

London and West, to Wellington Street Church  
Joseph Haydon, 1842  
**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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VOL. II.—No. 50.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

MINISTERS resume—the old Ministers return to their places, without even a shifting of offices. Thus much they stated in the Houses of Parliament on Monday, and that is nearly all that is known while we write. The disappointment is general, and it is generally displayed. Even those who range themselves among Lord John Russell's friends are especially sickened. They see him return to office with a feeling akin to that with which a weary host is "delighted" to see the return of a burdensome guest who has missed the train. In proportion to the sense of relief at his going, is the sense of reoppression at his coming back. Lord John received a cold welcome. He has had a private meeting of his "friends" in Parliament, to beg a renewal of their favours; and, according to the official report, he was not denied; only the Irish members hinted great dissatisfaction with the Anti-Papal Bill, and some leading Liberals staid away.

Out of doors the annoyance is neither slight nor disguised. The press speaks in very open terms, —except the damaging patronage which one journal extends to the Premier. Lord John's friends are promising that he is going to "turn over a new leaf"—some fine Monday, we suppose! But really he is "too old to reform." And the feeling is shown by such incidents as the applause at the Anti-Knowledge-Tax meeting, when Mr. Milner Gibson chuckled because Ministers had "gone through the Gazette"; still more by the applause when Mr. Hickson alluded to their diminished popularity, and the disapprobation when he spoke as if Lord John were going to recover that lost confidence. Lord John has, indeed, forfeited the trust of every class: the working class smiles at his random promise to make such an extension of the franchise as shall include the working class, well knowing that he meant nothing in particular. The middle class has no belief that Lord John's Cabinet can last—can contribute to the stability of the country. Even the boasted "prosperity," fails to give satisfaction: it is not doubted; but, in truth, it is not enough. We are, as the *Times* observes, doing a good stroke of business; but, in order to keep up the full credit and swing of our immense commercial system, we must be more prosperous, and make more rapid advance. Under the continued pressure of trading necessities, the Government that would be really in favour must provide relief and expansion by a bold handling of the taxes, the debt, and the industrial relations of the country. The duty is a hard one, but not to be evaded; and a sense that neither Lord John nor poor Sir Charles Wood is "strong enough for the place" causes a general feeling of disappointment, vexation, and contempt on their return. Nobody can set aside the idea that the Ministry may be knocked over at any moment; [TOWN EDITION.]

and a Government constantly going on the very edge of destruction cannot have either strength or thought for any useful purpose.

The hope of a respite for Ministers lies in the feeble and unprepared state of their foremost enemies—the Protectionists. Their perplexed and helpless condition is exposed in the replies of Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli to the Protectionist deputation. The deputation came to present copies of sufficiently incompatible resolutions—confidence in Lord Stanley, and determination to reverse the policy of Sir Robert Peel; precisely what Lord Stanley had disclaimed doing. Lord Stanley now partly explained away his disclaimer, as an objection to sudden changes; and he so governed his tongue that the deputation did not take away the vote of confidence. From Mr. Disraeli they got his "views" of Protectionist tactics; an essay which he might have printed at any time. But Mr. Disraeli is under a cloud: he has to contend with the inherent difficulties of the Protectionist case, with the dull intractability of the party, and, worst of all, with the supercilious disregard of colleagues who look down upon his want of birth, are jealous of his abilities, and refuse fair play to his ingenuity from motives of pride, mistrust, and envy. He is a Ripperda misplaced.

If the Protectionists have no case, and no men, Ireland has both; and Lord John Russell, proceeding with his Anti-Papal Bill, even though he reduce it to a rag, will find that Ireland is not to be treated as summarily as the Protectionists.

The arrival of the Arpia at Liverpool, with the relics of the Polish Legion in Hungary, has brought to light a disposition which we had before suspected. The Poles desire to remain in this country; but efforts are made, and evidently with a set purpose, to force them onwards to America. Is Lord Palmerston going to imitate the inhospitality with which Mr. More O'Ferrall repelled the Italian refugees from Malta? If he attempt to carry out any such project, we suspect that Englishmen will demand to know whether he is acting as the agent of Austria or Russia? We would not have him raise that question. He had better let it rest, and leave the Poles alone.

A sudden squall has somewhat ruffled the otherwise still waters of the French Assembly. One M. Dufrasse, a member of the Mountain, has given utterance to some peculiar notions of his own respecting the right residing in the sovereign people to rid themselves of a tyrant and of his offspring, not by expulsion merely, but by the more efficient arguments of fire and sword. This on the subject of M. Creton's motion for the recall of the exiled Princes of the House of Bourbon. The storm of angry passions aroused by M. Dufrasse's words, rendered all calm and orderly discussions impossible, and, after a fierce onset upon the orator, M. Berryer moved an adjournment of the question for six months, which was carried by a large majority. The incident has given rise to a war of papers,

which has been raging for the whole week, notwithstanding the jolly processions of the fat ox, and other festivities of the expiring Carnival.

Alarm, suspicion, and jealousy seem to be the order of the day throughout the rest of the Continent. There is consternation at Vienna upon Prussia's refusal to submit to all the demands of Prince Schwarzenberg; terror at Berlin at the prospect of serious differences with Vienna, likely to arise from the towering ambition of the House of Hapsburg; dismay at Berne, at Constantinople, at Turin, resulting from thundering menaces on the part of Austria, unless political exiles are driven from their last shelter: sore affright at Rome from the apprehension of new outbreaks, from the anxious expectation of sudden changes in France. Austria is mustering stronger than ever in the Legations, and masses of her troops are gathering in Umbria, and taking up strong positions at Foligno. In the South, the King of Naples, who has now 120,000 men under arms, has encompassed his city with bristling cannon, and so strengthened himself at home, as to be able to come forth with a sudden effort abroad.

There are some dark conjectures of a design on the part of Prince Schwarzenberg to fall suddenly on the French Division at Rome, drive it into the Mediterranean, and, having thus rid Italy for ever of their presence, to complete the work of reaction by putting down the constitution and national colours in Piedmont.

The burning of Rangoon, in Burmah, creates far less sensation here than General Napier's farewell speech in India. It prefers two classes of accusation against the Government—utter mismanagement of the Indian army, and a perverse neglect to develop the commercial resources of the Punjab. An enormous ill-governed army, a vast undeveloped territory—no wonder we have superfluous wars and public debt in India! A recent general order by the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Gomm, on the subject of debt among officers in the army, confirms one of Sir Charles Napier's recent accusations in a very marked manner.

Another Kaffir war at the Cape of Good Hope! The incidents of this outbreak are truly formidable: the "invincible" Sir Harry Smith, who is accustomed to harangue the savages in a style of theatrical infallibility, had almost been caught; he issues notices betraying great alarm at the exposed state of the frontier districts; and had summoned the Colonists—so recently at issue with the Colonial-office at home!—to rise en masse and protect "her Majesty's troops"! With striking regularity, the Cape Colony undergoes an alternation of three states—Kaffir war, Anglo-Dutch rebellion, and mutiny of the English colonists: the cycle is just recommencing before the colony is quite out of the previous gale, and we may almost expect to hear that the Cape has the three blessings at once.

## PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

Another week of Parliamentary idleness! The old Ministers made their appearance in both Houses on Monday evening, and explained that, for lack of better men, they had agreed to take office, and carry on the Queen's Government as well as the Opposition would allow them. The Marquis of LANS-DOWNE'S explanation was to the following effect:—

"My lords, before I move the adjournment of the House I may as well discharge my duty, by acquainting your lordships that in the circumstances of the present moment, and after the failure of three successive schemes for the construction of a new Administration, her Majesty, after duly reflecting upon the situation in which she was placed by that failure, has been pleased to call upon those of her Ministers who had been recently in office to resume those offices, and to endeavour, at least, to carry on the Government of the country. My lords, that step upon the part of her Majesty was not taken without full and due deliberation; and I have the authority of her Majesty to state that, having during the time she was so pausing had recourse to the advice and opinion of a noble and illustrious duke—the most distinguished member of this House—and who is now sitting at your lordships' table—both his advice and his opinion were in conformity with that step. Under these circumstances I have to inform your lordships that her Majesty's late Ministers have thought that they had no alternative but to undertake the task thus, of necessity almost, devolving upon them. Having made that statement, I may be permitted to add, what I am sure your lordships will readily believe, that no person laments more deeply than I do the existence of those differences of opinion, which it is obvious to your lordships, and is well known to the public and the world, have prevented the construction of a new, a stronger, and a more effective Administration. (*Hear, hear,* from Lord Brougham.) If there was one wish that I could entertain as an individual more strongly than another, or if there were one thing which it would give me more satisfaction than any other, either in or out of office, if possible by any effort of mine to contribute to effect, it would be to put an end to any of those difficulties which have proved obstacles to the construction of that which is thought most desirable for the interests of the country—a strong and an effective Administration. (*Hear, hear.*)"

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who does not seem to have been very well received, made a somewhat similar statement. The order of the day having been read for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, he spoke as follows:—

"I now have to inform the House of what has occurred since I last addressed it, and to state the course which I purpose to pursue. Since I last addressed the House the public has been put in possession of a statement made by Lord Stanley with respect to his attempts to form a Government, and the reasons why those attempts were not successful. It is not my intention to make any comment on those reasons; but I feel it right—especially after the rumours which have been spread on this subject—to say that it appears perfectly clear that Lord Stanley had full power and opportunity to form a Government, and that no request he thought it reasonable to make was denied him in the progress of his negotiations. (*Hear.*) I stated on Friday last, that her Majesty had been pleased to send for the Duke of Wellington, in order to learn his opinion on the present state of affairs. The Queen saw the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, and late yesterday evening her Majesty received a written communication from his grace. I had the honour of an audience of the Queen this morning at twelve o'clock, and her Majesty having received the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, that, in the present state of affairs, the best course her Majesty could pursue was to invite her former Ministers to resume office, her Majesty was pleased to desire that her former Ministers should resume their offices accordingly. (*Hear.*) After what has occurred—after the failure of the repeated attempts which have been made to form a Government, as has been stated to the House—I and my colleagues thought that we could not perform our duty to her Majesty and the country otherwise than by accepting the offer which her Majesty had been pleased to make. (*Hear, hear.*) Having entered so fully the other day into the subjects which have recently formed matter of debate, I will only say now that I trust the House will allow us till Friday next before proceeding with matters of public debate, by which means we shall have an opportunity of considering the various measures we purpose introducing, and the state of public business generally. (*Hear, hear.*) I purpose proceeding with the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill on Friday, and my right honourable friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on moving the second reading of that bill, will state what amendments and alterations it is intended to make in it when it shall go into committee. I therefore propose that the second reading of the bill shall be fixed for Friday, with the intention of taking it as the first order of the day. Before, however, proceeding with the orders of the day on Friday I will state the course which the Government mean to pursue with respect to other business before the House—as far, at least, as fixing the time at which it shall be brought under consideration. On that occasion I will answer the question put to me the other day, which I was not then in a position to answer, as to the time at which we shall proceed with the budget. On Friday I shall be prepared to state the day on which the budget will come on, and the course which we are prepared to pursue on that subject. I now move that the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill be postponed to Friday next. (*Hear, hear.*)"

"Mr. OSBORNE: Does the noble lord intend to persist in the budget which has already been opened to the House?"

"Lord J. RUSSELL: I will state on Friday next on what day the budget will be proceeded with. (*Hear, hear.*) It would be exceedingly wrong in me, in the present state of public business, to enter into further explanations. (*Cheers.*)"

Several other members tried to elicit from Lord John what changes he would make in the budget, but with no better result. Lord JOHN MANNERS, on the part of the Protectionists, promised to support Ministers for "a consideration":—

"Looking to the peculiar circumstances under which the reconstruction of the Cabinet had taken place, he was sure he gave expression to the universal feeling of members on that (the Opposition) side of the House, in assuring the noble lord that from them would proceed no factious or unnecessary opposition to his policy. (*Hear.*) But while expressing what was the general feeling of the members on that side of the House in that respect, he felt it necessary to say that, should their assent be asked to any measure in antagonism to their general principles—whether with respect to finance, or the great social and industrial questions which had already occupied the attention of the House for several days—it would be their unpleasant duty to withhold it. (*Hear, hear.*) Nay, more, he thought he might say, that should Ministers unfortunately take no notice of the agricultural distress, which had been acknowledged by her Majesty's advisers, he had but little doubt that, at a fitting opportunity, so as not to interfere with the conduct of public business, the honourable member for Buckinghamshire would ask the opinion of the House on some measure which would have for its object the relief of that admitted distress. (*Hear.*)"

The chief topic of conversation in both Houses, after the Ministerial explanations had been made, was that of Papal aggression. The Duke of ARGYLE described the state of public feeling in Scotland as very much excited in favour of some strong legislative measure to check the pretensions of the Roman Catholic clergy. He rejoiced that no Government had been formed on the basis of passing over in total silence the late aggression. Lord BROUGHAM implored Government to pause before they rejected the advice not to proceed to legislate, at least at present, on this subject, but to be satisfied with a resolution of both Houses.

"That course would be attended with two inestimable advantages. It would postpone for the present that religious agitation, the worst of all agitations, which was tearing society to pieces on both sides of the Channel, though in opposite directions—it would postpone, at least, if it did not altogether allay it. It would avoid the constant renewal of that agitation and acerbity of feeling that at present too much, he might say too fatally, prevailed on both sides of the Channel; and it would give time for what he had always thought called for, and what the events of the last few days added infinite force to, the necessity of further inquiry, of fuller and more accurate information respecting all the matters involved in the question. (*Hear, hear.*)"

The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had taken precisely the same view before the meeting of Parliament. He had then said to Lord Stanley that the proper mode of dealing with the subject was by a resolution to the Queen on the part of both Houses of Parliament. Those who demanded legislation against the Roman Catholics would not admit that they were thereby persecuting those who held different opinions. But what was a penal measure but persecution. Persecutors never admitted that what they were doing was persecution. Neither Archbishop Cranmer, when he burnt a poor wretch for denying the King's supremacy, nor Calvin, when he burnt Servetus, would suppose that they were persecutors. Even Philip II. and the Duke of Alva believed, no doubt, when they put men to death for their religious opinions, that it was all for the good of religion. The days of that kind of persecution have past, but they were asked to make a retrograde step in that direction.

"But though, strictly speaking, every bill that was penal might be called one of persecution, still it might not be considered as a measure of severity. If, however, it was, as he maintained it was, the lawful right of the Roman Catholic Church in this country to constitute regularly and in an orderly manner their episcopal government, any impediment to that action was persecution, because it denied them the right inherent in every church that was acknowledged. For times were now changed. If the Roman Catholic Church was not tolerated, the whole case would be altered; but, having admitted them to an equality of civil rights—having fully tolerated their church—they had a right to constitute that church in a legal and regular manner. For reasons that might satisfy themselves, they might think fit for a time to have vicars-apostolic only; but there was nothing whatever in justice or common sense, after full toleration was given to that church, to prevent them carrying on their government in a regular manner. (*Hear.*)"

In the House of Commons the Irish members expressed strong dissatisfaction at the intimation that Ministers intended to proceed immediately with the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. Mr. MILNER GIBSON also complained of the noble lord for giving this unwelcome measure undue precedence over the general business. "The discussion of the second reading would occupy very considerable time, and render necessary the postponement of financial measures to a late period of the session."

The House of Lords met on Thursday evening, not for business, but to talk about any interesting topic which might occur. Lord MONTEAGLE introduced the Kaffir War as the subject of conversation. He had read the newspaper accounts, which were certainly very alarming, but he took for granted that they were greatly exaggerated. It appeared certain, however, from the proclamation of the Governor, that, on the 25th of December, he had felt himself under the necessity of proclaiming martial law in the eastern districts of the colony, and also of requiring a *levée en masse* of the whole Cape population between the ages of 15 and 50 to defend the frontier against the Kaffirs. Earl GREY could not give a more favourable account of the disturbances than what had appeared in the papers. The official despatches did not come down to a later date than the 3rd of January. From newspapers and private letters, however, he had learned that a most sanguinary and unprovoked outrage had been committed by the Kaffirs. But there was no ground for alarm. Measures were already in progress for despatching reinforcements to the colony, and he trusted that in a few days those reinforcements would be sent out. Lord STANLEY thought there was considerable ground for anxiety, seeing that the whole of the troops in the colony were not more than sufficient for the protection of the military posts, and that, consequently, no effective steps could be taken to suppress the insurrection without a *levée en masse* of the colonists. Had Sir H. Smith no place nearer than England from which to expect an accession of strength? Earl GREY thought, if the regular troops were kept in Kaffraria, the natives would be kept from doing much harm.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.—Lord Monteagle, in presenting a petition from Van Diemen's Land on the subject of transportation, on Tuesday evening, made a statement regarding the grievance complained of. In 1848 the Government sent out a despatch in which they promised that transportation should not be continued after two years. This promise had not been kept, and the enormous amount of convict population—nearly 50 per cent. of the whole—was driving the free population out of the country. He warned the Government to beware lest the example of the Cape of Good Hope should be followed elsewhere. Earl Grey admitted that Van Diemen's Land had been treated unjustly from 1840 to 1845, but denied that any promise had been made to discontinue sending convicts there. In the Australian colonies public opinion was divided as to the advantages of having convicts sent there; but he thought the parties in favour of it would prevail, especially in Northern and Western Australia.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SUPPORTERS.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons, who find it profitable, and of those who deem it most advisable to support Lord John Russell under present circumstances, took place at Downing-street on Tuesday. The meeting had been summoned by Lord John on Monday evening, and 170 members obeyed the call. The Premier was accompanied by Sir George Grey, Lord Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Fox Maule. The conference lasted about an hour. The following official report of what took place appears in the *Globe* of Tuesday:—

"A meeting of the members of Parliament usually voting with the Government, and of the Liberal members generally, was held this afternoon at one o'clock, at Lord John Russell's residence, Downing-street, in pursuance of a circular issued early this morning by the noble lord. The meeting was attended by nearly two hundred members of the Lower House.

"Lord John Russell first addressed the meeting, and adverted to the position in which the Government at present stood, directing the attention of the meeting to the fact that there existed a powerful and compact body, at whose head was a distinguished statesman, whose bond of political union was the reversal in a great measure of that commercial policy the beneficial effects of which the country had so sensibly felt during the last few years. From the exertions of that body (if successful) either of two evils would result—either protection would be restored, or the country would be thrown into a disastrous state of agitation to repel the efforts of the opponents of free trade. Under these circumstances he had called them together for the purpose of seeking a continuance of their support, and of asking them to forego all differences on minor questions, in order to seal the success of the commercial policy which they advocated in common. The noble lord then adverted to the Papal question, and said that, while adverse to any unnecessary legislation, he felt bound to go on with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in a modified form. The plan proposed by Lord Stanley did not meet his assent, as by referring the subject to a committee which might last possibly for two years, the feelings of acrimony which prevailed would be prolonged. This he thought most undesirable, and therefore was induced to dispose of the question at once. With regard to financial arrangements, he said that the Cabinet had not met since their return to office, but he hoped when he met the House on Friday, to be able to make a statement on that subject, which would be satisfactory. His lordship concluded by asking for a continuance of that generous support which had been given him for the last two years—not for the personal object of keeping himself and his colleagues in office, but for the sake of securing that which they all had at heart—the welfare and prosperity of the country. (The foregoing is necessarily but an int-



perfect sketch of the noble lord's observations.) Messrs. Greene (Kilkenny) and Ousely Higgins severally remonstrated strongly with the noble lord on his determination to persevere with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they pledged themselves to oppose, even at the risk of the noble lord's Government. Mr. Sharman Crawford, the O'Gorman Mahon, and Dr. Power (Cork) followed in a similar strain.

"Mr. Bernal Osborne next addressed the noble lord, and expressed his intention of supporting the Government, concurring, as he did generally, in his policy, but entreated him to except Ireland from the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Sir De Lacy Evans spoke in a similar spirit. Lord Ebrington, Colonel Rawdon, and several other honourable members afterwards spoke, and the spirit which pervaded the meeting (with the exception of the dissent of the Irish members present) was one of strong confidence in and attachment to the policy and principles of the noble lord and the Government.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The prevailing belief that we are possibly on the eve of a general election begins to show itself in all quarters.

Two private meetings were held at Greenwich last week, to secure the return of Admiral Dundas, and another gentleman, an inhabitant of Greenwich, in place of Mr. Barnard, who retires. Mr. Alderman Salomons and Mr. Alderman Wire talk of opposing them.

A resolution has been passed by one of the associations in Marylebone to use their utmost exertions to return the present members free of expense in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Bennett has declared his intention of retiring from South Wilts when Parliament dissolves. The Protectionists will bring forward Mr. R. P. Long.

The *Lincolnshire Times* states that a meeting of parties favourable to the return of Sir E. B. Lytton, at the next vacancy for Lincoln, has been held, but the proceedings did not transpire.

The nomination at Harwich took place on Tuesday, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Prinsep, the Protectionist candidate. Much uproar followed the announcement, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Crawford, which took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Prinsep was returned by a small majority, thus giving two votes to protection.

The *Leicestershire Mercury* states that Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," has announced his determination to become a candidate for the borough at the next election; and that a subscription is being raised towards defraying the expenses.

The *Liverpool Standard* (Tory and Protectionist) affirms that Mr. Cardwell will be rejected at next election. "He must never again be returned for this Protestant town." Among other candidates, the Honourable Dudley Ryder, Sir Howard Douglas, and Mr. Stanley, eldest son of Lord Stanley, have been named.

Mr. W. H. Stanton will retire from Stroud. The Whigs have invited Lord Moreton, eldest son of Earl Ducie.

The electors of the Tower Hamlets have fairly made up their minds to reject Sir William Clay.

A meeting of Mr. W. J. Fox's supporters was held at Oldham last week, at which it was resolved to take steps to secure his return at next general election.

#### LORD STANLEY AND MR. DISRAELI.

The *Standard* of Thursday contains a report of two interviews which Mr. George Frederic Young and a large body of his followers had with Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli, at their respective residences, on Wednesday afternoon. The National Association for Protection of British Industry and Capital having resolved, at a meeting held on Monday, "to persevere in its exertions for the purpose of reversing the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel," a deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Stanley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing that such was their intention.

The deputation having read the resolution to Lord Stanley, Mr. Young enacted the part of the suffering shipowner, Mr. Bosanquet that of the distressed colonist, Mr. Ball, of Cambridge, the ruined miller, and Mr. Malins, of Derbyshire, the unfortunate iron-master. Lord Stanley denied that he had abandoned the principle of protection, but he thought the wisest policy of the agricultural interest was to rest their cause on the unjust burden of taxation to which they were subjected, and on the difficulty of relieving them by any other mode but that of imposing a moderate duty on foreign grain. As for his saying that "he was not prepared to reverse the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel," that meant merely that he did not wish to make "great and sudden change":—

"But, proud as he was to possess their confidence, he must, however, ask their forbearance with regard to making any definite declaration as to how far he might be prepared to go should the responsibilities of office hereafter devolve on him, remembering that, as to what he might or could do, it was very much in their own hands to determine."

The deputation then proceeded to Mr. Disraeli's residence, where all the leading performers went through their several parts. Mr. Young, after reading the resolution, spoke at some length on the importance of preserving harmony between the Pro-

tectionists and their leaders, in the event of a general election. In conclusion, Mr. Young said:—

"Contemplating an early dissolution, every day brought to the committee of the National Association, from the most trustworthy quarters, abundant evidence to show that the feeling of the country was ripening to the conviction of those truths which it had been their anxious endeavour to promulgate, and that defections were constantly taking place in the ranks of the free-trade electors, increasing the assurance that when a new Parliament should be summoned, there would be a larger accession to the Protectionist party in the House of Commons than their opponents had even expressed a fear of the probability of seeing: and he (Mr. Young) believed he was not too sanguine in adding, that if a Protectionist Ministry should be formed, they would find themselves supported by a decided and a working majority."

Mr. Disraeli, after stating that he would express himself with the utmost frankness, went on to say that he believed the old protection system, "on the whole, worked beneficially for the community." But as all that had been swept away, "nothing was more calculated to be unsuccessful than, when a system had been completely abrogated, that one particular class should come forward, and as a remedy for its distress ask for a recurrence to the old laws." The course for them to take was to make the country understand that "our financial system, invented in the days of protection, laid the burden mainly upon the agricultural interest." Protection having been abolished, the inequalities of taxation ought to be removed. There was one unjust tax—the malt tax, which produced £5,000,000, and, independent of the general revenue altogether, there was a sum of £13,000,000 derived from the land. People were beginning to see that this was a great injustice. As that feeling strengthened, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find it necessary to give way. He would be obliged to repeal the obnoxious taxes, and then, as the revenue would be deficient, he would find himself under the necessity of imposing a moderate duty on grain, not for protection, but to make up the defalcation in the revenue. But they must be moderate and conciliatory in their demands:—

"A demand for justice, accompanied by the expression of their willingness to settle the question in a conciliatory spirit; that they were prepared—as all great questions in England must be so arranged—to meet the opposite party in a spirit of conciliation and compromise; but always keeping before the public, simultaneously with their distress and depression, the great question of the burden of taxation—that was the mode by which they would ultimately succeed."

#### TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, was crowded to excess on Wednesday evening by an enthusiastic audience, who had assembled to hear speeches and pass resolutions in favour of the total abolition of the taxes on knowledge. Professor Key, who was appointed chairman, expressed his regret that Mr. Grote, who had promised to take the chair, was not present. Mr. Hume, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Ewart also apologized for their unavoidable absence.

Mr. John Cassell, who proposed the first resolution, wondered how any Government could pretend to be anxious for the education and enlightenment of the people when it squeezed upwards of a million a-year from them in the shape of taxes on knowledge. The paper duty and the newspaper stamp prevented the poor man from ever seeing a daily paper unless he went to the public-house:—

"If these taxes were repealed he could afford himself the luxury of a daily paper. (*Hear, hear.*) Instead of going to spend his money in a beer-shop, in order to have a glance at a daily paper, he could then have his daily paper by his own fireside, and his family could also participate in the luxury. (*Hear, hear.*) Were the taxes on knowledge repealed he (Mr. Cassell) would be prepared to start a daily penny paper on a circulation of 50,000. (*Cheers.*) But whilst a censorship existed in Somerset-house the working men could enjoy no such a luxury. (*Hear, hear.*)"

Mr. Edward, in seconding the resolution, expressed a hope that the new budget would contain something favourable to them.

Mr. G. H. Lewes also spoke in favour of the resolution:—

"They had a good banner to hold forth in this question of the abolition of the taxes on knowledge, apart from the pecuniary consideration. (*Hear.*) Some persons thought the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people was not a good but an evil. That was a natural view, perhaps, for those to take who enjoyed monopolies and privileges which would not be tolerated if the people were better instructed and more enlightened. For himself he felt no sympathy with that English snobism which reckoned every thing as valuable only in proportion as it was exclusive. (*Hear, hear.*) As a literary man, he was not afraid of competition. Swift had a story of a spider that thought the world was coming to an end when its web was brushed away by the housemaid; but the fact was the apartment was much cleaner in consequence, and the flies were certainly much the sater. (*Cheers.*) He advocated the abolition of taxes on knowledge, because in doing so he struck at the root of all

unjust taxes—(*hear, hear*)—for the removal of the taxes on knowledge would diffuse political information amongst the people, and it would so democratize the House of Commons that the Government would take care that the taxes were not superfluous. (*Hear, hear.*) In one of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's plays, an Englishman who was twitted on the subject of English taxes by a Frenchman, replied, 'Taxes! we have no taxes in England; we have duties, indeed, but duties are pleasures.' (*Laughter.*) Now we have abundance of such pleasures. He (Mr. Lewes) would advocate a little stoicism in this matter. Let us not be Epicures in taxes. (*Cheers.*)"

Mr. Cobden made an excellent practical speech on the evils of the newspaper stamp, which, as he suggested, is not maintained for mere revenue purposes. He questioned whether the revenue would lose a farthing by the abolition of the stamp duty, because, all newspapers going through the post-office would then have Queen's head stamps upon them. At present, about 80,000,000 papers go through the post-office annually; which, even if there were no increase, would produce as large a sum as is derived from newspapers at present. He agreed with Mr. Cassell that the daily newspaper is a luxury beyond the reach of the working classes. Were the tax abolished, we might have newspapers as cheap here as they are in New York, where they have numbers of two cent papers of a highly respectable character. It was true that these penny papers were not the most valuable. If you want to see a paper with an immense number of advertisements you must give a good price for it.

Mr. Milner Gibson said it lay with the people themselves to repeal this tax. If there was a sufficient degree of pressure Government would give way, but not otherwise.

"He was afraid there was at the root of the opposition an unworthy jealousy of the spread of knowledge among the people. (*Cheers.*) It was there the great objection lay. (*Hear, hear.*) When he brought this question before the House, and asked what harm cheap newspapers could do, the noble lord at the head of the Government conjured up an alarming phantom, and said that if cheap newspapers made all Government impossible in France, he should be sorry to see that course adopted if it should have that result here. That was a hypothetical statement. The noble lord did not say that cheap newspapers made government impossible in France, but as Mr. Disraeli said he conjured up the ensanguined phantom of a revolutionary Republic in France to frighten them out of plain dispassionate reason. (*Hear.*) He did not know by what name this species of argument was called, but he would call it the hobgoblin argument. (*'Hear, hear,' and laughter.*)"

He adverted to the gross anomalies in the administration of the law. The Government was actually afraid to put it impartially into execution. The law was extensively violated with the knowledge of the Stamp-office, creating an unfair competition between parties engaged in the same trade.

"But it was by such meetings as the present, by agitation out of doors, that any effect would be produced in Parliament. The efforts of members would be vain unless there was pressure from without. (*Hear, hear.*) The Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to produce a new budget—(*laughter*)—and the Government had now an opportunity, having just gone through the *Gazette*—(*laughter*)—of coming forth with a first-class certificate—(*cheers and laughter*)—if they were to include in the new budget the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. (*Cheers.*)"

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Shaw, a working man; Mr. W. E. Hickson, Mr. Edward Edwards, Mr. D. Collet, and Mr. Holyoake. The following are the resolutions which passed unanimously:—

"That all taxes which impede the diffusion of knowledge are highly injurious to the public interest, and are most impolitic sources of revenue, and that their retention by the Legislature is utterly inconsistent with the opinion now universally professed in favour of popular education.

"That the excise on paper, the tax on advertisements, and the stamp on newspapers, though apparently unconnected taxes, are in reality parts of one system, which restricts the freedom of the press by hampering it with fiscal burdens.

"That by allowing a number of registered newspapers to circulate a portion of their impression without stamps, and denying the same privilege to others; and by permitting news and political comments to be inserted in the unstamped publications of the metropolis, while suppressing similar publications in the country; the Board of Inland Revenue has invested itself with the powers of a censorship equally foreign to the laws of the land and the feelings of the people of this country."

#### THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ABOLITION COMMITTEE.

TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE LATE GENERAL MOTION FOR PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, namely:—

Adair, Hugh Edward..... Ipswich  
Adair, Robert Alexander Shatto.....Cambridge, Borough  
Aglionby, Henry Aglionby.....Cockermouth  
Alecck, Thomas.....Surrey, East  
Anderson, Arthur.....Orkney and Shetland  
Armstrong, Robert Baynes.....Lancaster  
Bass, Michael Thomas.....Derby  
Berkeley, Hon. C. L. Grenville.....Cheltenham  
Berkeley, Hon. F. Henry.....Bristol  
Berkeley, Hon. Grantley.....Gloucestershire, West  
Blake, Martin Joseph.....Galway, Borough  
Blewitt, Reginald James.....Monmouth, District

Bouverie, Hon. Edw. Pleydell ..Kilmarnock  
 Bright, John ..Manchester  
 Brotherton, Joseph ..Salford  
 Brown, Westhead Jo. Proctor..Knaresborough  
 Caulfield, James Molyneux ..Armagh, County  
 Clay, James ..Hull  
 Clay, Sir W. ..Tower Hamlets  
 Clifford, Henry Morgan ..Hereford  
 Cobden, Richard ..Yorkshire, West Riding  
 Cockburn, Alexander J. E. ..Southampton  
 Collins, William ..Warwick  
 Cowan, Charles ..Edinburgh  
 Crawford, W. S. ..Rochdale  
 Currie, Raikes ..Northampton  
 Dashwood, Sir G. H. ..Wycombe  
 Devereux, John Thomas ..Wexford  
 D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. C. T. ..Lambeth  
 Duke, Sir James ..London  
 Duncan, George ..Dundee  
 Duncombe, Thos. S. ..Finsbury  
 Ellis, John ..Leicester  
 Evans, Sir De Lacy ..Westminster  
 Evans, John ..Haverfordwest  
 Ewart, William ..Dumfries, District  
 Fagan, Wm. Trant ..Cork, City  
 Fox, Wm. Johnson ..Oldham  
 Freestun, Colonel ..Weymouth  
 Gibson, Right Hon. T. Milner ..Manchester  
 Granger, Thos. C. ..Durham, City  
 Grattan, Henry ..Meath, County  
 Greene, John ..Kilkenny, County  
 Grenfell, Chas. Pascoe ..Preston  
 Hall, Sir Benjamin ..Marylebone  
 Hardcastle, Jos. Alfred ..Colchester  
 Harris, Richard ..Leicester  
 Hastie, Alexander ..Glasgow  
 Hastie, Archibald ..Paisley  
 Headlam, Thos. Emerson ..Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Henry, Alexander ..Lancashire, South  
 Heyworth, Laurence ..Derby  
 Hindley, Charles ..Ashton-under-Lyne  
 Hodges, Thomas Law ..Kent, West  
 Hodges, Thomas Twisden ..Rochester  
 Horsman, Edward ..Cockermouth  
 Hume, Joseph ..Montrose  
 Humphery, Alderman John ..Southwark  
 Jackson, William ..Newcastle-under-Lyne  
 Keating, Robert ..Waterford, County  
 Keogh, William ..Athlone  
 Kershaw, James ..Stockport  
 King, Hon. Peter John Locke ..Surrey, East  
 Lushington, Charles ..Westminster  
 M'Cullagh, William Torrens ..Dundalk  
 M'Gregor, John ..Glasgow  
 Martin, Samuel ..Pontefract  
 Marshall, James Garth ..Leeds  
 Marshall, William ..Cumberland, East  
 Meagher, Thomas ..Waterford, City  
 Milner, William M. E. ..York  
 Moffatt, George ..Dartmouth  
 Molesworth, Sir William ..Southwark  
 Mowatt, Francis ..Penryn and Falmouth  
 Muntz, G. F. ..Birmingham  
 Nugent, Lord ..Aylesbury  
 O'Brien, Sir T. ..Cassel  
 O'Connell, John ..Limerick, City  
 O'Connell, Maurice ..Tralee  
 O'Connell, Morgan John ..Kerry  
 O'Connor, Feargus ..Nottingham  
 O'Flaherty, Anthony ..Galway, Borough  
 Osborne, Ralph Bernal ..Middlesex  
 Pechell, Sir G. B. ..Brighton  
 Peto, Samuel Morton ..Norwich  
 Pilkington, James ..Blackburn  
 Power, Dr. Maurice ..Cork, County  
 Reynolds, John ..Dublin, City  
 Ricardo, John Lewis ..Stoke-upon-Trent  
 Roche, E. B. ..Cork, County  
 Roebuck, John Arthur ..Sheffield  
 Sadleir, John ..Carlton, Borough  
 Salway, Colonel Henry ..Ludlow  
 Scholefield, William ..Birmingham  
 Scully, Francis ..Tipperary  
 Smith, John Benjamin ..Stirling, District  
 Smythe, Hon. George ..Canterbury  
 Somers, John P. ..Sligo  
 Strickland, Sir George ..Preston  
 Stuart, Lord Dudley Coutts ..Marylebone  
 Sullivan, Michael ..Kilkenny, City  
 Talbot, John Hyacinth ..New Ross  
 Tancred, Henry William ..Banbury  
 Tenison, Edward E. ..Leitrim  
 Tennent, Rob. James ..Belfast  
 Thompson, Colonel T. P. ..Bradford  
 Thompson, George ..Tower Hamlets  
 Thornely, Thomas ..Wolverhampton  
 Trelawny, J. S. ..Tavistock  
 Villiers, Hon. Charles Pelham ..Wolverhampton  
 Wakley, Thomas ..Finsbury  
 Walmsley, Sir Joshua ..Bolton  
 Wawn, John T. ..South Shields  
 Wileox, Brodie M'Ghie ..Southampton  
 Williams, John ..Macclesfield  
 Williams, H. ..Turo  
 Wilson, Matthew ..Gloucester  
 Wood, William Page ..Oxford, City

GENTLEMEN,—We address ourselves to you in preference to the members of the House of Commons generally, because, in supporting Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform, you have declared yourselves the advocates of popular right. Friends of the rights of the people, you must necessarily be desirous of popular education, without which those rights would be of little value to their possessors. You cannot wish that the new class of voters should be ignorant men. You may be divided in opinion as to how far Governments ought to promote the education of the people, but you cannot think it right that they should hinder it.

One of the greatest hindrances to popular education, especially in politics, is the penny stamp upon newspapers, which deprives the working classes of the power of purchasing newspapers, and thus makes it difficult, not to say impossible, for them to be well informed about public affairs.

The penny stamp on a penny paper is a tax of 100 per cent., and as this materially hinders the sale the price must be raised to threepence, by which the class of readers is entirely changed; and thus the daily record of facts, by means of which all wild theories may be brought to the test of experience, is rendered by law inaccessible to the working man.

The present is a fit time to demand the abolition of

the penny stamp. 1st. Because all parties now profess to be favourable to the education and enlightenment of the people. 2nd. Because, in the face of a surplus of several millions, there can be no fiscal impediment to the removal of a tax the net revenue from which does not exceed £200,000. And 3rd. Because the Stamp-office is open to the charge of partiality and unfairness in the exercise of its authority; for, whilst the most flagrant violations of the law are permitted in some instances, light ones are punished in others with capricious severity.

We do not go into further details because we are anxious not to trespass too much upon your time and attention, but we shall be ready to state our case more fully if you will honour us by allowing a deputation from our body to wait upon you.

Our immediate object in now addressing you is to ask you to claim from the Government for the people the right of printing and publishing untaxed newspapers. You have the power to confer this great boon upon the country; and pardon us if we add that your constituents will be proud to see the fetters struck from the printing-press by your hands. Nor will you be asking an unreasonable concession from a Whig Government; for how would that Government fare if you, gentlemen, were to desert it? Could they stand for a day against the assaults of the whole territorial aristocracy of both Houses of Parliament if they were deprived of the support of the representatives of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Marylebone, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Southwark, &c. &c.? And what title can the Whig Ministry have to your confidence if they persist in maintaining a tax upon knowledge, when that tax no longer finds defenders even in the ranks of the Tories?

We entreat you, gentlemen, to present yourselves before the Government, and to demand, in the name of the mass of the people, whose wants and interests you represent, the immediate removal of the stamp upon newspapers; a tax which yields only £200,000 net to the revenue, which no member of the House defends, and which is so oppressive in its nature that the Executive dare not put it in force: be assured that such a tax is at the mercy of a determined minority. We confidently hope that to you we shall owe, in the present session of Parliament, the abolition of what is nominally a tax, but in reality a censorship of the English press, more hateful because less open than that which exists in continental states.

We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP ABOLITION COMMITTEE

Signed by their order, and on their behalf,

F. PLACE, 21, Brompton-square, Treasurer.

C. D. COLLET, 15, Essex-street, Strand, Secretary.  
 Feb. 19, 1851.

#### A CHAPTER OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the French Government party respecting the admirable working of French influence in the Roman States, the papers are full of dismal accounts from that quarter. The greatest excitement prevailed both in the capital and in the provinces, and the Papal Government were in the hourly expectation of an outbreak. It is possible that the Austrians are labouring under some such apprehension, as we hear from Lombardy that 6000 men have been marched across the Po into the Legations, all of which, perhaps, are not intended for the pursuit of the already shattered and broken remnants of the famous bands of Passatore. A large Austrian force has been brought together at Foligno; and in the South the King of Naples, who has an army of 12,000 men under arms, is said to be marching some of his divisions towards the Roman frontier. It seems that Prince Schwarzenberg entertains some design to hem in the French garrison of Rome with absolutist forces, so as to drive them into the sea were they ever to become dangerous to the Pope's peace of mind. Vast masses of troops are equally described as marching from the German provinces into Austrian Lombardy. Twenty thousand men, under General Strassoldo, are drawn up on the Sardinian frontier of the Ticino, and the very strong garrison of Milan is ready, as a reserve, to second any aggressive movement that the hot-headed and grasping Prince Schwarzenberg may meditate against Piedmont. The railway across the Milan Alps from Cilly to Trieste is fast advancing at an enormous cost. The completion of those gigantic works will enable the Imperial Government to send the very garrison of Vienna, if needed, to Venice or Milan in twenty-four hours.

For the rest, everything thrives with "happy Austria." She has concluded a commercial treaty with Holland on the easiest terms. She has soldiers enough for Hamburg, for Holstein, for Hesse, for all the fortresses of Germany. Soldiers to accommodate friends and neighbours with: a vast force is assembling at Semlin and Altgradiska, under Jellachich, ready for an armed intervention into Bosnia, on the shortest notice, and her ships are cruising along the coast of Dalmatia, with no friendly designs upon some Turkish port on the Adriatic.

On the whole the Porte is rather at a loss to decide whether to look upon its Austrian neighbour as an open enemy, or as a dangerous friend. The refugees that she had harboured at Kutayah will now be embarked at Mondania, free to sail for any country that will welcome them. Austria grants them an amnesty, even as Turkey granted them hospitality. The latter always struck us as a kind of honourable captivity: the former is neither more nor less than a decree of banishment. Austria forgives her Hungarian rebels;

that is, she allows them to go as far as possible out of her way. None of them is to be allowed to reënter Hungary or any other part of the Empire. Even from this novel pardon ten are excluded—amongst them Kossuth and Batthyany, and these must continue buried alive, as it were, as far as their political influence is concerned—at Kutayah. Dembinsky will be allowed to reside at Constantinople under the protection of the French Legation.

The Hungarian refugees that had been embarked at Constantinople for England, on board the Sardinian brig Arpia, have landed at Liverpool, on Wednesday. They are 262 in number, with several officers of rank among them.

But, indeed, where shall the unhappy refugee rest his head? The Swiss Federal Government has rescinded the decree of July, 1849, by which the Cantons were ordered to shelter and support the exiles of all countries. A letter from our correspondent, dated Berne, Feb. 26, informs us that France offers to convey the German refugees across her territories to England or the United States. No such chance for the French refugees, nor for the Italians. The Sardinian Government, who had shown some disposition to allow these latter a free passage across its states to Monte Video, has been compelled to withdraw its humane offer. The refugees that are not to be disposed of by expulsion are now to be "sent to the interior," that is, each to the very district least suited to his inclination, interest, or convenience. Some of the French and Italians at Lausanne have protested; but, good Heavens! who heeds unarmed protests now-a-days?

With all her abject compliance, however, Switzerland is very far from reassured. The refugees were only a pretext, and one of the flimsiest. Austria, it seems, acts under the impulse of a fatality, which bids her push on her advantage against liberal principles wherever they are to be met, in order to strike terror into the hearts of her own disaffected subjects, and give them a lofty idea of her omnipotence at home by the exhibition of her unresisted influence abroad. A moment of inaction on her part, and all the germs of dissolution in her own bosom—all the evils inseparable from her financial embarrassments—will burst forth.

Great consternation has been created in Vienna by the report of the refusal of Prussia to the demands of Schwarzenberg at the Dresden Conferences. There are, then, difficulties against German union more insurmountable than ever? the speculators have asked. And yet, without this union, without a good understanding, no matter on what terms, between Austria and Prussia, there is no chance of peace or security either for Germany or Europe. That the difficulties are more insurmountable than ever we never had a doubt since October, 1848. The result of the last revolution at Vienna has been to establish for ever the unity of the Austrian empire. Austria must exist as one or cease to exist. She must then be admitted into the German Confederacy as one great member, stronger and larger than all the other members put together. No matter on what terms the Diet is reconstituted, Austria will always exercise a virtual presidency over its destinies. Her troops already lord it over all Germany. What can parity of votes do against it. On the first dissension arising an appeal will be made to force, and then what chances are there for Prussia? This latter Power sees the extent of the abyss it has fallen into; but no remedy is to be found except by a generous appeal to the national German sympathies; but it is now too late; those sympathies have been too long tampered with, and the King of Prussia, his Cabinet, his nobles, are more afraid of the people, of the constitution, of the revolution, than even of Austro-Russian ascendancy. So be it. Then let the German princes reap as they have sown. Let them be rough-riden by Austria, so they enjoy the meagre satisfaction of crushing their own subjects. Still more ominous rumours are circulated with respect to Sardinia.

Intimations of the hot displeasure of Austria are said to have been officially conveyed to the Sardinian Government. It is demanded of Piedmont that it should expel the thousands of refugees from all Italian States that have been thriving in Turin and Genoa since 1848; that it should lower the Italian colours, and Prussianize its constitution. And if external dangers were not sufficient to embarrass the Government, there is "something rotten" in the very heart of the country. A secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, we are informed, was held at Turin as far back as the 19th ultimo, the transactions of which only now begin to transpire. A party, at the head of which were the Prince of Savoy—Carignano, and the Queen-mother, have taken upon themselves to send agents to the Dresden Conferences to convey to the high powers their readiness to submit to their dictates, and to make peace with them on any terms. The Government admits the existence of this dark plot, and only regrets that, as its proofs rest on mere moral and not legal evidence, it is not in its power to bring the guilty parties to justice; it assured the Chamber, however, that the authorities watch to the safety of the country, and that the State is sufficiently strong, at any rate, to guard against domestic enemies. So far the newspapers. The Government has been at



no slight trouble to do away with the sinister impression that these most probably idle rumours have made on the good Piedmontese. Upon a question by Count Balbo, on the sitting of the 27th ultimo, the Minister of Commerce, Count Cavons, gave the most positive denial to the report of any threat having been addressed to the Government. The Minister likewise alluded to the unfavourable reports that had been spread to the disparagement of persons of the highest rank, adding that, by this time, they had been proved to be nothing but absurd fabrications, and that no feeling remained in the country except heartfelt regret that they should, even for a moment, have found any belief. The alarm throughout Piedmont is very great, nevertheless, and not easily to be allayed, even by the well-tried sincerity of the easy and benevolent King, and by the high honour and patriotism of his Prime Minister.

The Sardinian Government and Parliament, nevertheless, proceed with heart and soul in their career of reform. The bills for the abolition of primogeniture, of entails and feudal rights, have already received the royal sanction, and the journals are preparing the public mind for the discussion of the Civil Marriage Bill, to be brought before Parliament without delay. As the adoption of analogous measures in Switzerland has called forth the protests of the Papal Nuncio, the Piedmontese are looking out for a renewal of their differences with Rome. The people, most fortunately, can scarcely be said to entertain two opinions of the subject. Every Piedmontese is a very Siccardi at heart; and the subscriptions for a monument to that minister give everywhere the most ample token of the enlightenment of the masses on these matters.

The King of Sweden has met with a rude denial of his gratulatory assertions respecting the exemption of his subjects from the revolutionary vertigo of the age. Students' riots have been enlivening the streets of Stockholm on the 18th. The police have been beaten off the field, and the military had to be called out. Forty arrests have been made. More serious disturbances, said to be of a dangerous character, have also broken out in Norway, in the district of Stordal, above Drontheim. That district and the town of Levanger have been declared in a state of siege.

The Duke of Sotomayor has, it is reported, been recalled from his embassy at Paris, on account of some overstrained civilities shown to the ex-minister Narvaez in his disgrace. Courtly intrigue and favouritism is the order of the day in Spain, in sheer contempt of a free press and of constitutional forms; and it is difficult indeed to take great interests in the affairs of a nation to which a quarter of a century of revolution has failed to communicate any except the most artificial and galvanic vitality.

M. Isturitz is expected at Madrid from London on leave.

Several important changes are announced as having taken place, or being in contemplation, in the diplomatic corps. Bravo Murillo seems to have abandoned all thoughts of a dissolution of the Cortes for the present. A new concordat with the Pope has been drawn up, and is ready for signature.

#### THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LIVERPOOL.

The Sardinian brig Arpia, entered the Queen's Dock, Liverpool, on Wednesday about noon, having on board 262 of the refugees who sought shelter in Turkey, after the disasters that befel the Hungarian army under Kossuth. The Arpia is from Constantinople direct, and the expenses of the voyage to this country will be defrayed by the Ottoman treasury, it having been arranged with the authorities of Liverpool that the whole of the refugees should find a hospitable reception there, and be provided with the means of joining their brethren in the United States at as early a period as possible. So great was the interest attached to the arrival of this band of brave men that as early as ten o'clock considerable numbers were attracted to the shores of the Mersey eager to obtain a sight of the patriots; and when the Arpia entered the dock there was a general expression of mingled welcome and sympathy among the many hundreds assembled. The deck of the vessel was covered with the refugees in their various costumes, some wearing the square red cap of Hungary, others the undress Italian blouses, and others the significant Polish *fez*. Among them are some fine intelligent men, and some mere striplings, whom the beholder would scarcely deem old enough to have been soldiers, far less to have undergone the perils of an internecine war, and eighteen months' captivity in a strange land. The refugees speak in high terms of the attention they have received both from the Turkish authorities during their captivity and from the commander of the vessel.

A public ball is to be given in Liverpool to aid in the raising of a fund for their emigration, and a subscription has been commenced for the same laudable purpose. Many men of the highest local influence and commercial standing are said to have interested themselves on behalf of the refugees. At a quarter past four they were received at their temporary home,

where an excellent and substantial dinner had been prepared for them. Among the officers are General Szeredy, the leader of the Vienna Zringi Legion, Major Wallinski, Captain Zsabitzy, Lieutenant Sipos, &c. Not one man was absent from indisposition on the list being called. This says much for the attention bestowed on them during the voyage.

#### INDIAN NEWS.

The intelligence from India, by the last Overland Mail, though not of much interest in a political point of view, contains several noteworthy things.

The Bombay papers contain a report of a farewell dinner given to Sir Charles Napier, which was attended by 107 gentlemen of all ranks. Sir William Yardley in the chair. The chairman having proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a highly complimentary speech, Sir Charles replied. He spoke in high terms of the bravery of the Indian army, but called attention to the poor return which the brave soldier received for all the dangers and sufferings he endured for his country. He complained especially of the treatment of certain officers who had done more for him, during the war in Scinde, than he had done for them, and who were now in disgrace. One was Major M'Murdo, another was Ali Meerza Acbar. The latter, who had been Sir Charles's moonshee through the whole campaign, did more towards the conquest of Scinde than any other thousand men, and yet he was now in Bombay, disgraced, without ever having had a trial. He then went on to speak of what might be done with the Punjaub, now that it was under English rule. If they only acted wisely, the wealth of that rich country would come to Bombay, and soon make it a far greater place than Calcutta.

The disturbance in the Nizam's dominions, which he has been unable to put down without assistance, began in the following manner:—In 1849 about 200 Rohillah prisoners, taken with arms in their hands, were immured in the strong fort of Dharoor, where they have since remained. About noon on the 2nd of January, while some sixty or seventy of the guards were outside the fort cooking their dinners, the prisoners managed to escape, set fire to the sepoys' houses, and in the mêlée which ensued, the whole contrived to secure their freedom. The commander of the garrison was next laid hold of, and tortured till he ordered the whole of the troops to evacuate, leaving their arms behind them in the hands of the insurgents. The country round was laid under contribution, and preparations made for a siege; the idle stray troops throughout the country, flocking meanwhile to the post. The Rajah of Ellichpoor had shortly before disbanded a large number of men, and from these further reinforcements were drawn. Dharoor is twenty-five miles from Mominabad, the head-quarters of the cavalry division; from which place large bodies of troops and several pieces of artillery have been sent. By the 25th of January there were expected to be some 2000 men, with eight pieces of ordnance, before the fort, the whole commanded by Brigadier Beatson, a distinguished soldier. Strong as was the fort, the rebels were expected to capitulate at once before a force so overpowering.

A slight skirmish took place between the Scinde horse and the Muree robbers, on the 24th of December, in which several persons were killed. It appears that a number of mountaineers had assembled in the Murrow valley about the 20th of December, for a raid on Rozan, but were deterred from their purpose by hearing of a detachment of the Scinde horse close by. Some more needy or daring than the rest made a dash on Boordeka, from which they succeeded in carrying off some camels. The native officer in command of the detachment of Scinde Horse at Khundkote hearing of this, started in pursuit on the 24th. The track was soon found, and the robbers overtaken at a place called Sunree. The pursuit was so hot that the booty was abandoned, and the camels all returned, but the gallant native officer, not content with this, pushed on to chastise the marauders. The party of horse had already ridden thirty miles that day without halting, and many of the horses had fallen down from fatigue. Two horses had already dropped down through exhaustion under the commander. He mounted a third, and galloped after the fugitives, pushing some way into the hills. His party now consisted of two Scinde horsemen and a Beloochee guide. They were now in front of some forty of the enemy; they charged over ground so rough that fresh horses could scarcely have acted on it; they were dragged from their horses and cut to pieces, but not before nearly half of their opponents had fallen by their hands. The guide, whose advice to withdraw in time had unfortunately been disregarded, alone escaped, severely wounded.

The city of Rangoon, in Burmah, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 28th of December. A man engaged in boiling some oil, went out to see a Burmese ship of war just then arrived in the harbour: he forgot his charge, the oil boiled over, and the house was in a moment in flames. The fire spread instantly through the streets, the bulk of the houses being of wood. The Catholic church, when in the midst of the flames, was saved from destruc-

tion by a sudden shift of the breeze. The building-yard and vessels in the harbour were preserved by the wise precaution of pulling down all the sheds and other combustible structures around. Several ships were burnt to the water's edge. The property destroyed is valued at £300,000.

The Post-office Commissioners assembled at Calcutta, will, it is said, recommend to Government the adoption of a three-halfpenny postage all over India, instead of the present exorbitant and unequal charges, and propose that the privilege of franking be extinguished.

The trial of the Americans charged with murdering the poor man Knox at the Calcutta icehouse, has terminated in the acquittal of two of the prisoners; the lad Verry, who confessed, has been convicted, but the jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of his having been the tool of others—the others having just before been pronounced innocent. Trial by jury in India is the greatest of conceivable humbugs; the men acquitted have since been held to trial on a charge connected with the murder. Verry is to be hanged.

Cholera has been very prevalent in Bombay. About 2500, mostly natives, are believed to have died of it within a couple of months; during January close on 3000 deaths have occurred in the island, of which 1850 have been caused by epidemic.

The Queen, steamer, and the Sesostis, which arrived at Bombay lately, both ran out of coal between Aden and that port, and were obliged to burn their lower decks, their topmasts, spare yards, and hawsers, losing an infinitude of time on the way, their progress occasionally being under three and a half knots an hour with this expensive fuel.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Gomm, has issued an order on the subject of debt, in which the views of Sir C. Napier are complimented and adopted.

On the 30th of November an aerolite fell at Sulkea, near Bissumpore, about three o'clock in the afternoon. It was accompanied by an explosion like the discharge of ordnance: it buried itself some four feet in the ground. On being extracted it was found to measure three feet by one and a half in circumference. On the 8th of January a meteor of surpassing brilliancy was seen at Beerbhoom, about twenty minutes past nine in the morning, and full sunshine. It burst as it approached the earth, and a great block was seen to fall from its fragments towards the ground. It has not hitherto been picked up.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Calcutta, and a more severe one at Burrisaul, on the 8th of January; another was felt at Mooltan and Lahore while the moon was under eclipse on the 17th.

Inquiries connected with the case of the Settanee Joetabhye, at Baroda, are still in progress; the property, which for many years was withheld from her, exceeds a million sterling in value. Of this nearly a third is said to have been squandered in bribes by the wretch Bab Nafday, who stole her child, and blackened her character till she was believed one of the most worthless of her sex. The charges have all been proved false, but such is the influence of the money of her accuser that £100 a-year is all the pittance now allowed her out of an estate worth £50,000 a-year—to be kept under trustees till the heir becomes of age.

#### ANOTHER KAFFIR WAR.

Another Kaffir war has commenced, which threatens to be both bloody and protracted. A mass of papers from that colony down to the 8th of January inclusive are almost entirely filled with reports of the frightful doings of that dangerous tribe. It appears that in the hostilities between them and the colonial troops, the latter suffered considerable loss. Sir H. Smith, the Governor-General, had a narrow escape at Fort Cox, the Kaffirs having completely hemmed him in, from which precarious situation he was only able to extricate himself by a cool and determined effort to force his passage, which he fortunately accomplished without sustaining the least personal injury, though showers of shot fell around him during his hazardous enterprise. During Sir H. Smith's unwilling detention all communication was cut off between him and the other parts of the colony, which induced Colonel Somerset to attempt his release. For this purpose he despatched troops in different directions, but they had scarcely commenced their march when they found themselves opposed by a considerable number of Kaffirs, who were speedily reinforced; when the critical situation in which Colonel Somerset was placed induced him to give orders for his troops to retire. In complying with these instructions, however, they were ferociously attacked by the enemy, and the struggle became exceedingly severe, every inch of ground being stoutly contested. Colonel Mackinnon also had to encounter a strong fire from the rebels, while passing through a narrow gorge of the Keiskamma, in his search after the chief Sandilli. The affair was bloody on both sides, and though the Kaffirs were defeated with great loss, on our side there were 48 men killed, and a large number wounded. On the same day, fourteen men of the 43rd Regiment, three of whom had been sent on escort duty and the others despatched in quest of them, were waylaid and murdered. Fort White was also attacked, and all the cattle collected by the contractor for the troops were carried off. Several wagons, it was reported, had been captured by the Kaffirs; and large numbers of cattle had been swept off by them, some from within a mile and a half of Graham's Town.

On the following morning it was found that the

Kaffir police, eighty in number, whose fidelity had been hitherto relied upon, had deserted during the night, carrying with them their arms and a large supply of ammunition. The Governor instantly issued a proclamation, placing the whole of the frontier districts under martial law, and calling upon all the male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty, and not legally exempted, to enrol themselves for self-defence, under officers of their own choice.

But the most deplorable news of all is that of the total destruction of the three military villages of Woburn, Johannesburg, and Auckland, in which more than seventy men, women, and children were massacred. In former wars the Kaffirs have generally spared women and children. It is said that they have declared their intention of making war only upon the Whites, and that the Fingoes do not appear to apprehend danger to themselves.

#### ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The intense interest and anxiety still felt in the fate of Sir John Franklin and the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, the anxious solicitude of Lady Franklin—and, probably, the fact of the Government reward of £20,000 for the discovery of the missing voyagers being still attainable—have led to the undertaking of another expedition, to sail from Aberdeen.

It will be remembered that the Prince Albert arrived in that port in October last, after about three months' absence in the Polar Seas. Circumstances, however—and chiefly, it was alleged, the state of the ice—prevented Commander Forsyth and his crew from accomplishing what had been intended in the way of a search for Franklin and his associates. An attempt, under hopeful auspices, is, however, to be made this season, to effect, if possible, a search in the same quarter and to the full extent, as proposed last year. The Prince Albert will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet, where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient harbourage as can be found. The party will then proceed in boats so far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia; and follow out their search as far to the westward as possible. Where boats cannot be worked, "Kyacks" will be used, which, with the assistance of the Esquimaux, will enable the party to proceed one or two hundred miles farther than boats could carry them, as the "Kyacks" can be rolled up and dragged over the ice. It is proposed that the expedition shall remain out one season, and, if the state of the weather and the ice be favourable, it is expected that a very extensive search will be effected.

The Prince Albert will be got ready as soon as possible, and it is hoped she will be able to reach Lancaster Sound by the middle of June. The expedition will be under the command of Captain William Kennedy, who has come from America for that purpose. Mr. Kennedy has a very intimate acquaintance with the Arctic Regions, having served for a considerable period in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. He wintered eight years in Labrador, and was the first European who explored the northernmost point of that icy coast. Captain Kennedy, who possesses inflexible determination, courage, and enthusiasm, is very hopeful of success.

#### PROTESTANTISM AND POPERY.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Wednesday, the case of *Metairie v. Wiseman* was opened by Mr. Bethell, who moved for an injunction to restrain Cardinal Wiseman, John Athanasius Cooke, James Holdstock, the Reverend Edward Norris, or Edward Cox, from transferring a sum of £7000, now in the funds, and from receiving or applying the dividends thereon. The money was bequeathed by Mathurin Carré, an old French emigrant, who had maintained himself by teaching languages, and, in the course of half a century, had amassed upwards of £10,000. During Carré's last illness, Mr. Gasquet, a surgeon, of the Roman Catholic persuasion, was called in to see him, and found him in a state of the greatest misery and want. After leaving him, Gasquet said to the landlord, "Poor creature! he stands more in want of some nutritious food and a little wine than of medicine, but I suppose he has not the means of getting them." The landlord said he was mistaken, for Carré had £10,000 in the funds. Nothing more was said then, but next day the Reverend James Holdstock, priest of a Roman Catholic chapel at Somers-town, dedicated to St. Aloysius, called on Carré, and the result of that visit was the drawing up a will by Mr. John Athanasius Cook, under the instructions of the priest, whereby M. Carré bequeathed the sum of £3000 in equal proportions to four brothers and sisters, and £7000 to the Right Reverend Thomas Cox, Bishop of Olena, and another trustee, "for the benefit, maintenance, and support of the girls' charity schools attached to the chapel of St. Aloysius, Somers-town. The latter part of the bequest was ultimately changed into a deed; but it was stated by Mr. Bethell that the old man's signature had been obtained under very suspicious circumstances. He had shown great unwillingness to go on with the transaction, and had, ac-

ording to the witnesses, been frightened into it by the priest. A power of attorney was signed by the dying man, who "was propped up in his bed, and a pen was put into his hand by the priest, who hung over him, and all but compelled him to execute the instrument." By this deed Cook was enabled to transfer £7000 in the funds into the names of the trustees of the deed. After all this had been done the priest was said to have left him, and never visited him again. The old man died unconfessed and unabsolved, the priest alleging in excuse for his negligence, that the medical man told him his patient was better. Carré died just about an hour after the £7000 was transferred to the trustees.

On Thursday two affidavits were read, which lasted several hours. The statements contained in them reflected very severely on the conduct of the Reverend Mr. Holdstock, who was represented as having forced the dying man to give away his money against his will. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till yesterday.

Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, in a letter to the *Times*, contradicts the statement of the Duke of Argyll that the public feeling in favour of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill is as decided and unanimous in Scotland as in England. He says:—

"The feeling on the subject of Papal aggression has been much more moderate in Scotland than in England. It has done little more than awaken the attention of that portion of the public who were accustomed to take an active part in controversial religious matters. These have assembled and made demonstrations of the old hatred to Popery; but the mass of the public of Scotland have certainly felt little beyond a curiosity and wonder at the fervour which the subject has excited in the sister country. Nor is this very surprising when we remember that the feeling regarding the invasion of the Royal supremacy is necessarily wanting here, there being no religious body in Scotland which entertains that principle. Even the consideration of ecclesiastical titles is in a great measure foreign to the Scottish mind, nineteenth-twentieths of the community repudiating them wholly. I am a good deal among people of most grades, and my conviction is, that were the unfortunate attempt at legislation on the Papal aggression to be abandoned tomorrow, the bulk of the Scottish public would hear of the fact without the slightest emotion."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has sanctioned the use of lighted candles on the communion table at Somerton.

