of the Ministry, that Mr. Roebuck's motion was brought forward."

The other party is too indiscreet to disguise this breach; indeed, Mr. Solicitor-General Cockburn—a coarse rather than independent orator—does not scruple to widen the dissension, and to cast a word of scorn after the dissidents:—

"It was to the House of Commons that the honour was due of vindicating the Government, and maintaining them in office. But, alas! in the midst of their triumph they as members of that House, were entitled to express a mixed feeling of pain and regret at the recollection that many who had been remarkable heretofore for their adhesion to popular opinions fell off and deserted—(*loud cheers*)—

"Among the faithful, faithless only they," and, under the idea of maintaining their own consistency, sacrificing that consistency, betrayed the interests of the people of England, and the causes of civil and religious liberty, of civilization and humanity throughout the world, and who will have to answer to the people of England and their constituencies on some future occasion."

This, then, is the actual state of the Liberal party at present: the Whigs and mere Ministerialists are dying out, not very slowly; the election agent interest is about to try what can be done with Lord Palmerston for leader, and his

pretensions to Liberalism as a "cry"—pretensions not borne out by his deeds: and the more rational section of the Liberal party, disgusted with the do-nothings-in-office and the intriguers, are seceding from the alliance, without having yet devised a distinct policy. Such a division of the Liberals implies a Tory interregnum. But the Tories are divided, and, not only unprovided with a policy, they are also unprovided with any man of weight, and with any considerable supply of political sagacity. The temptation which will beset the real Liberals will come in the shape of an attempt to get up a Whig and electioneering anti-Tory movement without any real policy: let the Liberals meet that attempt by declining to act collectively until they have devised a policy. If Cobden and men of his stamp are wise and zealous, they will not find much difficulty in constructing a policy suggested by the great public facts now before us. To attempt to go on upon the old Reform policy is useless; as well try to live on the bones of last year's dinners: the new popular policy must be framed to meet the urgent wants, the actual feelings, of the day; it must be beyond a Reform policy: in a word, it must be, not the policy of 1831, but of 1851; and it must include some startling elements. But will "Liberals" not be frightened at words?

We shall return to this subject next week, in the first of a series of letters on the popular policy for 1851—which must partake in a greater degree than popular movements have yet done of *Social Reform*.

BLACKFRIARS PARISH GONE TO RICHMOND-HILL.

ONCE a year the Reverend Joseph Brown leads forth his flock to fresh fields and pastures new—new at least to too many of that multitude.

And who is the Reverend Joseph Brown? What his flock?

Joseph Brown was, until this time last year, incumbent of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green; a post for which he was selected on account of his exertions to improve the state of his people morally and physically in other parishes. But never had he a more arduous task than in that strange province of London, so familiar in name, so little known in fact to most of those who will read these words. A miserable place is Bethnal-green, the whole area of it. Its inhabitants are in great part engaged in handloom weaving and the cognate trades; the shops are all of the pettiest order—trades ancillary to the declining manufactures, and to the wants of a population ever living on the frontier between life and death. A true Bethnal-green man will rise before light and lie down after midnight—work all day as hard as he can—and earn, with the help of other feeble hands in his cabined household, nearly enough to keep body and soul together. It is a region of unrural cottages, squalid streets, and cheerless roads—languishing yards called gardens and pale people—unfinished yet ruined—struggling against non-existence, and realizing a nightmare of real life, in which the "stern realities" are so sombre that they are like a ghastly dream.

Here there is no class of rich to fall back upon—nothing between the pauper and the parish; and the rates are wrung out of the quasi pauper class. The division of the parish into ten is a comparatively recent event; the clergy of the Established Church are doomed to a cheerless life, next door neighbours to bare want: no "fat livings" tempt the clerical idler; the Bethnal-green clergyman must work, or be shamed.

Joseph Brown was happily constituted for this dismal post. He is an artist in his way; for he takes a workmanlike pride in doing good. He is one of God's journeymen, and very handily is his work turned out. He made himself, not only the surpliced fee taker, the preacher, and "visiter of the sick"—whose sanctimonious officiousness so often intrudes upon the extremity of mortal weakness, and desecrates the presence of sorrow with a didactic authority—but the true friend of the poor; their almoner, when that might be; their adviser on need; their solace always. He truly lived among his people, in the sense of entering heartily and thoroughly into their ways of life, their needs, their fears—they have few hopes in Bethnal-green—and their expedients; he directed perplexity, economized thrift, added to the little a little more that softened want, and lent a light even to the darkness of despair with the mournful smile of sympathy. A good man, Joseph Brown, and best understood by the wretched to whom

he had come when all else abandoned them. And once a year this man of God led forth his people into the unspoiled world of God, where the uncontaminated elements might rejoice their senses and restore their souls—reawakening the dormant life. Once a year he lifted up his fellow-creature from his abject state and showed him the land of his race, that his heart might gladden at that memory and that hope, and that man might die in the knowledge of his inheritance, even though deprived of it for a time.

Now these things got abroad; many desired to see the good pastor rewarded by promotion, many wished an equally good workman in their own uncultivated fields. Once he resisted an invitation to improve his lot; but sickness and even death exacted from his home the fee of his privilege to do good—for no man shall earn the blessing of doing good, in this world, without paying the price for the licence; and at last he yielded. He was appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to the parish of Christchurch, Blackfriars; a parish not so poor or wretched as Bethnal-green, but still poor enough, wretched enough, and, moreover, divided by religious discords. Joseph Brown resorts to his quiet workmanship, the usual blessing attends his industry, and he is gaining the confidence of his parishioners.

According to his wont, on Monday, he had out this new parish, and led it forth into the country. And a wonderful review it was, quite different from such as we see armed generals perform in Hyde-park. At ten o'clock a large contingent of the poor left the Waterloo station, and others followed by subsequent trains—never had Richmond station disgorged such heaps of humanity. "They are welling out, sir, oozing out like a flood!" cried an admiring traveller. And so it was—a strange living flood—waves of cleanly children—billows of grey shawled women from the workhouse, gushes of smiling girls more blooming than might have been expected. But Blackfriars, if it is a less thoughtful parish than Bethnal-green, is less mortified in the flesh—less strange to gaiety. A later train brought up a tide of the "aristocracy" of Blackfriars. But we must not pause to tell all that passed on that day of labour for the leader—how he led the multitude up Richmond-hill, and showed them the lovely scene where the verdant plain spread itself beneath, and the Thames winds its thread of silver through the dark green; how they marched to Ham, and rested under its stately avenues of limes, sweetly smelling; how the emancipated urchins dabbled in the crystal wave on the pebbles; how the scanty viands were eked out by provident gifts; how the aged and helpless—the decent old ladies from the almshouses and the homeliest of drugget-shawled dames from the workhouse—rode back in the golden state barge; how the more leisurely "aristocracy" shared the free and unpretending hospitality of the rector at his residence attached to the Orphan Asylum, and the day finished with a serious mirth befitting the kindly spirit that prevailed. The fairest day of this summer lent its brilliancy to the occasion—the sun made its genial sting felt upon the gladdened skin,—the blue sky looked bluer for the white clouds that fringed it,—the green limes rustled to a breathing breeze, which shook down the living perfume; and the night brought a moon so piercing in its brightness that it was fitted to live in the memory of that night.

The great parish of Blackfriars had been in review—dragged forth by its institutions and shown to the light of day. The very back rooms of its workhouse were turned out and ventilated upon Ham-common. It had been brought face to face with Nature. Face to face also with itself: its easy affluence was confronted with its destitution; and perhaps, for the first time in its history, it knew itself in a new aspect, recognized influences at work unseen, and learned to respect its own troubles, its own sorrows, its motives, and its better dispositions. Signs of that awakening knowledge were not wanting at the close: without didactic discourse or obtrusive ceremonials—for nothing could be freer than the social intercourse in that best of saloons, a summer garden—many a word disclosed the fact that the parish had learned to regret its divisions, had learned to know its common interests and common feelings.

In that vast assemblage what varied histories must have been gathered. What trials, conquered and conquering; what triumphs, what falls; what passions, what fears, hopes, budding and blasted; what heroic endurance, what petty artifice, what misdeeds, perchance crimes; what conflict of in-

terests, thoughts, experiences, opinions, beliefs, religions! But all those jarring elements had been brought together, and subdued to one influence, so as to endow them with a unity of spirit. Not for that day only, but for the future. A spirit of trust among the weak, of promise among the able. And what was that one great influence? It was the belief in the goodness of God, faith in the power of the human heart to be restored and awakened to the knowledge of that goodness, and the religious desire to seek out his laws and follow them out in the service of our fellow creatures—the fallen, the lowly, the helpless, and the miserable. Sects may divide us, opinion may jar with opinion, and while men raise doctrine above faith they will make religion a war cry. But, however divided we may be, the God in whom the vast bulk of us believe is one—his laws do not falter in their irrevocable decree for our perversity—we thwart them only to our own destruction; the faith in Him, however diversified in doctrinal shape, is one; the religion that binds us to do good for its own sake is one; and of that universal religion, call it what you will, Joseph Brown is a minister. Appointed or not by the bishop of an "Established" Church, he is a true minister of the universal Church of God; he seeks for his temple the green arches of the lime avenues; and in the unaltered wind and sun of Nature he utters the voice of love, divine and human. That is the sacred influence which was called forth on that day—the best holiday that shines on the favoured parish of Bethnal-green—a true holy day.

THE COST OF ROYALTY.

MUCH surprise and indignation have been excited among the more earnest and hopeful Financial Reformers by the readiness with which Parliament has voted an income of £12,000 a year to the young Duke of Cambridge. The arguments against granting so liberal an allowance were stated in a very sensible and temperate manner by Mr. Bright, who was surprised that a man with so large an income as that possessed by the late Duke should have left his only son and heir to be provided for by the nation. In the same business-like, straightforward style he warned Lord John Russell—who must have been wishing him at Rochdale—that the voting so large an income to a Prince, who is only a cousin of the Queen, may furnish an awkward precedent, a few years hence, when the royal children come to be provided for.

But, in spite of all his good sense, Mr. Bright forgot one essential element in the question: he forgot that Parliament never estimates the cost of royalty by the same rigid utilitarian rules which it is in the habit of applying to other branches of the national expenditure. Take the civil list of Queen Victoria, for example, and the mode in which it is expended. One of the largest items of that expenditure consists of the salaries of the royal household. No less than £131,000 is paid annually under this head, chiefly to members of the aristocracy; and yet, we believe that the Queen would enjoy herself much more were she allowed to dispense with the irksome restraint of this live hedge. From the evident delight with which the royal family appear to enjoy the brief period of their absence, in Scotland or on the Continent, from the pomp and show of royalty with its wearisome annoyance, it may fairly be concluded that the Queen would have no objection to see a sweeping reform of the royal household.

But, what would our proud English aristocracy say to such a proposal? For the last two centuries, the patriotism of the great Whig and Tory noblemen, whose contentions fill so large a part of history, has been mainly inspired by the eager desire to obtain court offices for themselves, their wives and daughters. What would become of England were such powerful incentives to ambition utterly abolished? Would not the sun of England's prosperity speedily set for ever if the offices of Grand Falconer, Keeper of the Swans, Groom of the Robes, Clerk of the Kitchen, Pages of the Backstairs, Gentlemen of the Wine Cellars, and a host of others equally important, were swept out of existence?

And this pageantry is the fashion of royalty. Strip it of this and you come at once to the republican form of government. Now, the people of England are not quite prepared for that form, much as they are animated with its spirit. Looking at France and America they do not see anything which would make them prefer to live in a republic of either description. To convert our crowned republic into a bareheaded one might please impatient

politicians, but it is not by unprepared change that permanent good can be effected. The great object with every true Reformer is to render taxation as light and as equitable as possible, but in aiming at this he will not seek merely to reduce salaries. Wherever a salary is paid for doing nothing it ought to be abolished. Wherever a salary is paid at all, we ought to have security that the appropriate work be done, and well done. Useful always "pays" the public, even for a liberal investment in the form of salaries. It is by the *effective*, rather than the parsimonious, organization of the public service that the republic is developed in that strength which will peacefully outgrow the forms and encumbrances of royalty.

THE BUILDING TRADE IN LONDON.

The metropolitan commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle* has given an interesting account of the working carpenters and joiners of the metropolis—a class of workmen who were formerly well paid, whose wages, in fact, were somewhat above the average of other trades, but who are now as badly off as most of their neighbours. The prevailing evil in this, as in nearly all other trades, is the contract system. A large class of middlemen contrive to make a good living out of the working men by a species of slave-driving. The "speculating builders," by whom nine-tenths of the houses in London are erected, are chiefly in the habit of getting the work done under contract. One witness says:—

"The masters usually prefer to let work, because it takes the trouble off their hands. They know what they are to get for the job, and of course they let it as much under that figure as they possibly can, all of which is clear gain without the least trouble. * * * The speculating builder generally employs an overlooker to see that the work is done sufficiently well to pass the surveyor. That's all he cares about. Whether it's done by thieves, or drunkards, or boys, it's no matter to him. The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others on the piece. It is usual for the first party who takes the job to be bound in a large sum for the faithful performance of his contract. He then finds out a sub-contractor who will also bind himself that the work shall be properly executed, and there the binding ceases—those parties to whom the job is afterwards let or sublet, employing foremen or overlookers to see that their contract is carried out."

The effect of this system upon the condition of the working men is that in many instances "a man of twenty-two cannot make above fifteen shillings a week, and must work more than the regular hours to do that." The first contractor has little or no trouble; "he merely engages a gentleman to see that what is done is likely to pass muster." The poor wretch who executes the job receives but a small share of what is paid for the work done. He "is obliged to slave away night after night to get a bare living out of it." And the worst of all is that the houses built under this system are neither cheap nor good. The public, we are told, "get damp, ill-drained, and unsafe houses at the same prices as they formerly paid for sound, wholesome, and dry ones." This, however, is partly owing to another branch of speculation—the dealing in ground rents, by which a plot of ground in the outskirts of London, worth £20 or £30 a-year as a meadow, is made, by skilful management, to yield £250 per acre of ground rent; all of which must be paid by the tenants. The result is, that although the houses may have been built of very inferior materials, and although the wages paid to the workmen have been little more than half what they ought to be, the profits of the middlemen and the exorbitant ground rents make houses dear enough to the public.

It is difficult to say what course the working men ought to take in order to put an end to this suicidal system, which has been rapidly extending during the last few years. Carpenters and joiners have not the same power of managing for themselves as tailors, shoemakers, and many other trades. Unless they can induce a portion of the masters to go along with them in any scheme they may propose, they can do very little to improve their condition. As things are, this class of artisans are much more deserving of the sympathy of the advocates of social and industrial reform than the factory operatives of the North of England, about whom so much has been said.

As regards the long hours, hard labour, and low wages of the carpenters and joiners, and the direction in which a remedy must be sought for these evils, something more must be said.

REFUGE FOR THE PERSECUTED M.P.

"M.P." COMPLAINS to the *Times* that persons send him

newspapers without marking in them any particular object of attention. "We look for something of importance—find nothing, throw the paper away, and then, perhaps, receive a letter informing us that our attention has been drawn to a particular subject." Does he not know why people are so absurd as to send a microcosm without a finger-post? Because, if they mark a paper they must pay a penny to the Post-office; and your "earnest" politician, especially your Liberal politician, makes it a matter of "principle," a point of honour—nay, of political economy—to cheat the Post of any stray penny, even at the cost of defeating his own object.

But M.P.'s constituents are still worse in their absurdity:—

"I happen to be a Member of Parliament, representing a district containing about 5000 electors. They are men of very liberal politics, and desire me to remain wholly independent of any Government. This I endeavour to do; but hardly a day passes without the postman leaving at my door letters from these electors asking me to get them places under Government. If I tell them I must not compromise my own independence by asking favours of the Minister, they say within themselves (for the thought is made very apparent) 'What is the use of a member if he does not get us places?' If I send a civil reply in the negative from that unfortunate being, the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, they protest I have not done my best. Will, you, Sir, by letting this letter appear, show the folly of the cry of 'Independence' under such actions?"

Imagine five thousand constituents jointly teasing a conscientious member to be independent for himself and get places for them! Is it not enough to drive him into extremities? It appears to us that such persecution leaves him but two courses. One would be, to abandon the theoretical punctilio about independence, and aim direct at place—but only for Number One. The other course would be an appeal from the Constituency to the People. Truly we conceive that such appeal would be effectual: he would find that "the Millions," not expecting each to get his place, but having some real political aspiration and purpose, would protect him against the place-hunting clamour, and sustain him in his independence. That appeal would be made if he were to correct Reform Bill Suffrage by Universal Suffrage.



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.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

Birmingham, July 23, 1850.

SIR,—Allow me to draw your attention to the working of the truck system. In spite of the act of Parliament, tommy-shops abound. In South Staffordshire an agitation against the system is now going on: many convictions have been obtained under the act, but still the law is evaded, and instant dismissal is the punishment inflicted by the truck masters upon any man who will not go to the tommy-shop, or who assists the resistance to the truck system. At another time it may be matter for discussion how far the truck system is *essentially* wrong: it is my belief that, as at present administered, it is oppressive, unjust, and mean. I send you some extracts from the letter of a working man: on these statements you may rely.

