

Thomson & Co. Print, 10 Wellington Street, Strand.

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.

Contents:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—	Page	Great Council of Indians.....	1132	They never meant to do it.....	1135	Merry Wives of Windsor.....	1142
Continental Notes.....	1125	Railway Collision at Weedon.....	1132	Law for the Capitalist.....	1135	Tender Precautions.....	1142
Kossuth's Visit to America.....	1127	Laying the Foundation Stone of a		Manchester Pauperism and Man-		ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—	
Position of the Freehold-Land		New Mechanics' Institution,		chester Wages.....	1137	The Chartists and the Parliamentary	
Movement.....	1128	Burnley.....	1132	The Church and its Men.....	1137	Reformers.....	1142
Metropolitan Interments.....	1128	The Trafalgar Life Assurance		The Vessel of the State.....	1137	OPEN COUNCIL—	
The Wolverhampton Combination		Association.....	1132	The "Golden" Age is before us.....	1137	The Lion-and-Unicorn Gazette.....	1143
Case.—Judgment.....	1129	Horrible Murder in Essex.....	1133	Social Reform.—"Notes of a Social		The Athanasian Creed.....	1143
Lord Shaftesbury on the Bitter		Law and Police.....	1133	Economist".....	1137	Books without an Index.....	1143
Observance of the Sabbath.....	1129	The Telegraph and the Sea.....	1134	LITERATURE—		Malthus.....	1143
Robert Walker at Liverpool.....	1130	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—		Lucretius in English.....	1139	A Letter to Chartists.....	1143
An International Money-Order		The Supply of "Reform" for		Trench on the Study of Words.....	1140	Homeopathy.....	1144
Office.....	1130	"Next Session".....	1135	Two Stories; French and English	1141	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
Speech of Sir James Brooke on Borneo	1130	Progress of Imperial Revolution in		Books on our Table.....	1141	Markets, Gazettes, Advertisements,	
Gold Regions of the World.....	1131	the Vienna Money Market.....	1135	THE ARTS—		&c.....	1144-1148

VOL. II.—No. 88.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

VARIED, but not wonderful, is the character of the home news of the week: not so the Continental. On the Continent events have occurred daily for the last fortnight, upon which the future peace of Europe directly depends.

In France, the conflict between the two great powers of the State waxes daily more flagrant, more venomous, more implacable. Former disputes have been hushed up after a few angry words and a hostile vote; or the wound has been salved over by a tacit compromise, in obedience to a common hatred of the Republic; or it has been suffered to fester and rankle under the surface of a coalition. Now it is a dead lock of antagonisms—neutralizing, discrediting, demoralizing one another in a sullen struggle of abortive menaces, and accusations no sooner fronted than disavowed—a struggle relieved only by an occasional armistice of muttering alarms and smouldering suspicions, to burst out afresh into attacks more deadly, threats more rash, and projects more insane!

The dignity of the Assembly is ill sustained by such abusive language as M. Créton employed to insult an absent journalist, who deserved to be summoned to the bar to answer for the most unwarrantable even of his gasconades. Nor is the posture of the Government more dignified in the person of that most incapable of *commis*, M. David, who endeavours to shirk interpellations by shuffling and irrelevant counter-charges. Then, again, M. de Thorigny aggravates in attempting to elude the grave import of the challenge: the *Constitutionnel* had, *totidem verbis*, if not *nominatim*, denounced a conspiracy on the benches of the Right; the Minister says, "If it were true, the Government would do its duty," thus declining to relieve the Royalists of the charge before the country. The Royalists insist on an erratum in the *Moniteur*, and the Government meanwhile are distributing, not the disavowal, but the accusation, by thousands! We appeal to all honest men: where is the Anarchy now, and who are the Anarchists? In high places, not in the People: in the Royalist factions, not in the Republican opposition. Their attitude remains that of calm resolve; their citadel, the Constitution; their duty, to accept no coalitions, and to resist all usurpations.