Four persons abjured Catholicism on Sunday, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of St. Thomas's Church, Dublin. One of the converts had been a student for the priesthood in St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, under the auspices of the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, and is now a postulant for admission to the care of the Priests' Protection Society.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

A serious disturbance, connected with Puseyite observances, took place in East Grinstead on Friday week. The widow of a Mr. Allechin, formerly a respectable farmer, having fallen into misfortunes, was admitted as an inmate of Sackville College. At her death, a fortnight ago, her daughter, who keeps the charity school of Mrs. Hoper, of Thornhill, applied to have the body of her mother buried according to the usual customs of the English Church; to this the Reverend Mr. Neale, the warden of the college, objected, and insisted upon the right of furnishing a peculiarly shaped mediæval coffin, a curtain bier, and a pall bearing the sign of the cross. The relations expostulated with Mr. Neale, and during the negotiations the college was declared in a state of siege. Wardens were stationed at every portal, and all ingress or egress was denied. As the funeral procession moved from the door, a grandson of Mrs. Allechin snatched the obnoxious pall from the coffin, and the corpse was carried, amidst a crowd of indignant bystanders, to the Crown Inn, where it was unscrewed, to satisfy the friends of the deceased that the body was indeed at last in their possession. The funeral service was afterwards performed by the Reverend J. N. Harward. A riot took place in the evening. The street in front of the college was filled with inhabitants; a bier, in imitation of that used in the college, was surmounted with crosses, a scarlet mantle, and the inscription, "No Popery," and burnt amidst yells and hisses. The mob then entered the garden belonging to the warden, where they committed much depredation, breaking the windows and shrubs, and waving torches, accompanying their movements with rough music of various sorts. This scandalous scene lasted till a late hour in the night.—*Sussex Express*.

The agitation against Lord John Russell's Anti-Papal Bill is going on with increased zeal throughout Ireland. Large meetings are being held all over the country, at which addresses to the Queen and petitions to Parliament against the measure are adopted.

#### THE BANQUET TO MR. MACREADY.

The dinner to Mr. Macready on his retirement from the stage was a thing to be remembered. The company which sat down to dinner at the London Tavern on Saturday, was truly an "Assembly of Notables," in literature, science, and art. By six o'clock every seat in the spacious hall was occupied. Soon afterwards Mr. Macready, who was accompanied by the chairman, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and the members of the dinner committee, entered the hall, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were the Chevalier Bunsen, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Dufferin, Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Mr. C. Dickens, Sir E. Landseer, Mr. C. Babbage, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. C. Stan-

field, Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; Mr. D. Maclise, R.A.; Mr. C. Leslie, R.A.; Mr. Macaulay, Q.C.; Mr. D. Roberts, R.A.; Mr. E. Warburton, Mr. W. F. Pollock, Mr. A. Fonblanque, Dr. Quin, Mr. J. Cattermole, Mr. R. S. Rintoul, Mr. D. W. Harvey, and a host of other well-known names.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton prefaced the toast of "Health, happiness, and long life to William Macready," with an eloquent oration on the claims of that actor to the high position he has attained in the profession, "which he has lifted to its proper rank amid the liberal arts." The toast was drunk by the company outstanding, and was followed by enthusiastic and renewed cheering.

Mr. Macready, in returning thanks, expressed a hope that the rising actors of the day "will strive to elevate their art, and also raise themselves above the level of the player's easy life to public regard and distinction by a faithful ministry to the genius of our incomparable Shakespeare." To effect this purpose, they must bring resolute energy and unfaltering labour to the task. They must be content "to spurn delights and live laborious days." Referring to what he had done for the theatre, and to what still remained to do, he said:—

"Others will take up this uncompleted work, and, if inquiry were set on foot for one best qualified to undertake the task, I should seek him in the theatre which, by eight years' labour, he had, from the most degraded condition, raised high in public estimation, not only as regards the intelligence and respectability of his audiences, but by the learned and tasteful spirit of his productions."

Mr. Charles Dickens, in proposing the health of the chairman, made the following allusion to Bulwer's popularity as an author, and the fitness of his presiding at such a banquet as the one to Macready:—

"When he looked round on the vast assemblage of Wednesday, and observed the huge pit hushed into stillness on the rising of the curtain, and when he saw the misty surging gallery, where men in their shirt sleeves were at first striking out their arms like strong swimmers (*laughter*), become still water in a moment, and remain so through the play, it suggested to him something besides the trustworthiness of an English crowd, and the delusion under which those persons laboured who disparaged and maligned such an assembly. It suggested to him that in meeting here to-night they undertook to represent something of the all-pervading feeling of that crowd through all its intermediate degrees, from the full-dressed lady with sparkling diamonds in the proscenium box to the half-dressed gentleman (*great laughter*) who was biding his time for taking some refreshment in the back row of the gallery. (*Renewed laughter*.) He considered that no one whom they could possibly place in the chair could so well lead that comprehensive representation, and could so well give a crowning grace to their festivities, as one whose comprehensive genius had in his various works embraced them all (*hear, hear*), and who had in his dramatic genius enchanted and enthralled them all at once. (*Cheers*.)"

Mr. John Forster, after referring to the connection of Mr. Macready, as an actor, with the dramas of Lord Byron, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Proctor, the Reverend Mr. White, Mr. Sheil, Miss Mitford, Douglas Jerrold, and others stated that Alfred Tennyson had intrusted him with a few lines of poetry addressed to their distinguished guest, which with the permission of the assembly he would read. (*Loud cries of "Read, read."*) Mr. Forster proceeded to read the following lines, which were received with much applause:—

"Farewell, Macready; since to-night we part.  
Full-handed thunders often have confest  
Thy power, well used to move the public breast.  
We thank thee with one voice, and from the heart.  
Farewell, Macready; since this night we part.  
Go, take thine honours home; rank with the best—  
Garriek, and statelier Kemble, and the rest  
Who made a nation purer thro' their art.  
Thine is it that our drama did not die,  
Nor flicker down to brainless pantomime,  
And those gilt gauds men-children swarm to see.  
Farewell, Macready; moral, grave, sublime.  
Our Shakespeare's bland and universal eye  
Dwells pleased, thro' twice a hundred years, on thee."

The toast of "The German exponents of Shakespeare," which was given by the chairman, called up the Chevalier Bunsen, who spoke in eloquent terms of the influence which the great English bard had had upon Goethe, Schiller, and the followers of the romantic school. He quoted a remark of Tieck, in his *Dramaturgic Letters*, written in 1817, speaking of Macready, whom he had seen during his visit to England in 1817, Tieck said "If this young man goes on as he has begun, he will become one of the most eminent actors of the day."

Mr. W. J. Fox in proposing "The Stage," connecting with it the name of Mr. C. Kemble, as one of the representatives of the past, and of Mr. Phelps, as one of the representatives of the future—the latter gentleman, he observed, having redeemed Sadler's Wells from clowns and waterworks (*hear, hear*)—and made it a not unworthy shrine of Shakespeare, and a pledge of what the drama would be before the impulse which had been given to it by Mr. Macready was exhausted."



It was now nearly twelve. Mr. Thackeray proposed "The health of Mrs. Macready and her family." Lord Dufferin that of "The Ladies," soon after which the company separated.

#### HEATHCOTE'S DIVORCE.

The case of Captain Heathcote, who seeks to be divorced from his wife, came on for hearing in the House of Lords on Tuesday. He was married at Newfoundland in 1844, to Elizabeth Lucy Law, daughter of Colonel Law, a gentleman holding an official appointment in that island. They resided in her father's house till April, 1846, when he returned to England, and brought his wife with him. Soon after his arrival at Portsmouth, he bought a house and grounds at Fritham, about two miles and a-half from the residence of his father. On the 1st of August, 1846, Captain Heathcote set sail for South America, and was absent till the 24th of November, 1849. On his return, he resumed his place at home, having the fullest reliance on his wife's fidelity, and having neither heard nor seen anything to make him suspect that she had been false to him. He continued to live with her up to the 15th of May, last year, on which day he went to pay a visit at Bath. On his return, he was informed that Mrs. Heathcote was exceedingly ill, and went immediately to her room to inquire after her health. The monthly nurse, who was present, describes what then took place in very affecting terms:—

"I was present when he came into the room. He went to the bedside and kissed his wife, and said, 'Dear Lucy, how are you?' She said she was better. I had the child at the far side of the room. The captain walked to the other side of the bed, the baby cried, he looked round and saw it. He had Mrs. Heathcote's hand in his, he dropped it, and he never spoke to his wife, or to me, or to the baby, but walked out of the room."

From the evidence of the servants, and from the confession of the wretched woman herself, it appeared that the seducer had been the lady's brother, George Francis Law. He had returned from India in October, 1848, after an absence of six years, and was a visitor at Fritham for a month or six weeks at a time, up till Captain Heathcote's return. During those visits the servants frequently remarked that Mr. Law's bed had not been slept in, and that Mrs. Heathcote's bed had the appearance of having had two occupants. The housemaid has found her mistress's bedroom bolted sometimes. This excited her attention, and on going to Mr. Law's room she did not find him there. She had sometimes seen him standing beside Mrs. Heathcote's bed, with only his trousers on.

In a conversation with the brother of her husband, after the discovery had been made, Mrs. Heathcote said "she did not know what had possessed her, it was a sort of infatuation." Her conduct previously seems as if she had been equally infatuated. There was no attempt at concealment, either as to the criminal intercourse or its results. Charlotte Rolfe, the monthly nurse, speaking of a conversation with Mrs. Heathcote, on the 2nd of May, says:—

"I recollect saying something to her about her size. I said to her, 'Ma'am, I think you are getting very stout.' She said, 'Do you think so, Rolfe?' Captain Heathcote's name was mentioned. After I told Mrs. Heathcote she was getting very stout, she said, 'I do not know that I have a day to go.' I looked quite confounded. She said, 'Rolfe, do you understand me?' I said, 'Ma'am, the captain has not been home more than six months, and scarcely that.' I then said, 'Have you informed the captain?' She said she had not, and asked me if I could keep a secret; for if the captain knew, it would be a deathblow to him. When I told her that the captain had not been home more than six months, she said, 'Oh, Rolfe, I know no one but my brother.'"

It was stated that an action for crim. con. had been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, when a verdict by default was taken for £1000 damages, but nothing had been paid. Since then George Frederick Law was tried at Southampton for having fraudulently obtained money under false pretences, and been sentenced to transportation for seven years.

The bill was read a second time on Thursday.

Maclean's Divorce Bill was also read a second time. The petitioner, Major Maclean, was married in 1834, at Surat. In 1845 Mrs. Maclean returned to England in ill health. At Cairo she was joined by a Captain Cristall, a friend of her husband's, and a criminal intimacy took place. She returned to India on the 23rd of December, 1846, and a child was born on the 6th of July, 1847. After the birth of the child she confessed her guilt in a letter to her husband.

#### A QUESTIONABLE CASE OF LUNACY.

A commission de lunatico inquirendo of a rather singular character was held at the Shire-hall, Gloucester, last week. The object of the inquiry, which was brought to a close at midnight on Saturday, after having lasted five days, was to ascertain the sanity or insanity of Mr. Loveday, farmer and mill-owner, of Painswick, near Stroud, and the petitioner was a brother of Mr. Loveday. The evidence was very contradictory. On behalf of the petitioner a large number of witnesses were examined to prove acts inconsistent with perfect sanity—neglect of busi-

ness, cutting down an orchard while bearing fruit, forcing matrimonial proposals upon two women, discontinuing his attendance at market, selling a mill at half its value, sending rings to a lady to choose one for her marriage to him, calling in a fly for another lady to proceed to church with him, and, though last not least, labouring under an impression that he was entitled to some property out of the estate of the celebrated Jemmy Wood, the Gloucester banker. On the other side the evidence was not less voluminous. It was shown that he had been discharged from two asylums by the visiting magistrates as sane, and several medical men gave their decided opinion that he was sane and fit to manage his own affairs, while for the petitioner several others gave evidence diametrically opposite. A number of witnesses, with whom he had been in business dealings, declared that he was a most shrewd man of business, and was celebrated for driving hard bargains. Other witnesses affirmed that the cutting down the orchard was an improvement; that one of the ladies on whom he had pressed his attentions had been seen walking with him, and that they had been regarded in the neighbourhood as lovers: that his attentions to the other lady had only been paid when he became intoxicated, which it was proved had formerly been on the average three times a-week; and in the examination of the alleged lunatic himself, he betrayed few, if any symptoms of aberration of intellect, and he complained greatly of having been inveigled into the Gloucester County Asylum by a trick. The medical superintendent admitted that he had been got into the asylum "by a little ruse." The Commissioner concluded his address to the jury at half-past four o'clock on Saturday evening, and the jury were locked up for five or six hours without fire or food, when they gave in a verdict which the Commissioner decided could not be received, as informal. The jury, therefore, again retired, and a few minutes before midnight they returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Loveday was insane, but dating his insanity from a very recent date, so as to confirm his bequest of his property to his (illegitimate) children. When the jury, however, came to sign the verdict one of them refused to do so. The jury requested that the lunatic should not be confined in an asylum.

#### DEATH FROM STARVATION.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of which Ministers boast, deaths from starvation are of frequent occurrence. Few of them cause much noise, owing to the class among which they happen being familiar with the symptoms. Now and then a case comes before the public through the coroner's inquest. An inquest of this description was held last week at the Boot, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, on the body of William Barton, engraver, aged seventy-four. He had been "a very well educated man," according to one witness, and "had moved in very high circles. He and his wife were very reserved, and could not bear the idea of applying for parochial relief." For the fortnight before his death, he and his wife had had no food except a bit of bread soaked in beer. He died at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, and his wretched widow, half-witted apparently from mere starvation, went off to St Pancras workhouse, at an early hour that morning, to ask for a coffin. On being asked by a neighbour how her husband was, she said "he had died during the night, and as he lay in a dreadful state, she did not like it to be known, and therefore laid him out herself." The surgeon, who was called in to make a *post mortem* examination of the body, said he had never seen anything like it. The body was "awfully emaciated," but the whole of the organs were perfectly healthy. "There was not a trace of food in the stomach, nor had there been any there for days (sensation of horror)." He died of starvation. There was neither food, fire, nor furniture in the room.

"Coroner:—It really is awful that in the nineteenth century, and amidst such wealth as abounds in this neighbourhood, and in which are so many charitable institutions, a fellow-creature should die of starvation."

"Mary Barton, deceased's widow, whose idiotic stare too clearly proved that reason had been dethroned, stated that her husband had died in her arms at four o'clock on Tuesday morning. He had been a long time ill. Their support was a cup of tea or cocoa. She did not know how to apply for relief. The poor creature, who was sinking from exhaustion, and whose mind was wandering, began to falter in her speech, when Mr. Popham, suggested that it would be prudent to question her no more."

"Coroner (much affected):—I see that too plainly. Pray, Mr. Popham, get her into the workhouse before she dies from want and neglect."

"Mr. Popham:—I feel it my duty to do so."

"The Jury returned, without hesitation, the following verdict:—'William Barton died from exhaustion, produced by the want of the common necessities of life.'"

#### A BALLOON PASSAGE TO FRANCE.

A rather bold experiment in acrostation took place from the gardens of "The Royal Property," Vauxhall, on Tuesday. The Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Charles Green, the well-known aeronaut, made an ascent in the "Royal Nassau balloon," with the intention of proceeding to France.

At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning everything was in readiness for the inflation, and by eleven o'clock the balloon was in a fit state for the ascent. The Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by a few friends, arrived on the ground with a large quantity of provisions and viands necessary for a lengthened voyage, consisting of hams, fowls, pheasants, partridges, breadstuffs, chocolate, coffee, &c., with Soyer's apparatus for cooking. The ascent being strictly private, the event was a surprise to the inhabitants of the vicinity. Thirteen tried carrier-pigeons were placed in the car for the purpose of communicating with those interested in the feat; and precisely at twelve o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Green, he stepped into the car. Mr. Green pulled the liberating-iron, and the machine arose. At the time of the ascent the wind was blowing from N.W. by W. The ballast carried was 13 cwt., with air-vessels, water-drags, and gutta percha lines. The balloon, on arriving at a sufficient altitude, took a south-easterly direction, passing over the counties of Surrey and Kent in the direction of the Continent, and, from the favourable nature of the ascent, it was fully believed the attempt would be successful. After being up two hours, however, the wind suddenly shifted; upon which the Duke thought it might be as well to come down to *terra firma*. He accordingly descended at Gravesend, but with the full intention of crossing the Channel the first favourable opportunity.

#### DEATHS.

Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, county Northampton, Viscount Petersham, county Surrey, and Baron Harrington, county Northampton, died at Brighton, on Monday, in his 71st year. In his early days he was an intimate companion of George IV., then Prince Regent, and was a lord of the bedchamber to that Sovereign as well as to William IV. He succeeded to the earldom, on the death of his father, in September, 1829; and on the 7th April, 1831, he married Miss Maria Foote (the celebrated actress), by whom he leaves an only daughter, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, his only son, Charles Viscount Petersham, having died at the early age of five years. Since his marriage, he has led a retired life, rarely mixing in those circles of fashion, of which, for many years, he had been a distinguished leader. The earldom and family estates in Derbyshire and Cheshire devolve on his next surviving brother, the Honourable Colonel Leicester F. C. Stanhope, who was born 2nd September, 1784, and married, 23rd April, 1831, Elizabeth, only child and heir of the late Mr. William Green.

Lord De L'Isle and Dudley died on Tuesday afternoon at the family seat, Penshurst, Tunbridge, after an attack of bilious fever of some days duration. He was the only son of the late Sir John Shelley Sydney, of Penshurst-place, was born in 1800, and married, in 1825, Lady Sophia Fitzclarence, eldest and favourite daughter of King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. Lady De L'Isle died in 1837, leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, married last year Miss Foulis, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart., whose name he assumed.

The Reverend Lord Berners expired at his family seat, Kirby Cave Hall, in the county of Norfolk, on Wednesday week, in the 89th year of his age. He succeeded to the title and estates in 1838, on the death of his brother, Robert Lord Berners, better known in the sporting world as Colonel Wilson, and is succeeded in the title and estates by his only surviving son, the Honourable and Reverend Henry Wilson (now Lord Berners.)

The Honourable and Reverend Gerard Thomas Noel died at the vicarage at Romsey, Hants, on Saturday. The daily papers add that he was brother of the Earl of Gainsborough, the Honourable and Reverend Baptist Noel, the Honourable and Reverend Leland Noel, and the Honourable and Reverend Francis J. Noel. He was born December 2, 1782, married Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., who died in 1838, leaving a large family. He was appointed one of the canons of Winchester in 1834, and was appointed by the dean and chapter of that see vicar of Romsey, Hants, in 1840.

The Honourable Caroline Vansittart, died on Monday evening, at her residence, Belgrave-square, after a short but painful illness, in her 69th year.

Mr. John Bell, M.P. for Thirsk, died on Wednesday evening, after a prolonged illness. He was a staunch Protectionist, and has died young, being only about forty years of age. He was unmarried, and his estates go to his two sisters.

Mr. Melly, well known as an entomologist, died at Gega, in Egypt, on the 19th of January, while returning from an expedition to the junction of the Blue and White Nile. He was head of the firm of Melly, Romilly, and Co., of Liverpool, and held a high position on 'Change.

Napoleon Junot, Duke of Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived the Marshal, has just died in the 44th year of his age in a lunatic asylum near Paris. Notwithstanding the great irregularities of his life, which could only be explained by partial insanity, the son of Junot possessed talents of no mean order. He was the author of several dramatic pieces, published a considerable number of romances separately, or in literary periodicals, and was an excellent classical scholar. For the last few years of his life, and during the intervals of his madness, he devoted himself to the production of what he considered his most important work—a translation of Shakspeare, in verse and prose, into French. The only surviving son of the great Marshal, and the inheritor of his title, is now a captain on the staff of General M'Mahon, in Africa.

A letter from Frankfort announces the death of M. George Brentano, banker, of that place, aged eighty-eight.

He was brother of two persons well known in the world of letters, M. Clement Brentano and the Countess Bettina d'Arnim.

#### A THEATRICAL FINISH.

A singular tragi-comedy was performed at the theatre at Oran, in Algeria, on Sunday, the 3rd of February. During the performance of the second act of the *Vie de Café*, the report of a pistol was heard in a box on the highest tier, and at the same moment frightful shrieks were uttered by a young woman, who instantly fell to the ground. Frightful confusion arose; some persons hastened to the box, found the door fastened; and whilst they were attempting to break it open, a man, wearing the uniform of an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, put his leg over the front of the box as if to throw himself into the pit. He would have succeeded had not a soldier of the Eleventh Regiment, at the risk of his life, clambered from the gallery, and seized him. The officer struggled violently, and succeeded in getting the greater part of his person over the box; in doing which part of his clothes were torn from his back. At last the soldier only held him by the foot, and by a violent effort the unfortunate man broke from his grasp, and fell heavily into the orchestra. The audience shrieked with alarm, and as those nearest were removing him to the stage, he cried, "For the love of God—for pity's sake, do not take the pistol from me! I belong to an honourable family, and let me save it from dishonour!" As he was not much injured, he was ordered to the police-office; but after proceeding some distance, he broke away from the gendarmes, and got clear off. He attempted more than once to drown himself, but not succeeding, went to the lodgings of a brother officer at Oran, wrote a long letter to his family, and then discharged a pistol in his heart. The young woman whom he attempted to kill was only slightly wounded by the ball of the pistol, but a good deal injured, though not dangerously, by his having beaten her after she fell with the pommel of his sword. She is an actress, had lately belonged to the theatre of Mostaganem, and had been mistress of the officer, but had excited his furious jealousy by abandoning him for another. On the evening in question she went to the theatre with a female servant and a little child. The officer saw her, went up to her box, sent away the servant and child, and, after reproaching her with her conduct, endeavoured to murder her in the manner described.

#### AN OLD TRICK.

M. G—, a superior employé of a public administration, attended one of the recent masked balls at the opera, during the Carnival at Paris, and while seated alone in a box was joined by an elegantly attired domino. Presently he got into conversation with her; she was very polite, consented to accept a supper, and then took off her mask. The gentleman saw that she was young and beautiful, and demanded to be allowed to visit her, but she refused to give him her address, and forbade him to follow her, because she said she was married. She, however, promised to write, and a few days after he received a letter, in which, after stating that her husband was absent, and that she was going to a ball the next evening at Bourget, with one of her female friends, she gave him permission to accompany her, and said that her friend would present him to the family by whom the ball was to be given, as a relative. The place of appointment she fixed at eleven at night, at the corner of the Rue Lafayette, where she would be in a carriage. At the time appointed a carriage drove up, the gentleman, who was waiting, entered it and found his charmer and her friend. The vehicle drove off rapidly, and the gentleman got into such a delightful conversation that he did not notice the direction taken. All at once the carriage stopped, and the ladies saying "This is the place!" alighted. The gentleman was surprised to see no house, and to find himself in a deserted road, but before he could speak he was seized by three men masked, who knocked him down, and seizing him by the throat, told him that if he moved they would strangle him. They then took his watch and money, and even stripped him of his clothes, after which they and the woman entered the vehicle and drove rapidly off. M. G— wandered about some time, and at last found himself in the village of Bobigny. He knocked at the door of the house occupied by the deputy mayor, and that person, on hearing his story, gave him hospitality. The deputy mayor also sent the gendarmes in search of the thieves; but notwithstanding all efforts they have not yet been discovered.

#### SUICIDES.

A respectably dressed woman, apparently about thirty years of age, flung herself into the river on Saturday evening, from the third arch on the Middlesex side of London-bridge. Constable Ball, of the Thames police, was just passing from under the bridge as she fell. When taken out of the water she was alive, but her head was dreadfully shattered, as it struck against the buttresses. She was taken to St. Bartholemew's Hospital, but expired soon after her arrival there.

Samuel Bridges, formerly a jockey, aged thirty, who had been a patient at Charing cross Hospital for the last six months, and had nearly recovered, threw himself from the window of the third-floor on Sunday afternoon, in a fit of despondency, and died a few minutes afterwards of the injuries received.

A man, named John Goodall, who had been taken up in a state of drunkenness, on Saturday night week, and placed in the King-street station-house, stabbed himself in the side with a penknife, in a state of drunken frenzy, and died of the wound on the Thursday following.

Mr. Perkins, a pork-butcher, in Eversholt-street, Somers-town, after having frequently threatened, in letters to his wife, to take away his life, actually did so last week. He suspended himself by a silk handkerchief to a tree near the Wrestlers, Highgate. In his pocket was a piece of paper, on which he had written:—"Since I have last gone down the lanes, and seen the beautiful things

Nature sends, I thought how happy we could be.—T. Perkins."

Mrs. Jeannette Bramby, aged forty-one, widow of Mr. Bramby, chemist of Woolwich, destroyed herself by taking prussic acid, last week, during a fit of morbid depression of spirits.

A woman named Eliza May was brought up at Marylebone, on Thursday, charged with attempting to drown herself in the Regent's Canal on Wednesday evening. When asked what she had to say, she said it was entirely owing to her being in distress. She was remanded for a week.

Charlotte Benson, a respectable looking young woman, aged twenty-four, was brought up at the Thames-police on Thursday, charged with attempting to poison herself by swallowing sugar of lead. She had fallen into low spirits owing to the unkindness of friends and the absence of her husband, who is mate of a vessel, now at Belfast. The magistrate was about to commit her, but on the promise of her stepmother, who kindly promised to see that the poor woman was taken care of by her father, she was discharged.

#### MURDERS.

The newspapers of this week contain accounts of two murders produced by starvation. One was that of a young woman named Harriet Sparling, residing at Bath, who died of exhaustion produced by the want of food. Her husband was a groom, receiving 16s. a-week, and it appeared that he left her frequently without either food or fire in the house. Previous to her confinement in November she supported herself by needlework, but since then she had been forced to pawn her wedding-ring, her shawl, and, indeed, nearly all her clothes for food, of which her hard-hearted husband came home and partook, although he did not give her a farthing out of his wages. She was "a meek, uncomplaining creature," the neighbours said, and her husband seemed to have made up his mind to let her starve to death, which she did last week. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, which was adjourned to Wednesday to give the police time to apprehend the husband. The police have not yet succeeded in apprehending him, but the jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sparling.

The other case of slow murder was that of a female child, in Cork. The mother had fed it upon dry bread and tea or coffee, till the child, sickening at such food, refused to eat it. The neighbours tried to persuade her to give it proper food, but she refused to do so, and expressed great indignation at their having gone into the room during her absence, and given the child some warm milk on the night before its death. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the mother.

Thomas Ash was brought up under custody of the borough police on Monday, at Windsor, for burglary and attempt to murder. Mr. Tucker and Ann Whittaker were well enough to give evidence. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the outrage. He was, however, fully committed to the county gaol on both charges. The supposed accomplice, for whose apprehension a reward of £70 has been offered, has not yet been taken. It has been ascertained that he is an itinerant tinker.

At the Northampton assizes, on Monday, a man named William Hurst was tried for shooting at his wife with the intention of murdering her. Hurst was said to be of a mild and inoffensive disposition, but he had been exasperated by the desertion of his wife, who left him and went to live with another man. On the 8th of February he went to the Wagon and Horses, at Daventry, where she and her paramour were lodging, and, on meeting her, put his hand on her shoulder. The woman having turned round and looked him full in the face, he said, "This is the b—h!" stepped one pace back, deliberately fired a pistol at her, and then ran off. Several persons then ran after and overtook him. When taken into custody he said, "I am the man who shot the woman, and she is my lawful wife. I came on purpose, and I hope I shall have a fair trial." The woman, who had received twenty shots in the head and twenty in the arm, is not yet out of danger. Her examination, taken before the magistrates, stated that she had been sixteen weeks absent from her husband; that he had asked her to return, and she had refused. A verdict of guilty was returned.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in addressing the grand jury at Chelmsford assizes, said he was horror-stricken at the contents of the calendar. There were no less than five charges of murder, twelve of arson, a great number of burglary, and, in fact, charges of almost every description of aggravated offence known to the law. Mellicent Page, aged forty-two, an inoffensive motherly-looking woman, charged with the murder of an infant in the latter end of 1849, was acquitted on the ground that the crime was committed while she was in a state of insanity. At the Lent assizes, last year, she had been arraigned, but was at that time insane and unfit to plead. Since that time, however, she had recovered, and is now in her right mind.

Sarah Chesham, the woman formerly accused of poisoning several children at Clavering, has been found guilty of the murder of her husband, by administering arsenic to him.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen held a levee, the second of this season, in St. James's Palace, on Thursday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a party of Life Guards. Previous to the levee, she gave audience to Lord John Russell. Several addresses against Papal aggression were presented.

The Duchess of Kent left Frogmore on Saturday morning for Kew, paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, and afterwards proceeded to town. In the afternoon she left Clarence House, St. James's, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, on her return to Frogmore.

Lady John Russell had a soirée on Monday evening at the private residence of the Premier in Chesham-

place. The reunion was attended by a distinguished circle of the aristocracy, including the leading members of all the great political parties, including the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham.

The Reverend Arthur Perceval, one of the most aristocratic of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, having addressed, on two several occasions, letters to her Majesty, protesting in the most solemn terms against the worldliness of the Court, he has been informed that his services will no longer be required at the Court, and that his name will be struck off the list of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

A decree has appeared in the Neapolitan official journal which forbids persons to apply for arms for sporting purposes. This act anticipates the removal of troops; who, it is said, will march to the Roman frontier. The Government continues in a state of alarm about Mazzini. There are all sorts of reports, in which Garibaldi figures at the head of a body of men who are to land in Sicily and Calabria.

A letter from Bologna states that since the creation of military committees in the Papal States upwards of 130 banditti have been shot, and that nevertheless robberies are increasing to a frightful extent. The bands are mostly composed of youths of from seventeen to twenty-four years of age, who submit to death with a most astonishing indifference.

Great sensation has been lately caused at Florence by an intended duel with pistols between two countesses, in consequence of a political dispute. One of these ladies had taken an active part in the war of Italian independence, and the other is a fair daughter of the North, whose name is well known in the diplomatic world. The combatants were on the ground, and the pistols charged, when fortunately their husbands arrived, and put a stop to the affair.

The Austrian Government has replied to the Porte that it cannot allow the liberation of the Hungarian prisoners at Kutayah. Dembinski's is an exceptional case, due to the special intervention of Sir Stratford Canning in favour of the aged general.

An ordonnance has been transmitted by the Austrian Government to all the lieutenantcies of the parts of the empire which are still in a state of siege, directing that no journal shall be allowed to mention, even incidentally, the titles of prohibited works or pamphlets at present secretly circulating among the public notwithstanding the vigilance of the police. Should they infringe this order, they will subject themselves to the punishment of being suppressed.

M. D—, went to a farmer living at Claude, near Blois, a few days ago, and demanded the payment of a considerable sum of money, which had long been due to him. The farmer sent away his wife, and invited his creditor into an inner chamber to write a receipt. As he entered, the farmer discharged a gun at him, and wounded him severely, after which he cut his throat. He then placed the body in a cart, conveyed it to about a mile and a half from the village, and buried it in a field. His wife became aware of the murder, and reproached him in bitter terms. Fearing that she would inform the police of his crime, he left his home and came to Paris. A description of his person was sent up, and last week his dead body was discovered at the Morgue; he had committed suicide by throwing himself into the Seine.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

At the Carmelite convent at Pontoise, a picture by Murillo, called "Jesus Pasteur," has recently been discovered. The painting is of great beauty, and belongs to the Abbé Trou, almoner of the Carmelites.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st ultimo, states that, on the joint proposition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Historical and Philological Society of that city, the Russian Government has decided that the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, which, according to the historians of that country, dates from the year 862, shall be celebrated next year with the greatest pomp in all the cities and large towns of the European and Asiatic provinces of Russia.

The Washington Monument, now in process of erection at New York, is to be five hundred feet high, fifty-five feet square at the base, and thirty-three feet square at the top. It is now seventy-six feet high, and has cost 12,000 dollars, having taken two years to bring it to its present elevation.

The Gresham Committee, in their reply to a memorial of the merchants frequenting the Royal Exchange representing the necessity for some covering being thrown over the area of that building, say that "after due deliberation, they cannot entertain the prayer of the memorial."