Yours right truly,
GEORGE DAWSON.

"It was my unhappy lot to be born in a neighbourhood where the tommy system was, and still is, carried out to the very utmost extent they can possibly carry it to; where poor miners, blastfurnace men, and forgers are a month, five, and sometimes six, weeks between their reckonings, and during that time a poor man can have no money, but as much tommy as he likes from the shop, so that he don't have more than he has coming in, for they will take care that he is not in debt at the tommy-shop. I have known poor women obliged to leave their homes and dear families at midnight, at one, two, or three o'clock, and if they should lie till four on a tommy-shop morning (for they have fixed days) they would never get served. I have known women the day before tommy-day, after taking their husbands' dinner, spend all the afternoon in procuring their notes, and, after getting the note, start for the shop and stay all night

striving to get served first in the morning. . . . No sooner is the poor woman admitted, than she delivers her tommy-note at one end of the counter and then goes a little lower for her tea and sugar, &c. For tea she must give 6d. an ounce—at a grocer's she could get it of much better quality and weight for 4d.; for sugar, 6d. and 7d. per lb.—at the grocer's, 4d. and 5d.; and so on throughout. She goes a little lower for her flour, which is invariably from 10d. to 1s. a strike more than at the dealer's, and of the worst quality. She moves again lower down for her meat: she cannot pick her meat, the best is always kept for "butty-colliers," and other foremen; the poor workman's wife must have just what they please to give them. I have seen meat brought from these dens of infamy not fit to eat, and nearly half bone. I have seen, when a woman has had a piece with no bone, her forced to take bones with it at prime cost, which, they said, would make good broth if they could not eat it.

"Since the matter has been taken up, the masters say they will evade the law. In some cases they pay money at the shops for the notes, but those that take away money must leave their employ. Others have a clerk at the shop to whom a poor woman must give her tommy-note; she then gets a check, and is told that "if she will go to such a bank she can get it cashed." One shop in Bilston makes the notes payable at Birmingham, eleven miles off, and the other at Stourbridge, nearly as far."

LIBERTY OF MIND.

London, July 20, 1850.

SIR,—You profess to lead the public mind in the spirit of enlightened charity, from the ignorance and consequent error in practice of our inexperienced ancestors, and the evils necessarily arising from false principles and practices, to truths derived from unchanging facts, and to practices in accordance with those facts; and you have, with the spirit of a martyr, called upon your correspondents and readers to express their convictions upon these subjects without reserve, however they may be opposed to your own views; and have promised that their views should have, if properly and honestly stated, a fair consideration and due attention.

Allow me, before I proceed further, to ask if you think the reading public is yet prepared to hear the whole truth upon those subjects on which man's highest and most permanent happiness depend?

I have long waited for the period to arrive when they should be so prepared, and have done all in my power to hasten it; but I fear there are not yet a sufficient number of minds so far advanced as to support a paper that will advocate these truths in opposition to the long-established prejudices of our inexperienced ancestors. It is, however, well to try the experiment, and thus to gauge the progress of mind in this country, where it has more liberty of open expression than in any other, although the United States, except for the slavery question, is not far behind in liberty of mind.

I have long looked to the period when, in the spirit of pure charity and kindness for mankind, I could bring forward those eternal truths that, when fairly and fully applied to practice, would ensure the permanent well-being and happiness of our race, well knowing that when those truths could be given to the public, and the public prepared to attend to them, the reign of error and evil would soon cease.

Is the *Leader* prepared to hazard this experiment, and to teach the public how to apply true principles consistently to the entire practice of the business of life?

If the *Leader* will venture to open its pages for such teaching, and the public shall be found so far prepared as to support it, then may we soon expect to see governments and people abandon a system for the creation and punishment of poverty and crime, and adopt a rational system for the prevention of both by constructing society in accordance with common sense, and conducting it on principles of impartial justice.

The reply of the *Leader* will decide my future proceedings.
ROBERT OWEN.

[We shall be at all times happy to hear the opinions of so earnest a thinker as Mr. Owen.—Ed.]

THE RULING IDEA OF SOCIETY.

London July 22, 1850.

SIR,—The ruling idea to which I alluded in my last letter is the supposition that human beings make themselves to be what they are—that they form their own qualities, dispositions, habits, manners, convictions, feelings, and will, independently—and that they have the power to well-form them at their option.

All are now educated from their birth on this principle and in this idea. Upon this supposition young and old are considered to have *merit* or *demerit* for being what they are, and for thinking, feeling, &c., as they do; and are praised, and blamed, and rewarded, and punished accordingly. These are the first steps in the course of error and evil into which mankind are led by the false fundamental idea.

By these notions and proceedings, and other injurious influences which proceed from them, and which are now continually operative upon all throughout society, the natural moral tendencies of humanity—all of which, under the influence of rational ideas

and proceedings, would expand into useful, exalting, and consistent sentiments—are distorted into or contaminated with injurious and degrading feelings and passions.

Instead of an intelligent and dignified consciousness of real goodness, divested of all assumption or offensiveness of any kind by the knowledge that we did not make ourselves nor any of our acquirements, except to a certain extent as secondary or caused agents,—we have pride, and vanity, and presumption, and self-righteousness, growing, under the distorting influence of the false fundamental idea, out of the same natural tendencies as, under the influence of enlightened intelligence, would have produced the former elevating attributes.

Instead of being able to adopt effectual means to remove ignorance and to prevent the existence of vice and crime, as true intelligence would enable us to do, we are made by this false notion to create and maintain the very causes which necessarily produce and perpetuate those evils, while vainly endeavouring to repress them by such means as our irrationalized intellect can alone suggest, and which means are themselves most commonly both unjust and injurious.

Instead of charity and forbearance toward those who have had the misfortune to be made inferior and criminal by the irrational ideas and proceedings of society (characters which would not be caused to exist but for the false fundamental idea and the individual and social mal-arrangements and mal-practices which it produces), and a deep interest in the welfare and happiness of all, uncontaminated by ill-will or unkindness of any kind towards any human being—which would be the natural and consistent development of our inherent tendencies to sympathy, benevolence, and justice, under the influence of correct ideas and practices—we have benevolence itself, under the influence of the false fundamental idea, impelling us to punish and treat unkindly those who are not what we would wish them to be, and we have all the kindly feelings of our nature stultified and often almost entirely repressed by hatred, anger, revenge, and every species of illwill, unkindness, and cruelty.

By the false fundamental idea our natural love of truth is made to strengthen our adherence to false notions and doctrines, which, through this idea and its effects upon our minds, we are made to believe to be true;—our love of goodness is made to attach us tenaciously to that which is injurious and evil, but which we mistakenly imagine to be beneficial and good;—our love of justice, to make us adhere to injustice and cruelty, under the supposition that we are doing that which is just and right; for, reasoning from this false idea, we think it good, and just, and useful to add to the sufferings of those who have been made inferior and criminal by blaming them, despising them, and injuring and punishing them in all manner of ways.

And even the religious sentiment, which, rationally directed, would be a most potent stimulus to every species of excellence, is converted by the influence of this fatal idea into a most powerful incentive to evil; for, the more zealously religious or intensely devoted to truth and goodness we are, while misled by this false notion, and, in consequence, mistaking the false for the true, and the bad for the good, upon subjects of vital importance, the more powerfully are we impelled to persist in wrong-thinking, wrong-feeling, and wrong-doing,—in bigotry, intolerance, and persecution—and in ideas and feelings which, even in these times, make many regret that the days of inquisitions, martyrdoms, and religious murders and massacres are passed away.

Our intellectual faculties, perplexed and confused by this false fundamental notion, are rendered incompetent to guide us (as, when not so irrationalized, they will do) to the acquisition of correct knowledge of our own nature of the causes of internal and external good and evil, and of the means of removing the evil and attaining the good. How can we understand our nature while we retain a notion so directly contrary to fact, and, in consequence, can only observe humanity in ourselves and others through the distorting medium of a false fundamental idea, and can only find it perverted and deteriorated by the direct and indirect influence of that idea by the immediate effects of the idea itself, and by the effects of all the injurious influences which have hitherto been permitted and made to operate upon all through the error and blindness necessarily attendant upon that false fundamental notion? How can we intelligently investigate the causes of good and evil to man, while we imagine that he makes himself or his qualities, &c.? How, while in consequence of this mistake, we blindly permit the real causes of evil to remain in full activity, and adopt only the futile and irrational expedients of a crude imagination, can it be otherwise than that the evil should continue to abound in defiance of all our exertions to repress it?

To illustrate these statements with examples, or to go more minutely into detail, would too much extend this letter; but the experience of the observant and reflective will readily supply them with proofs of the truth of what has been asserted; and enough has

been stated to indicate the excessive injuriousness of the fatal mistake by which the human race have hitherto been irrationalized and forced into incessant counteraction of all the highest tendencies of their nature, and of the happiness which they are constantly impelled to pursue, and have been caused to shake society into the chaos of conflicting ideas, feelings, interests, and proceedings, which hitherto and at this day it has been and is.

In another letter I will endeavour to explain how the principle of truth—the reverse of the false fundamental idea—will lead mankind direct to the attainment of universal wisdom, excellence, and happiness, in the midst of a superabundance of every kind of wealth and happy circumstances that rational beings can desire.

HENRY TRAVIS, M.D.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE POST OFFICE.

Stokesley, July 14, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I am one of a numerous class who regard keeping holy one day in the seven as a wise policy in every people, and a great privilege to the working classes. It is something to have one day in the week which a human being can call his own, however much the two demons of Monopoly and Competition may claim the remaining six. But I am sorry that the growing feeling in favour of a better observance of the Sabbath should be marred by men who substitute Superstition for Religion, and wish to make Sunday a day of penance rather than of rest. I have recently been travelling a good deal in the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland; and, as the nature of my employment brought me in contact with some thousands of the people both in the upper and lower walks of life, an opportunity was thus afforded me of judging of public feeling on the recent prohibition of despatching and delivering letters and newspapers on the first day of the week, the Christian's Sabbath. Everywhere, with few exceptions, I found the greatest indignation expressed towards the *saints*, as the sectaries are sarcastically called, and efforts were being devised by which the public might be protected from the petty persecution of "the unco guid." Some wanted to know why the Government, if they are so very particular about Sunday, *drill the soldiers* on that day. Others, why the squires and clergy ride their horses, or are drawn to church in their carriages. Some thought it very hard to snatch, as it were, the newspaper from their hands because it was Sunday, and thought they might be worse employed than in reading or writing letters. I, too, have felt the closing of the Post-office as a serious inconvenience. Last Monday I was to have met a gentleman from London in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for that purpose left Stokesley at two o'clock in the morning of the day specified, and with some exertion reached Newcastle by noon. But to my surprise the gentleman was not there, and after waiting a day longer, a letter which should have reached me on the Sunday at Stokesley, and was forwarded after me to Newcastle, reached me with the information that my friend was confined to his room with a severe illness; whilst another letter, received at the same time, informed me that I was wanted on business in the West Riding of Yorkshire, so that I had to retrace my steps, or pay money for railway fare which otherwise I need not have paid; in plain terms, I was put to serious anxiety and inconvenience, and about thirty shillings out of pocket, all occasioned by the stoppage of my letters on that single Sunday. Now, Mr. Editor, as I am a poor man, with a wife and four children to support by my own industry; and as I am one of that unfortunate class who, instead of having any provision made for the day of sickness, or the period of old age, never had a fair chance in my life of keeping my Dr. and Cr. accounts equal, notwithstanding all the industry, frugality, and energy which I could bring to bear on my business; in fact, Sir, I cannot afford to lose this (to me) heavy sum; and as the object of such pious people as those who will not read or write letters on a Sunday, cannot be to pick my pocket of thirty shillings intentionally (what a nice dress I could get my wife for that amount!), I hope some of them will be just and honest enough to send me a post-office order for the sum I have named.

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE TWEDDELL.

NEWMAN'S PHASES OF FAITH.

July 23, 1850.

SIR,—The *Athenæum* for June 1 contained a notice of Newman's *Phases of Faith*, so remarkably deficient in truth and candour, that I addressed the following letter to the editor in answer thereto. He has not, however, inserted it, and sufficient time has elapsed to show that he does not intend to do so. Yet, for the vindication of free thought in the person of Mr. Newman, I should be glad that my letter should appear somewhere. Will you allow it a place in your valuable journal?

Yours respectfully,
S. D. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.

Islington, June 12, 1850.

The *Athenæum* for June 1 (No. 1179, p. 583) contains the following passages, in a notice of Mr. F.

W. Newman's recently published *Phases of Faith* :—

"In the progress from phase to phase Mr. Newman's work has a strong resemblance to Mr. Henning's; and though he never once alludes to the volume of the preceding enquirer, this resemblance of the two arguments is so striking that we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that the one is the groundwork of the other. The Christian Theism into which Mr. Henning emerged is also identical, or nearly so, with the spiritualism of Mr. Newman. The reader of Henning will scarcely find a new fact or thought in Newman—we doubt whether such a coincidence is likely to be considered accidental."

Will you permit me to point out some of the differences between Mr. Newman's work and the *Enquiry into the Origin of Christianity* of Mr. Hennell (the misprint of whose name I see is corrected in the last *Athenæum*), which is, I conclude, the work you allude to?

1. Mr. Newman's *Phases of Faith* has this essential peculiarity: it is not a system but an autobiography. The author presents his criticisms in the order in which they occurred to himself; the only unity of the book is that of his own mind. Mr. Hennell's *Enquiry*, on the contrary, shows nothing of this gradual "progress from phase to phase." It is a systematized account of the results of thought: the author's process of arriving at them not being described.

2. The first 105 pages of Mr. Newman's book are occupied exclusively with thoughts on Church Government and the doctrines of Baptismal Regeneration, the Trinity, Atonement, and Eternal Punishments. Of all these Mr. Hennell says nothing whatever. He appears to set out from a Unitarian stand-point, and his book is solely directed to the subject of the New Testament and the prophecies supposed to refer to it. And his "Christian Theism" carries on the subject with "reflections on the direction which the religious sentiments of men may be expected to take after their relinquishment of their belief in miraculous revelations." (See preface.)

3. Of the remaining 129 pages of Mr. Newman's book, about half is devoted to the same subjects as Mr. H.'s *Enquiry*; and where the two writers are discussing the same topics, they do very frequently arrive at the same results. But a large number of these results have been arrived at by many others, both public and private, before and since; and often demonstrably without aid from previous records. It might be desirable that each enquirer should, when recording his progress, state precisely how much was suggested to him by others, and how much occurred to him independently; and it is possible that Mr. Newman may have been assisted by more books than those to which he distinctly refers, as, for instance, when he says, "To another broad fact I had been astonishingly blind, though the truth of it flashed upon me as soon as I heard it named." (P. 180.) But to class the absence of such full reference in so brief a record as wilful plagiarism is surely ungenerous, if not unjust. It may also be remarked that Mr. Newman and Mr. Hennell frequently attach very different degrees of prominence to the same points. The discrepancies of the Two Genealogies, which Mr. H., even in his elaborate work, passes with a brief statement, possessed for Mr. Newman a serious importance. Mr. Hennell's theory of the Resurrection is not even alluded to in Newman's work, and many similar variations may be observed.

4. Mr. Newman's remarks on the Christian Evidences are interspersed throughout with criticisms on the early books of the Old Testament, on which Mr. Hennell does not enter.

5. Finally, Mr. N.'s disquisitions on the moral and social bearings of the whole question indicate a very different temperament, both religious and intellectual, from Mr. Hennell's. Without disparaging the latter in any way, it may be safely asserted that Mr. Newman's spiritual nature is far deeper and richer; and that while Mr. H.'s work is chiefly a work of theology alone, Mr. Newman's is a contribution to the Literature of Religion.

S. D. C.

RIGHT OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Aberdeen, July 18, 1850.

SIR,—If your whole space is not occupied with more important matter, allow me to reply in "Open Council" to the remarks of A. Gurney and H. R.

My notion of right, or a right to anything, is simply this:—If, by enjoying certain privileges, I do no injustice to any one, then I have a right to those privileges. I do not call the franchise an absolute right, for the qualifications of sanity and good conduct are always argued for by the advocates of universal suffrage; nor do I call it a natural right—for man in a wild and isolated state would not require it. But I call it a civil right, or a political right, because it is as a member of civilized society, as one of the body politic, that I require it. It is because I am obliged to obey the laws of the country in which I live, and because I am compelled to pay for the execution of those laws, that I demand a voice in the making of them. We have a House of Commons, and, as one of the common people, I have a right to be represented in that House. What injustice would be done to any

of my fellows by giving me the franchise? Giving it to me would not take it from them. But giving it to others and denying it to me, merely because I am unable to pay a certain amount of rent and taxes, is manifestly unjust, because it is giving them the power to oppress me with laws of which I do not approve, and of making me pay for my oppression, while I am denied the privilege of meeting them on the fair ground of the hustings or the polling-booth. It is increasing the privileges of those already privileged by fortune, and leaving in political helplessness those who have the most need of some power to raise them in the social scale. Has not the poor man as great an interest in the prosperity of the country as the rich? Truly, he has a greater interest. The rich could remove to another land, but with the poor it is a matter of life or death.