One of the happier gleams in that murky and threatening sky is the visit of the excellent Archbishop of Paris to the Working Associations, and his affectionate exhortations, so full of Christian charity, so instinct with gentle sympathy. If the Church were indeed a true "Vicar of Christ"! But the "sanctification of property" and "Order," according to Radetzky, are the formulas of your modern successors of the Apostles. Monsignor Sibour walks where Jesus walked, and is received

gladly. At the distribution of the medals to the successful exhibitors, the Gallic Cock crowed, not unusually, but agreeably loud. If France had not all the prizes, she deserved all, facile princeps in everything. The President's speech was (as we have heard it said) full of hooks and P's. "The Republic duly Napoleonized may do yet." When he says, "Were it not for demagogic (*i.e.*, democratic) ideas," it reads as if Mr. Croker were to say, "Were it not for the affectionate loyalty of her subjects, Queen Victoria's throne would be secure"! Altogether, this ceremony was hopeful and encouraging—a recognition of the dignity of labour, and of its claims to the distinctions of military heroism.

The system of compression and of persecution maintained by the Government in the departments under a state of siege is sowing hate and discontent; the seeds of a detestable terrorism hereafter.

The paw of the Bear is upon Hanover before the old King is cold. A reactionist Ministry within a week.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, "an ultra liberal journal," according to the *Times* (we had always considered the *Times* as the ne plus ultra of journals), is expelled from Vienna. The gentleman who represents the "leading journal," near the Court of Austria (diplomatic style), informs us of the fact: *he* is not expelled.

Another member of the same honourable corps (we don't mean of diplomatists, but of *Times*' correspondents) acquaints us with the pleasant bit of news, that the "last of the State prosecutions" of Naples is approaching. In a letter full of artful insinuations in favour of the Government of Naples, the father of the junior Neapolitan attaché at Paris promises to "state whether the trial be fairly conducted"—"I will do so without favour or prejudice at either side."—*Merci!* Only thirty-nine prisoners, and 600 witnesses.

Narvaez is again in the ascendant at Madrid; and Saldanha, at Lisbon, seems to be half afraid of his Progressist majority.

As Kossuth nears the American continent, heralded by the Mississippi, calumny, carefully wrought in Europe, and diligently spread abroad by the Austrian press on both sides of the Atlantic, is obliged to hide her head, at least in the land where public opinion dominates, whatever she may do here. The stories of Kossuth's having quarrelled with Captain Long, having compromised the stars and stripes at Marseilles, and generally misbehaved himself, have been put to flight; and the ovation offered by a People will not be marred, but enhanced rather, by this audacious attempt at "evil-speaking, lying, and slandering." On a cognate topic—the speech of Lord Palmerston to the Finsbury and Islington deputation—there has been some smart controversy.

Reporting is an art. Very much indeed for the view taken of political events do we depend on the regular and efficient, and irregular and inefficient,

reporters of the daily press. It happens that just now a "very pretty quarrel" is raging between the *Times* and the *Post*, apropos of the correctness of the report published in our last number, of the reply of Lord Palmerston to the Finsbury and Islington deputation—now famous throughout the world. The *Post* at once repudiated the report, and the *Post* represents alike Lord Palmerston and the Emperor of Russia. The *Times* of Wednesday contained a letter from "the Reporter" who, with a fellow scribe of the *Daily News*, took notes of the speech of the "noble viscount," and sent it to all the morning papers, and in this letter the substantial accuracy of the report is vouched for. On Thursday the *Post*, in the most obviously official way, again declared the report to be essentially false. Which is in the right? Either or neither?

Speaking, in fact, furnishes a deal of news most weeks, and this is no exception. The Freehold Land Conference meetings have, of course, been fruitful in speeches, glorifying the freehold land movement generally. This movement sets itself up on the double ground of furnishing a good investment, and of purchasing political power. On the first we observe that, although investment of money in small plots of land may be good for the middle classes, it is not precisely the best for the working classes. To the second we object, that buying a vote is almost as bad as selling a vote; that qualifying for a vote admits the reasonableness of the qualification; admits that property, after all, is the proper standard of fitness; and that bricks, not brains, are the tests of capacity and character. Obviously we need not discuss the commercial aspects of the agitation—without the bait of political power not a single society would have got under weigh; and as a political scheme for obtaining the franchise it is, and must always be, a small matter—very annoying to certain country gentlemen, but by no means dangerous even to them. By the side of the talk about freehold land orators, among whom Mr. Cobden holds chief lordship, we find the talking of Lord Shaftesbury to the working men of the North, giving them lessons on Sabbath observance, and receiving their ovations gratefully offered. Possibly Lord Shaftesbury may be induced to reflect that it is not the poor alone who need be restrained from Sabbath breaking. Also, Sir James Brooke, with picturesque eloquence of the rough and ready order, has been throwing not pale light on the doings in the matter of Government in Borneo; and the Honourable Robert Walker has made an admirable free trade speech at Liverpool. He ridicules the idea of sending a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico to revive the right of search settled by the Ashburton treaty; and denies the report, ostensibly emanating from France, that England conjointly with France intended to enforce the right in reference to Cuba.