Active steps are taking throughout the metropolis to oppose the proposed bill to put down Sunday trading. A public meeting of upwards of 3000 persons took place at the British Institution, Cowper-street, on Monday evening, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against it. Several resolutions were passed, characterizing it as oppressive and unjust. Mr. Williams, M.P., believed the bill would be beneficial to their interests. Mr. Wakley, M.P., condemned it. The bill did not go to the root of the evil. Sunday work was the monstrous evil, but it did not even allude to that. He never would support any measure that did not embrace, first and foremost, that most important of all evils, Sunday labour. A motion proposed in favour of the bill was lost by a great majority.

Mr. Miller, a retired London merchant, has just founded four scholarships of £40 annual value each, tenable for four years, to the New College of the Free Church.

A noble instance of how far individuals are trying to make up for the neglect of the State has recently been exhibited in Lambeth. Mr. H. B. H. Beaufoy has expended £14,000 in the building and endowment of ragged schools for the poor children of Lambeth. A meeting



was held on Wednesday at the new buildings, attended by Lord Ashley, Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Dr. Mortimer, the Reverend J. Baldwin Brown, and other gentlemen, to celebrate the opening of the schools. The expenses of tuition will be £250 a-year, which is to be raised by contributions. The number of pupils with which the schools will open is said to be 500, but there will ultimately be accommodation for 1000.

The Board of Ordnance have directed the officers of the royal carriage department at Woolwich to get the whole of the works in Seyssel asphalte, and the new iron roofs, completed with all speed, that this vast establishment may be thrown open to the many foreign visitors who may be expected to arrive in May.

The Board of Trade returns for January show an increase in the declared value of our exports of £748,439 as compared with 1850, and of £1,606,724, as compared with January, 1849.

A large number of the Liverpool seamen who have turned out visited Manchester on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a second detachment followed, making altogether between 600 and 700. A large building has been taken for their accommodation, and they are supplied by the subscriptions which continue to be received freely. A ship's company at Liverpool, who were paid off on Monday, gave £7 towards the funds; and in numerous instances seamen, immediately on receiving their wages, have voluntarily contributed liberally towards the support of their brethren on strike. The amount of money now in hand is nearly £500.

Captain Ackerley, of the Royal Navy, well known about London for his eccentric philanthropy, has been tried at the South Wales circuit for the manslaughter of a miner, who had been severely injured by an explosion, and whom the captain undertook to cure by means of his "lamp," forcing heated air through the nostrils into the body. The surgeon could not positively attribute death to this treatment; and after a very ingenious defence—defending the use of the "lamp" on the principle that nature abhors a vacuum—the jury acquitted the prisoner.

Dropping into a grocer's shop, our attention was drawn to a ream of brown paper by the words, "Tax on this ream of paper," in very conspicuous letters. Reading on, we obtained the information that the tax amounted to 16s. 9d., and this on a single ream of the coarsest paper, the cost of which, exclusive of the duty, would be about £1 7s.; so that the duty was, in reality, above 60 per cent.—*Preston Guardian*.

Two colliers, Charles Urmston, aged twenty-five, and his brother Thomas, aged twenty, were killed in a coal-pit at Clifton-hall, near Manchester, the other day, through their own rashness. They ventured into a dangerous part of the mine without safety lamps, an explosion took place, and they were so much burnt that they died in a day or two after.

The Yarmouth union-house has lately been in a very disorderly state, owing to the number of dissolute characters whom it contains. Several of the supernumerary police have been located in the house for the purpose of assisting in preserving order. On Saturday an outbreak took place, in consequence of the news reaching some of the inmates that there was a riot in the town. This was, however, subdued with some difficulty; but on Thursday last several of the ringleaders commenced by refusing to do any work, when one of them, a desperate character, named Girdlestone, was taken into custody, and was sentenced to forty-two days' hard labour. Three other paupers were sent to the treadmill for twenty-one days each, for refractory conduct.—*Bury Post*.

Philip Boan, the son of a London diamond merchant, was brought up in custody, at Liverpool, on Monday, charged with having stolen thirty gold chains, twenty-six gold watches, a number of other valuables, and some money, the property of his father, who was absent in London. He was taken into custody on board the Underwriter, a vessel about to sail for America, and was remanded till his father makes his appearance.

The standing committee of the Repeal Association has given notice by public advertisement that it has been deemed necessary to suspend the meetings until further orders.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that since the failure of Lord Stanley to form an Administration, Lord Clarendon has countermanded the orders for preparation to leave Ireland, and that all remains in *statu quo* at the Castle.

A hostile meeting took place at Merville, near Sligo, on Thursday week, between Mr. Verdon, Mayor of Sligo, and Mr. Charles A. Sedley, solicitor. The former was attended by a professional gentleman, and the latter by his brother. After an exchange of shots the parties were, with much difficulty, taken off the ground. The duel originated in an article inserted in the *Champion* newspaper, of which the mayor is proprietor.

#### BODLEY'S REVOLVING WINDOW-SASH.

A model has been shown to us, of a very excellent invention for improving the opening of windows. By a very simple contrivance, the ordinary window-sash is made to revolve on a point at the middle of each side; the two sashes, or either one, can thus be made to turn inside out so as to be cleaned in the room; to lie in a slanting position with the bottom outwards, so as to admit air and exclude rain; to slide down quite to the bottom, or up to the top of the window, so to admit furniture, or full draughts of air without the slightest obstacle. The addition to the usual cost is trifling, and, except in possessing the conveniences which we have indicated, the window does not differ from those in common use. It is a thorough reform, without innovation! Lord John Russell should consult the inventor on the valuable principle by which that apparent incompatibility is achieved. The improvement is invented by Mr. George Bodley, a working man.

#### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

#### POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, March 8.

The old broken down Ministry does not seem to gather strength by inaction. After a fortnight's rest Lord JOHN came forward last night to tell the country that the Budget cannot be brought forward for a fortnight, and that the mangled anti-Papal measure must stand over till next Friday. To atone for that, however, the real business of "the Queen's Government"—the voting of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance estimates—is to be carried on with the utmost vigour. It is easy to foresee now what the session will be. Lord John will get the money votes passed at once, with the friendly aid of the Protectionists, and then any of the other measures which Ministers have pretended to be anxious about will be either dropped quietly or huddled over in the easiest possible way, so as to enable the Queen to prorogue Parliament early in summer. The order of business, as stated by Lord John last night, is that the House shall go into committee on the Navy Estimates on Monday, to be followed by those for the Army and Ordnance. On Friday night the second reading of the mutilated Ecclesiastical Titles Bill will come on, and on the Friday following Sir Charles Wood will state what alterations he means to make in the budget.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated to the House, last evening, amidst considerable merriment, the alterations which Ministers have prudently resolved to make in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Before doing so he adverted to Lord Stanley's suggestion, that a declaratory resolution should be passed by both Houses in the meantime, and that a committee should be appointed to make due inquiry before legislating on the subject. Such a course would multiply the difficulties attendant upon the question instead of diminishing them. A resolution could not pass without much acrimonious discussion, and, when it had passed, would be merely a piece of waste paper. As regards the exclusion of Ireland from the bill, Ministers had come to the conclusion that they could not do so, without admitting that the authority of the Queen was less supreme in one part of the country than another. There was, no doubt, a difference between Ireland and England in regard to the pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy, and it was there the difficulty lay. In dealing with the matter great injustice, it was said, would result from the operation of the measure in Ireland. He thought the fears expressed on that head were greatly exaggerated, and endeavoured to show that the prohibitory force of the second and third clauses would not extend so far as to circumscribe the privileges hitherto enjoyed under the existing Bequests Act. But, as Ministers were anxious to effect the object they had in view, "without giving even the slightest ground of complaint to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, that their rights are unnecessarily abridged," they had come to the resolution of altering the bill to meet those objections. Their first intention was to omit certain words and insert others, so as to meet the cases referred to, but then they did not see how that could be done in such a way as to give satisfaction, and, therefore, said Sir George, amid roars of laughter,

"We have come to the conclusion, that if the House, after hearing my statement, shall agree to the second reading of the bill, we shall, when the House shall go into committee upon it, propose to omit altogether the second and third clauses. (*Hear, and laughter.*) With regard to the fourth clause, that is wholly ancillary, and a corollary to the second and third clauses; and, therefore—"

The explosion of derisive laughter from all sides of the House, which this announcement called forth, drowned the conclusion of the sentence, but he obviously intended to say that, as the second and third clauses—the whole pith of the bill—had been thrown away, the fourth must necessarily go also, leaving only the first clause as a bone of contention, upon which the House may fritter away the best period of the session. The effect of the mutilated measure is well described by the *Times* of this morning:—

"It is unlawful for Dr. Wiseman to call himself Archbishop of Westminster, and for Dr. M'Hale to call himself Archbishop of Tuam, and the Government may, if it please—that is to say, if it is disposed to create a violent disturbance and most pernicious agitation among the Irish Roman Catholics—prosecute the only party who systematically so offends. But it is quite lawful for these persons to convey or receive property under these illegal titles, and all donations or bequests made to or for the purpose of supporting or endowing these dignities which Par-

liament declares to be illegal and void will be perfectly valid to all intents and purposes. Lord John Russell told us in his famous letter that the assumption of authority by the Pope and the Cardinal was inconsistent with our national independence. He proceeds to legislate against that assumption of authority, and he openly and avowedly sanctions its exercise by withdrawing all prohibition from its endowment, and placing the power of repressing it, not in the hands of the people at large, but of the Government of the day."

Mr. FAGAN was the only Irish member who stated his opinion on the abortive measure, which "he still regarded as an insult upon the great principles of religious liberty, and as such he should oppose it." Sir ROBERT INGLIS told Ministers that they would be compelled to adopt a measure infinitely stronger and more suited to the necessities of the occasion. Mr. BANKES recommended the Home Secretary to postpone the consideration of the measure for six months, rather than ask the Legislature to act so disgraceful a part, after what had already taken place. Colonel SIBTHORP characterized the whole affair as a jesuitical manoeuvre to catch the unwary. "For his own part he fully expected to see the Pope himself here in England—not in the Crystal Palace, because he (the Colonel) was not going there—but in Downing-street, and to find a portion of the secret service money applied to his entertainment." Mr. STANFORD supposed Lord John, like another very distinguished performer, was about to leave the stage:—

"From the announcement which had been made that evening by her Majesty's servants he learnt that the whole company were to appear before the House for the second time on Friday next, to perform a serio-comic drama—the subject, Papal aggression—but with the fifth act left out; and after that there was to be the popular pantomime of the new budget, in which a very distinguished harlequin would play some of his most dexterous tricks, and an untrival clown would jump through all the windows at once. (*A laugh.*) In his belief the company would not give any great satisfaction to boxes, pit, or gallery. (*A laugh.*) The House might remember that the only part of Mr. Romeo Coates's acting with which the spectators were pleased was his giving up the ghost, for they always made him die over again. He believed, in the same way, that that would be the part of the noble lord's performance which would best please the House. (*Laughter.*)"

Some conversation took place on the Kaffir war. Sir DE LACY EVANS said the last two wars in that colony had cost between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. Would the House be allowed an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to what sources the money required to suppress the present war would come from. The Colonial Secretary had forewarned the authorities at the Cape that the next war which ensued there must be conducted at their own expense. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that one regiment had been sent out to the Cape on the responsibility of Government, and another would probably follow; but it was not intended, with the exception of sending out reinforcements, to incur any expense without laying a statement of it before the House.

Mr. KING, amidst considerable cheering, brought in a bill to extend the right of voting for counties to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The second reading has been fixed for the 2nd of April.

Lord BROUGHAM explained at some length in the House of Lords the provisions of his bill for extending the jurisdiction of county courts, which he described as extending to bankruptcy (out of London), equitable jurisdiction, arbitration, and reconciliation. Lord Langdale, Lord Cranworth, and the Lord Chancellor, made some remarks on the bill, which was then read the first time.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon, at which a deputation from the Corporation of the City of Dublin presented an address to her Majesty on the subject of the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, to which she returned a gracious answer.

The Government have decided upon building a new wing to Wellington Barracks (St. James's-park) sufficiently large to accommodate an additional battalion of the Foot Guards, the expense of which will amount to £40,000.—*United Service Gazette*.

The further hearing of Mr. Bethell, in the case of *Metairie v. Wiseman*, was continued yesterday. The affidavit of Mr. Holdstock, the priest, was read, from which it appeared that M. Carré had been for some time a member of St. Aloysius's Chapel, Somers town, and that it was at his own request that the £7000 was given for the maintenance of the Catholic school. Mr. Holdstock denied that he had exercised any undue or improper influence in order to obtain the signature of M. Carré. The further hearing of the case was postponed till Saturday (this day).

The Seventy-fourth Highland regiment, about to proceed from Cork to Gibraltar in the Vulcan steamer, is to go immediately to the Cape. No other regiment has yet been ordered there. The total force of Cavalry and Infantry at the Cape was rather less than 4000 of all ranks at the commencement of the recent hostilities.

The strike of the London seamen still continues. A meeting was held in the Temperance-hall, Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway, last night, to receive an answer from the President of the Board of Trade to a memorial presented on Wednesday, on the subject of the new Mercantile Marine Act. The hall was crowded by

seamen, the greater part of whom were stated to be connected with the coal and coasting trade. The walls were hung round with placards bearing such inscriptions as these: "We protest against the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850," "We ask but our rights," "We seek but justice," "Use us as men," &c. The meeting addressed by Mr. G. Riddle, a seaman, one of the deputation to the Board of Trade, who complained in bitter terms of the tantalizing way in which the Board of Trade had acted. They had promised to send an answer that evening, but had not done so, consequently the deputation was unable to say what would be done. He proceeded at great length to point out the various grievances of which they complained. A resolution was carried by acclamation, pledging the seamen to abstain from going near any ship or shipping office till they had an answer from the Board of Trade.

No less than seven fires, some of them of considerable extent, and one resulting in loss of life, broke out in the metropolis yesterday. One of the largest was on the premises of Messrs. Ogleby and Co., spermaceti and oil refiners and wax chandlers, Paradise-street, Lambeth, by which considerable damage was done. A second took place at 23, Skinner-street, Clerkenwell. It originated in the apartment of a Mrs. Smith, and on some of the neighbours entering to render assistance, they found her lying on the second-floor completely enveloped in flames, and so frightfully burned that the flesh peeled off her body when touched. A medical gentleman promptly attended, who gave it as his opinion that she could not possibly live a couple of hours. The fire was speedily extinguished. The other fires were in Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, at No. 6, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square; on the premises of Messrs. Grosvenor and Chater, paper merchants and stationers, Cornhill; on the premises of Mr. Vizetelly, printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street; and, lastly, the factory of the Patent Fire Lighting Composition Company, Battle-bridge, which was wholly burned down.

The trial of Thomas Drury, farmer, at Doddinghurst, for the wilful murder of Jael Denny, by strangling her with a rope, came on for trial yesterday, before Lord Chief Justice Campbell, at Chelmsford Assizes. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence went to show that Drury and the girl had kept company for a long time, the consequences of which had begun to make their appearance, and, as he wished to marry another girl, he was at great pains to make it appear that "the trouble she (Jael Denny) was in" was not owing to him. He had been to her mother trying to prevail on her to sign a paper to that effect, but she refused, and it was only a few days after that that the girl was found lying dead in a field near Drury's house with a rope twisted round her neck, the end of which was lying loose between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, she being left-handed. The body, from the waist to the shoulders was very black, and on one of the wrists there were marks of teeth. A surgeon who examined the body, said it was impossible that she could have done the act herself. The marks of the teeth were just of the character that would be inflicted by such a mouth as the prisoner's. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

An extensive attempt has been made at Rochdale and in the neighbouring towns of Todmorden, Bacup, Middleton, Castleton, Heywood, and Littleborough, within the last few weeks to get into circulation forged Bank of England notes. It is supposed that a large party are connected with the issue of these forgeries, and the attention of the Lancashire county police having been called to what was going on, they have succeeded in apprehending two of the utterers, who, it appears, are men moving in a respectable sphere of life, being flannel manufacturers at Rochdale. Upon one of these men, named John Whittles, no less than thirty-five forged £5 Bank of England notes were found, and four £10 forged notes. The other prisoner, Joshua Butterworth, is charged with paying two £5 and one £10 Bank of England notes to Mr. Eccles, publican, Castleton, and two £5 notes (all forgeries) also to Mr. Horton, publican, Rochdale. Both prisoners have been remanded by the magistrates at Rochdale, in the expectation that other payments will be discovered further criminating them.

The *Cork Reporter* of Thursday contains a brief outline of the meeting held there on that day for the purpose of protesting against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of Lord John Russell. The attendance is said to have been extremely numerous. The Mayor presided, and after the Right Reverend Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, had addressed the meeting, explaining the position the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of the second order would be placed in if the proposed bill became law, several resolutions condemnatory of the measure were proposed and unanimously adopted. Meetings of a similar import have been held, as promised, in Galway and Belfast. The Clare "demonstration" has been postponed to the 17th instant. The *Dublin Evening Post* states that the Duke of Wellington is adverse to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Thomas Reeves, a house painter, aged 52, who took a deep interest in the Anti-Papal aggression measures, was with others listening to Lord John Russell's speech being read in the Turk's Head, Windmill-street, the other night, when he became much excited, and suddenly fell a lifeless corpse to the ground. A post mortem examination proved that he had died of disease of the heart, produced by excitement.

An excise officer in Nottinghamshire has been convicted in two penalties of £500 each, upon the prosecution of the Crown, for having received certain sums of money, and neglecting to take an account of some malt.

An Austrian despatch arrived at Berlin on Thursday morning with a negative answer to the proposals made to Austria by Prussia. The Prussian Government is said to be resolved to adhere firmly to the proposals made, and to prefer a return to the old Diet to a new conformation without their fulfilment.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

## Public Affairs.

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

### THE CRISIS—TO BE CONTINUED.

STILL under a Provisional Government! For the men who have resumed office can only be regarded as Ministers *ad interim*. It is a Government pronounced incapable, by its acts, by public opinion, by the withdrawal of Parliamentary confidence, by its own resignation. It has voted no confidence in itself. It is reappointed only because its successors cannot be found. It is reinstated at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, simply that "her Majesty's Government may be carried on"—meaning the action of departments in the public offices.

The conduct of public men, in this sheer failure of government, has not been reassuring. They have waived their power to serve the country—or they have lost their power. The explanations do not satisfy us that Lord Stanley was *willing* to accept office. He was unwilling to refuse it, but not sufficient is said to prove that he really *undertook* it, and then rallied his friends to his support; on the contrary, he suffered himself to be put off with weak excuses. Either he was lukewarm, or his friends are the feeblest set of Sybarites in the country. Perhaps both alternatives are true? Lord Aberdeen positively declined office. Sir James Graham has not stated that he was asked to form a Ministry; but he has stated that, with Lord Aberdeen, he thought it impracticable to form a Ministry in the face of the Anti-Papal agitation created by Lord John's Durham letter. Other statesmen acquiesce—Lord Clarendon, Mr. Gladstone, and many more. While we write, it is doubtful whether even Mr. Disraeli is not acquiescent—much as his feelings, his hopes, his opinions as to the right course, must have been outraged by the "unconstitutional" compromises which have been effected. The broad facts are, that we remain under a Provisional Government appointed by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, because all leading public men have flinched from assuming the responsibility. The ruling class has abdicated its right to take the Government, but has admitted no other class; thus, by that combination of default and of the dog-in-the-manger principle, we are saddled, not with a Government, but with a Non-Government.

A large step made in the progress of anarchy!

Not one party has appealed to the country. Not one has ventured to do so. We do not mean in the formal mode of a general election, but in the direct mode open to all political parties. There is no popular party in the House of Commons, not one that relies on the People, and derives strength from the People. One leader of the party that stands in the place of a popular party has expressed his satisfaction with the promises of Lord John Russell! A party not without representatives in Parliament, the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, has issued an address to the country, which has fallen still-born from the press—because it fell short of any bold, distinct, and decisive measure. It was less bold, distinct, and decisive than previous addresses by the same party, when there was not, as there is at present, an opportunity opening to realize the movement.

Why is this? The question is important, and we beg our readers to face it candidly and boldly. Do not let them blame us for stating what we believe to be the truth. It is a time for out-speaking. We believe one reason to be, that the leaders of the popular party are not agreed amongst themselves; if they were, it is inconceivable that they should have left the milk-and-water address of the Parliamentary &c. Association as the sole appeal to the country. Another reason we believe to be, that some of the party, now thoroughly imbued with Parliamentary and routine habits, deliberately and consciously prefer to attach themselves to the order of things that be, rather than to any truly national movement. A third reason, that other men of

greater heartiness and boldness are indulging a sulky discontent with their fellows, or a still more culpable indifference. A fourth, that most of these men are afraid of the middle class, their constituents. They will rather retain their seats by succumbing to the prejudices of that class, than command a place in Parliament by force of their own strength and a national support. The idol-worship, which a contemporary has denounced as leading to the break-up of parties, is succeeded by a general scepticism, a political atheism, under which public men are paralyzed. During a juncture most opportune for action, most suitable for another great move of the general progress, our "popular party" has abdicated as much as the ruling class; and its members all but avow that they do so under fear of the middle class.

For these reasons—for this degeneracy of our ruling class—for this presumed veto of the middle class on all bold, popular action—we are denied a real Government—we are handed back to Lord John Russell's Non-Government. England is left to the Police and the Beadle. This is not a state of things consistent with "the safety of our institutions." It casts the most damaging slur on the working of our political system. It saps all faith in the constitutional action of the Crown, under the advice of the Privy Council; it makes thinking politicians doubt the absolute wisdom of a system which leaves the final appeal in a crisis to a young matron and a very old gentleman; it suggests doubts. It tends to destroy faith in the sense of honour among public men, whose élite—élite de facto—can reaccept office on terms so humbling, not to say degrading; it abolishes all faith in the action of the Opposition, which, rather than inconvenience a lady, permits the existence of such a Government by a process of passive sanction, sufferance, or blinking and winking. It destroys faith in popular representatives, who do not stand forward as a bold compacted body, but yield up the rule of the country to the Non-Government—because the head of that Non-Government, the man who had lately run away from the position which himself had made, now frightens them with the ghost of Protection, with the Pope, or some other Old Bogy. They talk, indeed, of "principles"; they threaten to make the dreaded appeal, as children out of doors with some erring nursemaid threaten to "tell Ma"; reluctantly they yield against conscience; but are they not to be silenced by the cry of "Bogy's coming"?

Yes, under that dread of Bogy, public men consent to be frustrated, nullified, stultified; we are to take our measure even of "financial reform" from the author of the most ridiculous essay in that branch ever witnessed; our home policy from the Premier, who, in a shadowy dread of the Pope, has roused a real danger in Ireland; our colonial policy from the meanest, most tyrannical, and weakest Government that ever provoked colony to rebel, and yielded; our foreign policy from the Minister who, to say nothing of old misdeeds, but so lately assisted at the betrayal of Italy, Sicily, Hungary, Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse Cassel, and all "Germany." Our public men consented to rate themselves lower than that Cabinet, and to let the country take its policy from the self-convicts.

Our country, so rich and so poor, so strong, so oppressed by gratuitously-endured evils! But, we say, this political nightmare cannot last. The Non-Government cannot rule. It is anarchy. We may tide over a time of "prosperity" and holiday; but we are drifting upon the rocks without anchor and without watch. Contempt will be followed by discontent; political agitation will profit in the next season by the weakness of political quietists in this. Unless some party strong enough in will, noble enough in purpose, steps forward to insist on a conduct of affairs worthy of the country, on measures suited to the time both in plan and largeness, we shall, at the next overclouding of the sky, have a roaring agitation—with what precise object, with what results, who can now tell?

### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE THE NEXT REFORM.

ONE great movement has received a powerful impulse from the interregnum—the movement for universal suffrage. Everybody feels that it has done so; even the *Times* talks of going to "the circumference."

The existence of a Non-Government invites the great mass of the People to rise up once more and claim its rights. It is idle for their opponents to slumber in the sleep of prejudice and trust to the quietude of to-day, when events are growing too



big for the bonds which restrain them. This Non-Government is the miserable abortion born of class rule; and what we maintain is, that every class would benefit, would share in increased prosperity, increased influence and dignity, by national rather than class government. The change would give everything to hope, and naught to fear.

Consider the case of the huge unenfranchised class,—the immense class that does the labour of the country,—creator of its wealth, supply of its power,—the "People." What ground is there for resisting the demand of that People to be enfranchised? Is "Property" warranted in refusing, by the plea that it has taken upon itself the whole burden of taxation? No such thing—the great body of the People still bears the mass of the burden. Mass upon mass, you say: yes, but then you must make "representation coequal with taxation." The working classes are the most heavily taxed, yet they are denied the rights of citizenship; their right to labour or even to existence is disputed—most philosophically disputed; they have been plundered of the broad lands, bequeathed, in trust, to the Church for their benefit; by the competitive laws of a false economy they are excluded from any share of "profits"—the monopoly of capital; they are told to obey the laws, but are denied national education. Is it wonderful that they labour under chronic discontent, or that they gather new hopes of change from the existence of the Non-Government?

But the middle class has an interest in the question of Universal Suffrage. At present that class stands towards the working classes in the most odious light. It is the taxing machine by which they are taxed; for taxation is coextensive with the working class, representation with the middle class. Parliament, animated by old routine and "the Dismal Science," makes and maintains unjust, oppressive, and vexatious labour laws, and Parliament is created by the middle class, which is also the employing class. The actual state of things is this—and we challenge denial from any intelligent members of the middle class: the brunt of the odium excited in the working class is borne by the middle class, which appears as the creator of the Legislature, as the profitter by bad legislation; meanwhile the country is under a Non Government, which raises the hopes of the discontented, and public men regard the middle class as the obstacle to the only measure that could afford an extrication from the dead lock. Mild anarchy, with all its insidious covert perils, chronic discontent, hope in change animated by a hostile spirit,—those are the traits of the times. Then have not the middle class an interest in bringing about a more wholesome state of feeling?

An "interest"! Ay, something far better and higher than that. Trade may have cramped the natural feelings in the middle class; but depend upon it, there is a large number of men in whom the strongest feelings, if they can only be reached and evoked, are the natural manly instincts of the heart, the impulse to do good for the love of God and man, the love of nobleness. Let an appeal be made by honest bold men, to natural generosity, and we are confident that the middle class will answer it as heartily as they answered the Reform appeal, or the summons to resist the invasion of Buonaparte. Not for self-interest—that never animates great concourses to consentaneous action; but for the love of what is good and great, the enjoyment of political vitality.

The safety, the honour, the progress of the country, await an extrication from our dead lock. It can only be effected by some truly national measure. Active politicians know, practically, that the one thing needed for a beginning is an infusion of new life into the constituencies. Minor reforms, limited extensions of the franchise, have been talked of; but every one of them has been spoiled by the procrastination, the timidity, or the grudging of its authors. None remains unspoiled but the one great comprehensive measure. That, for the first time since national institutions have been formalized by modern civilization, would bring out the nation at the back of a national party; that, for the first time, would afford a means of obtaining the sanction and support of the People; that alone is the principle which can inaugurate the New Commonwealth, in which class interests, condemned and abandoned even by their participators, should merge in a truly great and powerful nationality.

Then, indeed, and then alone would the nation recover sufficient strength to rise above petty party intrigues, petty priestly fears, or ecclesiastical persecutions, petty sectarian or class interests, the

petty corruptions, incapacities, and degeneracies which have set over us this wretched and ridiculous incubus, the Non-Government.

#### WURTEMBERG'S LIBERAL KING.

THE King of Wurtemberg aspires to the glory of being the saviour of the German fatherland. He has written a letter to Prince Schwarzenberg, in which he expresses his regret that the Dresden negotiators should "reject the idea of calling into existence a representation of the collective nation by the side of the chief executive power of the federation, which is proposed to be newly established." Here is a rare phenomenon of a King petitioning for a Parliament. This King of Wurtemberg is well known to us. He is the man who, when Germany was almost unanimous in her wish to place Prussia at its head, cried out with indignation, "What! should a *Hohenstaufen* bow to a *Hohenzollern*!" The fact is, that Germany has no greater evil to contend with than these same paltry *Roitelets* or Kinglets of the north and south. Napoleon knew what he was when, wishing to free France from all apprehension on the part of Germany, he conferred a crown—a mere pasteboard crown—on her restless, ambitious Electors.

From that time it has been impossible to bring the German Crowned Heads to anything like union or subordination. To the arrogance of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, especially, what man or god could ever put a limit? They have invariably been ready to support Prussia against Austria, and again to conspire with Austria against Prussia. They were equally, and would be at any time, ready to side with France, with Russia, or with any other foreign enemy, against either of those two great German powers, if, by such unnatural treason, a chance were offered to enrich themselves with their neighbours' spoils. And now that Austria and Prussia are striving hard to come to a compromise—now that the subordinate Princes, whatever may be the result of the Dresden Conferences, are sure to sink back into their native insignificance—out comes this *Hohenstaufen*, and throws himself upon the sympathies of the weary and disappointed German nation, and calls out for a national Parliament!

The effrontery of these Kings! Have we forgotten how the King of Wurtemberg dealt with his own local Parliament whenever they stood up for their constitutional rights? Have we forgotten how he treated the members of the National Assembly when, driven from Frankfort, they sought for a last shelter in his capital? We expect the Elector of Hesse Cassel and M. Hassenpflug to clamour for a national Parliament next. Oh, King of Prussia! King of Prussia! that you should have suffered the silver sceptre of Germany to slip from your grasp! that you should have made it possible for these shallow royal hypocrites to tamper with the dearest feelings of a deluded people, to insult poor Germany with the mere mention of a national Parliament at the moment that they have abolished the very emblem of German nationality! The King of Wurtemberg, indeed! Why, is it longer than a week ago that we had to record that the German colours had been struck at Stuttgart, and the Wurtemberg soldiers been directed to lay aside the national cockade?

#### SUMMONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

If the Roman Catholics wish to secure a portion of equal rights with other political sects, they will now step forth from their political supineness. We speak, of course, not to the clergy, but to the laity; and our readers among the Roman Catholic laity have shown that they appreciate the sincerity of our motives. We assure them that they can do much now—more than in any other opportunity which they are likely to have—towards placing their position on a just and permanent basis.

Against them they have a man who has weakened himself as Minister by becoming a mob-agitator; as the excitement of old Reformation prejudice is dying out, he feels that the ground is giving way from under him; and he is in the very act of flinching, retreating, retracting. He can be made to crouch back still more.

The most discreet and influential public men have shown that they have no sympathy with Lord John's attempt to revive sectarian discord and persecution: Lord Aberdeen and Sir James think it unnecessary to legislate; Lord Stanley would inquire—and prolong the inquiry, perhaps "for years." The Tory Stanley, the extremely moderate Aberdeen, Peel's Lieutenant Graham—all have cast

upon Lord John's George-Gordonism the discredit of their repudiation. They cut the connection. They scarcely conceal their contempt.

On the side of the Catholics and their claim to equality are all the hearty, thorough supporters of religious liberty. We have, indeed, heard champions of religious liberty make an exception against the Catholics; but we believe that the number of such misgiving champions is not large. For ourselves, we would withhold from all sects political power of a temporal kind: moral influences from which we dissent we will combat with moral weapons, an erroneous faith with a reliance on the broad truths of the one faith, universal and eternal, of which all creeds are but diverse testifications. And all thorough free-men will equally rely in the power of free thought.

Furthermore, the Catholics will have on their side all Ireland.

Already is Lord John conceding to Ireland, disarming his bill as against her. Why? Because Ireland is speaking out and preparing for action. Let the English Catholics interpret that practical lesson.

#### GRIEVANCES OF THE SOLDIER.

A STANDING ARMY is an unconstitutional thing; but it is not only the people that suffers from the evil consequences: the Army is alienated from the nation, the working soldier loses his rights of citizenship, and he must endure injury without re-pining. An army separated from the nation is an instrument of political oppression—an instrument which has gradually taught a disarmed People to accept such Government as it may please the Privy Council to bestow—the most illustrious Privy Councillor being just now Commander-in-Chief; but the members of the Army are in turn subjected to the oppression that visits all who are deprived of political freedom. This it is that causes the existence of Chartists in the Army.