A. Gurney tries to establish the truth of this proposition:—"It is absolutely essential for the maintenance of liberty that every man should not possess the suffrage." His reasoning is this:—"A majority is not infallible." "The first essential of good government is *consequently*—"What? that the minority must rule? No—"A division of power." Now I must confess I cannot see the *sequence*. He might as well have said "The first essential of good government is *consequently* that we have no government." This might suffice; for all his reasoning depends on this *sequence*, and it depends on nothing. But allow me to ask, can he, by any division of power, secure an infallible government? Is it easier to get three or four infallible majorities than one? If not, why object to universal suffrage because its majority is not infallible? But he is not content yet; for he says, "This division of power is inconsistent with universal suffrage!" I know not what to say to this. In universal suffrage *every one* possesses a portion of power; could there be a greater *division* of power than this?

I am sorry that a minister of the Gospel of Him who said "All ye are brethren," should virtually tell us that a poor man has no right to the suffrage; for he does not propose to take it from the rich, but only to keep it from those poor "pariahs" who have it not. Does he never reflect that his Lord "had not where to lay his head"? and, *consequently*, if he lived among us now, he would be deprived of the privilege of voting for a patriot who might save his country from ruin.

No man can defend the principle on which the franchise is now held. Though a man were as wise as Solomon, as just as Aristides, as eloquent as Demosthenes, and as benevolent as the Saviour of men, he would be denied a voice in the making of those laws which he is bound to obey, if he is found guilty of being poor; though his poverty may, in the present state of society, be the result of his virtues. But let a man be rich, no matter by what means, and he may vote though he were the opposite of everything great or good. Is not this system one exemplification of the lines—

"Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

I am sorry that A. G. sees in universal suffrage "a vision of senseless, mad misrule." Let him know the working classes better, and he will change his opinion. But suppose they are as ignorant and besotted as the vision leads him to suppose, what then? They have become so under things as they are, and as they have been. But my experience among them convinces me that as a class they stand as high in morality and intelligence as any of those who possess the suffrage. Many doubtless are in ignorance and sin, and I see little hope of their improvement while

"Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the laws."

HOMO.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.—Mr. John Diggs is a man who always carries his will before him, like a crown on a cushion, while his reason follows like a page, holding up the skirts of his great coat. Honest-hearted, and not without generosity, he is much esteemed in spite of his many perversities. He possesses a shrewd observation, and a good understanding, when once you can get at it; but his energies and animal spirits commonly carry him out of all bounds, so that to bring him back to rational judgment is a work of no small difficulty. He is open to conviction, as he always says, but he is a tip-top specimen of the class who commonly use that expression; his open door is guarded by all the bludgeons of obstinacy, behind which sits a pig-headed will, with its eyes half shut.—*Dickens's Household Words*, No. 12.

MIDDLE-CLASS APATHY.—It is a fact, painfully forced upon the notice of all who are in any wise connected with active enterprises, that, except in money-getting, the middle classes are utterly dead; that such a thing as personal exertion cannot to any large extent be found among them. Cash they will give you; cold sympathy they will give, but action, even of the least onerous kind, self-denial the most meagre, cannot be extorted from them. They have folded themselves in their mantles, and with their eyes within have no care for anything abroad; they wish to run smoothly on in the sleek routine of a voluptuous, *laissez-faire* existence, and, rather than be dragged into a rougher, manlier life, will consent—to contribute cash.—*Social Aspects*, by J. S. Smith.

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*.

CHEAP LITERATURE has its evils, as every light its shadows. But if you wish for an example of unquestionable and unmitigated good in the shape of cheap publications, it will be found in that new enterprise announced by CHAPMAN and HALL which is to furnish us with *Penny Maps*. It is the great expense of maps which has hitherto kept them from thousands and thousands of families; and when first we heard of the new enterprise we had misgivings lest the Maps should be indifferently executed, and, therefore, dear at the price; we have now inspected some of them, and must praise their execution highly: they are as good as may be desired, as large as would be convenient, and very clearly designed.

We hear that Miss STRICKLAND has signed a very liberal agreement for a series of volumes on the *Queens of Scotland* as a companion to her former successful work on England, the great advantage of which was that it could be unmissingly placed in the hands of young ladies. We are very far from saying the same of *Un Caprice de Grande Dame*, a new novel by the Marquis DE FOUDRAS, which, both in Paris and London, just now is widely read and gossiped about. It is frightfully corrupt—which, of course, is not the reason why it is read: nobody, especially in moral England, looks into an immoral book knowing it to be one! Are we then to suppose that it is read because certain well-known people move slightly masked, through its scenes? so slightly masked, that THEOPHILE GAUTIER, the critic, is designated by the name of his own novel, *Fortunio*—as if BULWER were introduced as *Pelham*. It is not for us to decide on the attraction. All we decide is that it is a corrupt, an infamous, a shameless book, pretending to be a picture of our times, but no more worthy to be accepted as such than a scene in a bagnio to be accepted as a type of our English life. A more thoroughly immoral book—scenes, descriptions, characters, tone—we do not remember to have read. "You have read it, then?" exclaims some listener to this diatribe. Oh yes, read it to the end: but we are not a young lady! and we trust you will imagine a variety of philosophic motives which alone could induce us to commit such an enormity. We read such novels as our Aunt takes brandy and water before going to bed—medicinally!

TOM CAMPBELL would chuckle, were he here on earth to chuckle still; he who made that famous joke about NAPOLEON having done at least one good action, viz., shot a bookseller—he would greatly applaud paternal Prussia, did he but witness the effect of the new press-laws. The bookseller has now the agreeable duty of knowing, at his peril, the contents of every book he sells! Heavens! conceive such a fate! That of TANTALUS was a trifle to it, that of SISYPHUS a summer's recreation. Think of Mr. HATCHARD having to read the theology and politics he sells; think of Mr. BENTLEY condemned to read his own novels; and not only Mr. BENTLEY, but every unhappy bookseller who may have those novels on his counter! Such ferocity of law-making could only proceed from some *unread* author! But how CAMPBELL would have chuckled had he read in this number of the *Leader* that SPRINGER, the great bookseller of Berlin, is imprisoned for having sold in the way of business a copy of *Die Hohenzollern*, a work which, on inspection, turns out to contain treasonable matter—sold, observe, not published the work! It was published at Cassel; but as neither author nor publisher could be brought before a Prussian court they escape, the bookseller is pounced upon. Thus, if in England we were to adopt that just and liberal law, a work published in America or France might contain passages far from complimentary to our Government or institutions, and if so, any bookseller who had not possessed himself of the contents would be open to the danger of being imprisoned for his ignorance. Happy Germany! Wise Rulers! One week we chronicle the fact that the very name of a Radical journal is not suffered to be pronounced; another week that booksellers are liable for the contents of their books.

Germany has lost its venerable NEANDER, one of the most erudite and exemplary of the orthodox party; he came from Jewish parents, and devoted

a laborious life to the composition of a variety of works on ecclesiastical history, one of which we reviewed in our opening number.

In France the only literary activity seems to be in the direction of Socialism, which is warmly debated *pro* and *con*. In a pamphlet called *Despotisme ou Socialisme*, M. Pompery rapidly sketches the alternative which, he says, lies open to those who rise against despotism. There are but two religious doctrines according to him, the one absolutist, represented by DE MAISTRE, and the Catholic school, which is, logically enough, desirous of reestablishing the Inquisition; the other professed by all the illustrious teachers of mankind, by Pythagoras, Jesus, Socrates, Pascal, &c., which, believing in the goodness of the Creator and the perfectibility of man, endeavours to found upon earth the reign of justice, fraternity, and equality. A more important work on Socialism is that of Dr. GUEPIN, of Nantes, *Philosophie du Socialisme*; and M. LECOUTURIER announces a *Science du Socialisme*.

As an example of the slowness of French papers to give their readers any account of the novelties issued, we may point to LEDRU ROLLIN'S book on England, which, reviewed by us nine weeks ago, is this week reviewed in the *Débats*. Considering the nature of the book, this shows strange indifference on the part of the journalists!

In *La Presse* this week we actually read, with full details, as a recent occurrence "in the environs of Paris," a version of the well-known story of the "Miseltoe Bough," itself borrowed from the "Ginevra" in ROGERS'S *Italy*! Perhaps that audacious penny-a-liner will next favour us with the murder of a wife by her husband, which will turn out to be Othello in a police report.

THE LION HUNTER.

Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa.
By R. Gordon Cumming, Esq., of Alyre. With Illustrations.
2 vols. Murray.

A MORE brutal book has never fallen in our way: brutal to the extent of entirely withdrawing our sympathy from the hunter and his sport to bestow it on his victims. In several of these encounters we heartily wished the lion success. The odds were terribly against him, for not only had the hunter long experience and the advantages of fire-arms and cunning to set off against the strength and ferocity of the wild beast, but he was moreover assisted by attendant negroes with their rifles, by his dogs, who fearlessly attacked and drew off the attention of the animal, and by horses, who with astonishing docility suffered themselves to be ridden alongside of the lion that the rider might fire at his case. With all these odds against him we never wonder to see the lion fall; but we could not resist a laugh at the naïveté of Lieutenant Cumming, who is as indignant at the ferocity of the lion as we are at his less excusable ferocity! The lion leaps upon a man with the same virtuous intent as we separate the lean from a mutton chop; but, when a hungry lion once boldly dashed in among them, and carried off a man whom he devoured, Mr. Cumming gave the "assassin" chase, and coming up with him was filled with feelings quite edifying to those who have had courage to wade through the sickening details of these volumes. "On beholding him," he says, "my blood boiled with rage. I wished I COULD TAKE HIM ALIVE AND TORTURE HIM, and setting my teeth I dashed myself forward," &c. This suggests a query: If a lion, obeying the impulses of its own nature, seeks for food and finds it in the flesh of a man whom he subdues, deserves to be tortured alive, what does the man deserve who, in mere wanton sport, slaughters animals with every circumstance of cruelty, and glories in the deed as if it proved his manliness?

Our contemporaries, in their notices of this book, have touched but gently on its brutal and demoralizing tone, probably from some secret fear of being thought effeminate! But we are glad to say, that in society we hear it properly appreciated—and that too by authorities least open to suspicion—military men who have been in the east; and we should not be doing our duty if we allowed such a publication to pass uncensured. The spirit-stirring recital of perils and wild scenes loses its proper influence here by the disgust created. Our sense of courage, hardihood, adventure, is lost in that of butchery. We turn from it as from the shambles. The page reeks with blood; and the writer smears himself all over with it as though blood in itself were ornamental! Sometimes he narrates without boasting—as if merely insensible;

at other times he makes a boast such as this: Having so wounded an elephant that it cannot escape, he resolves to devote a short time to contemplation of it before he should lay it low; accordingly he kindled a fire and put on the kettle, and in a very few minutes my coffee was prepared. There I sat in my forest home coolly sipping my coffee, with one of the finest elephants in Africa awaiting my pleasure beside a neighbouring tree." If a man must hunt wild animals, we suppose he cannot avoid inflicting a great amount of pain, inasmuch as they are not to be slaughtered by a single shot; but, to keep an elephant wounded while you are coolly sipping your coffee is a perfectly gratuitous increase of cruelty.

We shall dwell no longer on this subject: the author will meet his judgment from every unperverted mind. Let us add, however, that the book is considerably less amusing than such experience ought to have made it; the greater part of its pages are filled with idle details or with uninteresting slaughter; seldom do we meet with any natural history, still seldomer any really absorbing adventure. Of the former we select these details on the King of Beasts:—

"One of the most striking things connected with the lion is his voice, which is extremely grand and peculiarly striking. It consists at times of a low, deep moaning, repeated five or six times, ending in faintly audible sighs; at other times he startles the forest with loud, deep-toned, solemn roars, repeated five or six times in quick succession, each increasing in loudness to the third or fourth, when his voice dies away in five or six low, muffled sounds, very much resembling distant thunder. At times, and not infrequently, a troop may be heard roaring in concert, one assuming the lead, and two, three, or four more regularly taking up their parts, like persons singing a catch. Like our Scottish stags at the rutting season, they roar loudest in cold, frosty nights; but on no occasions are their voices to be heard in such perfection, or so intensely powerful, as when two or three strange troops of lions approach a fountain to drink at the same time. When this occurs, every member of each troop sounds a bold roar of defiance at the opposite parties; and when one roars, all roar together, and each seems to vie with his comrades in the intensity and power of his voice. The power and grandeur of these nocturnal forest concerts is inconceivably striking and pleasing to the hunter's ear. The effect, I may remark, is greatly enhanced when the hearer happens to be situated in the depths of the forest, at the dead hour of midnight, unaccompanied by any attendant, and ensconced within twenty yards of the fountain which the surrounding troops of lions are approaching. Such has been my situation many scores of times; and though I am allowed to have a tolerably good taste for music, I consider the catches with which I was then regaled as the sweetest and most natural I ever heard. As a general rule, lions roar during the night; their sighing moans commencing as the shades of evening envelop the forest, and continuing at intervals throughout the night. In distant and secluded regions, however, I have constantly heard them roaring loudly as late as nine and ten o'clock on a bright sunny morning. In hazy and rainy weather they are to be heard at every hour in the day, but their roar is subdued. * * * I remarked a fact connected with the lions' hour of drinking peculiar to themselves: they seemed unwilling to visit the fountains with good moonlight. Thus, when the moon rose early, the lions deferred their hour of watering until late in the morning; and when the moon rose late, they drank at a very early hour in the night. Owing to the tawny colour of the coat with which nature has robed him, he is perfectly invisible in the dark; and although I have often heard them loudly lapping the water under my very nose, not twenty yards from me, I could not possibly make out so much as the outline of their forms. When a thirsty lion comes to water, he stretches out his massive arms, lies down on his breast to drink, and makes a loud lapping noise in drinking, not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and four or five times during the proceeding he pauses for half a minute as if to take breath. One thing conspicuous about them is their eyes, which, in a dark night, glow like two balls of fire."

The elephant takes a long time killing, as we know in England, having twice had to call in detachments of soldiers; read this one extract from Mr. Cumming's book—it is very characteristic:—

"I blazed away at this elephant, until I began to think that he was proof against my weapons. Having fired thirty five rounds with my two-grooved rifle, I opened fire upon him with the Dutch six-pounder; and when forty bullets had perforated his hide, he began for the first time to evince signs of a dilapidated constitution. He took up a position in a grove; and as the dogs kept barking round him he backed stern foremost among the trees, which yielded before his gigantic strength. Poor old fellow! he had long braved my deadly shafts, but I plainly saw that it was now all over with him; so I resolved to expend no further ammunition, but hold him in view until he died. Throughout the chase this elephant repeatedly cooed his person with large quantities of water, which he ejected from his trunk over his back and sides; and just as the pangs of death came over him, he trembled violently beside a thorny tree, and kept pouring water to his bloody mouth until he died, when he pitched heavily forward, with the whole weight of his fore-quarters resting on the points of his tusks."

On the whole the book is wearisome; partly, no doubt, because the mind becomes familiarized to the danger when we hear a man talk of "bagging" elephants, rhinoceroses, sea-cows, lions, leopards, &c., as a cockney does of partridges—but mostly because it is impossible to feel any interest in the hunter himself, who here appears as a mere hunting machine.

BUSHNELL'S THREE DISCOURSES.

God in Christ. Three Discourses delivered at Newhaven, Cambridge, and Andover. With a Preliminary Dissertation on Language. By Horace Bushnell. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

(Second Notice.)

We now proceed to notice the "Discourses" to which the preceding enquiry into the philosophy of language serves as an introduction.

Of the first discourse, "On the Divinity of Christ" (which is expressly addressed "ad clerum," and not "ad populum"), it is impossible to give a satisfactory and popular account within the limits at our disposal. The general views entertained by Mr. Bushnell on doctrinal subjects appear to be (if such a description of them does not involve a contradiction) a kind of half philosophical and half mystical orthodoxy. He renounces formally no "doctrine" of the Scriptures (not even the Trinity itself), but he considers that these doctrines appeal not to the logical faculties, or the reason—but to the emotional, imaginative, and purely æsthetic elements of our nature. We find this idea, or something very like it, in Morell's *Philosophy of Religion*. To the orthodox, who may complain of the want of distinctness in this kind of recognition of their dogmas, our author says, "the reality of language is not in the names or sounds," but in "the significance that the Divine word has insensed into them." Doubtless, to many minds, this mode of treating the primary principles of religion will appear the vaguest mysticism—but these belong not to the highest class of minds, nor are they essentially even a religious class. The highest minds have a faith beyond all dogmatic expression, and deeper than logic plummets can sound. No intelligent Christian will deny either the idealism of Paul or the mysticism of John. Nay, is not religion itself in any and every sense essentially both idealistic and mystical to every human soul that has ever truly thirsted for the waters of life?