Smashing up the public at Weedon in a cool, business-like way, and nearly putting a decent finish to the lives of two of the company's officers,

afford another instance of the reckless and utterly wanton contempt for life commonly manifested by railway directors. Engines that won't be stopped, runaway engines, surely ought not to be run on any line. Until some other punishment than "fine" or imprisonment of the "servants" of the companies is inflicted—until, in fact, the persons really responsible are touched, we cannot hope for better railway management. Certainly one is tempted to wish for a Cromwell, or even a Francia!

Judgment has been delivered in the Wolverhampton combination case. Clearly, from the decision of the jury and the dictum of Justice Patteson, combination differs in nought from conspiracy. Every combination of workmen is a conspiracy unassailed by the law: for juries, special juries, are decidedly inclined to regard combination as *ipso facto* conspiracy. Besides, Justice Patteson says we have no right to make men think they have grievances. That is, the rule of opinion is to be put down. Would Justice Patteson like the domination of arms as a substitute?

The gold mania is rising: lumps and blocks of gold, of a weight varying from five to one hundred and nine pounds, are found in New South Wales. No less than five companies are working an estate belonging to Colonel Fremont in California, all promising colossal results. The gold produce shipped from California in 1850 was ten millions sterling. These curious facts are attended by others of a not less striking nature. The western coast of the Pacific is fast becoming extremely important; and the narrow strip of land between the sea and the mountains may yet bear powerful nations, as predicted by Asa Whitney, and urged as one of the main reasons for the adoption of his gigantic project for a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Trade of the World has been ever tending Westward: where Trade goes, thither Empire follows. A curious fact connected with the gold mania is the Chinese immigration. The Irish are not quitting Ireland faster than the Chinese are swarming out of China. Had we not better look to the West?

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

Last week we recorded the defeat of the Proposition of the Questors to which M. Thiers and Co. had vainly attempted to entrap the adhesion of the Republican Opposition, who, with the exception of a small military and formalist fraction, refused to sacrifice the Executive to a "White" dictatorship. But the resources of such inveterate tacticians as the old Parliamentary chiefs are never exhausted. The attack of the Questors was repulsed only to be followed up by a far heavier piece of artillery in the shape of the Organic Law on the responsibility of the Executive, including the President, the Ministry, and the subordinate functionaries. This law had been in process of incubation by the Council of State ever since June, '49. It is a necessary complement of the Constitution; indeed a good organic law on the responsibility of the inferior agents of authority has been a desideratum ever since responsibility has been in fashion; but it is especially important to define the limits of the Executive under the present form of Government, and under a President, who is also a "Prince," and who delights to be called "Chief of the State," and by all sorts of titles, more or less illegitimate. But as long as he played the game of the majority they were content to let his "responsibilities" alone; and this law might have gone to sleep in the archives of the *Conseil d'Etat* but for the "personal" policy of the President. As it is: on the part of the Royalist Majority, it is undoubtedly a law of defiance and of retaliation: aimed directly at the Executive. It is accepted by the Republican Minority on Constitutional grounds: and as they found themselves with the Elysée in repelling the Proposition of the Questors, so here they are with the Royalists in checking and controlling the usurpations of the Elysée. In both cases the position of the Republicans is one of undeviating legality: in neither, a coalition. The committee of fifteen appointed in the Bureaux to report on the law, includes five members of the extreme Opposition, the rest being advanced members of the Royalist branches. Fourteen support the measure against one dissident. They have named M. Berryer president, and M. Monet secretary. M. Pradié, the author of the original Draft of the Law, has proposed to insert amendments, reasserting, in most positive terms and under severe penalties, the right of the Assembly to the direct requisition of troops for its defence. One article makes it high treason to solicit or recommend the reelection of the President, contrary to Article 46. of the Constitution.