We are not speaking of merely fanciful or honorary matters, but of the most substantial facts. Take the case of the Sergeants, just stated in their published petition. The Sergeants are the flower of the enlisted men—the strongest, the ablest, the shrewdest, the best-conducted. But to be promoted to the rank of Sergeant is an injury, not a reward. Promotion to that rank disqualifies a man from receiving good-service pension; and thus a worthy man is mulcted for being worthy! For example, a Corporal with twenty-one years' service, in possession of four good conduct badges, would receive for his pension, as private, 8d. a-day, and 4d. additional for good-conduct money; in all, 1s. a-day. But a Sergeant of twenty-one years' service, who had not completed three years in that rank, will only receive 8d. a-day. The Sergeant's messing and clothing are more expensive, his discipline is stricter, his responsibility is greater; but his rewards are less. As to the £2000 set apart for pensions, it is a farce: the money is already appropriated, and the living Sergeants have no interest in it. But why is it that the Sergeants must be subjected to this treatment? Because, deprived of their citizenship, they are left at the mercy of "the authorities." As in every other case, the working classes of the Army are ill paid; yet they bear the odium of the fine clothes, the luxurious messes, and costly habits of the Guards and other "Dons"; but, unlike other working classes, they cannot appeal directly and openly to the public for enforcement of their claim to redress.

It is the same with the working gentry of the Army. The complaint of the Sergeants in England is echoed by the voice of Sir Charles Napier in India—the greatest of English Generals in active service. Complaints are often made of indifferent conduct in the Indian Army: Sir Charles states that it is *under-officered*; a fact which tells volumes as to the toil and anxiety of the men bearing commissions on the Indian corps, and as to the evils endured by the Indian soldier through ill-discipline. Indiscipline may endanger states, but to the working soldier it is discomfort and death. Truth makes the veteran speak with the true demagogue force when he tells of the men risen from the ranks:—

"I must say in this Bombay Presidency, that you are a little too much inclined to high birth and such things. There is among you now a brave man, a glorious soldier (I am among the breakers, but I am a pilot, and will steer clear out again)—there is a brave and glorious soldier at this table, who rose from the ranks by his own good merit; and I love that man—(cheering)—yes, I do love him, because he was the man who first planted the colours of his nation on the breach at Moultaim. (Cheers.) But regulation—that curse of honourable and honest feeling, which should be broken when found inconsistent—prohibits that glorious soldier from partaking, with his brother officers, of the benefits of that fund which, if he

were to die, would give his widow and children the support due to the husband's and the father's rank and standing. If he die to-morrow, his widow and children would lose everything due to the rank and station to which his valour and bravery raised him. I know I am speaking to your feelings, and I know that your feelings respond too. This regulation should be broken in Bombay. That glorious soldier led to the breach—to victory, and he is a brave and good man, and deserves all that can be heaped upon him, although he did rise from the ranks—and a glorious foundation, too, for a man to come from. (*Cheers.*)"

Another officer of high rank adopted this "touching allusion to the wife and children of one gallant man who is now amongst us":—

"If there is one fault in the English army (I say it with diffidence among so many distinguished men) it is, in the eloquent phrase we have heard, that the private soldier fights under the cold shade of aristocracy, and sometimes withers. And when one hears of a man ennobled by his own deeds, and hears that the partner of his bosom is to fall down into poverty and distress, to hear that the brave and distinguished man in military history is not to have the same benefit as his brethren in arms, is painful indeed."

"Painful indeed!" Yes, and the cheers of the company corroborated both the assertion of fact and the opinion. Many a man there present might have told of narrow means, slow promotion, difficulties unceasing, endless toil, dependents at home—all that sickens the heart of the soldier at hours when danger itself is welcomed.

And why is the public sympathy withheld from these ill-used men? Because the soldier is alienated from the People, and regarded as the instrument of oppression, the favourite of official caprice. If soldier and citizen knew each other better, both might feel the benefit of that better knowledge.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

THE French have had a "scene" in the National Assembly, for the amusement, perhaps, not certainly for the edification of civilized nations. The motion of M. Creton, for the abrogation of the law of banishment against the Bourbon family, was made the subject of discussion on Saturday last, March 1st. M. Dupin, the president, was ill, and his place was occupied by M. Benoist D'Azy.

M. Dufraisse, a Member of the Mountain, rose to oppose the motion. He is a King-slayer on principle; a red of the deepest hue: he made himself known by a written apology for Fieschi and his accomplices, and was one of Ledru Rollin's Pro-consuls or Prefets, after the February revolution. The man showed himself strictly consistent in the present occurrence. He referred to the execution of Louis XVI. in terms of unqualified approbation. He seemed to regret that all the brood of Louis Capet did not expiate its crimes on the same guillotine; but if survivors and descendants are providentially placed beyond reach of the axe, let them continue so: it behoves France, at least, carefully to guard against their attempts. A restoration is the worst of all revolutions; and the return of the Bourbons would only be a first step towards such a consummation. Royalty never dies. Hence, neither should the hatred of a republic against it ever remit of its intensity.

We do not know from the reports how many of these sentiments were allowed free utterance. The allusion to the death "of the Royal Martyr" raised a storm in the House. The Legitimists stormed the tribune with unmannerly vociferation, with the fists up to the orator's face. M. Berryer, the great organ of the party, having gained a hearing, stigmatized as "detestable" the words of the daring mountaineer. And after a short evaporation of right-loyal passion in a language hardly more temperate than that of his opponent, he brought the discussion to a sudden close by proposing an adjournment of the question for six months.

The proposal took all parties by surprise. It was carried by assis et levée, a method of voting almost tantamount to acclamation. Messrs. Berryer, Molé, Broglie, all the Legitimists voted, of course, for the adjournment. The Orleanists joined the Mountain and voted against.

The adjournment for half a year is considered equivalent to a rejection of the motion. The Bourbons, whether of older or younger branch, will not, therefore, come in, not at least by the high road. Indeed, we never thought there was any chance for them. France is never at a loss to find a master, without looking abroad for one. Indeed, there are many reasons why, in that country, possession should always be instead of the most undisputed legitimacy. In a normal state no people lends it-

self more easily, more passively, more unconditionally, to its leaders than the French: it is "the flock" par excellence. Its old system of centralization, its compact bureaucracy, its long habit to the yoke, as first laid on its neck by all the Louises from the XIth to the XVIth, improved by Napoleon, perfected by Louis Philippe, had long since rendered the nation, as a mass, incapable of legal and systematic opposition. It is of little use to try every year new experiments of one or two Chambers, of larger or smaller assemblies. The French nation falls into utter invincible apathy, the day after the election. What is going on in the Chambers interests no man, save only a few of the idle rabble of Paris. Anything like popular agitation, as we understand it in this country, is an impossibility in France. France revolts, but does not agitate. The Executive will, consequently, always be despotic in that country, for the Assembly never has a steady efficient support from the people. No medium there between passive servitude and violent resistance. The man in power is always omnipotent, till suddenly struck with utter impotence. There is no decline, no oscillation, but only a sudden downfall of authority. A French King or President rules by a prestige analogous to the sway exercised by a sorcerer over a demon to whom he has bartered his soul. So long as the *bond* holds good the whole of nature is made to bend to his sovereign will. But the hour strikes: the chains of fate are broken asunder. It is the familiar's turn now, and most unmercifully will he use his advantage.

Revolution in France is always short, unless fomented by foreign threat or intrigue. The French are always eager for a master—a hero if it is to be found; if not, the most obscure or contemptible will always equally do. Power will transform and rehabilitate him. The King can do no harm. The *National* storms, the *Charivari* sneers; but the people bow down and revere. The throne is the Pythoness's tripod. Hence all happy inspirations. Its occupier is always the "Napoleon either of war or peace"—if not the Achilles, then the "Ulysses of the age." Since Louis XIV., France has invariably had a *Grand Monarque* at its head. This, not from feeling of loyalty, but from base, grovelling servility. The throne is no less sure to give way suddenly, unexpectedly, almost always undeservedly, at the wrongest possible moment: and then we see how mercilessly it is dragged in the mud, how wantonly assailed with the grossest contumely!

Well, France has now her own master, and longs for no better one. Louis Napoleon may be something less than a man—a mere thing—the shade of a name: he of the Strasburg exploits, of the "tame eagle" of Boulogne—he is none the more to be put aside in France, except by a revolution.

If anything could contribute to weaken the cause of the exiled Princes, it would be the ill patched-up divisions of their several parties. The last exposures have put all chances of a reconciliation between the Chambordists and the Orleanists for ever out of the question. Why, M. Thiers alone appeared calm and cool with crossed arms in the midst of the uproar consequent upon the expression of the regicide theories of M. Dufraisse, which interrupted the discussion for above three-quarters of an hour; on being pressed to give utterance to his opinion of the orator's principles, he merely observed that M. Dufraisse was perfectly entitled to entertain and to proclaim any opinions he pleased upon what was merely matter of history! and he was the first to register his vote for an adjournment, which deprived his friends Joinville or D'Aumale from even a hope of appearing as a candidate for the Presidency.

No, no! the Bourbons may be restored; but then it can only be by that blind shuffling of cards which places the French political game so entirely out of rational calculation. Till now, Louis Napoleon is very obviously the trump card.

A far more quiet, but not much more honourable sitting of the Assembly took place on the previous evening. The Government obtained credit for the sum of 3,218,000 francs for keeping on the war footing, the army or division of occupation in Rome. Not a few of the barefaced falsehoods that had been put forward on former discussions of this melancholy question were now repeated with unenviable assurance. The Roman hero, General Oudinot, said he had only met *foreigners* on the gates of Rome; that he had saved the Romans from an Austro-Spanish invasion; that the Romans were fully alive to the benefit conferred upon them, inasmuch as 50,000 of them sang the *Te Deum* for the French victory, and carried the General

himself on their grateful shoulders with an ovation worthy of ancient Rome. M. Passy contended that the restoration of the Pope was a necessity for France on religious grounds; that France must needs keep a Pope, and that it is but right he should be kept at the expense of Rome and Italy: whereupon the Assembly applauded, and received with a scornful laugh a few remarks urged by Emanuel Arago, Mathieu de la Drôme, and other Republicans about the horrors of the Papal Government, the Inquisition, and the violation of the most sacred engagements on the part of the French Government. Then the Assembly gave utterance to all its pious horror on the subject of Rossi's murder: in which it was determined to see no imitation of similar deeds committed on French ambassadors, Duphot and Basseville, at the instigation of a priestly Government, at no very remote period. The long and short of the matter was that the bill was carried all but by acclamation, and that the three millions are to go with the sixty millions the expedition has already cost. The Government refused to name a period for the withdrawal of the army from Rome. The occupation will last, it seems, as long as the Pope himself.

By way of consolation for the mournful anniversaries of the previous week, the French celebrated the festival of the Fat Ox on Sunday last, not only with all due pomp and circumstance, but with a mirth and noise worthy of Old France. The whole Parisian population was out in the open air. The sky shone highly propitious—the day was warm and genial. France was all alive to the customs of the good old times, hardly aware that the cut-throat harangue of that horrible Dufraisse was almost still singing in the air. The head of the *Bœuf Gras* has satisfied the bloodthirstiness of the Red, at least for the Carnival of 1851.

#### TOLERATION IN THE CITY.

THE office of Common Councilman is an ecclesiastical office. We learn that fact from the last election. When Mr. David Williams Wire was called to the civic House of Lords, a vacancy was created in the Common Council for the ward of Walbrook, and there were four candidates—Mr. Murrell, Mr. Warton, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Robert Le Blond. Two retired from the contest, leaving their supporters to Mr. Le Blond; and as Mr. Murrell was a Tory, there could be little doubt of the result.

All of a sudden one of the Rectors discovered some old writings by Mr. Le Blond; subjected to much twisting, such as does sometimes go with purely technical "faith, hope, and charity," this writing was construed to be injurious to "Christianity" and "Order"—Mr. Le Blond was proclaimed to be an "Infidel," and although he has some stake in the ward, an enemy to "Order." Frightful fact! Of course no one believed about the order; but once call a man an Infidel, and you are sure to be believed. Besides, must not a Rector know what is an Infidel? Nobody credited, indeed, that Mr. Le Blond is a man really without faith or religion; but he is a man with opinions of his own, and a sincere man—qualities very apt to entail suspicions on the score of orthodoxy. Mr. Le Blond refuted the charge of Infidelity; but he could not refute the fact that such a charge had been made; and that was the damaging part of it. To be an Infidel is not venial, but to be *called* so is destruction.

The alarm created by the random use of the word of fear was so great, that it shook the very Rock on which Mr. Le Blond had been relying: the champion who had faced the redoubted Gibbs, blenched before the power of evil-speaking: Mr. Rock not only deserted, but deserted to the enemy; and took active pains to injure the maligned man. The affrighted Ward returned Mr. Murrell.

It is observed that the young men of the ward recorded their votes for the "Infidel."

The old gentlemen, however, have preserved the ecclesiastical character of the office.

AUSTRIAN CALUMNIES AGAINST HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. AUSTRIA, it seems, is not satisfied with her relentless persecution against the persons of the Hungarian refugees. She wages war even against their fair names. Her official papers have given a long list of massacres said to be committed in Transylvania by the Hungarian revolutionary Government, the victims of which are made to amount to 4834 men, women, and children. The chief perpetrators of those horrid deeds was stated to be M. Eugène Von Böthy, one of the commissaries of Kossuth. The statements of the Vienna papers were eagerly quoted by the *Times* correspondent. It so happens that M. Böthy is now living in London, and a letter by him appears in the *Daily News* of the 6th, in which the outrageous charge is indignantly and triumphantly refuted. M. Böthy, it is now satisfactorily proved, was only in Transylvania from the 2nd to the 29th of January, 1849, and during that short time of office, his administration was never stained by blood. The *Times* had added, that Bem had loudly



protested against the atrocities committed by the Revolutionary Commissary; whereas, M. Böthy contends that Kossuth hesitated to accept his resignation on account of the good understanding that existed between his Commissary and General Bem.

M. Böthy was not aware, at the time he addressed the editor of the *Daily News*, that an Englishman, Mr. Paget, the intelligent traveller, had frankly taken up his defence, by writing a letter to the *Times*, in which M. Böthy is fully borne out in all his assertions.

#### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

THE Members of the best Parliament England ever saw were paid for their services. Mr. T. B. Macaulay says, in a sneering fashion, "Each Member of the Long Parliament received £4 per week of public money; 576 Members at fifty-two weeks, £119,808." This he, no doubt, deems monstrous extravagance. But has he ever had a word to say against wasteful aristocratic expenditure at the present day? During the first three years after the late Earl Grey came into office he and his immediate relations and connections received no less than £234,468 of the public money. Will Mr. Macaulay pretend to say that the Grey family did as much real service in return for that enormous slice of the national expenditure as Hampden, Cromwell, Andrew Marvel, John Pym, and other honest patriots of the olden time, gave for their £4 each per week?

#### THE FEE-GATHERING SYSTEM.

ACCORDING to Bentham, the whole of the complicated and interminable system of procedure in our courts of law, has been devised for the sake of "fee-gathering." Instead of viewing law as an invaluable institution for the defence of property and the maintenance of order, he considered it merely a cunning piece of machinery for plundering the community. So far as regards the Court of Chancery, this is, no doubt, tolerably correct; and one may gather, from the remarks of Mr. Baron Martin at the Manchester Assizes the other day, that it applies also, in some measure, to the practice of law in criminal cases:—

"He would call their attention to one circumstance, and did so for the purpose of their considering whether some steps might not be taken to prevent cases of so slight a character being brought to the assizes at all. There were very few cases tried where the expense was less than from £12 to £20, and yet he had selected thirty cases where the property supposed to have been stolen did not amount altogether to £5. It was a waste of public money and of much valuable time to try cases of this description at so enormous an expense—men were charged with stealing a peck of beans, shooting a duck, stealing a sack, a few gallons of hog'smeat, a shoulder of mutton, an iron rat trap, two rabbit traps, eleven turnips, twelve glass bottles, &c. It appeared to him to be a desirable thing that some mode should be adopted to prevent this."

#### LEGALIZED POISONING.

THE merchants in the City complain, with some justice, of the capricious way in which "Sir Chicory Wood"—as Mr. Monckton Milnes names the Chancellor of the Exchequer—acts towards the tea and coffee trade. The coffee-dealer may sell chicory, horse-beans, burnt parsnips, rotten wood, or any other kind of rubbish under the name of coffee; but if the tea-merchant be found mixing sloe-leaves, or any other British substitute, with the Chinese herb, he is made to pay a heavy fine. This they hold to be unfair. If the buyer is to be left to protect himself in the case of coffee, they think the same rule ought to be extended to the tea trade. In that case, we are told, a large house in the City promises to furnish a very excellent "strong-flavoured hyson" at one half the lowest price paid at present.

#### A PROTECTIONIST DUKE.

In his own handwriting, the late Duke of Newcastle has bequeathed the bulk of his property to his second son, Lord Charles Pelham Clinton. So says the *Morning Post*. The old Duke's motto "Shall I not do what I will with my own?" has thus been carried out in a way which few persons would have anticipated. His eldest son, the late Earl of Lincoln, had too much good sense and too strong a love of justice to continue a Protectionist merely at the bidding of his father; who visits the offence with a *posthumous fine*!

**SOCIAL THEORIES.**—It is a matter of surprise that great social theories are not, like scientific ones, at once subjected to the test of adequate experiment. When we see the state expend immense sums (not unwisely) in tracing the course of a river, a North West passage, the path of a planet, or in testing the value of Warner's long-range destructive,—is it too much to insist that efforts at least equally extensive shall be made in behalf of humanity? However important or interesting these scientific matters are to man, they are surely less so than his own nature and the true principles of social science. While to the former he is continually adding by experiment, the issues of the latter hang on the breath of an accident. Supposing the theories of the great social reformers to be a mere delusion, yet, if only to save the valuable time and feeling now wasted in discussion, to say nothing of the preservation of order, such experiments ought to be made.—*Hole's Social Science*.

## Literature.

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

THE sudden indisposition of the Literary Editor obliges us to omit our usual leading article under this head.

#### DR. GILES'S HEBREW RECORDS.

*Hebrew Records: an Historical Inquiry concerning the Age, Authorship, and Authenticity of the Old Testament.* By the Reverend Dr. Giles. John Chapman.

WHEN we are given the Old Testament to read, we are told that it is a divinely-inspired volume, and not the work of man, but of God. Not only is the record of events said to be the account delivered from Heaven of the creation, and the history of ages following, but the very words we are required to believe proceeded from the same source, and must remain immutable. Dr. Wall, the Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, has gone so far as to say that as a written language, the Hebrew, was for the first time made known to Moses; and therefore, we suppose, rendered intelligible to all the people by Divine inspiration, when brought out of the land of Egypt. Dr. Giles does not enter into the question of the Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; but he says Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, and therefore, we suppose, he does not presume God to have been the author. Besides, he says, it is not infallible, because often in error, and bearing all the signs of a human work; therefore, we suppose, it is not with Dr. Giles a volume of Divine inspiration. Science has given rude shocks to the credibility and inviolability of the circumstances recorded in the Scriptures. The infallibility of its history has, therefore, been denied by the learned. Strict adherence to a literal interpretation of its words has been found impossible by those who would reconcile science with Revelation. Yet there are many who consider orthodoxy to consist in accepting no other than the simple meaning of the words as emanating from Divine inspiration, and as the foundation of the Christian religion. They will not allow that a word expressing one thing denotes another, or that a fact mentioned as actually occurring was an allegory, or a way of relating something else in the mind of the writer. Oriental fiction, poetic imagination, human fallibility, are discarded for the stern reality that it is the word of God, and that it is the Revelation not only of material causes and effects, which would otherwise have been unknown, but of the religious relations which began and have continued between man and his Creator. We may suppose a Jew indifferent as to whether the story of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden be the fact, or whether it signified the difference of man in a state of ignorance and innocence on a par with the animals, and our present state of progressive improvement superior to the beasts and on an equality with the gods. Death and evil may have come into the world, as represented in the Bible, the state of man may have or may never have changed, it may have been from better to worse, or worse to better; these are questions which do not vitally, and beyond mortality, affect the Jews. It is not so with the Christians; on this story of primeval antiquity hangs the entire new dispensation. On the introduction of original sin and death by our first parents depends the atonement of Christ, the sacrifice of God necessary to redeem us from the effects, not of our own, but the transgression of our forefathers. A further question enters into the consideration of this story, as regards more the philosophy of religion. The attributes of omniscience, omnipotence, and benevolence conceded to the Creator, it may be asked how could he make men to fall when he had the foreknowledge, power, and goodness to prevent it, and the consequences which ensued to man and to himself in subsequent revelation. On logical, philosophical, and religious grounds we might question such a narrative. Yet Christians are disposed to see in it a most satisfactory account of the origin of evil, and of the remedy applied in revelation. Supposing that any part of the prior accounts of the creation be scientifically wrong, it invalidates this story, and if it be allowed to be an allegory, we do not see that on any foundation of uncertain interpretation a further structure can be formed.

We premise these observations because Dr. Giles says in his preface that his book is historical, and not religious. Yet in his introduction, p. 3, he

declares "the doctrinal parts of the Christian scheme, and all that gives to it the character of a divine revelation, become destitute of meaning until they are explained by the antecedents of the Jewish Scriptures concerning the temptation of Eve, the fall of Adam, and his ejection from Paradise."

Though Dr. Giles may disclaim any intention of invalidating the authority of the Scriptures, and weakening the reverence for them, yet we cannot but think he admits the effects of his investigations to the contrary, and points to the consequences in religion which must result from the truth of the positions endeavoured to be proved in his book. He shows these directions particularly as referring to the story on which the Christian faith is founded. We could conceive the first account of the creation susceptible of a variety of scientific deductions without invalidating religion; but we cannot imagine a religious doctrine signified, a revelation made of the state of man, being capable of any other sense than that in which it is commonly received, or of any other meaning than that which the terms used are intended to convey. Infallibility was there, if anywhere, necessary, as the story was necessary to be believed, and on it the salvation of man is made to depend. Science served to show revelation incompatible with actual facts; but revelation remained to be accommodated to science. Dr. Giles, by his historical inquiry, may be said to sweep away the subject matter of dispute, or by removal of the ancient landmarks entirely to alter its character. However, Christians have no reason to consider their religion attacked. Dr. Giles declares his object to be historical and not religious, and only asks a patient hearing to the conclusions he has come as to the age, authenticity, and authorship of the Old Testament. The result of his researches is, that the Bible is not the old book we think, the most ancient of historical records, but a comparatively modern production. As a compilation it is not so old as Homer. If Dr. Giles be right, the Old Testament was compiled about the same time as Pistratus, at Athens, had the credit of collecting and arranging the poems of Homer. According to Dr. Giles, Moses did not write the Pentateuch but only the Ten Commandments, or as much as could be contained upon the two tables of stone which he carried in his hands. Dr. Giles shows that whenever mentioned in the Bible, the book of the law meant the two tables of stone. Facts and arguments are produced to prove that Moses was not in possession of a written language when he left Egypt. Neither was the spoken language of the people the Hebrew in which the Scriptures are written, but Egyptian. The Egyptians had no other writings but hieroglyphics up to and later than the Christian era. There were about seventy persons in Jacob's family when they settled in Egypt, and they remained there about 500 years, according to the Bible, though the commentators will have their sojourn there only to have been 215 years. The Hebrews intermarried with the natives, Moses was brought up by the Egyptians; therefore it is not likely they spoke any separate language. Dr. Giles thinks the alphabetical character was derived from the Phenicians, to whom the Jews as well as other neighbouring nations owed their written language. The Greeks acknowledge their acquaintance with letters to have come from the Phenicians. The Greek was the first employed in Egypt as a foreign acquirement, or was introduced by the Greeks who settled there after the conquest by Alexander. The Jews had no sacred writing; the Egyptians had only it, and the tendency of priestly institutions is to perpetuate any practice longer than it is held by other countries governed by more popular elements. Dr. Giles does not say when the Jews first resorted to a written language. From their constant intercourse with the Syrians, Phenicians and Sidonians, and the inhabitants of the sea coasts, and the literature under Solomon, unless we presume it to be a fiction, we must suppose the Hebrews had some written records before the Babylonian captivity. Be that as it may, Dr. Giles does not think the Scriptures were compiled till after the Babylonish captivity. In fact, were not written as we find them till 500 years before Christ, instead of 1500 as generally supposed. The external evidence, which is universal consent as to the date, can only be traced as originating after the Christian era, and being carried on from individuals to individuals. The internal evidence on which Dr. Giles rests, he thinks abundant and conclusive to prove that the dates given to the Scriptures are purely imaginary. He shows all these chronological statements to be

utterly at variance, and inaccuracy always exhibited in numbers, as if they did not know arithmetic any more than he says they did not common reading and writing. The three different accounts of the creation have often been noticed as indicating a variety of heterogeneous sources for the histories given in Genesis. The first creation is the work of God, but in the second the gods more appropriately appear. The second, that of Adam and Eve, other critics than Dr. Giles have ascribed to Babylonian imagination. The Jews themselves, according to Dr. Giles, refer the introduction of angels and devils, gods, &c., to the Babylonish captivity, and the serpent playing the part of man, and the garden of Eden, watered by the Euphrates, mentioned as well known, and not requiring explanation as the other three rivers, seem sufficiently to indicate the source of the story. Dr. Giles has remarked that all the references are made geographically towards Syria, Assyria, and further, and not to Egypt, except as indications of what happened in Egypt in later times. Thus, we have mention of Mount Ararat in Armenia, as the place of the first cessation of the Deluge, and Babel, that is, Babylon, as the scene of the dispersion of tongues. Damascus, Sidon, and other places are also mentioned. The Egyptians are spoken of as detesting shepherds, when Dr. Giles says, they did not hold them in abhorrence when the Hebrews went to dwell in Egypt, but long afterwards that occupation did become an aversion to the Egyptians. There are innumerable instances in the writers of the Old Testament, speaking of events and circumstances which happened long afterwards, and were not contemporary with the supposed authors. "As it is now," or "until now," is a common way of speaking with them, showing the writer was comparing the present with the past, and bringing it to the minds of his readers. Names of places are given which they never took till later. Incidents are mentioned which could not have been known till after the death of the reputed author. It has often been objected to Moses and Joshua recording their own deaths. Dr. Giles argues for identity of epoch in the compilation of the Old Testament, from the continuity and sameness of character in all the books. From those said to be written by Moses and others before the Babylonish captivity, compared with those which are acknowledged to have been written by the Jews after their return, Dr. Giles thinks it impossible to suppose that a space of 1500 years intervened, during which, from first to last at intermediate times, the different books of the Old Testament were composed. Besides, there is very little difference of language, and there is evidence of the same words occurring from first to last, which conformity Dr. Giles considers impossible to have continued for so long a space of time. It is impossible to give all the instances and the arguments which Dr. Giles produces to prove the correctness of his theory against the prevalent opinion. Dr. Giles has destroyed a great deal we should like to see him build up. What does he think fiction and what fact in the annals of the Jews? Did none of the prophets write what goes by their names? How did the compilers or writers after the captivity know all about the history of the creation, Moses, and the changes of religion which had taken place from the Patriarchs to the Apocrypha? The Egyptians having no writings but the hieroglyphic, accounts for our not having from them or the Greeks any particulars of the Jews. What is told in the Scriptures of the sojourn of the Jews in Egypt, and their Exodus, is shown by Dr. Giles to be so isolated, and is in itself so remarkable, that we should like to know what historical foundation is left of all that happened to them in Egypt and out of it, except the bare tradition to build upon of their having originally come from thence. Dr. Giles accounts for the Scriptures being so little known by the ancients, when it is made doubtful when the Hebrews had them to show. It seems like the composition of the *Arabian Nights*, taking names and filling them up with events. So, in fact, we see from Dr. Giles that history began by genealogies, which nations were in the habit of preserving very imperfectly. Afterwards historians could embellish names and chronologies with annals, taking from tradition and fiction. Thus Livy says there were no written annals of early Rome; yet he has given us a more succinct account of its origin and kings than is to be found in the Bible. Now, historians, antiquarians, or critics think there is scarcely a word of truth to be found in the annals of Livy, before written documents; therefore, by comparison, the history of the Jews might be equally fanciful. We must part with Dr.

Giles, fully convinced that he has made out his case, which the learned among the orthodox should answer. Dr. Giles has done for the Old Testament what Strauss did for the New, excepting in showing us what remained of reality after clearing away the ideal. Dr. Giles proposes to perform the same office with regard to the New Testament he has acquitted himself so well of with regard to the Old. This country is behind others in Biblical knowledge—not equal to Germany or America. From the quotations given by Dr. Giles, out of Wall and Lee, we see they only invent new shifts to defend Prideaux and Shuckford. Will they leave to Dr. Giles undisputed possession of the field? We can strongly recommend the perusal of Dr. Giles's book to all classes of readers; it is full of learning, accurate in details, logical in argument, impartial, and moderate in tone.

#### A TRIP TO MEXICO.

*A Trip to Mexico; or Recollections of a Ten Months' Ramble in 1849-50.*—By a Barrister. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE author of this volume gives but a sorry excuse when he tells us that he only thought of writing it "at request of friends," who desired a more detailed account of his journey than he could give them *vivâ voce*. He confesses that he took no notes, that the whole volume is the result of his recollection, and that he has nothing to tell beyond a brief, straightforward account of what he himself saw, did, and heard: a statement which predisposed us in favour of his work; for it was probable that, as memory preserves only the salient characteristics, he would have omitted much idle detail, such as travellers usually pour forth; and that as he confined himself to what he saw and did, he would relate something fresh, original, and interesting. Unhappily he saw nothing. It is not so easy to see! A peculiar talent is required for it, and "A Barrister" is decidedly deficient in that talent. He has travelled over ground not very much worn by the footsteps of travellers, but he might almost as well have stayed at home for anything he has seen. Neither the aspect of the country, nor the social characteristics which distinguish it are painted in these pages. He tells us he went here and went there, but we are none the wiser. We see nothing because he saw nothing. The style is plain and straightforward enough; not felicitous by any means, but also not rhetorical, not affected, not "fine." Its deficiency of matter is our great complaint; we have no quarrel with the manner.

*A Trip to Mexico*, though worth reading, is to be considered as one of the thousand and one characterless books which are born to die prematurely. Like an article in a magazine, it may be skimmed through, never to be consulted a second time. We will steal a passage or so from the most readable.

Rather less convenient for morning visitors than for "whippers up of unconsidered trifles" is this Mexican peculiarity:—

"Some of the domestic arrangements are, however, curious. One goes, say to pay a morning visit, and, in place of finding a bell rope with a servant at the end of it, discovers that it is necessary to mount the stairs, and explore each room individually, until he either stumbles upon some servant who can give him information, or finds the lady or gentleman whom he came to seek. All Mexicans—ladies especially—have a wonderful aptitude for sitting in their bed-rooms; and it is often necessary for an intimate acquaintance to walk through half the rooms in the house, ladies' bed-rooms and all, before he meets with anybody."

Here, again we have a vision of

#### PLEASANT NIGHTS.

"Pigs and dogs swarm in Tepic as elsewhere; and these animals are kept in countenance by fighting cocks, of which almost every house has one tied by the leg to the door sill. At night the uproar all these animals make is dreadful. One cock begins to crow and all the town joins in chorus; one dog begins to bark and all follow. English cocks I always imagined crow at reasonable hours of the morning, but their Mexican brethren rather incline to keep you awake during the night. Like everything else, however, one soon gets used to it, and in a week's time I slept as soundly at Tepic as I should have done in London."

#### THE OYSTER-FRUIT.

"On my second visit to San Blas I remained a whole week, and had thus time to see something of the country. The immediate neighbourhood, with the exception of the hill before mentioned, is all marsh, covered by an impenetrable thicket of mangrove and acacia bushes. On the former of these, curious to relate, are borne that well-known and favourite fruit the oyster, which is considered to be in perfection at San Blas. These mangroves overhang the esteros and their branches drop into the water; to these during the floodtide the oysters adhere, and when the water ebs the branches with their living burden are left high and dry; so that a hungry man in a canoe, at the right time of tide, may gather any quantity of this sort of fruit he pleases."