In spite of these somewhat ultra-spiritualist tendencies, and regarding Christianity, as he does, as a "grand poem of salvation," Mr. Bushnell appears to admit without qualification the genuineness, authenticity, and, in a certain sense, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and founds his arguments on the letter of the sacred volume. Taking the Scriptures as he finds them, he, however, believes that what we must be allowed to call a somewhat mystical interpretation of them, is necessary to avoid the anomalies arising out of a merely intellectual acceptance of religious truth. He thinks, for instance, that there is no answer to Unitarians without the adoption of this mode of interpretation, as it is impossible logically to support the doctrine of the Trinity, which, in the popular form of it, is a mere jumble of contradictions. Everywhere, in short, though admitting the truth of the letter, he seeks refuge in the spirit, and discovers a divine wisdom in the whole, which cannot be extorted by the keenest logic from isolated parts. Though strongly opposed, as we have seen, to all sorts of dogmatism, he (somewhat inconsistently) appears almost indifferent to the pressure of creeds. He thinks we may harmlessly subscribe them all (as they all contain elements of truth, seen from different points of view) and allow them to correct one another. "It is just in this way," he says, "that the Scripture has its meaning filled out, qualified, fortified, secured against subsiding into falsity, or becoming a mere jingle of words." (Page 73.)

As the Divinity of Christ is, of course, involved in the Trinitarian question, Mr. Bushnell has chosen in this chapter to discuss the Trinity and incarnation in connection with each other. The whole argument is far too refined and transcendental either for the laity or clergy as a body. Its influence will extend no farther than the closets of a few religious students who, with the author, may be prepared to unite an orthodox belief in the letter of Scripture with a philosophical indifference to the very natural deductions wrung from it by the vulgar. Such a class of thinkers must always be small, and always suspected by the mass of mankind. Mr. Bushnell will assuredly offend the Trinitarian body, without gaining the good will of their orthodox opponents. This

may be indifferent to him personally, but it is not unimportant to the success of his cause.

The last discourse—that on "Dogma and Spirit"—is, we confess, far more to our taste, as being infinitely more intelligible, more practical, and more suited to the spiritual wants of the time. We are glad to meet with the following recognition of a spirit existing on the other side of the Atlantic, which "he who runs may read" in the literature and life of this country.

"It is a hope cherished by many of the most thoughtful and earnest Christians of our time, that God is preparing the introduction at last of some new religious era. Here and there, in distant places and opposing sects, in private individuals and public bodies of disciples, we note the appearance of deep longing felt for some true renovation of the religious spirit. As yet the feeling is indefinite, as, probably, it will be till its ideal, or the gift for which it sighs, begins to shape itself to view under conditions of fact and actual manifestation."

In speculating upon the probable conditions under which a "revival of religion" is likely to take place, Mr. Bushnell calls our attention to the circumstances under which Christianity was first given to the world. "It fell," he reminds us, "into the world's bosom as a quickening power, as life and spirit from God."

"At the time when it appeared death and blindness had enveloped the national religion. * * * The religion of faith, that which infuses life, and brings a soul into the light and freedom of God was for the most part a lost idea. The speculations of the Sadducees, and the interpretations of the Pharisees had developed so much of human light that the light of God in the soul was no longer wanted or thought of. Religion had been fairly interpreted away. Debates, traditions, opinions of doctors, and rescripts of schools, in a word, such an immense mass had been accumulated of what an apostle calls dogmas (translated 'ordinances'), and also commandments and doctrines of men that there was no longer any place for faith, and the light of faith in the world."

If history is regarded as "philosophy teaching by examples," we shall be at no loss to find the exact parallel to the description here given us of the spiritual condition of the world when Christianity first "fell into its bosom," in the actual religious life of the present time. Is there not deadness and blindness in our national religion? Is not a want of faith in the spirit of religion the peculiar characteristic of the time, whilst the minds of men are eagerly engaged in frivolous contests about "words of no profit"? Is not the simple wisdom of the Scriptures so overlaid with targum and commentary, with scholasticism and Church logic, that the ideal religion itself is fairly merged in Theology? Are not "doctrines" at this moment systematically taught which actually tend to destroy the faith of man in the divinity of his own soul and the light of his own conscience, thus eating out the very heart of all vital religion? Are we not taught from ten thousand pulpits, by slim youths from our universities, by pompous pedants in lawn sleeves, and by lean and hungry fanatics from all platforms, with every variety of tone and gesture, of phrase and formula, that we are "unable of ourselves to help ourselves," and that the everlasting God who ruleth the hearts of men, has deputed his authority to a Wesleyan Conference or a Bench of Bishops? Are not "the ways of God to man" being daily expounded by hireling lawyers, labouriously exhuming divine truth from the charnel-house of monkish learning, whilst excited audiences "hang enamoured" on their accents?

In such a state of things as this to whom is the religious reformer to turn for encouragement and support but to the same despised and simple class of minds that first listened to the message of the Lord of life? "He," as Mr. Bushnell reminds us, "is obliged to separate himself from the doctrine and learning of his day, (it is so perverse, so fortified, by numbers, by conceit, and the respect of the nation, as to be even hopeless,)" and to turn to the simple. The early fortunes of Christianity sufficiently prove to us that when the right word is spoken, when a real appeal is made to the spirit of man, he is prepared to leave all and follow it. The first age of the Church accordingly was "an age of life of intense spiritual vivacity, not of dogmas or speculations, but of gifts, utterances, and mighty works, and, more than all, of inspiration, insight, freedom, and power."

The faithless and unbelieving world has long agreed to consider these wondrous manifestations of the power of faith as the work of supernatural agency, failing to find within themselves, nurtured in the dead forms of a ceremonial and dogmatic creed, the living spirit that produced them. Perhaps no true reformation of religion is possible until, by a higher intellectual and moral culture, and above all by the higher spiritual development to which it is the hand-



maiden, the minds of men are brought to a just conception of the vast but latent resources of their inner life.

As we travel onwards along the path of ecclesiastical history it is melancholy to trace the rapid decline of the early spirit and power of that faith which had so wondrously enchanted the world. At first we find the Church without a written creed at all, then with an Apostles', an Athanasian, or a Nicene creed, the decline of her divine faith and power keeping pace with the severity of her logical terminology and dogmatical arrogance. At last, as we are told, "Dogma has eclipsed the sun. Even the religion of Jesus itself begins to wear the look of a work of darkness. It is as if all the discords of hell had broken loose." The pages of ecclesiastical history stained with the blood of a thousand martyrs and illuminated with the lurid flames of persecution, bear witness to the triumphs of theology over faith: these are familiar to all students of history.

Mr. Bushnell's audience, it appears from these discourses, had been agitating for a restoration of what are called "revivals" of religion as the proper remedy for the faithlessness of the generation. We sympathize with his objections to this formal and mechanical mode of restoring the suspended vitality of the national faith. Revivals have, no doubt, had their uses when they gushed spontaneously out of the labouring heart's-blood of the time. But events such as these never repeat themselves in the same form; and a true enthusiasm in one age is generally little better, when imitated in its outward manifestations, than a cold and formal pedantry in the next. Men cannot be made enthusiasts by appointment, and without a true enthusiasm a religious reformation is impossible. That all faith has died out of society, low as we are sunk, we do not believe. On the contrary, we believe that men are daily becoming more thoughtful, more earnest, more sincere in their religious convictions; but we must be content to receive these good omens in a form consistent with the genius of the age. Men of the present age will not abandon science for the sake of religion, nor reason for the sake of faith; but will seek, with a deeper insight than their forefathers, to discover the great overruling law of harmony and unity that reconciles and identifies them with each other. Mr. Bushnell thinks that the great want of the time is that "more light should break forth from God's holy word;" meaning, we presume, that we should give a freer interpretation to the sacred writings, by utterly abandoning the doctrinal system in which they are at present confined. This will assuredly be a considerable progress; it is in fact the first step it is necessary for us to take. But we must still be careful that we do not make the Bible, instead of the spirit that inspired it, the law of our consciences. If we do, however we may strive to disguise it, we are abandoning the spirit of religion and adhering to the letter.

BLACKIE'S AGAMEMNON.

The Lyrical Dramas of Æschylus, from the Greek; translated into English Verse. By John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Latin in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. 2 vols. J. W. Parker.

(Second Notice.)

HAVING disposed in our first article of such generalities as we deemed necessary to notice, we will now give a specimen of Professor Blackie's powers in translation, and at the same time endeavour to place before the reader a rapid sketch of

"What the lofty grave Tragedians taught
In Chorus or Iambic, teachers best
Of moral wisdom, with delight received
In brief sententious precepts, while they teach
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life,
High actions and high passions best describing!"

What writing! with what a grand processional rhythm this period sweeps onwards to the close! Milton was worthy to speak of the Tragedians, for he loved them with his kindred soul.

We choose the *Agamemnon* because, with due deference to the critics, we regard it as the chef d'œuvre of Æschylus. The *Prometheus* and the *Eumenides* may interest us more from the nature of their subjects, but in the matter of treatment the *Agamemnon* best shows us Æschylus in his fulness and power.

It opens with the soliloquy of the "Watchman," who has for ten years been awaiting the Beacon light which is to tell that Troy has fallen:—

"And when night-wandering shades encompass round
My dew-sprent dreamless couch (for fear doth sit
In slumber's chair and holds my lids apart)
I chaunt some dolorous ditty."

But the Beacon suddenly blazes, and in a lyric movement, half joyous, half foreboding, he gives vent to his feelings. The Chorus then enters, and in a retrospective ode conveys to the audience an outline of the story up to this opening scene. The reader will be pleased to recollect that this is a LYRICAL SPECTACLE, not a Play in our sense of the word; and then this retrospective description will be regarded as a fitting occasion for choral magnificence. The deep undertones of sadness which are heard occasionally, like the solemn basses moving amidst melody, prepare the mind—attune it for what is coming. And what is that grand terrible figure now emerging into view? It is Clytemnestra. There is exultant joy upon her brow, and yet the brow is dark. The cause of that joy is the news that Troy has fallen; and this bears with it another event in the return of Agamemnon, her lord, her king, the murderer of her child, the destined victim of her vengeance and adultery. Her description of the flight of the Beacon is celebrated; let us see how Blackie can wield the ponderous verse of Æschylus:—

"From Ida shot the spark;
And flaming straightway leapt the courier fire
From height to height; to the Hermean rock
Of Lemnos, first from Ida; from the isle
The Athoan steep of mighty Jove received
The beaming beacon; thence the forward strength
Of the far-travelling lamp strode gallantly
Athwart the broad sea's back. The flaming pine
Rayed out a golden glory like the sun,
And winged the message to Macistus' watch-tower.
There the wise watchman, guiltless of delay,
Lent to the sleepless courier further speed;
And the Messapian station hailed the torch
Far-beaming o'er the floods of the Euripus.
There the grey heath lit the responsive fire,
Speeding the portioned message; waxing strong,
And nothing dulled across Asopus' plain
The flame swift darted like the twinkling moon,
And on Cithæron's rocky heights awaked
A new receiver of the wandering light.
The far-sent ray, by the faithful watch not spurned,
With bright addition journeying, bounded o'er
Gorgopus lake and Ægiplanctus' mount,
Weaving the chain unbroken. Hence it spread
Not scant in strength, a mighty beard of flame,
Flaring across the headlands that look down
On the Saronic gulf. Speeding its march,
It reached the neighbour-station of our city.
Arachne's rocky steep; and thence the halls
Of the Atridæ recognised the signal,
Light not unfathered by Idæan fire.
Such the bright train of my torch-bearing heralds,
Each from the other fired with happy news,
And last and first was victor in the race.
Such the fair tidings that my lord hath sent,
A sign that Troy hath fallen."

Admirable! close to the letter and spirit of the original, retaining its characteristic touches even to that bold and graphic one, *φλογος μεγαν πυρωανα*—"the mighty beard of flame." And what a passage! Imagine a Pasta declaiming that to some recitative by Rossini! Clytemnestra quits the stage with this dark hint:—

"If they [the returning chiefs] have sinned, the Gods their own will claim,
And Vengeance wakes till blood shall be atoned.
I am a woman; but mark thou well my words,
I hint the harm; but with no wavering scale
Prevail the good."

She leaves the Chorus to their song again; and their song becomes more and more sombre and foreboding. Had not the lyrical portion been paramount in importance the audience would have been spared this ode; and the modern reader feels that it is a retardation of the piece. Indeed, so strongly have moderns felt this that they object altogether to the Chorus as a clumsy invention. An old Edinburgh Reviewer (1828) does "not hesitate to pronounce the Chorus to be the most notable discovery for the interruption of all action, the extinction of all passion, and the introduction of the most relentless, hard-hearted moral prosing that ever was made in any age or country." But how if action and passion were not the objects of the dramatist, and choral amplitude were his chief concern? We digress, however. Clytemnestra returns to salute the Herald who appears with a "full, true, and circumstantial account" of the return of the chiefs. By the way, what would the French critics, prating about unities, have said to this? The Herald is only a few minutes slower than the courier flame whose leaping progress lighted up all Greece! To him, however, the gracious Queen is all smiles, and bids him hasten to her lord to hasten his return. Again she departs, and the Herald gives the Chorus a description of the storm which scattered their ships. Here occurs that fine phrase, *ἀδην πορτιον*, which Blackie translates "Ocean hell," following Medwin, to whom he expresses gratitude for the phrase, forgetting that Byron anticipated it, viz., the "hell of waters."

But, let us hurry, for the King of Men is coming,

and we must be ready to receive him. He comes, "the sacker of the town divine," and with him the ill-fated Cassandra, who with wild eyes remains aloof, mute, statuesque, "like a wild beast new caught," the poet says. The group is complete. In the foreground are the Senators of Argos—in the centre stands the King of Men imperial, and Clytemnestra receiving him with cold courtesy—behind are Cassandra and the guards: what a tableau for an artistic audience! The King of Men thus replies:—

"Agamemnon.
"Daughter of Leda, guardian of my house!
Almost thou seem'st to have spun thy welcome out
To match my lengthened absence; but I pray thee
Praise with discretion, and let other mouths
Proclaim my pæans. For the rest, abstain
From delicate tendance that would turn my manhood
To woman's temper. Not in barbaric wise
With prostrate reverence base, kissing the ground,
Mouth sounding salutations; not with purple,
Breeder of envy, spread my path. Such honours
Suit the immortal gods; me, being mortal,
To tread on rich-flowered carpetings wise fear
Prohibits. As a man, not as a god,
Let me be honoured. Not the less my fame
Shall be far blazoned, that on common earth
I tread untapestried. A sober heart
Is the best gift of God; call no man happy
Till death hath found him prosperous to the close.
For me, if what awaits me fall not worse
Than what hath fallen, I have good cause to look
Bravely on fate."

There is a mournful gravity in this speech which strikes us as very fine; and the sentiment at the close must have been very significant to the audience, who, knowing the legend, knew that assassination awaited him in the halls of his fathers. He passes into the palace. The group is broken up, therefore once more the lyrical element must come forth into prominence, and assert its supremacy in this Goat Song. Accordingly the Chorus renews its wailings. Now it is more than sombre; the air is charged with thunder, and distant mutterings are heard; the storm will not be long before it bursts; and hark! Cassandra sends forth the lightnings of her prophecy! Talk of "effect," here is a lyrical situation to task the imagination of the greatest composer! Cassandra, having poured forth the torrent of prophetic fury, rushes into the palace, at the threshold of which her wild heart bursts. The Chorus moralizes on the dangers of "high estate;" its moralizing is interrupted by a cry of agony, and that cry is from Agamemnon, "struck down like an ox." The King of Men is dead, and now for a grand statuesque group as the scene opens from behind, discovering Clytemnestra standing over the dead bodies of Agamemnon and Cassandra, the bloody axe resting on her shoulder, a pale, grim satisfaction on her face! Listen to this daring devil, how she addresses the Chorus:—

"Clytemnestra.
"I spoke to you before; and what I spoke
Suited the time; nor shames me now to speak
Mine own refusal. For how shall we entrap
Our foe, our seeming friend, in scapeless ruin,
Save that we fence him round with nets too high
For his o'erleaping? What I did, I did
Not with a random inconsiderate blow,
But from old Hate, and with maturing Time.
Here, where I struck, I take my rooted stand
Upon the finished deed: the blow so given,
And with wise forethought so by me devised,
That flight was hopeless, and to ward it vain.
With many-folding net, as fish are caught,
I drew the lines about him, mantled round
With bountiful destruction; twice I struck him,
And twice he groaning fell with limbs diffused
Upon the ground; and as he fell, I gave
The third blow, sealing him a votive gift
To gloomy Hades, saviour of the dead.
And thus he spouted forth his angry soul,
Bubbling a bitter stream of frothy slaughter,
And with the dark drops of the gory dew
Bedashed me; I delighted nothing less
Than doth the flowery calix, full surcharged
With fruity promise, when Jove's welkin down
Distills the rainy blessing. Men of Argos,
Rejoice with me in this, or, if ye will not,
Then do I boast alone. If e'er 'twas meet
To pour libations to the dead, he hath them
In justice measure. By most righteous doom,
Who drugged the cup with curses to the brim,
Himself hath drunk damnation to the dregs."