M. Laurent (de l'Ardèche) has moved an amendment, purporting that every impediment laid by the executive power against the exercise of the rights conferred by Article 32. of the Constitution on the Assembly, shall be deemed an act of high treason, and be followed by the immediate application of

the provisions of Article 68., which declares the President in such case deposed.

M. Casabianca, the only dissident member of the Committee on the Law, declared it to be an infringement of the constitutional rights of the President. We are disposed to think that such an assertion proves its necessity. It is clear that M. Louis Napoleon has very wild notions of his prerogatives. The "urgency" of the law will probably be moved next week; but it will be difficult for the Assembly to prepare a well matured and consistent organic law in the midst of the present crisis. It will be rather an offensive than a defensive operation.

The Lyons Railway Bill has been in discussion, the Government proposing a concession to a company: M. Dufaure a provisional continuation of the works at the expense of the State. The debate was interrupted by "interpellations" on the subject of an article in the *Constitutionnel* by M. Granier de Cassagnac, denouncing a conspiracy of the Royalists against the President, full of bitter personality and menace to the Assembly. M. Créton characterized the writer, in most insulting and indecent language, as a *miserable folliculaire*, and called on the Government for an explicit disavowal of their attacks. M. Daviel (Minister of Justice) replied indirectly by counter charges. M. Berryer, however, brought up the Minister of the Interior, M. de Thorigny, who said that, if the Government had discovered any certain indications of such a conspiracy, they would not have shrunk from doing their duty. This having been accepted as a disavowal of M. Granier de Cassagnac's article, the incident dropped, and the House dispersed.

The presentation of the medals to the French exhibitors at the Louvre, on Sunday, was cut short by a scene of the most extraordinary confusion, about 5000 persons endeavouring to obtain admission into a room capable of holding about 1200. At length, after a fearful struggle, involving considerable danger to life and limb, the President of the Republic managed to obtain a moment's hearing, and to adjourn the proceedings.

On Tuesday the ceremony took place at the great circus in the Champs Elysées. Addresses by M. Casabianca and M. Charles Dupin, in praise of the French exhibitors, in recapitulation of the exertions of the French Committee at the Exhibition, were followed by a speech by the President of the Republic, in which it is notable that he pronounced the name of *Republic*, and accepted the "regenerated society" of '89. The poignant allusions to his Royalist adversaries appear to have been caught up by the assemblage with eager enthusiasm.

"Gentlemen,—There are certain ceremonies which, by the sentiments which they inspire, and the reflections to which they give birth, are not a vain spectacle. I cannot help feeling a certain emotion and a certain pride, as a Frenchman, in seeing around me the honourable men who, at the cost of so many efforts and sacrifices, have upheld so brilliantly, in a foreign country, the reputation of our manufactures, our arts, and our sciences. I have already rendered a merited homage to the great thought which presided over the Exhibition of all Nations at London; but, at the moment of crowning your successes by a national recompense, can I forget that, so many marvels of industry were commenced in the noise of insurrection, and finished in the midst of society incessantly agitated by the fear of the present as well as by the menaces of the future? And, in reflecting on the obstacles which it has been necessary to overcome, I said to myself, 'How great would not this nation be, if it was only permitted to breathe at its ease, and live its regular life!' (Loud applause.) In fact, it was when credit began scarcely to revive—when an infernal idea urged without ceasing the working classes, to dry up the very sources of all employment—when madness, clothing itself in the garb of philanthropy, came to turn aside men's minds from their regular occupations, in order to fling them into Utopian speculations—it was then that you displayed to the world those products which a lasting calm alone appeared calculated to enable you to execute. In presence, then, of these unhopd for results, I must again repeat, how grand would be the French Republic, if it were only permitted to pay attention to its real interests and to reform its institutions, in place of being incessantly disturbed on the one hand by demagogical ideas, and on the other by monarchical hallucinations! (Tremendous applause followed these words.) Do demagogical ideas proclaim a truth? No, they disseminate everywhere error and falsehood. Disquietude goes before them, and deception follows in their wake, whilst the resources employed in repressing them are so much loss to the most pressing ameliorations, and to the relief of misery. (Loud applause.) And as to the monarchical hallucinations, without causing the same dangers to be incurred, they impede all progress, all serious labour; for in place of an advance a struggle is obliged to be had recourse to. Men, formerly the ardent upholders of the prerogatives of the royal authority, are now seen to make themselves conventionals, in order to disarm the power which has issued from universal suffrage. (Tremendous cheering.) They who have the most suffered, the most bewailed the effects of revolutions, are seen to provoke a new one—and that for the sole object of opposing the national will, and of preventing the movement which transforms society from following a peaceful course. (Renewed cheers.) But such efforts are vain, for all that is in the necessity of time must be accomplished. The only thing that cannot revive is what is useless; and this ceremony is an additional proof that if certain institu-