Those who have read Gabriel Ferry's *Scènes de la Vie Mexicaine*, or Madame Calderon de la Barca's *Life in Mexico*, will understand our complaint of the want of picturesqueness and power of seizing upon characteristics, in this volume, by the following

#### GLIMPSE OF MEXICO.

"Mexico is full of convents and nunneries, though I was unable to gain admission to one of the latter. Friars wearing gowns of all colours are swarming all day in the streets, and the incessant din of bells is very unpleasant. The Host is perpetually perambulating the town, and to a stranger this ceremony is the most disagreeable I know. All persons within sound of the warning bell are expected to kneel, in the mud or otherwise, as the case may be, and remain in that posture until the sound dies away, even if he is two streets off, and does not see the actual procession at all. On my first arrival I took alarm at every bell I heard, and many a water-carrier with his tinkling mule-bell has put me to full flight. Afterwards I learnt to distinguish the true tone, and, if possible, took refuge in a shop till the cortege had passed. It is dangerous not to comply with the custom of kneeling, as I have heard of knives being used to force people to compliance. I once got handsomely abused myself for only taking off my hat."

"The chief delights and amusements of the Mexicans of the upper class are the theatre and the Paseo or carriage promenade. The latter is thronged every day, between five and six, with carriages and riders; the carriages, many of them, very good, and well-appointed, but drawn mostly by mules, and, except on Sundays and feast-days, rendered ridiculous by the blackguard aspect of the servants. I have actually seen a handsome carriage, containing elegantly dressed ladies, with a dirty rascal behind wearing a jacket, and with trousers embellished by a vast aperture in the most conspicuous part of them. On the days I have mentioned, however, all the servants come out in livery; but from not knowing how to put it on or keep it clean, their appearance is not greatly improved. The Paseo might, with a little care, be made a pleasant place enough; but to reach it one has to pass some horridly-odoriferous refuse heaps; and the drive itself is either drowned in mud or ankle-deep in dust. The watering part is done by convicts, whom I have seen chained together by the half dozen, sluicing the road with water from buckets, as if it were the deck of a ship."

"In addition to the Paseo, there is a pretty Alameda, containing many fine trees and shady walks, and with a large fountain supplied by the aqueduct in its centre; but nobody appears to take the slightest trouble in keeping it in order, and it is generally so full of drunken lepers that ladies never think of walking there."

"The theatre is large and very neatly decorated, not so big as either of the Opera houses in London, but as large as any theatre in Paris: the entrance-hall, however, is very dirty and odoriferous. There are no private boxes, as in England, closed up with curtains; but though every box is really private, each circle, from the lowness of the partitions between them, appears as if entirely open. The fronts of the boxes are very low, not higher than the knees, and display the ladies' dresses to the best advantage. Each proprietor furnishes his own box; a circumstance which adds much to the beauty of the house, the furniture being of varied colour and pattern, and generally very splendid and luxurious. The pit is entirely divided into stalls, and the aspect of the house on benefit or feast-day nights would be very beautiful from the splendid dresses and jewellery of the ladies, were it not for the cloud of blue incense ascending from the pit, where smoking 'puros' is allowed to any extent. Each box has attached to it a little room where the ladies retire between the acts to smoke their papalillos. All ladies in Mexico smoke more or less; but the younger part of the community seldom in public. The acting, whilst I was in Mexico, was good, and once a year they generally manage to get an opera company from Havannah."

"The ladies in Mexico have a very curious method of acknowledging the presence of their friends, either in the theatre, paseo, or street, which consists in shaking the fan slightly open for a minute or so, looking at the same time in the direction of the person they wish to acknowledge."

#### THE VISION OF THE VATICAN.

*The Vision of the Vatican.* A Satire. By I. I. I. A. W. Strange

THE satirist has been more solicitous of throwing off wit than of really scourging any prevalent folly or vice; hence the *Vision of the Vatican* fails in the first requisite of satire—a purpose. It is, moreover, written in a tone of reckless abuse which we very much condemn; not that satires are the vehicles for eulogium or politeness!—but in this case the writer has been more desirous of hitting hard than hitting true, and wastes his strength upon the air. Discrimination of weak points is the *principium et fons* of satire; the blow that does not make an adversary wince recoils. The Roman Catholics assuredly offer points enough for attack—though we would rather see any other time than the present chosen for it—and the satirist who wastes his blows in such a fight must have been unpardonably careless. Such is the author of the *Vision of the Vatican*, who, nevertheless, exhibits a smart and fluent wit capable of writing lines which, as Boileau says, would become proverbs at their birth:—



"Et par le prompt effet d'un sel réjouissant,  
Devenir quelquefois proverbes en naissant."

Indeed, the study of Dryden and Churchill is visible in such couplets as this:—

"In temper soured the Papal heart gets worse,  
And boasts its favorite power, the power to curse."

Or this:—

"The homely thunder-god, old Luther came,  
And Calvin (paler from Servetus' flame)."

Or this, on Oxford:—

"Where orthodoxy would in sons rejoice  
Who prayed from habit, while they sinned from choice—  
Where all would seem to leave all in the lurch  
For one grand scheme—low morals and high Church."

Upon this there is appended the Swift-like note,  
"the Church seems most 'high'—like meat—when  
it is most rotten." Swift also might have written  
these:—

"The dream moves on, and changes by degrees;  
A saint all sanctity and dirt he sees,  
Or anchorite glides by him in a trice,  
Worshipped by mortals, and devoured by lice.  
A hermit hobbles past on wooden leg,  
Too proud to work, but not too proud to beg."

On the whole, the satire is a failure. If I. I. I. A.  
must needs employ this method of secreting his  
wit and bile, let him learn from the great masters  
of the art to have a distinct purpose, and to let  
Indignation write his verses.

#### MARTINEAU'S LETTERS ON MAN.

*Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development.* By  
H. G. Atkinson, F.G.S., and Harriet Martineau.

John Chapman.

(Second Notice.)

HAVING delivered our protest against what we  
conceive to be the two great errors of this book, we  
will now proceed to extract from its curiosities.  
One word, however, in explanation. Some of our  
friends seem to think that, in expressing sorrow at  
the Atheism of this book, we have been untrue to  
our leading principle of inviting *absolute* freedom  
of discussion. A little reflection will rectify this  
mistake. We have insisted on the right of Atheism  
equally with that of Catholicism to utter itself in  
freedom: but we believe them both to be erroneous,  
and must feel sorrow to hear of our friends becoming  
converts to error. In language as forcible as we  
could command, we have applauded the courage  
shown in the publication of these *Letters*; after  
that, we were surely at liberty to express whatever  
opinion we held respecting their truth, without in  
any way belying our principles.

Enough! The most striking portion of these  
*Letters* is the new grouping of the phrenological  
faculties, which, if we mistake not, will give  
another aspect to the science, and reconcile  
many of its discrepancies. As to the mesmeric  
and clairvoyant revelations, they are singularly  
ill placed. They must excite ridicule such as  
will throw discredit upon the work; and they  
cannot be accepted by any cautious mind,  
however predisposed to believe in the marvels of  
mesmerism. And, in saying this, we are not pre-  
judging mesmerism. At present—to our minds at  
least—it is "not proven"; or, rather, we should  
say, the higher phenomena are not. We await  
evidence. To call Mr. Atkinson's statements evi-  
dence would be absurd; to believe in his *ipse dixit*  
as thus set forth, would be an abuse of credulity.  
If he has such extraordinary "facts" within his  
power to substantiate, we beg of him to do so at  
once; for example, he does not expect us to believe,  
on his unsupported authority, such things as  
this:—

"I have a blind friend who sees in her sleep. She is  
a lady about forty, of great intelligence—one of three  
sisters, all blind from birth. Among other peculiarities,  
this lady tells me that she always sees in her sleep;—in  
her natural sleep. She has never been mesmerized.  
This lady is so honourable, so benevolent, and of such  
acknowledged excellent good sense, that all idea of her  
deceiving one is out of the question; and the fact of her  
seeing in her sleep has long been known to her family.  
It may seem difficult to say how such a fact can be  
known; but I have elicited what is, for my own part,  
satisfactory to me. She says that the perception she has  
in her sleep is intense and clear, and quite distinct from  
all other impressions; and ideas arising from them. She  
has a sense of the chair, she says, from touch; and the idea  
of this sense; but her vision of form is totally different from  
the touch impression, though seeming to include it. She  
sees colours, and light and dark; describes their effects,  
and the similitude of those effects to musical sounds. She  
likenes the sparkling light to the brilliant music, and  
shade to the graver sounds. She describes the distinc-  
tion between light and shade and colours, and the rela-  
tion of light and dark to colours and forms and feeling.  
She pictures the effect of light and shade on objects, and  
describes the different qualities of colours, and their  
harmony in relation to the feelings. She sees the deep

blue sky, the agreeable green of the grass, the sparkling  
on the water, and the glare of the white clouds, and  
simple light of the sun; and this sense in all varieties is  
wholly distinct from any other sense of perception she  
has when she is awake. She sees distance and space in  
a broad survey of a landscape at once, so different from  
any idea she could form from touch, and from moving  
about. It seems to me clear that she has a new sense  
opened to her in her sleep, which answers to those effects  
and relations that we perceive in seeing, and which is in  
fact sight. But this is not all. This lady is clairvoyante  
in other respects, and frequently in her sleep perceives  
what is going on in distant places; and she also fore-  
sees events. With this fact her family are familiar;  
and many striking occurrences have happened, pre-  
cisely as she has foreseen them; and in such visions  
she perceives forms and colours such as no one could  
have guessed at, such as the different colours of a person's  
dress; and she is invariably found to be correct. Is not  
this case, therefore, doubly conclusive?"

The query with which this winds up will excite a  
smile even in the gravest reader. Conclusive? Very—if true! That which satisfies Mr. Atkinson  
as evidence will hardly satisfy others: e.g., speak-  
ing of the same lady:—

"In her clairvoyant dreams, I do not find that special  
attention has been paid to note the appearance of any  
colours she could not have anticipated. Proof exists, at  
present, only as to the general fact. For instance, the  
clergyman of the parish had retired for some time from  
his living, and gone into Devonshire, to live near to his  
son-in-law; two hundred miles from my friend's resi-  
dence. She dreamed one Sunday morning in her second  
sleep, that she saw this clergyman preaching in the  
pulpit of his son-in-law's church; when he suddenly fell  
down, and some gentlemen came out of their pews, and  
carried him into the vestry, not knowing for some time  
if he were dead, or in a fit. She related the dream in the  
morning, and it made a strong impression on her family.  
On Tuesday, some friends had letters, giving an account  
of this clergyman falling in the pulpit, on that Sunday  
after the dream, and being carried out, and their not  
knowing whether he was dead, or only in a fit. It was a  
fit, and he recovered. The whole circumstances ac-  
corded precisely with the dream. The clergyman had  
never been subject to fits. We have, therefore, evidence,  
clear enough, of this lady's clairvoyant power, and also  
that the faculty of sight exists, from the perception of  
the distinction between day and night, and the brain  
being fully developed."

Miss Martineau, believing all these statements,  
exclaims "Only conceive the time when men may  
at will have certain knowledge of things distant and  
things future! To expect this is merely reason-  
able." Our opinions are as coloured spectacles  
through which we gaze at Nature, and we seldom  
suspect the colour to be other than that of Nature  
herself! Here is Miss Martineau, who thinks  
belief in a God and immortality irrational, declaring  
that it is "only reasonable" to expect we may, some  
day, have "certain knowledge of things distant and  
things future!"

But, if there are unfortunate passages in this  
book, there are many noble and interesting pas-  
sages. Whatever the conclusions, they have been  
the result of honest, independent thinking. Miss  
Martineau admirably says:—

"It appears to me that men come to the subject with  
antedecent notions of 'dignity of origin' for man; with  
words upon their lips about man being made in the  
image of God; and then, in the fear of impiety, if this  
notion is invaded, they lose their freedom, and desire to  
find the truth lying in one direction, rather than another.  
Now, from the moment that a man desires to find the  
truth on one side rather than another, it is all over with  
him as a philosopher. I doubt whether I have ever met  
with any one but yourself who was perfectly free from  
such leaning. I have sometimes supposed that I had  
met with a truly impartial inquirer,—judging him by the  
sacrifices he had made for his convictions. But, sooner  
or later, out it comes! He lets out, in one connection  
or another, that he should be sorry to believe this or that,  
which he has not yet the means of fully comprehending.  
He may have gone further in free inquiry than his  
neighbours, and he rejoices in what he has attained;  
yet, not the less does he pity those who have outstripped  
him, as the brethren and friends whom he has outstrip-  
ped are pitying him. He says that his brethren and  
ancient friends cannot judge for him, because they have  
never been in his state of mind,—have never looked from  
his point of view; and he straightway forgets that this  
is precisely his own position with regard to those by  
whom he is outstripped."

Among the curious passages, let us cite this  
account of an Idiot:—

"This boy was an idiot, with senses of marvellous  
acuteness. Those connected with such cases do not like  
the word 'idiot,' and reject it if any faculties exist which  
can be pointed to as an indication of mind. This boy, how-  
ever, could not speak, nor understand speech, nor commu-  
nicate with, nor appear to recognize any other mind. His  
peculiarities arose from early injury to the brain; and there  
was a singular sinking and contraction across the middle  
of the skull. As for his senses,—he knew people and  
articles of his dress by the smell: he could not be  
cheated into taking in his food medicine tasteless and  
scents to every body else; the faintest sound of dis-  
tant music would make him roll on the carpet with de-  
light; and his delicacy of touch was proved by the  
delicacy of his cuttings in paper. Towards the end of

his life he was losing his sight from cataract; and his  
eyes were never straight; but I don't know that his  
sight was early defective. He had little muscular  
strength, and no agility. The stiffness of the back, the  
absence of spring, and the rolling walk showed injury,  
—it was supposed to the spine,—but now we might sup-  
pose it to be to the cerebellum. He had little pleasure  
therefore in active exercises; but evidently very great in  
the exercise of the few faculties which he had in wonder-  
ful strength.

"I have mentioned his paper cuttings. They were all  
symmetrical, very pretty, and always as if fetched out of  
the kaleidoscope. Everything about him became sym-  
metrical. He could endure nothing out of its position  
in space, or its order in time. If any new thing was  
done to him at any minute of the day, the same thing  
must be done at the same minute every day thencefor-  
ward. He hated personal interference; but one rainy  
day, at ten minutes past eleven, we got his hair and  
nails cut while he was wide awake, and without strug-  
gle. He hated it still; but the next day, and every day  
after, at ten minutes past eleven, he, as by a fate,  
brought comb, scissors, and towel; and we were obliged  
daily to cut a snip of hair before he would release him-  
self. His 'understanding the clock,' as it is called, was  
as completely out of the question as his being taught  
Geology: yet was he punctual to the minute in all his  
observances, even when living on the seashore, where  
there was neither clock nor watch within sight or hear-  
ing. About number and quantity he could never be  
baffled. When he was out of the room, I would steal  
a brick from the great heap of little bricks in the middle  
of the floor; he would pass his hand over them, spread  
them a little, and then lament and wander about till the  
missing one was restored. If seven comfits had once  
been put into his hand, he would not rest with six; and  
if nine were given, he would not touch any till he had  
returned two. Through his last illness (consumption)  
he kept up his habits, which were in him like propensi-  
ties; and at the very last, when, in the exhaustion of  
approaching death, refreshment was attempted by  
bathing his hands, he did his utmost to turn up his shirt-  
cuffs precisely as he had done all his life. He could not  
do it, and sank back; and this was the only point he  
yielded. He was exquisitely trained; in self control (by  
means of this strength of habit), in a mechanical pa-  
tience, order and gentleness, which made his lot an easy  
one to himself and others in comparison with what it  
might have been. A final proof, through him, of the  
strength of our instincts was that we mourned him when  
he was gone with a sorrow which surprised us, and for  
which we could not account. There was a charm like  
that of infancy, no doubt, in his innocence and uncon-  
scious dependence."

Here is another description of an Idiot, taken  
from Dr. Howe's *Report to the Legislature of  
Massachusetts*:—

"One poor idiot who had, as will be seen, several facul-  
ties in working order, but no 'sense,' as we should say,  
and some vexatious habits, was punished for his mis-  
behaviour, from his infancy upwards. The floggings  
and railings naturally roused violence in him; and by  
degrees, one after another of the household became un-  
able to cope with him in physical force, till the father was  
the only person strong enough to drub him; and to him  
it was becoming hard exercise. The poor fellow imitated  
what he saw, and inflicted what he experienced. He  
broke the cow's leg with an axe, and smashed the farm-  
ing tools, when they would not do what he liked. One  
blessed evening, a member of the Peace Society was  
at the house and saw the drubbing, and the father's diffi-  
culty in accomplishing it. He advised other methods,  
and persuaded the family to inflict a new punishment, as  
punish they would. The poor creature was rebuked,  
shown that, if he misbehaved, he should have only bread  
and water for his supper, and should lie on the floor on  
a little straw. He was not very slow in learning this  
much. The next time the cow offended him, he remon-  
strated gravely with her, led her into the yard, got a crust  
of bread and some water, and spread a little straw on the  
bare ground. Another day, he hurt his foot with a  
rake in the field; and he proceeded as he had done with  
the cow. After being duly scolded, the rake was laid on  
a handful of straw, with a crust of bread and mug of  
water beside it. The last report of the poor fellow is,  
'he is growing less violent, and more manageable every  
day.'"

Metaphysicians will prize both the foregoing  
extracts; still more, perhaps, the following:—

"I wonder whether you saw (as I did) lately, in a  
newspaper, an account of Wordsworth's rapture in once  
being able to smell a flower;—the only time in his life  
that the sense ever acted. I know what that is; for  
almost the same thing once happened to me; but it is  
nothing to the other experience I spoke of. The one occa-  
sions extreme and tumultuous amazement—(the first  
experience of a new sensation);—a sort of passionate  
delight, a conviction on the spot that we are only groping  
in a universe where we think everything ours till a new  
primitive sensation comes to show us how far we are from  
comprehending nature; and then, presently, we have  
had enough of it; we are tired of it, and turn to intel-  
lectual objects. You may like to know how it happened  
with me. I had not Wordsworth's good fortune,—to  
smell a flower. I was not well that day;—sat down to  
lunch with a family who were dining early on a leg of  
mutton. At the first mouthful of mutton, I poured out  
water hastily, and drank,—so prodigious,—so strong and  
so exquisite,—was the flavour. I went on eating with  
amazement and extraordinary relish; but I was obliged  
to take water after every mouthful. It occurred to me to  
try if I could smell. There was a bottle of eau de  
Cologne on the mantelpiece. At first, I could make  
nothing of it; but after heating it, I could smell it;—  
not in the nose at all,—but a little way down the throat.

It must have been really the scent; for it was no more like the sensation from taste than from colour or sound. I was presently tired of it. But I was rather shocked to find myself reckoning on my dinner,—a great, late dinner that I was going to. I might have spared my anticipations; for by that time, everything on my plate had become as tasteless as ever."

Other quotable passages we must leave for future use in our "Notes and Extracts," contenting ourselves for the present with this new light thrown upon Ghosts, which is one of those things when said for the first time raise astonishment at their never having been said before.

"When a Ghost appears on horseback and in armour," Mr. Atkinson remarks, "we must conclude the horse and armour to have ghosts as well as men."

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*The Mighty Curative Powers of Mesmerism, proved in upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Various Diseases.* By Thomas Capern, Secretary and Resident Superintendent of the Mesmeric Infirmary. Baillière.

Dr. J. A. Wilson, in his Harveian oration of 1850, begs to be allowed not to mention mesmerism, "out of sheer disgust, out of modesty, out of my reverence for religion!" That is one way of meeting error certainly; and one often found useful. But, surely, if mesmerism be such a mass of errors it can be refuted in the ordinary way? The mesmeric theories and "higher phenomena" are doubtless still open to much question; but to dispute the facts upon theoretical grounds is to agree like that Frenchman, who when told that the facts were all contrary to his system, replied, "*tant pis pour les faits!*" so much the worse for the facts!"

The present volume is purely a record of cases. Whether produced by mesmerism, by imagination, or by the curative power of nature, the cases are curious and invite inspection as they are all fully authenticated. Mr. Thomas Capern states that having devoted his time to healing the sick by means of mesmerism, he was subject to abuse and insult even while returning from the sick chambers of those whom he had saved. He was called a *maniac* and a *humbug*. To clear himself he invited the whole of the clergy, dissenters, authorities of the town and gentry of the neighbourhood, and specially the medical practitioners to attend and investigate the phenomena. Thirty persons cured by him related their cases to the meeting. A vote of thanks and expression of satisfaction was given to Mr. Capern, and from that day he has been less abused by his townsmen. He has in this volume recorded a great variety of cases. On the main subject we suspend judgment. Ready to admit proof, we have not yet seen evidence to establish all the pretensions of mesmerism; but abundant evidence to establish its right to be seriously considered and examined. The facts remain, let theories shift as they may; and all collections of such facts are to be welcomed. For this we welcome Mr. Capern's little volume.

*The Papal Controversy and the Position of Dissenters.* A Lecture. By G. A. Syme, M.A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This is a contribution to the Papal Controversy, conceived with liberality and expressed with energy. Mr. Syme is one of those rising ministers who promise to exercise a useful influence on our times.

*The Friend of the People.* Edited by G. J. Harney.

This periodical has added to its political attractions valuable chapters from the best of George Sands' novels—*Consuelo*.

*Leisure Moments.* Edited by R. J. Culverwell, M.D. No. 12. New Series.

This is a periodical devoted to lively articles on health and popular instruction, diversified by agreeable narratives of public events. "Our English Universities," and "Mr. Macready's Last Night" are articles in this number of garrulous interest.

*Sects and Sectaries.* An Oration. By Samuel Phillips Day. Truelove.

The author of this pamphlet was formerly a Monk of the Order of Presentation, and having "come out from among them" is able to speak experimentally upon both sides of the question. His "Oration" is an evidence that if Catholicism increases, its disciple, Rationalism, also makes its converts.

*Poems of Early Years, in Nine Chaplets.* By a Wrangler, of Trin. Coll. Camb. M.A. W. Pickering.

*The Nonconformist Sketch-Book; a Series of Views of a State Church and its attendant Evils.* By Edward Miall. Aylott and Jones.

*The History of the Last Trial by Jury for Atheism in England: a Fragment of an Autobiography, submitted for the perusal of her Majesty's Attorney-General and the British Clergy.* By George Jacob Holyoake. J. Watson.

*Flowers of Poetry: A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems.* By William Saltmarsh. Fleet and Son.

*The Contrabandists of Minehead; or Ninety Years Past.* No. 2. J. W. Grattan.

*Considerations on the Law of Settlement and Rating, and the Relief of the Poor.* By Lord Walsingham. Chapman and Hall.

*The English Republic. God and the People.* Edited by W. B. Linton. J. Watson.

*The Catholic Appeal. Don't Burn Us! or, the State Church and the Catholics.* By L. Tynman. W. Strange.

*The Whole Art of Chess and Draughts, with the Newly-revised Laws of the Game of Chess.* E. Dipple.

*Family Things: A Dictionary of Entertaining Knowledge; being a Popularly Arranged.* No. 3. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

*The Liberator's Library Miscellany.* Edited by Fritz and W. and T. Piper.

*The Liberator's Library.* Nos. 1 and 2. Ryan and Co.

*The Liberator's Library.* Part 55. Burns and Lambert.

*The Liberator's Library.* Part 56. Chapman and Hall.

## The Arts.

### ON THE FAME OF ACTORS.

It is thought a hardship that great actors in quitting the stage can leave no monument more solid than a name. The painter leaves behind him pictures to attest his power; the author leaves behind him books; the actor leaves only a tradition. The curtain falls—the artist is annihilated. Succeeding generations may be told of his genius; none can test it.

All this I take to be a most misplaced sorrow. With the best wishes in the world I cannot bring myself to place the Actor on a level with the Painter or the Author. I cannot concede to the Actor such a parity of intellectual greatness; while, at the same time, I am forced to remember that, with inferior abilities, he secures far greater reward, both of pudding and praise. It is not difficult to assign the causes of an Actor's superior reward, both in noisy reputation and in solid guineas. He amuses. He amuses more than the most amusing author. And our luxuries always cost us more than our necessities. Taglioni or Carlotta were better paid than Edmund Kean or Macready. Jenny Lind better than both put together.

But while the dramatic artist appeals to a larger audience, and moves them more forcibly than either Painter or Author, owing to the very nature of his art, a very slight acquaintance with acting and actors will suffice to show there can be no parity in the rank of a great Painter and a great Actor. Place Kean beside Caravaggio (and, though I select the greatest actor I have known, I take a third-rate painter, not wishing to overpower the argument with such names as Raphael, Michel Angelo, Titian), and ask what comparison can be made of their intellectual qualifications? Or take Macready and weigh him in the scale with Bulwer or Dickens.

The truth is, we exaggerate the talent of an Actor because we judge only from the effect he produces, without inquiring too curiously into the means. But, while the Painter has nothing but his canvass and the Author has nothing but white paper and printer's ink with which to produce his effects, the Actor has all other arts as handmaids; the Poet labours for him, creates his part, gives him his eloquence, his music, his imagery, his tenderness, his pathos, his sublimity; the scene-painter aids him; the costumes, the lights, the music, all the fascination of the stage—all subserve the actor's effect: these raise him upon a pedestal; remove them, and what is he? He who can make a stage mob bend and sway with his eloquence, what could he do with a real mob, no poet by to prompt him? He who can charm us with the stateliest imagery of a noble mind, when robed in the sables of Hamlet, or in the toga of Coriolanus, what can he do in coat and trousers on the world's stage. Rub off the paint, and the eyes are no longer brilliant! Reduce the Actor to his intrinsic value, and then weigh him with the rivals whom he surpasses in reputation and in fortune!

If my estimate of the intrinsic value of acting is lower than seems generally current, it is from no desire to disparage an art I have always loved, and one in which I have a personal ambition; but from a desire to state what seems to me the simple truth on the matter, and to show that the demand for posthumous fame is misplaced. Already the Actor gets more fame than he deserves, and we are called upon to weep that he gets no more! During his reign the applause which follows him exceeds in intensity that of all other claimants for public approbation; so long as he lives he is an object of strong sympathy and interest; and when he dies he leaves behind him such influence upon his art as his genius may have effected (true fame!) and a monument to kindle the emulation of successors. Is not that enough? Must he weep because other times will not see his acting? Must we weep because all that energy, labour, genius, if you will, is no more than a tradition? Folly! In this crowded world how few there are who can leave even a name, how rare those who leave more! The Author can be read by future ages? Oh! yes, he can be read: the books are preserved; but is he read? Who disturbs them from their repose upon the dusty shelves of silent libraries? What are the great men of former ages, with rare, very rare, exceptions, but names to the world which shelves their well bound volumes!

Unless some one will tell me in sober gravity (what is sometimes absurdly said in fulsome dinner speeches and foolish dedications) that the Actor has a "kindred genius" with the Poet, whose creations he represents, and that in sheer intellectual calibre Kean and Macready were nearly on a par with Shakspeare, I do not see what cause of complaint can exist in the Actor's not sharing the posthumous fame of a Shakspeare. His fame, while he lives, surpasses that of almost all other men. Byron was not so widely worshipped as Kean. Lawrence and Northcote, Wilkie and Mulready, what space did they fill in the public eye compared with Young, Charles Kemble, or Macready? Surely this renown is ample!

If Macready share the regret of his friends, and if he yearn for posthumous fame, there is yet one issue

for him to give the world assurance of his powers. Shakspeare is a good raft whereon to float securely down the stream of time; fasten yourself to that and your immortality is safe. Now Shakspeare must have occupied more of Macready's time and thought than any other subject. Let fruits be given. Let us have from him an edition of Shakspeare, bringing all his practical experience as an actor to illustrate this the first of dramatists. We want no more black letter. We want no more hyperboles of admiration. We want the *dramatic excellencies* and defects illustrated and set forth. Will Macready undertake such a task? It would be a delightful *object* to occupy his leisure; and it would settle the question as to his own intellectual claims. VIVIAN.

Bourcicault's new comedy, *Love in a Maze*, was produced at the Princess's on Thursday night, and was very successful. We were prevented from seeing it, and must sit in judgment on it next week.

#### DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

We were admitted last Saturday to a private view of the new grand diorama at the *New Water Colour Society*, Pall-mall, setting forth the most remarkable features in the route of the Israelites from the Land of Goshen to Mount Sinai and thence to Jerusalem. Having shown us Jerusalem and the Shrine of the Nativity at Bethlehem, it takes us to the Mediterranean, passing Jaffa, Acre, Mount Carmel, Tyre and Sidon, and finally leaving us in Nazareth and Samaria.

Considering first the countless associations which such places call up in the mind of every spectator—associations biblical, historical, poetical,—considering also the great scenic beauty and grandeur of these places, we doubt whether any diorama yet presented to the public can surpass this in interest. The artists, Messrs. Henry Warren, J. Bonomi, and J. Fahey, the painters of the Nile, have executed their task in splendid style. The breadth and grandeur about some of the scenes amount to the sublime. A hot sultry sun scorches the plains. The water has a cool dancing light; the birds and animals are full of life and spirit, but almost uniformly out of proportion with the objects around them: birds of that gigantic size would need the presence of the actual rocks to throw them into proper proportion with the scene. The rock hewn city of Petra is one of the most striking scenes in this diorama; but all fade into insignificance beside the glorious view of the Holy City seen from the Mount of Olives.

One word of advice. It would add materially to the entertainment of these dioramas if the oral explanations were not suffered to wander into the verbiage and trivial information deemed necessary. This wearies the audience and prolongs the exhibition. A brief intimation of the various places, and their remarkable characteristics, stripped of all fine writing and idle statistics, would serve every purpose. We make the remark generally. The exhibitor of the Holy Land only happens to be the *last* whom we have seen thus wearying the audience; and it needed all the very great interest of the pictures to make us endure his comments.

## Progress of the People.

### TO LIBERTY THROUGH EQUALITY.

SPEECH OF LOUIS BLANC

At the Revolutionary Banquet, Highbury-barn, Feb. 24.

If I were asked which is the word the most misused in our modern civilization, which has the best served to disguise oppression, and to baffle the despair of its victims, I should answer—LIBERTY.

Behold two men, made, they say, after the image of God, the one selling life—yes, life itself—the other buying it: but let the liberty of transaction pass by!

Shylock, bond and knife in hand, is going to cut out of the breast of his debtor, Antonio, the pound of flesh, according to agreement: let the liberty of the capital pass by!

Competition presents lifeless nature as a rival to that nature which thinks, feels, and suffers; the work of a living being, who dies from want of work, is replaced by that of an engine, which never thirsts or hungers: a winch is presented in lieu of the vanished man: let the liberty of industry pass by!

The exchange is open: let the liberty of stock-jobbing pass by!

But let not that unhappy pale face invoke the compassion of the passers by; let not that roofless proletaire fall asleep on the pavement, enclosed by two rows of empty palaces: is the liberty of misery to be for ever allowed to pass by?

O Liberty! Liberty! Goddess of noble hearts! how many tyrannies have not used, amply used, thy sacred name to perpetrate their enormities!

It is time to put an end to all these hypocrisies! You tell me what liberty is worth. I should like to know first what it is.



Now, I see it defined with as much distinctness as profundity in Robespierre's *Declaration of Rights*, thus:—

"Liberty is the power belonging to man, to avail himself, as best he thinks, of all the faculties with which he is endowed: Justice is its guide, the rights of others its limits, nature its principle, and the law its safeguard."

Notice well the word **POWER**, for it embraces a whole doctrine.

**RIGHT, POWER!** There is the same difference between those two ideas, as there is between theory and practice, between abstraction and reality, between a shadow and the substance. For of what use is it to tell a paralyzed man that he has the right of getting up and walking? He wants the power. Give it to him, you physicians who wish to pass for something more than quacks; and he will bless you.

The question is therefore reduced to the means of finding out which is the social order of things, in which every one could best develop, as he likes, all his faculties, without injuring the development of those of others.