Chorus.
Thou art a bold-mouthed woman. Much we marvel
To hear thee boast thy husband's murder thus.

Clytemnestra.
Ye tempt me as a woman, weak, unschooled.
But what I say, ye know, or ought to know,
I say with fearless heart. Your praise or blame
Is one to me. Here Agamemnon lies,
My husband, dead, the work of this right hand—
The hand of a true workman."

Is not that grandiose? What follows is so inferior that we will say not another syllable about it.

We have ventured upon no criticism; our object has been merely a rapid survey of the situations, with a view to their choral and statuesque effects. Let the curious reader take Professor Blackie's volumes in hand, and follow out for himself the scent we have barely opened.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

The Destitution and Miseries of the Poor Disclosed, and their Remedies Suggested; being an Exposition of the Principles and Objects of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. By the Reverend Henry Smith, Senior Chaplain of the Government Juvenile Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

The Condition of the Labourer in Agricultural Parishes. By the Reverend W. B. Ady, M.A., Vicar of Little Baddow.

The Present Circumstances of the Poor Displayed, and the Means Suggested for their Improvement, in Accordance with the Plans of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. By the Reverend William Stafford Finch, M.A. Curate of St. James's, Curtain Road.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

(Second Notice.)

THE wisdom of the course pursued by Mr. Morgan, in enabling the Society of which he is the founder and honorary secretary to make the offer of prizes which led to the production of the Essays now before us, is evident from the opening words of Mr. Ady's preface:—

"The author had never heard of the 'Self-Supporting Village Society' when he saw the advertisement in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, inviting clergymen to send in essays on that subject for three prizes, given by the kindness of J. M. Morgan, Esq.

"Having read the prospectus of the Society, he felt that the plan was quite an experiment, but that it was an experiment well worthy of a trial:—

"1st. Because experience had convinced him that the state of society in agricultural parishes was very much disorganized, and consequently that the poor, by the very system in which they were of necessity placed, were prevented from fulfilling the purpose for which their spiritual gifts and intellectual powers were evidently given them.

"2nd. Because the plan seemed to afford a ready opportunity of training a body of men who could unite a competent supply of learning and information, and who could fill up that great want of country parishes, viz., masters able to conduct agricultural schools."

We think that the adjudicators exercised a sound discretion in awarding the second prize to Mr. Ady. His essay, as a whole, is complete, as giving a clear and convincing statement of the evils of the class of men of whom, from his experience among them, he is most qualified to speak; a skilful analysis of the causes to which those evils are referrible; and a satisfactory indication of the manner by which they might be remedied by the adoption of the plan of the Self-Supporting Village Society. At the same time it wants the comprehensiveness and varied range of Mr. Smith's production, and the prevision which that displays of the ultimate tendencies of the Associative System. On these grounds it may fairly take rank below that more elaborate work; while of itself it is peculiarly valuable as the exposition of the wrongs of a large and fearfully neglected class, and the vindication of their claims for redress at the hands of those who have it in their power to afford it.

Of the moral and intellectual deficiencies of this class, with which, more than with their material sufferings, he deals throughout his essay, Mr. Ady thus speaks:—

"That the present state of the agricultural labourer is very unsatisfactory, and, what is of more consequence, that it is unsatisfactory to himself, is a fact which no one can be long conversant with their habits and ways without seeing full clearly; and in proof I would not appeal to the statistics of juvenile and adult crime in country parishes. I should be ungrateful to my own were I to say that I have witnessed, during many years, more than a case or so of great offences against the laws of the land. Neither would I bring forward the demoralized state of the labourer as an evidence of what I wish to show; of course it is a very striking proof: and notwithstanding that the beer-shop nuisance brings temptation home to every door, and the very close quarters in which the poor lodge destroy their feelings of delicacy, and are a fertile source of immorality, it must be allowed that there is a larger amount of general profligacy than these causes will account for. It is, however, on entirely different grounds that I am led to consider the state of an agricultural parish so imperfect,—it is because, as far as we can see, there is scarcely a labourer who seems to fulfil the end of his existence; he has powers and faculties of mind capable of affording pleasure to himself and profit to others, which, because uncultivated and undeveloped, altogether fall short of the design for which they were given. The mere fact that these faculties are given shows that God never intended a man, even in the humblest grade of society, to pass his life in that dull, listless, unobservant, unintellectual state of mind, in which, as a class, the labourer does; the wise man did not mean to condemn those he spoke of to an existence of mental inactivity when he said, 'How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labour, and whose talk is of bullocks.'—Eccles. xxxviii. 25. It is the system in which the labourer finds himself which produces these denuding effects, not the providence or the will of his maker, not that he is incapable of uniting a higher degree of mental cultivation with his humble and toilsome occupation."

Can any protest against the existing state of things, or any recognition of the influence of circumstances on character, be made in stronger terms than those employed by our essayist?

The causes of the deficiencies which he deplures Mr. Ady finds in, first, the short period which, owing to the necessities of his position, the agricultural labourer is able to allow for the education of his children. At six or seven years of age, when the expanding mind of infancy is just about to repay its previous culture in displaying some fitness for the reception of its teacher's instruction, boys are withdrawn for weeks together from the village school, and bird-scaring, weeding, and seed-dropping occupy their whole time from morning to evening, to the obliteration of the impressions produced upon them by the order and regularity of school, and to the introduction of wild, and desultory, and idle habits, destructive of all improvement, because destructive of that application which is its acknowledged essential. This education, which, were it in other respects effective, would lose its efficacy from its constant interruptions, ceases at the age of nine, when boys for the most part leave school, and are sent into the fields for regular work. On the reasons which induce this withdrawal of children from instruction, Mr. Ady observes:—

"Nor does this boy's father form a wrong estimate, in one way, when he takes him so early from school; for if he lets him stay on till he is fourteen or fifteen years of age, he diminishes very much his prospect of becoming a thoroughly good workman. There must, then, be something radically wrong in a state of society, when two necessary elements in it cannot consist one with the other; it argues an unhealthy condition when a boy has to sacrifice his education to his future prospects in life, or else to increase his store of learning at the expense of his skill as a workman, or, what is equally important, of his love for an occupation for which nature has adapted him."

And again, with reference to the difficulty of producing religious impressions, especially at the period of confirmation:—

"His clergyman does what he can, he sees him very frequently, and having him on each occasion alone, he tries to make up as well as he is able for past neglect; but it will be impossible for him to escape the reflection, that after all there is in this case a very strange perversion of His Heavenly Father's intentions towards His adopted child, and that this perversion has been brought about, not by neglect on his own part, or so much by neglect on the part of the candidate, but has been produced by the unhealthy, disorganized condition of the circumstances in which he is placed."

The evils thus early commenced Mr. Ady traces through the rest of the labourer's career, and shows the deteriorating influence exercised upon him by the various circumstances of his position, all of which he contends are capable of improvement under the organization of a Self-Supporting Village, which would lead to, or at all events admit of, the culture of the individual mind to the full extent of its capabilities. We must, however, conclude our notice of his essay by extracting his estimate of the present state of society, as exemplified in the condition of that portion of it with which he is familiar, and which we trust his exertions, now for the first time led into the right channel, will have an important share in transforming:—

"For these, among other reasons, I am led, after ten years' careful observation, to think that the social, intellectual, and religious state of our country parishes is a very unfavourable one. The different parts of the system, which ought to be coexistent and harmonious one with another, are quite conflicting; the whole fabric of society is directed by motives of self-interest and selfishness, and the labouring classes are looked upon as machines and necessary implements rather than as responsible beings endowed with feelings and intellectual faculties, having within them the Spirit of God, and before them the knowledge of His truth and a promise of His kingdom. Human perverseness, wilfulness, and rebellion will account for much, it will not account for all; and we find a large residue of evil which must be laid to the charge of the system which has gradually grown up among us. The amount of ignorance and of insensibility upon the most important subjects, the want of resource in themselves, the extent to which the powers of the mind lie dormant, is beyond the conception of any one who has not searched it out and attempted to grapple with it; and it is quite impossible that He who has implanted in His creatures so many mental and spiritual gifts, and has afforded so many ways in which they can be exhibited, and provided such pure pleasure for those who do exercise them aright, can intend any to live in the dull, senseless state in which so many do in a country parish. Putting vice and wickedness entirely aside, the steady, laborious, and well-meaning seem to come infinitely short of the end and purpose of their existence."

Mr. Finch, to whom the third prize has been given by the adjudicators, is more general and diffuse in his remarks on the condition of the people than the pre-

vious writers. His essay, however, does him much credit as showing the attention which he has devoted to the investigation of his subject, and as giving a full and lucid explanation of the Self-Supporting Village Society's proposals, which it would be impossible for any candid person, after reading his remarks, to misunderstand. He displays also an amount of liberality in speaking of those who differ from him in religious opinion that gives us a favourable impression of his goodness of heart and largeness of toleration, and of its fitness, therefrom, as an Association reformer. We give his own words in illustration:—

"And here we may observe that, although these plans have been arranged upon the supposition that the Society would consist of members of the Established Church, they are, nevertheless, applicable to every religious persuasion. Only, it would be desirable that uniformity of opinion should exist in the society on religious points; so far, at least, as that there should be no difference so great as to preclude any individual from joining in public worship with the body, and from recognizing the minister as his lawful and proper pastor and director. There is nothing more calculated to bring on the ruin of a community than a fundamental diversity of sentiment in religion; and, therefore, while we earnestly disclaim any hostile feeling towards those who conscientiously differ from ourselves, we would deem it nothing but a prudential measure to have all the members of each community in the Self-Supporting Villages of the same creed, and attached to the same system of religious government. 'Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand.'—Matt. xii. 25.

There is much acuteness, too, in the way in which the advantages of the proposed plan are set forth in the lowest, perhaps, but by no means an unimportant point of view:—

"It is a trite maxim, that prevention is better than cure; and the immense sums which are annually expended in the attempt to cure the evils which poverty and crime produce, should be sufficient to stimulate us to devise some plan of prevention. The apparatus of punishment is very costly; and this all persons feel, directly or indirectly. It may be sufficient to mention one instance, by way of illustration—that of the county prison of York, which cost £200,000, and provides for the accommodation of 190 prisoners. Compare this with the outlay required for the foundation of one of our Self-Supporting Villages. More than £1200 for each inmate was spent in building a prison; while, in the peaceful and happy establishment which we propose, £170 would provide all conveniences for a family of four persons on the average. A rough calculation will show that the last plan is thirty times cheaper than the other; since £200,000, the cost of the prison, would establish four Self-Supporting Villages and provide for their 4800 inhabitants, instead of 160 criminals, only one-thirtieth of the number of our colonists."

It would be useful to extract the passage in which Mr. Finch adduces the success of the Moravian settlements and the pauper colonies in Holland and Belgium as an argument in favour of that of the system which he advocates: but, space compelling us to a preference, we give the following, which evidences in the writer no inadequate idea of the distinction between the systems which he is busied in contrasting. The vexed question of the influence of machinery upon general comfort and advancement, Mr. Finch deals with thus:—

"In communities where the interests of the body and of each individual were identical, the introduction of improved machinery, or of any expedient which tended to abridge labour, would be received as a boon and a blessing by all. Now, on the contrary, scientific improvements of this sort are received with doubt and dislike by many, and not altogether without reason, notwithstanding the undoubted ultimate good which contrivances for the economy of manual toil must bring; because, in the midst of the present clashing interests of capitalists and labourers, such improvements tend, for a season at least, to throw many hands out of employment, and the struggle and competition which improved machinery supports are injurious to the interests of those whose subsistence depends upon their daily labour. Take away, however, from any community, small or great, the principle of selfish competition; let it be practically felt that the prosperity of the general body is the interest of each individual,—that any time, or other advantage, gained by one, is gained by all; then would jealousy cease; the improvements of science in every art and calling would be hailed with general enthusiasm, as tending to place more time at the disposal of the community, whereby they would, individually and collectively, have larger opportunities for the cultivation of their intellectual powers and for those ennobling pursuits which are most worthy of rational creatures."

It would be impossible for the question to be put in better terms; and with these remarks we close, rejoiced to hail in these three successful essayists coadjutors in our work, and trustful that they are but the harbingers of a mighty accession from that body which above all is interested in our success, the conscientious ministers of that Teacher who first taught fraternity to men, and lived among them as its example.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Three Courses and a Dessert: comprising Three Sets of Tales, West Country, Irish, and Legal, and a Melange. With Fifty Illustrations by George Cruickshank. Fourth edition. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.) H. G. Bohn.

Admirable tales, admirably illustrated. Among the story-books by thousands which have issued from the press during the last twenty years, this of the *Three Courses and a Dessert* has survived, helped thereto, no doubt, by the humour and fancy of George Cruickshank. Mr. Bohn has done well to gather them into this one handsome volume; the more so as the original volumes had long become scarce. Now the book is as pretty a present as anything of the kind we could name.

Notes and Queries: a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Archæologists, &c. Volume I. George Bell.

This volume comprises the numbers from November, 1849, to May, 1850, of a periodical as unique in its purpose as it is valuable in its result. *Notes and Queries* is the best portion of the *Gentleman's Magazine* enlarged into a distinctive work. Whatever question may perplex the student or the mere dilettante—from the black broth of the Spartans to the portrait of Luther—from an obscure allusion in an ancient poet to a rectification in a modern historian—in a word, the whole variety which an observing pencil may note, or a curious mind may question, may find a place in this periodical. Very curious and very amusing as the volume is to turn over, it forms a collection of curiosities which, well indexed, deserves a place on every shelf.

Lives of the most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Translated from the Italian of Giorgio Vasari. By Mrs. Jonathan Foster. Volume I. (Bohn's Standard Library.) H. G. Bohn.

The first volume of a very creditable publication, with an ample selection of notes from various commentators. This is the only translation of Vasari ever printed in English; the abridgement which may sometimes be met with on bookstalls not pretending to that claim. From a cursory inspection, the present version seems carefully and even elegantly done. It has caught the Italian manner, without destroying the purity of English idiom. Vasari is one of those writers who, careless of *lo stile*—so much prized by Italian belle-lettrists—thinks only of the matter in hand; but this very absence of style is in itself a style, and Mrs. Foster appears to have reproduced it. But, as before stated, we speak only on a cursory inspection. When the work is completed we may enter more minutely into its characteristics.

Illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester. By Professor Buckman, F.L.S., and G. C. H. Newmarch, Esq. George Bell.

This handsome volume is addressed more to archæologists than to the world at large; but every cultivated reader will inspect it with curiosity, and derive profit from the inspection. The Roman antiquities, so profuse in Cirencester—the ancient Corinium—are here examined, classified, and described, pictorially and literally. Roman roads, Roman fortifications, Roman architecture, Roman pottery, Roman glass, and Roman weapons, all receive light from this volume; while the works of art are copied with extreme fidelity; we never saw better representations of tessellated pavement than those given here. Altogether the work has been a labour of love—laborious enough in all conscience!—and is well worth the pains bestowed on it, and the costliness of its "getting up."

The Opinions of Sir Robert Peel, expressed in Parliament and in Public. Second edition, with a Biographical Memoir. Arthur Hall.

There is more than a passing interest in this volume. It is one which may be consulted with benefit whenever political subjects are treated: Peel's opinions on Finance, Corn Laws, Colonial Affairs, Education, Emigration, Foreign Affairs, &c., are still worth listening to with respect, even from adversaries.

Homœopathy and its Principles Explained. By John Epps, M.D. W. and J. Piper.

This work is published by the English Homœopathic Association, and bears the name of one of the earliest and most authoritative of homœopaths. In a journal like ours it would be idle to decide on such a vexed question, for what authority can we have *pro* or *con*? This much we may say, however, that Dr. Epps has very clearly explained the principles of homœopathy, and very ably defended them. Those curious on the subject will do well to possess themselves of the volume. The verdict must be given in another court.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims, of Francis, Duc de la Rochefoucauld. Newly translated from the French; with an Introduction and Notes. Longman.

This version of an incomparable work has the disadvantage of not being written by so accomplished a master of style as Rochefoucauld; but it is carefully done, and is rendered valuable by the parallel passages culled from a wide and various field, and placed in the notes. There is also a good index and a character of the author by De Retz. Altogether the edition is one meant for students and acceptable to all readers.

Un Caprice de Grand Dame. Par le Marquis de Foudras. London: W. Jeffs.

Geneviève. Par Alphonse de Lamartine. W. Jeffs.

Vandyck. A Play of Genoa. By Alfred B. Richards. Longman and Co.