tions fall never to rise again, those on the contrary which are in conformity with the manners, ideas, and necessities of the epoch can brave the attacks of envy or of Puritanism. You all, children of that regenerated society which has destroyed ancient privileges, and which proclaims as a fundamental principle civil and political equality—you all, nevertheless, feel a just pride at being nominated knights of the order of the Legion of Honour. The reason is, that this institution, like all created at that period, was in perfect harmony with the spirit of the age and the ideas of the country. Far from serving, like others, to render the demarcations more strongly marked, it effaces them altogether, by placing on the same lines all merits, to whatever profession or rank of society they belong. (Loud applause.) Receive, then, these crosses of the Legion of Honour, which according to the grand idea of its founder, are intended to honour labour equally with bravery, and bravery equally with science. (Great applause.) Before separating, gentlemen, permit me to encourage you to new works. Undertake them without fear, for they will prevent men being out of work this winter, and have no fear as to the future; for, whatever may arrive, tranquillity shall be maintained. (Lengthened applause.) A Government which is supported on the entire mass of the nation, which has no other motive but the public good, and which is animated with that ardent faith which guides you most surely even across a space where there is no road marked out—that Government, I say, will know how to fulfil its mission, for it has in itself both the right which is derived from the people, and the force which comes from God. (Immense applause, which lasted several minutes.)"

On the same day he gave a dinner to the persons decorated with the Legion of Honour, fifty-three in number. As well as some of those who received medals, the Ministers, the President of the Assembly, the military and civil authorities, the Corps Diplomatique, amounted to 100 persons.

On Sunday the model frigate, destined for a naval school, was launched at Neuilly, in the presence of the President of the Republic.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has called out M. Créton for his insulting expressions in the Assembly; but the latter has refused either to fight or to apologise. Whereupon M. de Cassagnac brands him as a coward, and says the Assembly shelters itself under his cowardice. This looks like a fresh provocation to the Assembly. It is said that 30,000 copies of the paper containing the offensive article were distributed by the Government.

The *Presse* says:—"We are informed that three of the persons condemned to the punishment of deportation, by the Council of War at Lyons, MM. Gent, Longomazino, and Ode, whose appeal has been rejected, have arrived in Paris, and have been forwarded to Cherbourg, to be embarked there for Noukaiva. This is affirmed to us, but we do not believe it; we refuse to believe it."

The schism between the two Legislative bodies in Belgium has terminated in a compromise. The amendment which establishes the principle of a permanent legacy duty upon direct as well as indirect inheritances, was carried by a majority of forty-six to six votes; the house being full minus one member, absent from serious indisposition.

The death of the King of Hanover has been followed by a sudden change of Ministry, of a decidedly reactionist and Austrian complexion.

The Berlin journals, of the 18th, announce that one of the Messrs. Rothschild had left that city for London, to negotiate the loan of 21,000,000 thalers, authorized by the Chambers in their last session.

The *Post Ampt Gazette*, of Frankfort, states, on authority of a letter from Vienna of the 18th, that German Catholicism is to be forbidden in Austria.

The authorities of Pesth forbade, on the 15th, the distribution of all foreign journals, even those destined for the editors of newspapers. The measure is only to remain in force until it shall be decided what foreign journals may be distributed for the future.

The Emperor of Austria has already distributed his rewards for the good reception he met with in Galicia. Cracow has received 2000 florins (£200), to be distributed among the benevolent institutions; Lemberg 5000 florins for the paupers, 1000 florins for the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and 500 florins for the ophthalmic institute. There was a time when a single nobleman of Galicia would have given four times that sum for a similar object. But then no Polish nobleman would have accepted decorations from an enemy. Twenty-one persons, amongst whom are nine Germans, have received various orders, and were exempted from all taxes. Two individuals—viz., the Archbishop Lucas Baranietzki and Count C. Levitski—have been appointed privy councillors.