Into what new world does that doctrine pretend to lead us,—that doctrine at the end of which so many ignorant people show us, with a terrified air, the compression of every spontaneous emotion, the crushing of every exaggeratedly ruled regime: "The discipline of a convent," as M. de Lamartine somewhere said, or "the government of Mehemet Ali," as M. de Lamoricière only lately phrased it from the Tribune?

"The world, in the midst of which they endeavour, under such a variety of aspects, to portray the spectre of despotism, is the one; in which, owing to a general, gratuitous, and obligatory education, every citizen would be permitted to exalt himself as highly as possible, by his intelligence and heart. In which, therefore, vices, crimes, and misfortunes, created by ignorance, would be crushed at their very source. In which religion would consist of a philosophical and sincere application of the immortal laws of the Gospel. In which the principle would be admitted, that all men have an equal right to a perfect development of their *unequal* faculties, the instruments of labour would, as do the atmosphere and the sun, belong without distinction to all. In which the hypocritical despotism of usury would give place to a gratuitous credit, as a debt of all towards each. In which the domains of industry and of agriculture, instead of presenting the spectacle of a battle-field covered with ruins and dead bodies, would be fertilized by fraternal associations solidarily united amongst themselves. In which the distribution of labour, and the division of its fruits would be based on that principle which is now the constituting principle of the family, viz., each producing according to his faculties, and each receiving in proportion to his wants.\* In which the individual interests being inseparably united to that of all, emulation would cease to be provoked by envy, cupidity, pride, and hatred. In which public wealth, whose blind and anarchical competition retard progress, would receive from the harmonious combination of aptitude and strength, indefinite growth. In which that crowd of parasitical agents, whom the separation of interests, and their antagonism alone render necessary, would not hasten to devour the substance. In which fraternity approaching the peoples, after having approached the individuals, would lead to consider war as an atrocious folly, and end in a suppression of the standing armies. In which the state would be but an assembly of devoted and intelligent men, freely chosen by their equals, in order to play,—with respect to society,—the part which the head in the human organism plays with regard to the body. In which the impost would be but a portion of the common benefit appropriated to things of general usefulness. In which the misdoer, being considered to be diseased, people would think less of avenging themselves upon him, than of sheltering themselves against him, and less to torture than to cure him. In which, finally, progressing civilization in driving away the wild beasts, and tending to the entire destruction of their race, would also succeed to destroy misery, and with it all vices, crimes, and misfortunes of which it is the source."

Such is the *New World*: let us now see how despotism could gain access to it.

In such a social state of things, the community at large, being called to watch over the existence of each of its members, the children would grow up, under the fostering care of their parents, without being exposed to suffer from the poverty of those parents. Hence, no more unhappy little beings compelled to work for their subsistence, at the tender age of seven years, or to prostitute themselves at seventeen; no more infanticide through misery; no more open hospitals for the reception of those mothers renouncing their maternity; no more turning-boxes contrived to uphold the chastity of women who, in sacrificing the fruit of her womb, retains at most but the power of blushing. And thus for thousands of beings would exist the liberty of living in lieu of the most barbarous despotism already at the very threshold of life!

Education being common, gratuitous, for the advantage of the infant, and obligatory, none would have to complain of that stunting of the mind, of that compression of the heart, by which the despotism of ignorance is revealed; none would be deprived of that education which is to the free development of the man, what water is to the free development of plants.

\* Moral and intellectual wants, of course, as well as physical ones.

All useful functions being acknowledged as equally honourable, and their diversity not having for its effect to put the enjoyments on the one side, and the privation on the other, there would be no obstacle in the way of any one, choosing a function best suited to his tastes and aptitude;—a man born (as was Louis XVI.) with no higher order of intellect than would make a locksmith, would not be placed at the summit of the state thus to become a prey of the scaffold;—a man, born a genius, would not be condemned from his birth to the stupefying necessity of shaping, his whole life through, at the rate of twelve hours a-day, pins' heads; so that accidental despotism would be entirely erased from the classification of social functions, and replaced by the first of liberties—the Liberty of Vocation.

The distribution of social enjoyments would no more be regulated according to hierarchical ranks; those ranks, whichever they be, would no more confer privileges, and moreover would have—hierarchically speaking—other superiors, but those whom he himself was interested to elect, such as they might be. Hence, there would be but disinterested biddings on the part of the one, and voluntary obedience on that of the other. How, then, could there be despotism? And how could liberty be better promoted?

Let us interrogate the present society, and let us seek in it the history of the Free Man.

Scarcely has the son of the poor man entered life, when he meets, standing on his sill, an implacable, mysterious, but a thousand times more cruel despotism than all the despotisms wearing a human face, which at once seizes upon him as its legitimate prey. Do not ask whether nature has endowed the newly-born child with a taste for arts, with a passion for science, with the flame of genius in its brain: is the mind and soul of the poor not prospectively condemned to be prematurely stunted? Do not inquire about his vocation—does not misery claim the son of the poor man as his own? Misery, that stupid, blind, and deaf tyrant, which, in the distribution of labour imposed upon its victim, never troubled itself about ascertaining his aptitude, or even his strength? But there is for the child the age of carelessness and of play; that age, at least, is left to him undisturbed? Will he be permitted to inhale the fresh air, to freely enjoy the space, and run sportively about in the sun? Oh, no; already he has exhausted his germinating strength to increase by some few farthings, painfully earned, the insufficient budget of the family. But what they *do* allow him to breathe, instead of the pure air impregnated with the perfume of a thousand flowers, is an atmosphere charged with cotton. Adieu! open space! Adieu! generous sun! The neighbouring manufactory wants the unhappy child, and he, perhaps, will not leave it until he reaches the age of twenty, with a body already enfeebled, a face prematurely lengthened and blanched, and a back bowed down with the decrepitude of an old man. But now begins a new phase of his liberty: he is a soldier. And the soil on which neither himself nor his kindred have even a stone of their own upon which to repose their head, and which soil they who are the owners forbear from defending at the price of gold—he, poor fellow, is obliged to defend at the risk of his life, exceedingly happy if they only send him against a foreign enemy, and do not compel him to march against a barricade of his own country, there to kill his compatriots, amongst whom may be his own father! When the time of his military service is expired, we see him earning his living as well as he can, working during ten hours a-day merely to avoid starvation, eternally coasting along the shores of hunger, lingering between illness and want of work; we then see him entering the matrimonial state and begetting children, whom he must provide with food, risking to renew, not in the solitude of a dungeon, but in the open air, before the eyes of his fellow-men, amidst festivals, standing near sumptuously-furnished tables, Ugolino's dismal episode—

"Once old, if permitted to grow old, let him quickly die! For, verily, death is the happy commencement of his liberty."

Such is the history of a Freeman in the present society. O matchless derision! O canting hypocrisy! In the new social order of things,—would be enjoyed:—

Neither the liberty of encroaching upon the rights of his brethren, in the enjoyment of the vast domain which God has given to humanity; nor that of monopolizing the instruments of labour, thus ensuring to one's self the means of enjoying the fruits of labour, in excluding the labourer; neither the liberty of submitting the men to the capital, i.e., the living riches to the dead ones; nor that of growing rich (as St. Ambrosius very energetically said) by the misfortune of others, to profit by their tears, or to feed one's self upon their hunger; nor the liberty of arming the half of the poor population, and by its aid repressing the other half.

If these are liberties some people dread to be deprived of, let them have the courage to declare it; let them take off the mask, and dare to recommend to our lonely the liberty of being a tyrant!

Wherever the reign of individualism is established, wherever there are men, whom nature has made unequal both in strength and intelligence, who regard each other almost like enemies, contend with each

other amidst implacable competition and universal confusion; in short, wherever, as at present, antagonism of efforts, instead of an harmonious and fraternal association is manifested, how could every one be allowed to do what he likes? This would be sheer anarchy, which, after all, is nothing but a tumultuous oppression. Hence, what does it matter to me, whether tyranny is practised by way of commandment or by that of *laissez faire*? In both cases it horrifies me, and when it (tyranny) strikes, I do not look at its mask, but at its blows. That, in virtue of false order and oppressive rules, the assassination by usury should run its course, or that, in consequence of anarchy, a brigand should murder on the high road unarmed travellers, is and will always be tyranny, and I do not feel disposed to greet with the beautiful name of liberty, either the legal rights of Shylock, or the superiority *de facto* of Mandrin.

Liberty? Oh! let it at least be defined philosophically, plainly, and perfectly; let it not be separated from its divine companions—*equality* and *fraternity*; let it be acknowledged that, if it really is to be in existence, it is necessary that it should belong to all, to all without exception.—But this, citizens, is . . . LIBERTY THROUGH EQUALITY.

[The letter of "Ion" to the Chartists on "Feargus O'Connor and Features of Modern Chartism" stands over this week in order to give place to the admirable speech of Louis Blanc.]

#### NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting on the evening of Wednesday last. Present:—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Holyoake, Hunt, Jones, Milne, and O'Connor. G. Julian Harney was absent from severe indisposition, and G. W. M. Reynolds through other unavoidable engagements. James Grassby presided. Correspondence was read from a delegate meeting held at Bingley, also from North Lancashire, Paisley, and Stockport, disagreeing with the postponement of the National Convention later than March; from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, approving of the Convention being held in June; also from Bermondsey, disapproving of the "Convention Fund;" and from Farnham Royal, Manchester, Norwich, and Willenhall, on general business.

On the motion of Messrs. Jones and O'Connor, it was agreed (Messrs. Holyoake and Hunt dissenting) "That, owing to the recent change in the aspect of political affairs, and in accordance with the expressed desire of many localities, this committee summon the National Convention to assemble in London on Monday, March 31, instant."

Ernest Jones then read the address, and Thornton Hunt the programme of business, as agreed to by the sub-committee; and, on the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Arnott, the same were unanimously adopted, as follows:—

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THEIR BROTHER CHARTISTS.

Events have transpired since we last addressed you which render it imperative that, in accordance with that paragraph of the resolution passed by our committee, on Wednesday evening, the 19th ultimo, a Convention should be called at an earlier period than the one therein named.

We, therefore, feel it our duty to summon a National Convention, to meet in London, on the 31st day of March, instant.

Chartists, you have now an opportunity of recovering the ground you lost by your apathy, within the last two years. The middle classes are now stepping forward as the advocates of political and financial reform. Are they to win this battle—and theirs—alone? And while aristocracy is paralyzed—while oligarchy totters—are you not prepared to take your stand on the political arena, under the banner of Chartist organization, for social rights?

Will you abdicate political power entirely into the hands of cotton lords, merchants, bankers, and farmers? Shall they be relieved from taxation—shall the burden be shifted from their shoulders, to weigh more heavily on your own? Shall they get all they want, and you not even ask for anything? Up, Chartists, the time is come! You can as easily obtain concessions as the middle class. At the very moment when it was never more in your power to obtain a hearing, and command respect, than at present—now, of all other times, will you be apathetic? We postponed the Convention till June—and we did so with heavy hearts—because we found that you were unprepared; because we said, better no Convention at all, than one that shall reflect discredit on the cause by the paucity of its numbers, and the poverty of its funds.

The representatives of a people must not be the pensioners on private charity,—they must not only be sent, they must be supported by their localities. The only chance a convention has of making an impression upon other classes is when those classes know that they are sent by the millions, and that the millions support them, watch them, look up to them, and rally around them. A failure in a convention does as much harm in public estimation as years can often not repair. Therefore, we postponed the meeting of your delegates. Now we summon it in the hope that the stirring events of the day will have revived the hearts of toil. Now we hurry it, in the trust that you are aroused at last, for, if you do not now rise and fight the battle of labour, we feel convinced you never will.

Believe us! the crisis has but begun. A Ministry may be formed—but it cannot stand—it is not a Cabinet, it is the very system that is in the throes of dissolution. Ministry will follow Ministry, dissolution dissolution, at rapid intervals, as the rotten citadel of class legislation reels to and fro before it sinks. Up, then, young Democracy of England! Up, then, veterans of toil and misery! You are called to action now—not for a vague agitation—but when definite and certain progress is in view. We call on you for men and money; give us these! and, without the infringement of a single law, we will guarantee the result. Three weeks are given you for preparation—it is enough if you are active and united—discuss the programme in your localities!—elect your delegates!—subscribe your funds! Be ready by the 31st of March.—Rally, Chartists! Rally once more—and then down with class legislation.

#### PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS.

Times have become highly favourable to the united actions of the people. The fundamental truths of sound government are recognised by increasing numbers. Those fundamental doctrines are:—That the first business of the state is to provide for the welfare of the whole body of the people, giving preference to the living souls in the country over the splendours of rank, the accumulation of wealth, or the convenience of classes; that the land is the property of the whole nation; that the taxation of the people can only be justified as the means of payment for work done in the service of the people.

To give effect to these doctrines, it is necessary that the people should appoint their own managers. The deniers of that truth are diminishing in numbers, and the fear of universal suffrage is passing away. It was the vain attempt to resist the extension of the franchise which overthrew the Russell Cabinet. The middle classes are advocating a "Charter" imitated from our own. A movement of the people would now meet with little opposition. It would be welcomed. Political leaders find that they cannot do without the people. Of recent middle-class agitations, although directed against the weakest of Governments, not one has succeeded. The power of the people alone can extricate our political system from the dead lock of conflicting efforts.

The burden of taxation must be removed from the shoulders of the working classes. The time is favourable: all our largest taxes are condemned by public opinion. The income tax is condemned by the middle class, the professional class, the agricultural class, and by the leaders of the three political parties competing for power; the window tax is marked for abolition; the paper tax, the soap tax, and many others. Public opinion is obstinately demanding sweeping concessions which would amount to an immense deficiency, a breakdown of revenue. By their united action the people can hasten that crisis.

We must have labour law reform. While there is food and wealth in the country, every free man has a right to subsistence in return for labour. Workers have as much right to combine for their own interest as employers. The greatest change that has come over the minds and hearts of the English community, through all classes, is the conviction that the mass of the people, especially the productive classes, is in a state which casts shame upon wealth that can withhold a fair return for labour, or suffer poverty so abject.

To remove our whole political and social system from its precarious and debased condition—to replace it on the solid foundations of justice—are the only guarantees for national peace. To the cultivators of the land we say, that by restoring justice to the relations of labour and land we save them from confusion and disaster; to the capitalist, that just labour laws are the sole instrument of preventing social anarchy, of rendering industry productive, and of redeeming trade from the bankruptcy which is eating into every part of it. To the army itself, while working officers are denied just promotion, and their soldiers are denied the rights of citizenship, the people will appear as friends, not enemies; for the people insist on justice to all.

With these views we shall be prepared to submit for the consideration of the National Convention the following

#### PLAN FOR FUTURE ACTION

for the National Charter Association:—

1. The enactment of the People's Charter in all its integrity.
2. A thorough reconstruction of our system of taxation.
3. A thorough reform of the labour laws.
4. Also the means of rendering our movement more efficient, by giving it a greater extension, by directing our agitation, so as to take every advantage of the movements of the day, by the systematic issue of tracts, and by carrying our activity into the slumbering districts of the factory and the mine, into the unvisited districts of agriculture.

The Conference will be invited to consider a systematic method of carrying forward the extended agitation, and give expression to the wishes and wants of the people, viz:—

1. The enactment of the People's Charter.
2. Revision of the whole system of taxation, so as to release the poor entirely from its weight; remove it altogether from labouring industry; relieve the operations of trade, and place the whole burden where it can be placed with the most justice and the least mischief.
3. A plan for placing the National Debt under a course of liquidation, gradual and equitable, but to commence forthwith.
4. A reconstruction of the law called the Poor Law, rendering it an instrument for securing subsistence to every able-bodied man who will work.
5. A total revision of the laws of partnership, throwing all its conveniences open to the working man, and enabling him to combine his industry with that of his fellows.

6. A thorough revision and amendment of the Combination Laws, Contract Laws, and all laws controlling the relation of employer and employed.

7. A reorganization of the army, restoring to every soldier the rights of citizenship, securing to the private comfort in service and a free discharge, and to the officer just promotion.

The Conference will be invited to recommend a series of great public meetings in rapid succession, to consider the grievances enumerated above; each grievance to be the subject of discussion at simultaneous meetings under the advice of the Executive Committee.

An improved organization for the National Charter Association will also be submitted to the Conference, for the purpose of rendering its action more prompt and efficient.

Meanwhile, with a view to a possible dissolution of Parliament, localities should enable their delegates to state what boroughs might be contested in the Chartist interest, and a plan of action be propounded to render the contest successful.

The Secretary having been instructed to engage a proper place wherein the delegates may assemble, the committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, March 12.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,  
JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

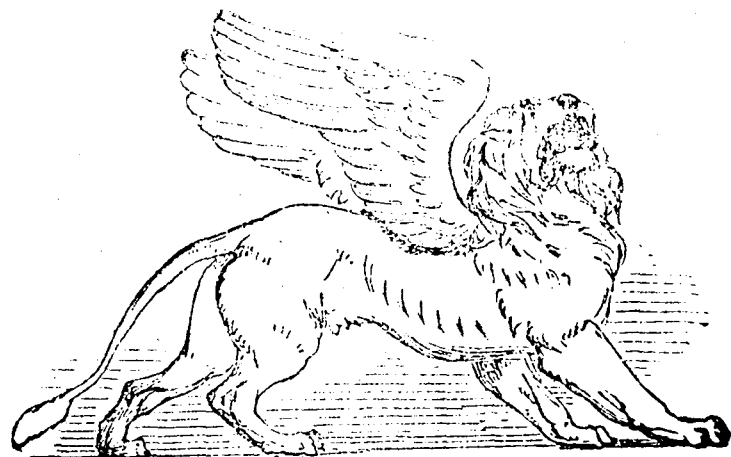
**PIMLICO WORKING BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The office of this society is in Upper Tachbrook-street, Pimlico. This association has been established for the purpose of enabling the workman to obtain the benefit of his labour. In order to carry out this object comprehensively, the following branches are executed by competent workmen on reasonable terms.—Carpentry, brick-laying, masonry, plastering, plumbing, painting, decorating, glazing, smith-work, bell-hanging, and every description of conservatory, greenhouse, blind, and verandah work. Houses heated with hot water on the most improved principles, and at the shortest notice. Reference as to capabilities of performing work may be made at the office of the "Society for Promoting Working Men's Association," 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, from the promoters of which this society has received valuable help.—B. JENNINGS, Manager, W. POND, Sec.

**ROBERT OWEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The weekly meeting of the Central Committee of Social Propaganda was held on Wednesday evening, at the office, 52, College-place, Camden-town, when communications were read from Bradford, Dundee, &c. An address explanatory of the objects of the Committee was agreed upon, and also a subscription list to be sent to various friends and local committees throughout the country.—HENRY A. IVORY, Secretary, 52, College-place, Camden-town.

**REDEMPTION SOCIETY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Gardener were elected as members of the Welsh community on Thursday, the 27th of February, in all the branches. This makes another addition to the family in Wales. We are still in want of further help at shoemaking. Mr. Bentley has ten weeks' work beforehand in Wales, and we could find work for a score of shoemakers in Leeds alone. It is quite evident, if we get the communal buildings erected we shall have them tenanted by useful and lucrative trades, which will both bring a profit to the society and a cheapened and good article to the members. We believe that if we are enabled to supply all the members with shoes, we can effect a saving for them equal, if not more than their contributions to the society. About £70 is wanted to complete the communal building fund. The society is more than 1000, and yet we stop for this sum. It will be seen from the advertising columns of the *Leader*, that another rescript is issued for another shoemaker and a young woman. We want the young woman to take the management of the dairy. If a shoemaker without children, has a wife who can undertake this department the better. Monies received for the week ending Feb. 24:—Leeds, £3 3s. 11d.; Burstall, per Mr. H. Sands, 4s.; Gildersome, 2s. 9d.; Hyde, per Mr. J. Bradley, 3s. Communal building fund:—Leeds, 3s.; Hyde, per Mr. J. Bradley, 7s.; Burstall, per Mr. H. Sands, 3s.—Monies received for the week ending March 3, 1851:—Leeds, £2 16s. 11d.; Nottingham, per Mr. Smith, 7s. 6d.; Newcastle, per J. H., 1s.; Driglington, per Mr. Clayton, 10s. Communal building fund:—Nottingham, per Mr. Smith, 12s. 6d.

**MACLESFIELD.**—On the 19th ultimo Mr. Lloyd Jones delivered a lecture on Social Reform in the Parsonage-street Chapel, Macclesfield. He described the trade societies established in Paris and in London, and pointed out the advantages which the members derived therefrom. He also went into some details of several co-operative societies in Lancashire, some of which were, he said, doing business to the extent of £500 per week. He urged in forcible language the necessity of the people of Macclesfield forming similar societies. At the close several working men made remarks on the necessity for co-operation. One person stated that a society had already been commenced, and that information could be obtained at the reading-room in Stanley street. Mr. John West said there were many persons in the town who were advocates of co-operation, but who objected to combinations for the purpose of keeping up wages. He (Mr. West) wished to know whether Mr. Jones was in favour of such combinations or not. Mr. Jones replied that he thought it was much better for the working classes to combine for the purpose of setting each other to work. They would thus become their own masters, and as they would not be likely to turn themselves away or strike against themselves, or drop their own wages, there would be less reason for the disputes that are now so prevalent.

**CLINGING TO ERRORS.**—There are many who have a half knowledge that their religion is but a waking dream, yet beg you will not disturb them.—*Atkinson and Martin's Letters on Man.*



## Open Council.

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

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

### SIX BISHOPS ON LEVITICAL LAW.

March 6, 1851.

SIR,—In the recent discussion on the Marriage Bill in the House of Lords, six Bishops undertook to explain the will of the Creator on this important matter. But no two of them absolutely agreed, and three are diametrically opposed to the other three:—

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that the question was unchangeably settled for them by the Law of God, yet that this law is not explicit but leaves much to implication and analogy.

The Bishop of EXETER rails at these marriages as incestuous, and by a new translation of Lev. xviii. 18 (specially improved), dexterously twists it to his purpose. He quotes Herod, and thus forces a mere narrative into a Christian sanction of the Levitical Law.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID's altogether differs from both. He considers that people have interpreted the word of God according to their own preconceived notions, and have manufactured a Divine prohibition out of ambiguity.

The Bishop of NORWICH thought that there was no clear prohibition in the Old Testament, and that a very important passage in the New Testament might be brought to sanction it.

The Bishop of LONDON ten years ago thought that there was no Scriptural prohibition, but had changed his opinion, and now had no manner of doubt that something of the kind might be thought to be implied.

The Bishop of OSSORY admitted that the Levitical law was not very distinct; but, with the light of the Gospel lamp, he thought something might be made of it.

Lord BROUGHAM drily remarked, that it would ill become him to be confident where he found the Right Reverend Prelates in no small doubt and discrepancy.

Now, in a case of human law, concerning a most important offence, imagine six Judges all differing as to whether it is prohibited or not. Should we not reason thus? Either the law is clumsily worded, or the Judges want common sense. Again, suppose a scientific law propounded by Sir Isaac Newton, to be so obscurely worded that three of our first philosophers imagine he meant one thing and three others that he meant the contrary. Should we not say? "he could not have written anything so foolish; it must be a forgery in his name,"—or—"alas! poor human reason, sometimes godlike, sometimes drivelling."

But in the case of a supposed divine law, how is it possible to escape from a similar dilemma? Either the expounders are puzzle-headed or the law is so. They will hardly tell us that the Deity could not write clearly, or forgot to guard against this or that complex case, or maliciously wished to entrap us into crime by ambiguity or omissions. When driven into this corner the orthodox without scruple endeavour to escape by charging their opponents with blasphemy in presuming to question the law of God. But I boldly rebut the charge, and accuse them of the most monstrous blasphemy, in attributing to the all-wise Creator of this glorious universe the foolish and obscure records of a small, remote, and barbarous Eastern tribe. We moderns plume ourselves on our great advance in physical science; but where are we in matters of pure mind? What is the real difference between the brutish African cowering before his fetish or boggy, and the Englishman trembling at an imaginary hell, or worshipping a Levitical law? How much longer is abject craven fear to awe men into silence before this huge sham pasteboard figure of orthodoxy? How much longer shall we tamely suffer these right reverend tailors to force our reluctant limbs into the scanty clothes made for a few savages who wandered in the desert some two or three thousand years ago? and how much longer shall we believe these right reverend tailors, when, having dishonestly made some clumsy alterations, they assure us that these garments were evidently made for us and all mankind for ever? If



there are fine and noble thoughts scattered through these records, does it prove them divine and universally binding? The same argument would make Plato's voice the voice of God.

A FLY ON THE WHEEL.

### MISS MARTINEAU'S RECENT WORKS.

Birmingham, March 4, 1851.

SIR,—Your excellent correspondent, H. B., when noticing your comments on Miss Martineau's recent book, says, "It is unaccountable to him that the *Leader* should palliate error or defend an untenable position," which, translated into plain English, means that he is amazed any rational man should hold opinions opposed to his own. I fear H. B. is no exaggerated type of a large class, who, having emancipated themselves, as they fancy, from the tyranny of dogmatism, can make no better use of their newly-acquired liberty than that of becoming dogmatizers themselves. "God and immortality," says H. B., "are only hypotheses," which in one sense is true; but I would remind him that even if the evidence in favour of these hypotheses is not sufficient to command our assent to them, yet neither in itself nor its effects, is the belief in God and in immortality either "low" or "debasement." And I think, too, that it would be no very extraordinary stretch of modesty for a man who has not succeeded in acquiring even a moderate knowledge of his own language, to admit one shade of doubt to enter his mind, as to whether it has been granted to him to comprehend the wondrous universe in which all of us are placed.

You, Sir, have opposed some of Miss Martineau's views on transcendental grounds. Will you allow the opportunity of very briefly opposing the same views on logical grounds? For I am far from being convinced by your article, that if we trust to no better aid than logic, we shall never be able to compete with the teachers of the new school. At any rate, I should like to see logic well tested before it is pronounced incompetent.

Miss Martineau speaks of the universe as being governed by fixed unvarying laws, which have existed and will exist for ever, and in obedience to which all the various phenomena of the universe are produced; the belief that this universe is governed by conscious intelligence she treats as a childish superstition; in her scheme, law is the "ever acting force" which produces all and directs all. Let us examine, then, what law means.

There are two distinct kinds of law: there are laws of art and laws of science; the one says do this, avoid that; the other says, this is or this is not true; the laws of art are rules: the laws of science are truths. Now, I think it is self-evident that a truth is not "a force," that it can neither produce nor govern. Then are these "eternal laws" of the universe rules or truths? Evidently they are merely truths. So far from the law determining the phenomena, it depends upon the phenomena for its own existence; it is a law only because it corresponds with the phenomena of which it speaks. And when Miss Martineau talks of these physical laws governing the universe, it seems to me that her judgment has been the victim of an ambiguous word which has led her to confound a rule with a truth.

Her coadjutor, Mr. Atkinson, rejects the argument from design, according to his aphorism, "man designs, nature is." This phrase sounds well, but does it really convey any more meaning than this, man designs, the steam-engine is. The steam-engine exhibits marks of design, and we know that the design was the work of an intelligent mind; all nature is full of design, or, if Mr. Atkinson objects to the term, of adaptation of parts to each other, and of every part to the whole; and from these marks we infer the existence of an intelligent cause. Mr. Atkinson says it is absurd to suppose the eternal cause of all things to be "a person." If by "person" he means a being whose faculties are limited like man's, the announcement is by no means new; but if he means by it conscious intelligence, he asserts a proposition which, from its own nature, is incapable of proof, and he only opposes dogmatic teaching on one side by dogmatic assertion on the other.

It is but fair, I should say, that I know this book of Miss Martineau's only through your extracts from it; but a student of Comte is not likely to be amazed or shocked by the avowal of *any* opinion; and can admire the honest boldness with which opinions are given to the world, however opposed he may be to the opinions themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. D. S.

### THE EXISTENCE OF A DEITY.

March 1, 1851.

SIR,—If I comprehend the tenor of your remarks in the review of Mr. Atkinson's and Miss Martineau's new work in your last number, you state, in effect, that logic, or the right use of man's reason, will not suffice to certify him of the existence of a Creator; and, although you admit such existence, the grounds of your belief (I say it without any offensive intent) are, perhaps, not of a nature to satisfy the minds of many, and certainly not of all. But, without entering

on a discussion of the sufficiency of those grounds, I request that you will permit me, through the medium of your columns, to point out to your correspondent, H. B., and those who incline like him, to coincide with the views taken by Miss Martineau, a plain and easy way (although no new one) of arriving at absolute certainty on this most important question; and I undertake to show that it is not more absurd for a man to affirm that he himself has existed as he is from all eternity, than it is for him to deny the existence of his Creator.

I shall do this very briefly, premising that the argument is to be found at length in the chapter, "Of our Knowledge of the Existence of a God," in Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.

It is as follows:—"Nothing (or nonentity) cannot produce any real being. Each of us knows that he himself is—i. e., that he is a real being."

If, then, nonentity cannot produce any real being, and a real being exists, there must have been *something* from eternity; since what was not from eternity had a beginning, and what had a beginning must have been produced from something else:—

And since what has its beginning and being from another must also have received all its powers from the same source, and as we find in ourselves perception and knowledge, it is CERTAIN that there is not only *some* being, but some intelligent being in the universe—and *that* being the eternal source of all being.

Unless and until Locke's arguments are shown to be fallacious, which I affirm to be impossible, there is no excuse for Atheism;—for, as that illustrious man has shown—next to the intuitive certainty to a man of his own existence, there is nothing so certain as the existence of his Creator will become to him, on his making a right use of his reason in the inquiry.

In conclusion I recommend for the consideration of Miss Martineau and those who think with her, the following words of Cicero, as quoted by Locke in the chapter above alluded to:—

"What can be more sillily arrogant and misbecoming, than for a man to think that he has a mind and understanding in him, but yet in all the universe besides there is no such thing? Or, that those things, which with the utmost stretch of his reason he can scarce comprehend, should be moved and managed without any reason at all?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THEOPHILUS.

### INSTINCT AND INTUITION.

March 4, 1851.

SIR,—Allow me to make one remark on the position laid down by you (in your criticism on Miss Martineau's new work) that, "the soul is larger than logic." If by "soul" you mean our moral intuitions, I cordially agree with you; but if, as I fear, you mean our pathological feelings,\* then I think you perfectly wrong. Assuming—as I suppose may now be done among metaphysicians—that Kant's theory of time and space is true, sensation must be regarded as quite as phenomenal as perception. Our feelings cannot assure us of reality any more than our reasonings. The inward world may be as phantasmal as the outward. As Fichte has it, "The world may be a dream, and myself a dreamer of dreams."

But conscience tells that we have duties to perform; and this moral intuition, firmly embraced, not only confers reality and worth on our sensible existence, but unites us intimately, and at once, with a higher spiritual world.

The distinction may appear trivial between what you call "instincts" and I call an "intuition;" but, to my mind, it is the reverence of conscience, i. e., the clear recognition of the intuitive moral sentiment, as the supreme and alone transcendental fact of human consciousness which lies at the root of all true philosophy, all just polity, all pure virtue and all real religion.

S—.

### CHARTIST ETHICS.

March 3, 1851.

SIR,—I have often been struck with the immense difference between Chartist principles and Chartist advocacy. When I read the Charter I find a clear statement of rights. When I listen to Chartist oratory I hear denunciation, and I find that the principle is forgotten in the practice. I am perfectly incredulous when I am told that the middle class is bent on keeping the working man in a state of slavery. I do not believe that any class—in this country, at least—is bent on so doing. Each class has its own convictions, differing from those of any other class. Each class looks at the fact from a different point of view. When you can make your opponent stand on the same ground as you stand on—if your cause is just—you convince him. If you begin by calling me names, I set you down as a raver, and neither reap any benefit. Had Chartists only repeated their demands day after day—without doing anything else—they would now stand far higher in the public estimation. The history of Chartism is a history of promise without performance. No men talk more of the power

\* By no means.—Ed.

of truth, and no men seem to forget its strength more. A fact strongly put shakes the world. It is difficult to make men understand that a clear statement of facts has far more weight than denunciation. If we could fit men—like steam-engines—with an apparatus for consuming their own smoke, the world would soon be better governed. When Chartists shall have learned to put their case before the world without superlatives, it will triumph.