Young Italy. By Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M.P. J. W. Parker.

The Mother Country; or the Spade, the Wastes, and the Eldest Son. An Examination of the Condition of England. By Sydney Smith. John Kendrick.

Rambles and Reveries. By Henry C. Robinson. Hereford: W. Vale.

Catechism of English History. By Edward and Emma Matthews.

Catechism of Geography. By Do. Do.

Popular Catechism of Useful Knowledge. By Do. Do. Houlston and Stoneman.

Prize Model Cottages—Detailed Working Drawings, Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Specifications of Two Pairs of Labourers' Cottages; being the same for which the Society of Arts awarded their First and Second Prizes in the Competition of May, 1848, to the Architects, Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham; and Mr. G. J. Nicholl, of London. Each set of Plans exhibit the peculiar Mode of Construction, the Method of Warming and Ventilating the Buildings, and, with the Specifications, contains every information that can be needed by the Workmen in carrying the designs into execution. With seven plates. Second Edition. London: Thomas Dean and Son, Threadneedle-street.

Tracts on Christian Socialism. No. 5. The Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations.

Vasari's Lives of the Painters. Translated by Mrs. Forster. Volume I. (Bohn's Standard Library.) H. G. Bohn.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).—According to a return recently made, the amount of local aid received by the teachers of national schools in Ireland during the year 1844 was £25,607 10s. 9d., being an average of £7 16s. 11d. per teacher. In 1848 the amount of local aid received was £25,299 1s., being an average of £5 17s. 3d. per teacher. The local contributions towards the payment of the salaries to teachers of national schools consist principally of the weekly fees from the children, of voluntary donations and subscriptions, and in a few cases of permanent funds provided for the maintenance of the school. The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland state that they do not require proof that such permanent funds exist, nor a guarantee for their continuance, as indispensable conditions previous to making a grant of salary to any school.

The Arts.

RACHEL.

Adrienne Lecouvreur has carried everything before it; and, although we are glad to find people of taste tolerably unanimous in their appreciation of it, yet the great public is not formed of men of taste. As a matter of criticism, it is, perhaps, worth while to notice an error into which more than one critic has fallen, viz., in praising Rachel's declamation of prose. No ear sensitive to the rhythm of French prose can be flattered by her delivery, which is neither poetry nor prose—which wants the song and *ictus* of verse, and the easy colloquial cadences of prose. Non-familiarity with any drama but the poetic may, in some measure, account for this defect—a defect thrown into stronger relief by the lax, uncharacteristic style of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*; but the defect is there, and should be recognized. Were the rhythmic periods of a George Sand substituted for this broken commonplace of Scribe, we should doubtless hear Rachel declaiming it to perfection. It is incalculable the effect upon her acting when the language is poetic. She seems to need the extra stimulus of beauty. The subtle influence of music penetrates her mind, and gives a movement to her declamation which heightens and idealizes the effect. The reverse of that was felt on Wednesday in her performance of *Marie Stuart*, a play imitated by Pierre Lebrun (do not confound him with Pigault of that name, the literary progenitor of Paul de Kock!) from Schiller's *Maria Stuart*—a play which Talma and the Duchesnois made popular for awhile by their acting, and which has been revived because its third act gives scope to Rachel's genius for sarcasm and fury. But it is feebly written, and her acting in the first scene was comparatively feeble. In the third act, "Elizabeth" and "Mary" meet in the garden: "Mary" endeavours at first to interest her sympathy, and even humbles herself before her cold, cruel rival, but, finding her haughty, insolent, and merciless, she flings aside all restraint, and bursts forth in a torrent of sarcasm. This is a dramatic situation well worked out. Rachel was magnificent in scorn, in vituperation, in the towering dignity of passion, and in the feverish exultation of triumph at having humbled "Elizabeth" in the presence of "Leicester."

"J'ai porté le poignard au cœur de ma rivale"

was a blaze of triumphant fury.

After that all went slowly until the final scene, where she takes leave of her friends before quitting the world; that was delicately touched, with nice discrimination of effects, and a pathos that went home.

THE LYRIC DRAMA.

At the Opera houses we have had little novelty. Madame Sontag's performance of "La Figlia," though trumpeted by the press, has not been repeated—which, considering the need of a success at her Majesty's, is rather puzzling to those who believe in the trumpeters. Do people believe in them? At Covent Garden *Semiramide* has been produced for the first time this season; but, when we look at the ineffectiveness of the cast, and remember how unpopular the opera is unless finely cast, we cannot help agreeing with those who say that it was only brought out to damage the performance at the other house! Time was when Giulia Grisi made an imperial "Semiramide," and Tamburini an effective "Assur." *Tempus fuit!* But Mdlle. Meric is not, never was, never will be, a tolerable "Arsace." If, however, at Covent Garden *Semiramide* is feebly cast, it is worse at her

Majesty's. Sontag as "Semiramide!" Keeley as "Hamlet!" Buckstone as "Brutus!" Fortunately she only gave one act of it; and, instead of venturing on the tragedy of the part, gave us her "Rosina" in the *Barbiere*—one of her best parts, in which she has everything but youth. The grand "expectation" of the week has been *La Juive*, with Viardot, Mario, and Tamberlik. We shall report thereon in our next.

ALLOM'S PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

WHAT a world of pictorial beauty, and of imaginative reminiscence the East opens to us, and how our delighted spirits wander through its cities, plains, and cemeteries! Thanks to travellers and painters, we can now read the *Arabian Nights* and Mahometan History with illustrations that bring them home to us with the force of realities. There is Mr. Thomas Allom's Panorama of Constantinople, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles—the last pictorial novelty—seeing it is like bathing in the *fontaine de Jouvence*, plunging back again into our youth, and conjuring up the spells that charmed our imaginations when the Arabian poet drew us through

A realm of pleasure, many a mound,
And many a shadow-chequered lawn,
Full of the city's stilly sound,
And deep myrrh-thickets blowing round
The stately cedar, tamarisks,
Thick rosaries of scented thorn,
Tall orient shrubs, and obelisks,
Graven with emblems of the time.

The East is opened to us by the magic of a few pencil touches. The only disturbance we received was from the explanatory narrative with which it was accompanied *viva voce*. That was useful, but it might have been more in tune with the scene: when the unseen showman assured us, in ponderous solemnity, that "here was buried Atrides, a warrior mentioned in Homer," we could scarcely restrain a *guffaw*.

As a work of art this panorama is interesting, but open to criticism. The sky and water are metallic, heavy, and untruthful (though we are assured that, since a different arrangement of the light has taken place, this defect is considerably lessened), and there is generally a want of atmosphere, which gives a certain flatness; but the architecture is excellent throughout, sometimes exquisite, as in the "Bath" and the interior of the Mosque of St. Sophia—a marvel of beauty, elegance, and effect. Fine artistic sense of drawing and composition is exhibited in many scenes—but on the whole the execution is unequal. The Bosphorus, the sweet waters of Asia, Tophana, and the interior of the seraglio drew forth loud plaudits. Indeed the whole panorama is extremely interesting from its fidelity and variety. The Bosphorus! what a world of association is crowded into that one word! who can resist sailing down the Bosphorus when an omnibus to Regent-street will take him there?

PORTRAITS OF PEEL.

We have heard of a married couple that arrived at a watering-place with a sick daughter, resting in the sea air their last hope of recovery; but on that shore she found her last home. Scarcely had they arrived, however, with the pale girl, ere an undertaker's card, with brutal effrontery, insinuated the importunate desire for the anticipated custom! In a spirit not so gross, the sudden death of Peel is a windfall to the dealers in portraits, which are advertised as plentifully as auctions in the height of the season—original pictures, scarce engravings, framed and glazed, busts, full-lengths, half-lengths, and outlines. Lawrence's remains among the best. For those who prefer "the round," a good portrait, though not perfect, is the best exhibited by Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket. It is a somewhat Roman view of the English statesman, by an Italian sculptor. Peel attenuated and made classical, but it is like, and has many of his characteristics.

STATUE MONUMENTS.

Mr. Foley has just completed the casting model for the statue of Hampden, which he was commissioned to execute for the Parliament Palace at Westminster. The defender of taxation by representation is portrayed in his twofold capacity of warrior and statesman, energetic and thoughtful. Although not free from the common defect of English sculptors—the seeking for classic symmetry in a certain rigidity of form and especially of feature, the figure is lifelike and the expression is appropriate.

The same may be said of Mr. Edward Davis's Duke of Rutland, a portrait of the Protectionist nobleman receiving an address on the fiftieth anniversary of his county lieutenancy. The venerable aspect of the Duke is well caught; the action is natural and highly characteristic, but the cloak which is employed to give unity and classic effect to the composition makes him look as if he had risen from a bed of sickness to receive the deputation, and had put a sheet over his shoulders to keep himself warm. The figure, too, stands eight feet nine inches high—fair proportions for a Titan or an Odin; but the Duke of Rutland is not a Colossus.

Portfolia.

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

THE UNSEEN WITNESS.

(LEAVES FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY No. 3 IN OUR STREET.)

By CATHERINE CROWE,

AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPEY," "LILY DAWSON," "NIGHTSIDE OF NATURE," &c.

PART III.

16th. I suppose it is the effect of the book, but my mistress is certainly lower than usual. I am sure she sighed several times over the ottoman. Ann has been telling her that our laundress's daughter has got into trouble with a young man, the footman at No. 11, and that her father has turned her out of doors; the footman won't marry her, and she's in great distress. My mistress wished to send her half-a-crown; but Ann refused to take it, saying that it was wrong to encourage such creatures; and that she deserved what she'd got. About half-past five Mr. Leslie called, he said he only looked in for an instant to show my mistress a newspaper containing an account of some fireworks at Margate. He seemed in a great hurry at first, and I thought he was not going to sit down; but he forgot his haste with reading about the fireworks, and staid nearly two hours. Then he recollected he had not dined, and went away.

17th. Just at six o'clock to-day, Mr. Page knocked at the door, and asked if Mrs. Joddrell was at home. Ann said "No;" but before he was out of hearing Mr. Leslie arrived, and Ann said "Yes" to the same enquiry. I saw Page turn round and watch Mr. Leslie in. He'll be offended, I fear. Mr. Leslie said he had called to bring my mistress the poems of Burns, which she had said she was unacquainted with; and he read her some of them.

18th. Mr. Leslie called at five, and left my mistress a beautiful bouquet. I thought Page was coming to try his luck again, for he just passed down the other side of the street at the same moment; but he only bowed to Mr. Leslie, and walked on. I saw he looked up at the window to try to get a glimpse of my mistress, but she was lying on the sofa. I suppose she thought Mr. Leslie was coming up, for she threw the shawl over her feet when she heard the knock. She asked Ann if she had not said she was at home; but Ann said he did not enquire—only asked how she was, and left the bouquet, with his compliments. She sent for a vase of water, and placed the flowers on the table beside her. They are very sweet, and perfume the whole room.

19th. A blank—nothing happened.

20th. Sunday. My mistress read the service and a sermon. In the evening Mr. Leslie came to tea. The conversation was directed to his unhappy friend by Mrs. Joddrell's enquiring if he had heard from him. He had received a letter dated Boulogne, very melancholy, and expressing entire indifference to life. This affair has evidently affected Mr. Leslie's spirits. He is by no means the gay young man he was. His voice and his whole demeanour are changed. He speaks lower, and his movements are much less rapid than they were. The conversation turned a good deal on the inanity of life—the want of interest and movement. Mrs. Joddrell admitted that she felt it very much. No doubt it was very wrong; for she had nothing in the world to complain of, whilst many people were environed by troubles and vexations. They both agreed how much better off men were, who had business to occupy them; business which they were forced to attend to: women in easy circumstances have nothing they are obliged to do. Mr. Leslie, admitting this, said that business, especially like his, which was mere routine, occupied the head but not the heart. Mrs. Joddrell smiled, and advised him to fall in love and get married; at which he blushed extremely; seeing which, she blushed too, and the conversation, after flagging a little, took another turn. Mr. Leslie was quite surprised when he looked at his watch to see that it was twelve o'clock. So he hastened away, promising to look in if he could on the following evening, to explain to Mrs. Joddrell some of the Scotch dialect in Burns, which she said she did not understand.

21st. I observe my mistress is much more contemplative than she used to be—she'll often sit with her needle or book in her hand for half an hour without making a stitch or turning a leaf. Probably thinking of the cares of her household, or anticipating her husband's return. She fell into this sort of reverie to-day several times. In the evening Mr. Leslie came, and they sat on the sofa together, looking over Burns, he reading aloud, and explaining what she did not comprehend. I observed that on one occasion, my mistress and Mr. Leslie being about to turn a leaf at the same moment, their hands came in contact, whereupon they both drew back without turning it at all. I suppose it was from an apprehension that the accident might recur; that Mr. Leslie presently shut the book without proceeding further in it. They are certainly two very modest and decorous young people; and Mr. Joddrell may think himself happy in having such a wife and such a friend. As Ann went upstairs to turn down the beds I observed that she put her ear to the drawing-room door for some minutes—no doubt to listen to the verses Mr. Leslie was reading—a very laudable taste for a person in her condition.

22nd. To-day, at five o'clock, Mr. Leslie called to tell my mistress there was a report abroad that the Island of Jamaica had been swallowed up by an earthquake. My mistress turned pale and was exceedingly shocked, for she said she had a cousin living there; thereupon Mr. Leslie assured her that he

did not believe a word of it, and that nobody did. Whilst he was sitting there, who should call but Mrs. Page. As Ann had no orders about her, she hesitated, not knowing whether to say yes or no; but, whilst she was deliberating, Mrs. Page walked past her and ascended the stairs. On seeing this, Ann ran up after her, and was just in time to open the drawing-room door and announce her. Not supposing the lady was in town, and thinking it was Mr. Page, my mistress said hurriedly, "You know I told you I was not at home;" no doubt Mrs. P. heard it, for she was close behind the maid, and she stalked into the room with a very dignified air; whilst my poor mistress, conscious that she must have given offence, blushed and looked quite confused; and so did Mr. Leslie, who naturally participated in her embarrassment. These things are very embarrassing, especially with such a person as Mrs. Page, who, instead of having good-nature and tact enough to appear as if she had not heard it, held herself as stiff as a poker, casting her pig's eyes from one to the other, and speaking in short sharp sentences, like the barks of a snappish cur. She enquired very particularly when Mr. Joddrell was coming back, and declared her total inability to have remained a month separated from Page; admitting, however, with great candour, that "people's feelings are different." Shortly after she came in, Mr. Leslie took his leave. I am very sorry she came at all, for her disagreeable manners put my poor mistress quite out of spirits, and she wept a good deal in the evening.

23rd, 24th, 25th. Blanks—nothing happened.

26th. I saw Mr. Leslie coming through the street at five o'clock to-day, and I was in hopes he was about to call; but he walked past the house very fast, and seemed in a great hurry; presently he passed back again on the other side, and looked up at the window, but mistress was not in sight. Perhaps he did not like to call, lest he should meet that horrid Mrs. Page again. I hope she's gone out of town.

27th. I am afraid my mistress is getting ill—it is, doubtless, from the dull life she leads: but her spirits are far from being as good as they used to be. After she had read the service to-day she fell into a passion of tears, that at length became quite hysterical. Ann, hearing her as she passed the door, came in, and gave her water and sal volatile. In the evening there came a very gentle knock at the door, and the night being dark I did not know who it was, till I heard Mr. Leslie's voice asking how Mrs. Joddrell was to-night. Ann said she was very poorly, whereupon he seemed to be going away—but Ann told him he had better walk up, as it "might do Missus good to see him;" so he did. I thought he seemed rather shy when he came in, and my mistress was a little stiff; but, when he began saying how sorry he was to hear she had been so ill, that soon wore off. She said she believed it was only the confinement that had depressed her spirits. He said that was extremely likely, and that it was unfortunate all her friends were out of town at this season, as that made her so lonely; but she said that did not much signify, as she did not care at all for the people she had made acquaintance with since she was married. "Perhaps," said she, "it is my fault; but I don't think they like me more than I like them. In my uncle's house in the country, where I lived before I was married, we were a large party of young people, and there was always a great deal of laughing, and dancing, and fun of all sorts going on, quite different to the dull dinner parties I have been asked to since I came here—not, to be sure, that we are troubled with many of them; so I need not complain on that score. Are all London parties so dull?" she enquired.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Leslie; "there is plenty of dancing and gaiety here too; but Joddrell always kept to the dinner set, because he would not go out of an evening."

"No," replied my mistress, "he never will; I have only got him to the play once since we were married. He says he is so tired with being at the office all day, and having to get up so early, that he can't bear to move after dinner."

"Yes, Joddrell was always very quiet," said Mr. Leslie.

"Yet, when he was down in the country at my uncle's, before we were married, he was not so quiet," replied she.

"He was animated by what he had in view," said Mr. Leslie, not without blushing a little; for he is certainly a singularly modest young man.

Mrs. Joddrell sighed.