The official *Prussian Gazette* declares that all the rumours about the war preparations of Prussia have no foundation whatever; but adds, that the Government feels itself obliged to be always in armed readiness, should peace be disturbed. All the other Prussian papers speak with certainty of the Minister of the Interior having recently, on account of the of the Interior having recently, on account of the present dangerous state of France, issued an ordinance to all the regencies, calling upon them to have a vigilant eye upon every suspicious movement perceivable in their districts.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 27th. The King having left for Hanover to attend the

obsequies of the late King Ernest, M. de Manteuffel, President of the Council, pronounced a speech on the opening. In his speech M. Manteuffel did not allude to the external policy of the Government, but the speech is interesting as regards internal policy. An increase of the army is declared indispensable; the financial condition of the country satisfactory; a hope is expressed that the treaty of September 7 (accession of Hanover to the Zollverein) will be maintained; and the speech is wound up by the usual hollow expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers.

The *Silesian Gazette* states that the Czar Nicholas has commanded the construction of 6000 waggons for the Russian railroads, destined to a speedy transport of his troops.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* has been expelled from Vienna.

The *Independence* of Brussels says:—"We have received important news from Denmark. The extreme Danish party has been vanquished. The intervention of Russia has caused the demands of the German princes in the question of the duchies to prevail. Things will be reestablished as they were before the revolution of 1848. Neither Schleswig nor Holstein is to be incorporated in Denmark. Schleswig will not send deputies to the diet at Copenhagen. M. Charles Moltke has been nominated special minister for that duchy, and as such will not be responsible to the Danish Chambers. The two duchies will each have an independent assembly. In short the question is solved according to German pretensions, and the party for the total annexation of Schleswig has completely lost all influence at Copenhagen. The federal troops will probably shortly evacuate the duchies."

The Prussian Government, which, according to the Prussian newspapers, showed an immense ardour for preserving the "German Navy," has made the following propositions to the Frankfort Diet—1. The North Sea squadron is not to be maintained as a federal property, but to be taken by those States who want a fleet in the German Ocean, and will pay the expenses; else the whole navy is to be abolished. 2. These measures are to be executed before the new year, so that no additional instalments are required by the confederation. We should be surprised at these contradictions, if we did not know that the finances take a prominent part in these Prussian postulations, as Prussia has to pay 532,000 florins for the maintenance of the fleet in the German Ocean.

In its sitting of the 21st, the Chamber of Deputies at Turin rejected the motion of Signor Brofferio, amounting to a sort of vote of censure on the Minister of Public Instruction, and adopted the simple order of the day by a large majority. This result must chiefly be attributed to a very able speech of Count Cavour's, in which he took his stand upon the broad ground of the general policy of the Government, stating that this was not the first time suspicions of a retrograde policy had been studiously fomented in the minds of the public; but that, to remove all such doubts, he need only declare, in the name of the Cabinet, that his Majesty's Government had come to the irrevocable resolution not to give way to Rome in the pending questions.

The *Venice Gazette* announces that one Angelo Zambelli, of Venice, has been condemned to two years' hard labour for having spread a report that revolutions had broken out in France and Russia; that one Roberti has been condemned to three years' detention in a fortress, for having had revolutionary pamphlets in his possession; and one Fortunato Bianchi to eight weeks' military imprisonment, for having insulted the gendarmes in the exercise of their functions.

On the 17th instant, says the *Bulletin de Paris*, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Italy summoned to Rome the garrisons of the neighbouring places, in order to give a stronger cortège to the Pope. On this occasion the General made a speech, in which he said that, whatever might happen in France, the army of Italy would always defend the established order of things.

From Naples we learn that the last of the State prosecutions, viz., that of the "15th of May," is appointed to commence on the 2nd of next month.

The 19th being the fête day of the Queen of Spain, the *Madrid Gazette* appeared with an elegant border, with some verses in her honour, and an article expressing wishes for her safe accouchement. The Queen did not hold a reception for kissing hands, in order to avoid fatigue. There was a talk of a new Ministerial crisis being probable.