H. R. N.

### INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION LEGALIZED.

Topsham, Devon, March 3, 1851.

SIR,—It was with much pleasure that, in your paper of Feb. 22, I observed a form of petition to Parliament for the legalization of industrial associations. The petition itself is perfectly sufficient for the coöperation contemplated by the parties represented by the *Christian Socialist*. As to the general subject of the legalization of industrial associations, I would observe, however, that a new and general law is fully requisite. The resuscitation of old laws is a mediæval policy—in principle retrogressive—in precedent evil. At the same time the present English law of partnership is a complete stumbling-block to the operation of industrial association. Its enactments are so stringent that the liabilities of each partner extend to the losses of the firm to the very last farthing. It is thus that capitalists, and those who have any position of pecuniary responsibility, are in a great measure deterred from investment in industrial associations. Before us, however, we see a practical plan of incorporation, as in the instance of railway companies, where the partner is only liable as to losses to the extent of the shares he holds. It is on a plan like this that we require a new and general law in favour of industrial associations. We want, in fact, a general act, for the purpose of enabling companies of workmen, or communities of other classes, to organize industrial associations, with the liabilities of loss limited severally to the amount of shares, as in the case of railway companies. We want, in fact, a general act for this, to avoid incurring, in the case of each incorporation, the wasteful expenditure of a special bill in Parliament.

In illustration of the plan proposed, I would remind your readers that the French law already permits what is called partnership en commandite, in which the liabilities are limited, as in railway shares. The French have thus considerable advantages in coöperation compared with the English workmen. The result has shown itself in more numerous and successful industrial associations in France than in England. May the working classes of this country take the hint for another more general petition for the legalization of industrial associations.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

GOODWYN BARMY, Minister of the Gospel.

### SIR EDWARD SUGDEN AND THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Concluded from p. 160.)

After the most searching inquiry, I failed to discover who it is Sir Edward alludes to as having lodged a fictitious detainer against himself—so great his love of prison. It is singular that this love of prison, which has fascinated so many of them to the dingy walls of a miserable asylum (varying from twenty to forty years), all of a sudden—the instant our association agitated the question and brought to light these outrages against common sense and justice, which have been perpetrated in the cases of many of the prisoners—this extraordinary preference for confinement should evaporate! Some innocent minds might draw the hasty conclusion, that it resulted from the efforts of the association. "Foolish people," Sir Edward would say, "they are indebted to me; I have ever felt the most anxious concern for them." Ay! and so he leaves them twenty or forty years in a dungeon! How diligent has been his zeal to protect their liberty; how indefatigable his exertions! Perhaps Sir Edward only took a little narcotic and slept awhile, till the horrible and discordant loquacity of the association disturbed his sleep; but, what will the public think of all this? To whom will they give the palm? It is indisputable, that not a step had been taken (of late years) to liberate these poor victims, till the association put its shoulders to the wheel. Now Sir Edward takes the credit to himself; good. It reminds one of the Prussians declaring that they won the battle of Waterloo. Sir Edward, speaking of this disinclination to leave the prison, says, "It is not to be wondered at, considering how long many of them have been confined; in fact, it had become their home. Upon a recent visit, I find the same cause producing the same effect." From all this, Sir Edward most logically arrives at the conclusion, that this imprisonment is very just and proper. Oh! excellent reasoner! You destroy a man's energies; you warp his very manhood; you crush that vital principle which nature has implanted in his breast—his care for life—and then you marvel that he should manifest so little anxiety for the active business of the world, and you go about with whining mouth to the public, "See, he does not care to be free!" I blush for you, Sir Edward. It seems to me that this is the

pith of injustice. But it is the system which produces this state of things we seek to expose. It is not for individual or isolated cases, but against the principle we are at war. At Sir Edward's result I am not surprised. The spirit with which he embarked on the inquiry is too palpable throughout. Is it matter for wonder that he should be convinced against his will? He recoils from the idea of acknowledging how practically insufficient is found to be his act. Still, why should he shuffle off the responsibility from the Court of Chancery to the suitors, that these prisoners are confined? "The court only acts upon the bidding of the suitors." Does that prove the system to be sound and proper? This is an unintentional admission of the principle of my argument; but I would remind Sir Edward that the suitors did not invent the system. Is it thus Sir Edward would have met the arguments of those two illustrious Lords (Brougham and Campbell), who, seeing the error of imprisonment for debt—which in most cases irreparably injures the debtor, and rarely benefits the creditor—earnestly endeavoured to abolish a system so absurd, mistaken, and anomalous. There, as here, it was the principle, and not the particular case. According to such reasoning, no judge would be responsible for the most atrocious sentence, because, forsooth, the prosecutor had exaggerated the offence of the transgressor. Excellent reasoning for an Equity Judge! What a pity Sir Edward did not make his notes whilst he was on the spot, instead of deferring it until his return home. We should then have been favoured with a clearer statement of facts. But what is the amount of all his flourish? why, that one man is about to move for his discharge on the ground of having been improperly detained (it's odd all the irregularities seem in Chancery cases) after five years' imprisonment! But Sir Edward's stronghold is, that these gentlemen have, most of them at this present moment, common detainers; therefore, they cannot be Chancery victims!

Did it never occur to Sir Edward, that, in the breast of a man, believing the attachment against him to be unjust, the higher sensibilities of his nature might, from the consequent sudden influx of misfortunes, receive such a shock as would wither up all the nobler aspirations of his being. What may not a strong impression of wrong and injustice germinate in a heart by nature kind, and generous, and "peaceful as the dove?" Perhaps these detainers are the offspring of some luckless Chancery suit—the result of a struggle to possess a just and natural birthright, out of which he has been defrauded by treachery, aided by the most infamous technicalities. (This, Sir, is no fiction, for I know such a case; and the parties might be at this moment in helpless bondage, for anything the Court of Chancery has ever done to protect them). When once you have hampered a man's means, misfortunes come on as thick as hail—around him a young and helpless family dependant on him for daily sustenance; what marvel that the little he has saved, the insignificant remnant of his wealth, is devoted to those who are nearest and dearest to him, in place of discharging his liabilities—perhaps unjustly fixed upon him—and suffering his children to starve? Is such a preference so unnatural, I ask, as to excite reprehension?

Sir Edward is not read in the book of life, neither knows he the character of the human heart. As a lawyer eminent—as a politician and Reformer most unhappy. It is the business of the latter, I fancy, to be guided, not so much by the law as carefully to study the nature of mankind; to adapt fitting regulations, and to harmonize that nature for the general welfare of the community, but not to destroy it.

The never-failing remedy of this State Doctor is the Court of Insolvency. He offers it as an infallible panacea for every misfortune. But the question I desire to have answered is, why should you bring such ruin upon a man, that nothing remains to him but that fearful ordeal?—That that course should be inevitable, if he would enjoy what God hath given him!

The decree or order, under which the attachment has issued, may have been most atrociously obtained. But, says, Sir Edward, "Oh! you must not say so, it purports to come from a high judge." But let me tell Sir Edward that it is the registrars who make the orders (a system I mean shortly to expose). Here, then, we arrive where we ought to have started. It is the Court, in its discretion, which sends the man to prison, if the practice gives a discretion to the judge; and if not, it is still the system.

I think we have no right to say of any man, who enjoys the full and quiet possession of his worldly means, that he is a villain. Why should we assume that a free man would feel indisposed to pay his just and lawful debts? But this is Sir Edward's proposition, or it is nothing. Now, when he shows satisfactorily that these persons must have been brought to prison, even if they had never been attached by the court, I promise him it shall avail his argument much in defence of his darling and much calumniated Court of Chancery.

It is as pregnant with impropriety and bad taste, as it surely is deficient in reason and sound sense, to argue that a man would wilfully remain in prison all

his life rather than pay his debts; when we know that, by paying those just debts, he would still be detained by virtue of an original arrest. It is taking a view of mankind which we are not warranted in doing. How morbid must be Sir Edward's mind to suggest such an idea? I can easily comprehend the indignant feelings of a man who—believing himself unjustly seized—declines to avail himself of that unworthy expedient which Sir Edward allows to be his only alternative. It often occurs that a man will give freely all that it is in his power to give amongst his creditors; but who, with greedy or worse feelings, reject the offer. At last the great specific is resorted to. How complacently Sir Edward speaks of the purgation, as though the breast of a feeling man would not swell at the merest contemplation. What would he not do to avoid the painful alternative? He knows himself the victim of unavoidable misfortune, not of reckless extravagance—no impropriety, but pure accident. He has the same process to go through as the most hardened and criminal spendthrift. Perhaps Sir Edward would say, "What right have the penniless to talk of feelings?"

However, this much-desired Court is entered, pain and mortification surround him, and he does not very strenuously endeavour to assist his implacable creditors, and they fare not so well as they might under other circumstances. Does not all experience show us how injurious, to debtor as well as creditor, is the practice of imprisonment—generally—for debt? When a man is known to be in prison, in quick succession his creditors flock around him. A vague feeling of insecurity pervades. The multiplicity of their demands embarrasses him. All cannot be satisfied at once, and yet all are striving to be first—writs, detainers out of number follow; he is utterly, and for ever, ruined. Take any of our merchant kings—men with their hundreds of thousands. What are they if you destroy their credit? Tell the world that Mr. Styles is "keeping out of the way." Be he as rich Cræsus, only publish the fact that, he is—at whose suit, or under what circumstances, you don't know, or care to inquire—the fact is, the important affair, and that is incontestable—in the Queen's Bench—be he there but for a single day—I ask, when that rumour is in circulation, what would be the natural result to Mr. Styles? Would it not be irremediable confusion and ruin? Do I not speak in conformity with the experience of thousands in this mighty city? I submit the question for their consideration, whether I am not substantially correct in the inference I would draw, when I say that, in all human probability, the Insolvent or Bankruptcy Court would be that gentleman's only alternative? Then, would not this go to prove that the original detainer, and not his ordinary and every day liabilities, was the cause of his ruin? Assuredly it would. Then the only question which arises, to my mind seems to be this—Has not the court sufficient power to do all that is requisite, without the present system of attachment? And would not its importance and dignity be better sustained without it?

The statements of Sir Edward with regard to the case of Taylor have been so completely met and confuted in the able reply of Mr. Carpenter, that I shall altogether pass over the circumstance for the present.

Sir Edward's endeavour to shift the evil on to the shoulders of the Lord Chancellor, is truly in keeping with the other portions of his epistle. His insinuation that the Chancellor fails in his duty is contemptible and puerile. We have every reason to believe—and for one, I do sincerely—that his lordship would and does act, in all cases where the power is reserved to him, with that exalted humanity and high-mindedness consistent with an enlightened judge—where that feeling does not positively militate against good morals and substantial justice. I have an undoubted right to assume such to be the fact, until the contrary be shown by incontestable evidence, and that I defy Sir Edward, with all his ingenuity, to produce. On that point, however, Sir Edward is not a competent authority; he comes before us tainted with prejudice. Now, the experience we have had, teaches us that our equity chief is adorned with all the attributes essential to his office, as a lawyer able and profound, acting ever with the strictest impartiality and rectitude, in conformity with wisdom and sound policy, with dignified forbearance and that truly beneficent virtue, which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—mercy. It is no flattery, it is no unmeaning compliment, that I seek to give utterance to; but a solemn conviction that I am speaking as justice would dictate. And let me suggest, in accordance with that strict impartiality I am resolved to maintain, that it is somewhat more probable that justice, by such a personage, should be administered with clear, ay, and with broad and comprehensive principles, than that all the thinking and enlightened portion of society should be in error in denouncing a system so fraught with inexplicable evils. Through the length and breadth of the land is not the same feeling manifested? Is it not one of horror and detestation of that barbarous sink of iniquity? One noble lord, eminent as a lawyer and a statesman, says that ruin generally befalls the unhappy suitor the instant he crosses the threshold of the "hell of Chancery." Yet all this is known, is

acknowledged on every side, and is suffered peacefully to continue. Is it not marvellous that with one accord the whole people do not demand the utter extinction of this hotbed of all that is dangerous and destructive to the health, happiness, prosperity, and good name of England?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
MARCUS MERYWEATHER TURNER.

#### HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK. (From the Registrar-General's Report.)

It appears from the return for the week ending last Saturday, that the mortality of London is now greater than is generally observed at this period of the year. The deaths, which, as shown in last report, had risen from 1036 to 1213, have undergone a not very considerable decrease, the total number now being 1148. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, there is no instance in which they equalled this amount—the two highest numbers, which nearly approach it, having occurred in 1845 and 1849, when they were respectively 1133 and 1138. The average of the corresponding weeks was 1035, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1129; and the 1148 deaths of last week show an increase of 19 on this latter result. A comparative statement of the mortality at different periods of life shows that the present increase affects both young and old, but especially persons in the middle stage of existence. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, the total number of deaths enumerated in the present return is 223, while the corrected average is 211. Smallpox was fatal in 19 cases. It appears that in four of the cases recorded vaccination had been performed, and that the ages of the patients were respectively 13, 21, 36, and 47. Among the various kinds of diseases, those which affect the organs of respiration continue to be most conspicuous, and they amount in this table to 281; in that of the previous week to 277; while the corrected average is only 215. The births of 784 boys and 807 girls, in all 1591 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1479.

	Ten Weeks of 1841-50.	Week of 1851.
Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	1936	223
Dropsy, Cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat .. .. .	581	55
Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	1776	190
Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses .. .. .	1382	113
Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels .. .. .	327	41
Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration .. .. .	1972	281
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion .. .. .	614	71
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. .. .. .	90	9
Childbirth, diseases of the Uterus, &c. .. .. .	107	11
Rheumatism, diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c. .. .. .	84	6
Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. .. .. .	6	3
Malformations .. .. .	22	2
Premature Birth and Debility .. .. .	239	35
Atrophy .. .. .	166	22
Age .. .. .	704	46
Sudden .. .. .	133	5
Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance .. .. .	214	29
Total (including unspecified causes) .. .. .	10353	1148

THE SUN.—No mystery in creation need sadden us, as long as we believe nothing of the invisible world inferior to what the visible proclaims. Life and geniality predominate; death is brief; pain fugitive; beauty universal; order paramount and everlasting. What a shame, to know that the sun, the greatest visible object in our universe, combines equal gentleness with power, and does us nothing but good, and at the same time to dare to think worse of its Maker!—*Leigh Hunt's Table-Talk.*

## Commercial Affairs.

### MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE. SATURDAY.

The market for English Funds has been firmer this week than last. Consols closed at 96½ on Monday, since which they have gradually improved, and yesterday they closed at 96½ to 96¾. The fluctuations have been but small this week. Consols, 96½ to 96¾, Bank Stock, 214½ to 215¼; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98½ to 99¼; Exchequer Bills, 45s. to 52s. premium.

The business in Foreign Securities has been limited, but prices have been firm. The sales of Stock yesterday comprised Mexican at 34½ to 35; Peruvian, at 83; ditto Deferred, 37½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58½; ditto Four per Cents., 91½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 97½ to 98; and Venezuela Deferred, 12½.

MARK-LANE, FRIDAY, March 7.

Arrivals of grain into London moderate. Wheat on the spot meets a retail sale at previous rates. With large arrivals from the south of Europe the value of floating cargoes declined in the early part of the week about 1s. per quarter. Some large sales of Polish Odessa were made at 32s., but yesterday and to-day the holders have raised their pretensions to 33s. Barley and Oats as before.

Arrivals from March 3 to 7:—

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Flour.
Wheat .. .. .	1710	—	5460	2190
Barley .. .. .	2120	—	2600	—
Oats .. .. .	2640	2380	5270	—

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 4th day of March, 1851, is 30s. 11½d. per cwt.





## LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE,

In connection with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

The London Central Co-operative Agency has now completed its arrangements for transacting the wholesale business of the various co-operative stores.

The books of the agency will be open at all times for the inspection of its customers, and thus the best guarantee will be furnished for honest dealing.

Original packages will be sent whenever the order will admit of it, so that the first cost of the goods may be ascertained by inspecting the invoices.

All goods are purchased at the first markets for ready money. Address, Lloyd Jones, Manager, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

## TEA.—ARRIVAL of the FORFARSHIRE.

This vessel has just arrived from China, having brought, indisputably, the choicest chops of the new season's Congou. We wish to draw the especial notice of families and hotel-keepers to the unusual excellence of the above cargo, (which we are selling at 4s. 4d. per lb.)

Also strong full-flavoured Congou at 3s. 8d. to 4s.

A peculiar choice Assam Souehong at 4s. 8d. to 5s.

SIDNEY, WELLS, and MANDUELL.

No. 8, Ludgate-hill.

Families resident in any part of the kingdom can be supplied at the above prices, and the teas carefully packed in lead.

The Customs' overweight of 2lb. on chests containing 84lb., and of 1lb. on half-chests of about 40lb., invariably allowed.

SIDNEY, WELLS, and MANDUELL.

No. 8, Ludgate-hill.

## HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cure of a Case of

Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1849.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) "WILLIAM SMITH,

"(frequently called EDWARD)."

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

**PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.**—DR. DE ROOS'S RENAL PILLS, as their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for discharges of any kind, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in stone in the bladder, and a lingering death. For gout, rheumatism, depression of spirits, dislike of society, incapacity for business, loss of memory, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, and nervousness, when (as is often the case) arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled; how necessary is it, then, that persons thus afflicted should attend at once to these important matters. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs.

Sold in boxes, with directions, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—DR. DE ROOS'S FEMALE PILLS are the best and safest medicine, under any circumstances, for regulating the secretions, keeping them in a healthy condition, and removing all affections dependent on irregularities, general weakness, accompanied by excessive paleness of the countenance, shortness of breath, cough, weariness, incapacity for exertion, sinking at the pit of the stomach, feverishness, indigestion, constipation, loss of appetite, flatulence, heartburn, giddiness, palpitation, pains in the head, stomach, loins, &c. &c. (the results of which, if neglected, are generally a total incapacity for the marriage state). By their peculiar action on the system, they remove all hysterical and nervous affections, prevent consumption, and are better calculated to cure those peculiar conditions which, in the onset, lead to the above distressing maladies, than any other compound ever published.

Sold in boxes, with directions, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

N.B.—"A FEW HINTS ON FEMALE DISEASES," sent post free, by the Author, for two postage stamps.

**DR. DE ROOS'S PILE & FISTULA SALVES,** for the cure of these complaints without operation. Any uneasiness or itching of the lower bowel may be regarded as symptomatic of piles, and if neglected will lead to prolapsus of the rectum, or to the formation of fistula, the highly dangerous and even fatal character of which is well known. By a timely use of the Salve all further consequences may be averted, and the cure speedily effected. The worst cases have been frequently cured by it, when all other treatment had failed.

Sold in pots, with directions, &c., at 4s. 6d., or three times the quantity for 11s.; and four 11s. quantities for 33s.

Purchasers will specify which is required, the Pile or the Fistula Salve.

N.B.—"IMPORTANT HINTS ON PILES and FISTULA," sent post free, by the Author, for two postage stamps.

**CAUTION.**—See that the Proprietor's name, in white letters, is on the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

\*.\*—Advice and Medicine, £1. Patients corresponded with till cured.

"THE MEDICAL ADVISER," on all the above diseases, by Dr. De Roos, 168 pages, with coloured descriptive engravings; to be had through all booksellers, price 2s. 6d., or, on receipt of forty postage stamps, will be sent direct from the Author, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from ten till one, and four till eight, Sunday excepted (unless by previous arrangement).

N.B.—Where difficulty occurs in obtaining any of the above, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

## THE SHITTAM WOOD PAVEMENT.—The

Horse Guards "cannot go to and fro via Regent-street because the shoeing by the smiths and farriers (who are all against this roadway to a man) cannot be made to apply to granite and wood." To prevent a total and utter defeat of the Guards, therefore, up must come the wood, and then the parishes must acknowledge themselves beaten by that gallant body of soldiers, and the better part of valour is discretion. Government and other expresses are diverted in their routes. The press in general is against the Shittim wood, and *Punch* in particular. The whole race of human beings is against it, except some few for particular purposes, but no one human being for all intents and purposes whatever. The public clearly have their remedies, for any contracts to be legal must be for the good behoof and advantage of the whole community. Numberless cases of broken backs and legs of horses occur. Fire insurance companies are with us, for the damages, from statistics, are much more excessive than before the Shittim wood pavement, and the parishes are and will continue to be liable to damages, and the shareholders, therefore, should be up and stirring. The smiths and farriers will prove the several cases. Several members for the suppression of vice are firm adherents, for contracts to be legal must be moral, whether of an intramural nature (see Walker v. Perkins, 3 Burr. 1568; Appleton v. Campbell, 2 Carr. and Payne, 347; and Boury v. Bennet, 1 Carr. 345), or whether extramural; and no authorities think of waiting until those intramural contracts between a certain class of parties be expired before instituting proceedings. Any agitation against intramural knavery is useless until the wood pavement extramural knavery be utterly abolished, which too frequently of itself does the business en route to the slaughter-house. The travelling public will please to observe the advertisements spread throughout this week in the morning papers, and also a very "telling letter" just put into our hands by Mr. Galloway, of No. 7, John-street, New-road, and published in the *Morning Advertiser* of the 21st of December, 1850, and which ought to be reprinted into every newspaper hearily in the cause; and we court a newspaper opposition—if any. These extramural Shittim wood contracts were of course expressly entered into by the parties thereto for their own personal benefit and advantage. The sanitary commissioners, pro pudor, what are they about? for the effluvia from the animal deposits (especially on and in the vicinity of the cabriolet stands) are, as can be verified on oath, most deleterious and deadly. More damages, therefore, to be obtained from the several "authorities," and then the damages, forsooth, "do not prevent the agonies of that noble animal, the horse."

COLE and SCOTT, Solicitors,  
12, Fumival's-inn, and Notting-hill.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-

BROWS, &c., may be with certainty obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking grays, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes: "Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapelford: "Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton: "The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing: "I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

## DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of thirteen stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury: "It cured four corns, and three bunions, amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: MISS COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

## GALL'S MESMERIC DROPS are declared

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

Sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by Neville and Boydd, 503, New Oxford-street, London; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street, and all vendors of patent medicines.

N.B.—Should any difficulty arise in procuring them they may be had post free, by remitting the amount in postage stamps to Neville and Boydd.

## HEALTH, HAPPINESS, and EFFICIENCY

In the various duties of life are intimately connected. Thousands drag on a miserable existence, worried with indigestion, half imbued from Nervous Debility, wasting with Scrofula, or eaten up with Rheumatism; and tens of thousands, through some minor derangement of health, are incapable of either fully enjoying the comforts of life or satisfactorily performing the duties of their station. To all such, whatever may be the nature, cause, or extent of their illness or inefficiency, a speedy and effectual remedy is now offered in the recent discoveries of DR. NAPIER. His medicines, directed to the root of the evil (the debility or derangement of the nervous or vital power), remove disease, renovate the whole frame, both in body and mind, and permanently invigorate those powers on which Health, Happiness, Energy, and Longevity depend. For the better accommodation of the Public, Dr. Napier's remedies are now issued in the form of Patent Medicines, and his Neurotonic Pills may be had at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by Neville and Boydd, 503, Maddox-street, Regent-street; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; Prout, Strand, and by most respectable vendors of Patent Medicines in Town or Country. The Medicines are also made up in the form of a Cordial, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per bottle. A box of pills and a paper containing cases and instructions forwarded post free for Fifteen Penny Stamps, addressed to DR. NAPIER, 23, MADDOX-STREET, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

EXHIBITION AUCTION HALL.  
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SALON, AND  
FOREIGNERS' REUNION.

## MESSRS. EDWARDS and COMPANY have

at length completed arrangements, by which they are enabled to offer to the Exhibitors and Visitors at the approaching Great Exhibition, facilities and accommodation, which are not contemplated or provided by the Royal Commission. They have accepted tenders from Mr. John Walker, of Gracechurch-street, for the erection of a Superb Building of Iron, containing a Grand Auction-hall, Magnificent Refreshment-rooms, and an Exposition Salon. They propose to introduce into this country, not merely for the purposes of the Exhibition, but as a permanent course of business, the American system of disposal of consignments, direct from the manufacturer, by the hammer.

They intend by a continued Auction during the Exhibition to dispose of the most valuable products of all nations. Their arrangements also contemplate the sale by hand, over the counter, of the rarest works of Art and Skill. They have provided for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition Splendid Refreshment-rooms, in which will be dispensed, as well, Wines of the highest and most novel character, as a variety of Fruits, the produce of the Choicest Gardens, and comestibles generally, the character of which is guaranteed by the fact that they have secured the services of the "Premier Chef." No expence has been spared by Messrs. Edwards and Company in the adaptation of their splendid premises at the West-end for the purposes of a Reunion, whereat the Learned, Scientific, Manufacturing, and Commercial representatives of the whole World may meet to cultivate a kindly intimacy, and exchange valuable information.

Messrs. Edwards and Company have ample City Premises, Wharfrage, and Warehouses for the deposit of goods and the transaction of Custom House business. They have also secured for the benefit of their Consignors, the valuable services of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, and have, at the same time, retained Legal Gentlemen, whose high standing and character constitute a voucher for the safety of the interests committed to their care.

Parties desirous of obtaining information as to the course of business intended to be adopted by Messrs. Edwards and Company, may apply for Prospectuses at the Offices of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, 418, West Strand, where the preliminary business will be conducted.

## BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—

The acknowledged efficacy of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, by the continued series of Testimonials which have been sent to, and published by, the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this medicine the most popular of the present age; and, in corroboration of which, the following extract of a letter, written by John Molard Wheeler, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jamaica, having been handed by his brother, at Swindon, to Mr. Prout for publication, will fully confirm:—

"I know you have never had occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you, in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-allied family, to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy; not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease, they dissipate it altogether; if in a later, they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

DR. CULVERWELL ON NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, AND INDIGESTION; also on Urinary Derangements, Constipation, and Hemorrhoids.

1s. each; by Post, 1s. 6d.

## WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.

"Abstinentia multi curantur morbi."

A popular exposition of the principal causes (over and careless feeding, &c.) of the above harassing and distressing complaints, with an equally intelligible and popular exposition of how we should live to get rid of them; to which is added diet tables for every meal in the day, and full instructions for the regimen and observance of every hour out of the twenty-four: illustrated by numerous cases, &c.

Vols. 2 and 3, companions to the preceding.

## THE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE. | HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"Jucunde Vivere."

IV.

ON URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION, and HÆMORRHOIDS; their Obviation and Removal. Sherwood, 23, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyll-place, Regent-street; consultation hours, ten till five; evenings, seven till nine.

## A NEW MEDICINE.

## FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE—A form

of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, and other ailments for which copaiba and cubeba are commonly administered.

Each Capsule containing the Specific is made of the purest Gelatine, which, encased in tinfoil, may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and, being both elastic and pleasant to take, affords the greatest facility for repeating the doses without intermission—a desideratum to persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as to those who object to fluid medicines, being unobjectionable to the most susceptible stomach.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his Laboratory, 90, Blackfriars-road, London, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, or sent free by post at 3s. and 5s. each. Of whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

## FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba."

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

"Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 13, 1855."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba. Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success."

"New-street, April 13, 1855."

\*.\* These medicines are protected against counterfeits by the Government Stamp—on which is engraved "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road"—being attached to each.



# METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL JOINT-STOCK BREWERY COMPANY.

(Registered Provisionally pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.)  
Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each (with power to increase it to £1,000,000.)

Deposit on allotment of shares 6d. per share, as provided by the Act of Parliament. Call on each share, on complete registration, 10s.; further calls, not exceeding 10s. per share each call, as the necessities of the Company require, of which three months' notice will be given by public advertisement.

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Temporary Offices, Eldon-chambers, Devereux-court, Temple.  
The object of this Company is to establish Breweries on a comprehensive plan, for the purpose of supplying the public with those necessary English beverages, Ale and Porter, pure and unadulterated, at prices far below those at present charged by the trade for an inferior, and frequently a very deleterious article.

That this can be accomplished and pay a handsome remuneration for the capital invested has been shown by the arguments in Parliament, by the public press, and by carefully prepared calculations of persons practically acquainted with the business. Consumers will derive double advantage from becoming Shareholders, and the shares have been fixed at £5 each, to enable all to avail themselves of it.

Further particulars and prospectuses may be obtained of the Secretary, Charles Henry Edmonds, Esq., at the Temporary Offices of the Company, and to whom applications for shares should be addressed.

**Form of Application for Shares.**  
To the Directors of the Metropolitan and Provincial Joint-Stock Brewery Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me — shares of £5 each in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept such shares or any less number as may be allotted to me, and to pay the required deposits thereon, and to execute all necessary deeds when required.—Dated this — day of —, 1851.

Name in full .....  
Address in full .....  
Profession or trade .....  
Reference.....  
Address of Referee .....

## IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From Mr. Edward Page, Director of the Choir and Organist of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Leamington:—

"Having frequently suffered much from relaxation of the throat, I have often been obliged to resort to various preparations; but since I have had the good fortune to try DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, I am now but seldom obliged to use them, for the extraordinary good effects they have produced are most surprising. Even when the throat appears to be completely exhausted, and the voice to be nearly gone, two or three (at most four) will, in the short space of half-an-hour or so, completely restore its flexibility and power, and they do not act as a mere temporary exciting remedy, nor do they leave any lassitude after."

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS are the only medicine recommended to Ladies. They have an agreeable taste.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.  
\* ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

## NO MORE CHAPPED HANDS and FACES.

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 is utterly inconsistent with the opinion now universally pro-  
 fessed in favour of popular education."

Moved by W. E. Hickson, Esq., seconded by Dr. Lee,  
 supported by Mr. E. Edwards, and T. M. Gibson, Esq.,  
 M.P.,

"That the excise on paper, the tax on advertisements, and the  
 stamp on newspapers, though apparently unconnected taxes, are  
 in reality parts of one system, which restricts the freedom of the  
 press by hampering it with fiscal burdens."

Moved by Mr. C. D. Collet, seconded by Mr. George J.  
 Holyoake,

"That by allowing a number of registered newspapers to circu-  
 late a portion of their impression without stamps, and denying the  
 same privilege to others; and by permitting news and political  
 comments to be inserted in the unstamped publications of the  
 metropolis, while suppressing similar publications in the coun-  
 try; the Board of Inland Revenue has invested itself with the  
 powers of a censorship equally foreign to the laws of the land,  
 and the feelings of the people of this country."

C. D. COLLET, Sec., 15, Essex-street, Strand.

**REDEMPTION SOCIETY.**—Eighth Rescript  
 for the ELECTION of MEMBERS or DONORS for loca-  
 tion on the Society's Estate in Wales.

In addition to the Shoemaker and Shoebinder, elected at the  
 last election, the Society have vacancies for another Boot and  
 Shoe Maker, and a Dairy Maid. Any Member or Donor who is  
 a shoemaker, and has a wife competent to take the management  
 of the Dairy, and without children, will be eligible for election;  
 or any single man or woman, who are Members or Donors, are  
 also eligible.—Testimonials and applications must be sent on or  
 before the 31st of March. The Election to take place on Wed-  
 nesday, the 16th of April, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, at Hall's  
 Temperance Hotel, Briggate, Leeds; the other Branches to hold  
 the Election on the same day.

Leeds, March 3, 1851.

By order of the Board.

#### ELECTRO BIOLOGY.

**MR. G. W. STONE** begs to announce that he  
 will give a Series of WONDERFUL and AMUSING  
 EXPERIMENTS in the above Science, at the Marylebone Liter-  
 ary and Scientific Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-  
 square, commencing on Wednesday Evening, March 12th, 1851.  
 Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 1s. Doors open  
 at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.

#### A CARD.

**C. DOBSON COLLET,** of the Royal Italian  
 Opera, Covent Garden, Teacher of Singing. For Terms  
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London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (of No. 3, Chepstow-terrace, in the  
 Parish of Kensington, Middlesex), at the Office of Robert Palmer and  
 Joseph Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St.  
 Dunstan-in-the-West, in the City of London; and published by JOSEPH  
 CLAYTON, Junr. of and at the Publishing-office, No. 266, Strand, in the  
 Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—SATURDAY,  
 March 8, 1851.