"In the country," said she, "I had not only plenty of society in the house, but I had plenty of fresh air, and could be out all day if I liked; but in this hateful London one can get neither air, nor exercise, nor society, nor anything else. It may do very well for people that have a carriage, but it's a miserable thing to be shut up as I am."

And my poor mistress spoke with a degree of impatience I had never observed before—but she was irritable from confinement; the tears stood in her eyes, and she became quite flushed. Mr. Leslie seemed distressed, and at a loss how to offer her consolation. He looked as if he could have said much, but did not know how to say it. No doubt the subject was delicate. Presently my mistress recovered herself, and turned the conversation into another channel. When Mr. Leslie took his leave, I observed that there was something very tender, and at the same time respectful, in his manner. He said that he was always afraid of intruding on her too much, and that that apprehension frequently deterred him from calling when he otherwise should do so. But she told him that, being so much alone, it was a real charity to come and see her. It was past twelve when he went away, and when he opened the drawing-room door Ann, whose ear was at the keyhole, had scarcely time to slip down stairs. I suppose she was anxious for his departure, that she might get to bed.

28th. My mistress can move about the room now, but she looks very poorly, and is in very low spirits. She opened the pianoforte and played a sonata, but she does not rattle over the keys as she used to do; her hand seems heavy and languid; but I fancy she is not very fond of music, which is to be regretted, as it would serve to amuse her if she were. In the evening Mr. Leslie came; he said he thought Joddrell might have arrived, perhaps, and he came to hear the news from Margate. Seeing the pianoforte open, he requested my mistress to play to him, which she did, whilst he stood beside her and turned over the leaves. Then she discovered he could sing, a thing she was not aware of before; and he sang "Fly from the world, oh, Bessy, to me!" and several other pretty songs by the same author, from memory, accompanying himself. My mistress expressed much surprise at this accomplishment having remained so long concealed. She sat beside him listening with great delight, and looking more happy and animated than I have seen her do for a long time. After he was gone, she sat down with her feet on the fender—for the evening being chilly she had a fire—and fell into a reverie. When Ann came to assist her up stairs, she told her that she might go to bed, and that she could manage for herself to-night; and she sat there till it was near two o'clock and the fire was quite out.

29th. A letter from my master to say he will be home to-morrow. My mistress sent out to buy the songs that Mr. Leslie sang last night, and amused herself with them all the morning. After dinner Mr. Leslie came, bringing some music with him, and they had another delightful evening. As my mistress seems so fond of singing, I can't help wishing my master could sing as well as Mr. Leslie does. When he went away she bade him be sure to come the next evening to see Henry, and hear all about Margate, which he promised to do.

30th. My mistress more animated to-day than I have usually seen her of late—giving orders to the servants, and preparing for Mr. Joddrell's arrival. However he did not come to dinner, as she expected; and when Mr. Leslie came at eight o'clock, thinking to find him here, he was disappointed, and doubtful whether to come in or not; but Mrs. Joddrell hearing him at the door, she called over the stairs to beg he would walk up, which he did, and they sat chatting and listening for the coach till ten o'clock, and then they gave up all hopes of Mr. Joddrell's arrival for that night, knowing that the stage he was to come by reached the Elephant and Castle exactly at half-past eight. Mr. Leslie said he believed it was time to say "Good evening;" but my mistress begged him once more to sing "Remember the days;" so he sat down to the pianoforte, and, when there, they turned over leaf after leaf till it was past twelve, and Mr. Leslie was just thinking of going, when there came a knock at the door.

"Gracious! can that be Joddrell?" said my mistress.

Mr. Leslie started, and did not make any answer; but the colour came into his face, from surprise, I suppose; whilst my mistress opened the drawing-room door to listen.

"It is," said she, "I declare! I hear them letting down the steps of the coach;" and down she ran to meet her husband. Mr. Leslie looked as if he did not know whether to follow her or stay where he was; and remained at the top of the stairs with an air of irresolution, whilst the coachman was paid and the luggage deposited in the hall. Just at this crisis arrived Mr. Page. He had seen the coach stop as he was passing the door, and stepped in to welcome my master home.

"How late you are, Henry," said Mrs. Joddrell. "At ten o'clock I gave you up, for I thought that you wrote that the coach came in at eight o'clock."

"So it does," replied Mr. J.; "but I came by sea, and the packet did not get in till eleven."

"Well, good night!" said Page; "I am glad to see you back."

"Oh, come up stairs a minute, do," said my master.

"It's too late," answered Page. "It's past twelve."

"Never mind! I'm going to have a bit of supper. Come up and take a glass of something."

So Mr. Page acceded, and they ascended together.

"Hallo!" cried Page, seeing Mr. Leslie at the top of the stairs, "who's this?"

"How do you do?" said Mr. Leslie to my master. "What has made you so late?"

"He came by sea," replied my mistress, whilst Mr. Leslie and Mr. Joddrell shook hands.

I could not help thinking there was a want of cordiality about Mr. Leslie's manner—perhaps it arose from embarrassment, for he certainly did look embarrassed; though I can't think why.

"I looked in," said he, "expecting to find you here."

"And, as he did not come, you staid to comfort his wife, I suppose?" observed Mr. Page. "I'll tell you what, Joddrell, I'd have you look sharp after that young chap. Mind, Leslie, when I go out of town Mrs. Page is not at home; so you need not trouble yourself to call."

Mr. Leslie laughed at this; but I don't think he liked it, for he grew very red again; and my mistress looked really angry with Mr. Page for his impertinence. However, Mr. Joddrell desired his wife to order some supper, and bade both the gentlemen stay and take a glass of brandy and water with him, which they did, and had a deal of chat about Margate and its gaities. The air certainly seems to have agreed with master, for he is grown very fat; I am doubtful, however, whether he is improved by it; I think it makes him look heavier.

On the following day Mr. Joddrell returned to his office, and things resumed their previous train; only Mr. Leslie did not call as often as he used before my master went to Margate. Indeed, he allowed three weeks to elapse without a visit; and then Mr. Joddrell, wondering what had become of him, sent to beg he would come to dinner; after which he dropt in as formerly.

About this time, I observed my mistress began to be poorly and lose her appetite, and I was really getting uneasy about her, till I saw her very busy about certain little articles that awakened my suspicions; and a conversation I overheard between her and my master also threw a light on the subject. Although she looked ill, her spirits greatly improved; indeed, she was as happy and merry again as ever; and then there was such a hemming of cambric and herring-boning of flannels; such cutting and contriving and trimming of little caps and shirts, that it was a benediction to see it. Master seemed pleased, too, in his quiet way; but he was never either as glad or as sorry as she was about any thing.

At length, one day, I observed that my mistress did not rise at her usual time; presently the doctor was sent for; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I heard a tiny voice protesting, with all the energy its owner could command, against the sudden summons to appear in court. After undergoing certain preliminary operations, the new comer was laid beside its mother in the bed, and Mr. Joddrell was called up to see it.

"Isn't it pretty, Henry?" said the wife.

"It's very red," said Mr. Joddrell.

"All babies are red, Sir," replied the nurse.

"What lovely blue eyes she has! hasn't she, Henry?" exclaimed Mrs. J. "I'm sure she'll be pretty."

"It's impossible to say," replied Mr. Joddrell. "There's no telling what such a thing as that will be; but how do you feel, Lizzy?"

"I feel very well," answered my mistress; "but I am so disappointed you don't admire the baby. I think she is so pretty."

"I dare say it's like all other babies," answered Mr. Joddrell.

"Yes, Sir, they be all much alike," said the nurse.

Mrs. Joddrell was of a very different opinion; but, perceiving it was useless to argue the case, she dropt the subject, contenting herself with feasting her eyes on her baby's face, and wondering at other people's blindness.

SOLITUDE.

(From the German of LENAU.)

I.

Say, O my Reader! hast thou found thee ever,
Loveless, without thy God, on desert heath,—
Thy wounds fast bleeding, worn thy soul to death,
Though pride to lull thy pain would aye endeavour?
Hast thou been forced from Love, from Hope to sever?
Had every zephyr fled Care's tempest-breath?
Was heav'n as dark as earth was drear beneath?
Was gloom around thee, cross'd by sunbeam never?
If *thus* thou Solitude hast known indeed,
Thou know'st, too, with what wild despairing craving
That wanderer grasps some round rock on his way:
He lies, his arms outstretched, and takes small heed
Of rains; then starts, and upward springs he, raving,
And stretches forth his arms, the winds to stay!

II.

The wind is strange, thou never canst embrace it;
The rock is dead, and vainly wouldst thou win
Response, where living sense is none within;
The rose is deaf! all vainly wouldst thou grace it
With myriad lays:—then, bear thy fate, and face it!
This is a world of selfishness and sin;
Amidst its faint decay, yet ceaseless din,
None heed thee. Each man builds his own "*Uic jacet.*"
From their huts' casements, here and there, cold mortals
Gaze forth upon thee. Soon the shutters close;
For woes like thine make others shun "the dreary."
Loveless, without thy God! barr'd all men's portals;
The winter breezes swell, yet what repose?
ETERNITY'S before,—and thou art *wearry!*

IS LOVE BLIND?

There is nothing so clearsighted. It exalts our natures to their highest capability, enabling us to decipher truths which are illegible to the normal sense. It has given moments of subtle wisdom to the dullest; moments of impassioned eloquence to the coldest. We are strongest when we love, because Love is not only the most energetic but the most elevating of passions. We see most clearly then, because our perceptions are all intensified by the intensity of the feeling. We are affected as in mesmerism, and Love is the clairvoyance of the heart.

But there is always a meaning in old adages, and in that of "Love is blind" there is a truth. The blindness spoken of is blindness to all consequence, disregard of all collaterals, reckless oblivion or contempt of whatever is foreign to it. The intensity of the shadow is proportioned to the intensity of the light. Everything which comes within the rays of Love is wondrously vivid; the rest is darkness. Love sees all it cares to see. It is not blind; but it will only look straightforward. A horse is not blind when blinkers are put on to prevent his seeing whatever goes on at his side. All energetic passions act as blinkers.

Matters of Fact.

MONEYS IN THE EXCHEQUER. — A return just published states the amount of moneys remaining to be raised on the 5th of July, 1850, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of 1848 and 1849 to be £1,095,740 4s. 9d.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (IRELAND.)—The number of probates and letters of administration granted to Ireland in the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, according to a recent return, has been respectively 3367, 2798, and 2748; and the amounts of duty paid £82,939 14s. 10d., £73,493 13s. 10d., and £73,805 1s. 6d. The total number granted for the three years, therefore, is 8913, and the amount of duty £230,431 10s. 2d.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—The total amount paid out of the revenue of the Woods and Forests to the Commissioners' law agent in Scotland during the four years ending March, 1850, is stated in a recent return at £7139 16s. 11d., of which £4134 19s. 7d. is for professional services, and £3004 17s. 4d. outlay and actual expenses. The number of suits in respect of which emoluments have arisen is 189.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—According to a recent return the total amount of loans advanced to turnpike trusts in England and Wales by the Exchequer-Bill Loan Commissioners is £177,150. The amount of principal repaid is £51,522 1s. 2d., leaving a balance of £125,627 18s. 10d. unpaid. The total amount of interest due and unpaid is £21,220 2s. 11d.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—The declared value of all cotton piece goods of India admitted duty free in 1847 was £160,648; in 1848, £75,733; in 1849, £45,555; and in the first three months of 1850, £12,212. The declared value of cotton manufactures of other sorts not made up admitted duty free in 1847 was £225,191; 1848, £277,202; 1849, £246,391; and in the first three months of 1850, £100,665. Of linens not made up the imports duty free were, in 1847, £11,489; 1848, £9451; 1849, £19,385.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The declared value of the exports of woollen manufactures from the United Kingdom during the year 1849 was, according to a return just published, £7,342,723. The quantities of sheep and lambs' wool imported during the same year amounted to 75,113,347 lb., and the quantities reexported to 12,324,415 lb. The quantities of British sheep and lambs' wool exported in 1849 amounted to 11,200,470 lb., and of British woollen and worsted yarn, including that which is mixed with other materials, 11,773,020 lb. were exported. The imports of Alpaca and Llama wool, in 1849, amounted to 1,655,300 lb., and the quantities reexported to 126,082 lb. Of mohair, or goats' wool, 2,536,039 lb. were imported, the quantities reexported being 130,145 lb.

EXPORTS OF COALS.—The total quantity of coals shipped coastways at the several ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to other parts of the United Kingdom, during the year 1849, was 8,291,288 tons; cinders, 38,440; culm, 222,978; total of all sorts shipped in 1849, 8,562,706 tons, as against 9,074,079, in 1848. The total quantity of coals, cinder, and culm, exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British settlements abroad, in 1849, was 2,828,039 tons; the declared value of which was £1,087,122. The exports, in 1848, were 2,785,300 tons, and the declared value, £1,088,221. The duties received in 1849, on exports of coals, were £3233 13s. 2d. The total quantity of coals brought coastways and by inland navigation into the port of London, in 1849, was 3,479,189 tons; and in 1848, 3,380,786 tons.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—It appears, by the home accounts of the East India Company, that the total receipts of the company for the year ending the 30th April, 1850 (including a balance in hand on the 1st May, 1849, of £1,344,431), was £6,390,526; and the disbursements, £4,283,541; leaving a balance in favour of £2,106,977. The estimated receipts of the home treasury of the company, from the 1st of May, 1850, to 30th of April, 1851, is (including the above balance) £5,872,977; and the disbursements, £4,223,207; leaving, it is presumed, a balance on the 30th of April, 1851, of £1,649,770. The debts of the company in England on the 1st of May, 1850, were £5,328,240; and the credits, £4,177,163; leaving debts in excess to the amount of £1,151,077. The salaries and allowances paid by the directors on account of the establishments of the company in England in the year ending 1st of May, 1850, were £126,304; and the number of persons employed was 512.

IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.—The total quantity of tobacco entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in the year 1847 was 26,753,933 lb., of which only 208,642 lb. was manufactured. The gross amount of duty received on all descriptions imported in that year was £4,278,922. In 1848, the quantity entered for home consumption was 27,305,131 lb., and the duty received thereon, £4,365,233; and in 1849, 27,480,666 lb., and the duty, £4,425,040. Of the whole quantity entered for consumption in 1849, 20,429,878 lb. were consumed in England, 4,730,421 lb. in Ireland, and 2,320,367 lb. in Scotland. The total quantity of foreign manufactured tobacco and cigars imported into the United Kingdom in 1847 was 1,403,237 lb.; in 1848, 1,509,079 lb.; and in 1849, 1,912,334 lb. Of this quantity, 333,336 lb. were exported as ships' stores in 1847; 344,895 lb. in 1848, and 397,144 lb. in 1849. The British manufactured tobacco and snuff exported to British possessions as ships' stores, averages 80,000 lb. per annum.

SUGAR, TEA, AND COFFEE.—Returns have just been issued of the quantities of sugar, tea, and coffee, foreign and colonial, which have been imported into the United Kingdom during the three past years ending January 5, 1850, from which it appears that in the quantity of unrefined sugar, imported from the British possessions in the year 1849, there was an increase of about 200,000 cwt. as

compared with the year preceding, and a decrease of upwards of 580,000 cwt. as compared with 1847. The importations of refined sugar and sugar from candy from the colonies had, on the other hand, greatly increased, having been, in 1849, about five times as large as in 1847. For the three years, the quantities were respectively as follows:—11,941 cwt., 31,114 cwt., and 55,794 cwt. The importations of sugar of all sorts are given at almost the same figure as those of unrefined sugar. The quantities for the three years were respectively as follows:—5,812,487 cwt., 5,045,456 cwt., and 5,267,994 cwt. The aggregate importations of sugar from the colonies, in 1849, amounted to 10,535,983 cwt. The quantities of colonial sugar retained for home consumption, in 1849, amounted to 10,938,133 cwt., on which duty to the amount of about £6,850,000 was received. The unrefined sugar imported from foreign countries, in 1849, was diminished by nearly one-half from the quantity imported in 1847; the refined sugar and sugar-candy importations were, in 1849, nearly three times great as in 1847; and in the importations of sugar of all sorts there was a very considerable diminution, as compared with 1848, and still greater as compared with 1847. The aggregate quantity imported, in 1849, from foreign countries was 3,947,494 cwt., being nearly 7,000,000 cwt. less than the quantity imported from the British possessions. The quantity of foreign sugar retained for home consumption, in 1849, was 1,023,510 cwt., on which duty to the amount of £974,018 was received. The aggregate import of coffee, the produce of British possessions, in 1849, was 40,339,245 lb., being a large increase on the imports of the two years preceding. 29,739,754 lb. were retained for home consumption, and the duty received thereon was £520,414. From foreign countries, 22,987,742 lb. were imported, of which only 4,659,620 lb. were retained for home consumption. The duty received on foreign coffee in 1847 was £273,933; in 1848, £182,538; and in 1849, £122,106. The importations of tea from all parts amounted, in 1849, to 53,459,469 lb., of which China alone contributed 53,102,915 lb. The next largest imports were from the British possessions in the East Indies, which amounted to 188,701 lb. The duty received on the tea retained for home consumption, in 1849, amounted to £5,471,422.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Returns.)

The mortality of London exhibits a small increase. The deaths registered in the two previous weeks were 794, 781; those in the week ending last Saturday were 863. To compare the corresponding weeks of 1840-8, the lowest number occurred in that of 1842, and was 744, the highest in that of 1848, when it was 1096; but in the year following the deaths of the corresponding week rose to 1741, when cholera had extended its ravages. The average of the ten weeks of 1840-9, is 947, and raised in the ratio of increase of population, 1063; compared with which latter standard the return of last week shows a decrease of 200. In the last three weeks, the mortality from zymotic or epidemic diseases has manifested a slight tendency to increase; the deaths in this class have been successively 159, 168, and 176. But five of the diseases which are most important in the category of epidemics, remain nearly at their former amount, or have perceptibly declined; for last week only 3 children died of small-pox, 15 persons of scarlatina, 16 of measles, 22 of hooping-cough, and 31 of typhus, all of those complaints being less fatal than usual, especially the first two. The increase, however, is apparent in the diarrhoea among children, which is peculiar to this period of the year.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.814 inches. The mean temperature was 65.6 deg., which is 4 deg. above the average of the same week in seven years. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, it ranged between 8 deg. and 12 deg. higher than the average of the same days. The temperature was highest on Tuesday; and on that day the highest in the shade was 87 deg., and the highest in the sun 105 deg.

Table with 3 columns: Disease Name, Ten Weeks of 1839-49, Week of 1850. Includes Zymotic Diseases, Dropsy, Cancer, Tubercular Diseases, etc.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

The doubtful aspect of affairs in Schleswig-Holstein, at the close of last week, had a depressing influence on the English funds, which closed at a decline of nearly a quarter per cent. on Saturday. In the early part of this week, however, they rallied once more. On Monday an advance of an eighth took place before the close of business, and, although they gave way slightly on the day follow-

ing, the advance was fully maintained on Wednesday, the closing prices of Consols being 96½ to 97. On Thursday they opened at the improved prices of the previous day; but after the breaking up of the Bank Court, without any announcement of an alteration in the rate of interest, they experienced a slight reaction. The continuance of rain throughout the day was said to have acted unfavourably on the market, and prices closed at 96½ to 96¾. Yesterday the English Stock Market was firm, and Consols closed at the prices of Thursday.

The range of prices during the week has been very limited—Consols, 96½ to 97; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98½ to 99; Bank Stock, 211 to 212; Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. premium.

The Foreign Stock Market continued in a very languid way till Wednesday, when a good deal of business was done, and prices were all firmly supported, with a rise of 2 per cent. in Venezuela, 1 per cent. in Peruvian, and ½ per cent. in Dutch. The latest transactions reported yesterday included Brazilian, 92½ and 92; the New, 91; the New, 1843, 90; Chilean Six per Cents., 102 and 101½; Danish Five per Cents., 102½; Ecuador, 3½ and 3½; Granada, 18½; the Deferred, 4½ and ½; Mexican, for account, 29½ and ½; Peruvian, for account, 82½ and ½; the Deferred, 35½, 36, and 35½; Portuguese Four per Cents., for account, 34½, ½, and 34; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 96½; Spanish Passive, 3½; Spanish Three per Cents., 37½; Venezuela Deferred, 12½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 57½, ½, 57, and 57½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 89.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week present no new feature. Activity prevails everywhere, and the improvement is not merely confined to the foreign trade, but is also observable in the home demand.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th of July, 1850.

Table with columns for Issue Department and Banking Department, listing various financial items and their values.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

Table with columns for various British funds (Bank Stock, 3 per Ct. Red, etc.) and their closing prices for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Table with columns for various foreign funds (Austrian 5 per Cents., Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc., etc.) and their prices.

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Friday Evening.

Table with columns for Railways (Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, etc.) and Banks (Australasian, British North American, etc.), listing their share prices.

GRAIN, Mark-lane, July 26.

Table listing grain prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, and Peas, with sub-categories like 'New', 'Old', 'Superior', etc.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Table showing weekly and aggregate average prices for Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

FLOUR.

Table listing flour prices for Town-made, Seconds, and various regional types like Norfolk and Stockton.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 23rd day of July, 1850, is 25s. 5d. per cwt.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Table listing prices for various meats: Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Lamb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Table showing the number of heads of cattle (Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs) on Friday and Monday.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions: Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Hams, Eggs.

HOPS.

Table listing hop prices for Kent Pockets, Choice ditto, Sussex ditto, and Farnham do.

POTATOES.

Table listing potato prices for Kent Regents, Wisbech Regents, Scotch Reds, and French Whites.

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

Table listing prices for Hay and Wheat Straw from Cumberland, Smithfield, and Whitechapel.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 23.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Brearley, Sowerby-bridge, timber merchant; first div. of 8s., on and after the 24th of July; Mr. Young, Leeds—F. Bassano, Birmingham, coach founder; second div. of 2 1/2d., any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham—S. Walker, Birmingham, and A. and J. Walker, Philadelphia, America, merchants; first div. of 1d. and 3-16ths of a penny, any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—R. D. BUST, Reading, auctioneer, to surrender July 29, Aug. 30; solicitor, Mr. Keighley, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore—E. FOSTER, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, agricultural machinist, Aug. 2, 30; solicitors, Messrs. J. and C. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, and Messrs. Foster, Cambridge; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birchin-lane—W. HASLAM, Hertford, chymist, July 30, Aug. 31; solicitors, Messrs. Thompson and Debenham, Salter's-hall, St. Swithin's-lane, and Messrs. Longmore and Sworder, Hertford; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. W. EVANS, Ludlow, Shropshire, butcher, Aug. 2, Sept. 4; solicitors, Mr. Clark, Ludlow, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—E. and W. ROUND, Tipton, Staffordshire, timber merchants, Aug. 10, Sept. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Collicott and Canning, Dudley, and Mr. Reece, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—R. HAMMOND, Macclesfield, innkeeper, Aug. 9, 23; solicitors, Messrs. Parrott, Colville, and May, Macclesfield; official assignee, Mr. Hobson, Manchester—J. HAYWARD, Oswestry, Shropshire, scrivener, Aug. 10, Sept. 17; solicitors, Mr. Davis, Oswestry, and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—R. NUTTALL, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, Aug. 8, 29; solicitors, Mr. Bennett, Manchester, and Mr. Parrott, Macclesfield; official assignee, Mr. Hobson, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.—Aug. 15, B. Smith, Threadneedle-street, and Bow-common, copper-smelter—Aug. 14, A. A. Sutterby, Stoke-ferry, Norfolk, grocer—Aug. 14, W. and J. Pile, Monkwearmouth, Durham, shipbuilders.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Aug. 12, J. K. Watts, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, scrivener—Aug. 15, W. J. Garrett, Bath, grocer—Aug. 14, C. Francis, Liverpool, grocer—Aug. 15, J. Lawrence and H. Dixon, Birmingham, military ornament manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—P. Kerr, Dundee, merchant, July 29, Aug. 19.

Friday, July 26.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—D. O. Blyth; div. of 1-5th of a penny, any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. B. and J. Montefiore; div. of 1s. 4d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basing-

hall-street—J. B. Montefiore; div. of 1s., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Montefiore; div. of 6d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—Ward and Perry; div. of 9d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. Brown; div. of 6s., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. H. Gandell; div. of 1/4d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. S. Gowing; div. of 7s. 6d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Lloyd; div. of 1s. 2d., any Tuesday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. Solomon; div. of 2s. 6d., any Thursday before Aug. 15, or after Nov. 1 following; Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. and J. Potter, Birkacre, near Chorley, and Manchester, cotton spinners; first div. of 2s. 10d.; first div. of 4 1/2d. on the separate estate of R. Potter; first div. of 1s. 5d. on the separate estate of James Potter; first div. of 11s. 9d., on the separate estate of John Potter, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, or any subsequent Tuesday; Mr. Fraser, Manchester—E. T. Delafield, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Willow-bank, Fulham, brewer; first div. of 7 1/2d., on Monday, the 29th inst., or two subsequent Mondays; Mr. Cannan, Birchin-lane—G. Sharp and R. L. Fluder, Romsey, Southampton, timber-merchants; div. of 3s. to creditors who proved on the 24th of May last, on Monday, July 29, and two subsequent Mondays; Mr. Cannan's, Birchin-lane—T. Greenhow, Old-street and St. John-street, rectifier; first div. of 1 1/2d., on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—F. Tapley, Sidmouth, linen-draper; first div. of 6s. 3d. on Saturday next and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—J. Bowler, Crescent, Southwark-bridge-road, hat manufacturer; second div. of 2s. 6d., on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—W. Brown, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, and Pimlico, stone merchant; second and final div. of 1 1/2d., on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—C. Foster, Old-street and St. John-street, rectifier; first div. of 20s., on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane—G. D. Ewens, Axminster, butter merchant; final div. of 4 1/2d., any Tuesday and Friday after Aug. 2 next; Mr. Hernaman, Exeter—T. Cox and T. Whites, Hanley, Staffordshire, drapers; first div. upon new proofs, of 3s., any Thursday before Aug. 16 next; Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—S. S. Wool-latt, Holborn-hill, draper; second div. of 8 1/2d., on Saturday, July 27, and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Edw. rds, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. and J. Atkins, Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchants; first div. of 1/4d., on the estate of J. Atkins, sen., a first div. of 1s. 1/2d., any Saturday; and on the estate of J. Atkins, jun., a first div. of 4s. 8d., on Saturday, July 27, and two subsequent Saturdays; Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

BANKRUPTS.—C. BUNYARD, Mark-lane, seedsman, to surrender Aug. 8, Sept. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—T. BINCKES, Blackheath, dealer in Berlin wools, Aug. 2, Sept. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—W. RAYNHAM, late of Ladbrooke-road, Notting-hill, builder, Aug. 5, 31; solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Fenchurch-buildings; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. GARRARD, Saxmundham, ironmonger, Aug. 3, 31; solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside, and Messrs. Mayhew and Son, Saxmundham; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—D. H. HALEY, Lodge-road, near Birmingham, Aug. 6, Sep. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—R. FAIRLEY, Sunderland, chymist, Aug. 2, Sept. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Pringle, Stevenson, and Shum, King's-road, Bedford-row, and Mr. Alcock, Sunderland; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS.—Aug. 16, W. F. Newton, Dover-street, Piccadilly, milliner—Aug. 20, J. M. Gardner, Bristol, draper—Aug. 15, J. Winder and R. Fisher, Liverpool, merchants—Aug. 17, E. Ryder, Birmingham, jeweller.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—Aug. 6, G. Thorneclow, High-street, Poplar, grocer—Aug. 19, J. Chilton, Bath, apothecary—Aug. 19, T. W. Alport, Bristol, ironmonger—Aug. 20, W. and J. Pile, Monkwearmouth, shipbuilders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—A. Anderson, Gamrie, Banffshire, cattle-dealer, Aug. 2 and 23.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Park-place, Regent's-park, the wife of Captain C. Grissell, Sixty-first Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a daughter. On the 18th inst., at Gosport, the wife of the Reverend Edward Burney, of a son. On the 19th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of Captain John Hill, Royal Artillery, of a son. On the 19th inst., at Stamford-grove, Upper Clapton, the wife of the Reverend J. Brereton, of a son. On the 21st inst., at Gloucester-road, Hyde-park, the wife of Alfred Arkwright, Esq., of a daughter. On the 20th inst., at the vicarage, Wing, the wife of the Reverend P. T. Ouvry, of a daughter. On the 20th inst., at the Parsonage, Nailsea, the wife of the Reverend F. Hewson, of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at Upper Kennington-lane, the wife of James Molison, Esq., commander of the ship Collingwood, of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at Blackadder, Lady Houstoun Boswell, of a son. On the 22nd inst., at the Admiralty, Lady Arabella Baring, of a son. On the 22nd inst., at Stapleton, the wife of the Reverend J. H. Butterworth, of a son. On the 24th of May, at Broach, Bombay Presidency, Mrs. II Lavie, wife of Captain Henry Lavie, Thirteenth Regiment N.I., of a son. On the 22nd instant, at Nunlands, Berwickshire, the Honourable Mrs. Robert Dalzell, of a daughter. On the 19th instant, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Reverend Daniel Winham, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th of May, at the Residency chapel, Hyderabad, East Indies, Captain G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Bengal Artillery, attached to the Nizam's service, to Matilda, the only daughter of Lieutenant-General Hastings Fraser, of her Majesty's service. On the 4th inst., in Windsor, Nova Scotia, the Reverend John B. Smith, M.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and vice-president and professor of King's College, Windsor, eldest son of the Reverend Dr. J. B. Smith, of Horncastle, to Emma Maria, fourth daughter of the Honourable Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, near the same place. On the 16th inst., at Kells, J. Sanders, Esq., M.P., to the Lady Virginia T aylor, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort. On the 16th inst., Captain H. M. Smyth, second son of the late Major-General Smyth, lieutenant-governor of the Scilly Islands,

to Mary Anne, daughter of the Reverend C. Clarke, Hulver-hill, Suffolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Duparc, of the Third Company of Pioneers, and Commander of the Fortress of Guelma, to Catherine, the only child of W. H. Waldo, Esq.

On the 16th inst., at Ayr, J. N. M. M'Leod, son of the Reverend N. M'Leod, to Anne Irvine; and, at the same time, J. B. Hyde, son of J. Hyde, Esq., of Apley, Isle of Wight, to Isabella Jessie Anne, daughters of Rear-Admiral D. Campbell, of Barbreeck, Argyleshire.

On the 23rd inst., at Finstock Church, Oxfordshire, the Reverend H. De Saumarez, M.A., rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, to the Honourable Elizabeth Charlotte Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Lord Churchill.

On the 23rd instant, at Somerton, Suffolk, the Reverend H. B. Burlton, only son of the late Reverend H. Burlton, of Exminster, Devonshire, to Emily Hyde, eldest daughter of C. G. Dennis, Esq., M.D., resident physician at Spa.

On the 23rd instant, at St. James's, Paddington, G. C. Child, M.D., of Queen Ann-street, to Ann Eliza, daughter of C. Baldwin, Esq., of Sussex-square.

On the 23rd instant, at Weston-super-Mare, C. H. Thomas, Esq., captain on the Retired Bengal Establishment, H.E.I.C., eldest son of the late Major-General L. Thomas, C.B., to Mary Hurst, eldest daughter of the late J. W. S. Cruttwell, Esq., formerly Lieutenant in her Majesty's Eighty-third Foot.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, of smallpox, aged 32, H. R. Barent, eldest son of H. Gompertz, Esq., of Kensington.

On the 15th inst., at Antwerp, Edward, son of G. Johnson, Esq., her Majesty's consul at that place.

On the 18th inst., at the vicarage, Willesden, the Reverend H. J. Knappe, D.D., vicar, sub-dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and priest of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Kensington, aged 70, Captain F. S. White, many years on the military staff in India.

On the 8th of May, at the British Consulate, Amoy, China, Eliza, youngest daughter of E. Bryant, Esq., of Compton-terrace, Islington, and wife of F. L. Hertslet, Esq.

On the 24th of May, near Sholapore, in the Bombay Presidency, of cholera, after a few hours illness, G. Grant, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 30, younger son of C. Grant, Esq., of Fitzroy-square.

On the 12th inst., in South Audley-street, the Reverend T. Owen, rector of Hodgeston, and vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire, aged 64.

On the 18th inst., at La Boissiere, near Geneva, Lieutenant C. G. Guthrie, R.N., late of H.M.S. Harlequin, third son of D. C. Guthrie, Esq., of Portland-place, aged 23.

On the 19th inst., at North-crescent, Hertford, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Reverend E. Heysham, rector of Little Munden, Herts.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Devonport-street, Hyde-park, the Reverend J. Barrett, aged 80.

On the 20th inst., at Killadoon, the infant daughter of the Honourable and Reverend F. Clements, aged 11 days.

On the 20th inst., in Yorkshire, Mr. W. Carter, late treasurer of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, aged 73.

On the 21st inst., at Axminster, Emmeline, wife of T. Northmore, Esq., of Cleve, Devon, and daughter of the late Sir J. Eden, Bart., of Windlestone, Durham.

On the 16th ult., at Beyrout, E. Cunningham, Esq., formerly in the service of Her Majesty's Customs at Edinburgh.

On the 23rd inst., at Windsor, R. Tebbott, Esq., one of the magistrates of that borough, aged 68.

On the 16th inst., at Windsor, Captain R. Copeland, of the royal navy, for upwards of ten years employed in command of her Majesty's ships Mastiff and Beacon, on the survey of the Grecian Archipelago, aged 59.

On the 23rd instant, at Heavitree, the Reverend H. Crowther, of Stanton, near Pewsey, aged 49.

On the 24th instant, A. S. Colthurst, the wife of Commander N. Colthurst, R.N., aged 51.

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