Marshal Narvaez was admitted on the evening of the 20th instant, to a private audience by the Queen and King. He was afterwards received by Queen Christina, and had a long interview with the Duke of Rianzares.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

From various sources we learn that the calumnies published in the American papers against Kossuth, and industriously circulated by the Austrian organs of the Metropolitan press, have been refuted by the arrival of the *Mississippi*. Preparations are making

to entertain the Magyar in a fashion worthy of the Republic and the cause of Europe; and a medal has been struck in commemoration of the liberation of Kossuth.

A journal kept by Baron Miklosy, one of the Hungarians on board of the *Mississippi*, was furnished to the *Tribune*, from a condensed account of which we take the following:—

"On October 12, at ten, A.M., arrived before Smyrna. An Italian deputation came off with an address to Kossuth, to which he briefly responded. Some of the ship's officers went ashore, as did one Cek and his servant, who had both been renegades some twenty years, and belonged to Turkey; the officers went to make purchases, but none of the exiles sought to do so. The next day the ship sailed from Smyrna to Wurla, where she stopped to water and to wait for the officers who had gone ashore at Smyrna. They not arriving, she sailed next day for them, and met them near Smyrna, on board a Greek vessel, with the provisions they had purchased. As soon as they were on board the voyage was resumed. On the 15th, stopped briefly at Syra, to make purchases for the ship.

"On the 21st, at nine A.M., arrived at Spezzia, where Captain Long, accompanied by Kossuth, went ashore to the quarantine building. Several of the exiles, including General Wysocke and the Poles, here asked permission to go ashore and to traverse Piedmont on the way to France, but this was refused. That day a large number of Italians came on with an address to Kossuth. On the 22nd, another assemblage, including many Sardinian civil and military officers and the most eminent citizens of the place, came to the quarantine building, whither Kossuth also repaired, attended by the other exiles and several of the American officers. The Italian boats bore the national tricolor, and had with them a band of music. The enthusiasm with which the exiles were received was unbounded. Addresses were made through the windows of the building; and when some Italians, perceiving that Kossuth was not master of their language, began to speak to him in German, he said that he would rather use broken Italian with them than express himself perfectly in a foreign tongue, the whole mass responded with shouts of 'Viva Kossuth!' That evening the city was illuminated.

"On the 25th, left Spezzia, and the next day arrived at Marseilles. Permission for the exiles to go on shore was soon obtained through the American Consul, and that afternoon they did so, Kossuth taking lodging at the Hôtel des Ambassadeurs, where he received innumerable visits of congratulation. On the 29th, he again returned on board; on his way he was surrounded by crowds of people, with endless cries of 'Vive Kossuth!' and 'Vive la République!' and three times his progress through the streets was temporarily arrested. The road he passed was strewn with flowers, and the boat in which he went on board literally loaded with them.

"On the 29, at eight P.M., the Frenchman to whom Kossuth alludes in his letter to the Marseilles Democrats, came on board by swimming. His name is Gonkee, and his enthusiasm seemed peerless. He was received by Kossuth with real effusion of feeling, and parted from him with the same. He was sent ashore in a boat.

"On the 30th, in the afternoon, the ship was surrounded by enthusiastic thousands in boats, with tri-coloured flags, singing the Marseillaise, and bearing flowers and wreaths. A bouquet of red roses was brought to Kossuth. There was no end to the shouts of 'Vive Kossuth!' 'Vive la République!' 'Vive Amérique!' 'Vive les Hongrois!' That day the journals had contained bitter articles against the Government for refusing Kossuth the passage through France. After the scene around the ship had lasted for some time, Captain Long requested Kossuth to bring it to an end, that the exiles might retire from the upper deck, in order that the crowd around the vessel might disperse. He accordingly very briefly addressed them, returning his thanks for their sympathy and cordiality, and hoping to meet them again in a better future. All then withdrew from the deck, and the multitude went on shore.

"The next day, October 1, the ship sailed. Thousands of the people came around to salute her departure, with flowers and banners, singing the Marseillaise and joining with other thousands on shore in the usual cheers. Kossuth stood on the upper deck waving his farewell, and the crew manned the yards and gave three cheers.

"Kossuth's letter to the Democrats of Marseilles was, as we are assured, altogether his own composition, not having been even corrected by any native Frenchman.

"On the 5th, in the evening, reached Gibraltar, and the next morning the American Consul came on board. Here, as elsewhere, Baron Miklosy had occasion to note the kindness of our Consular representatives, which was manifested at every port where the *Mississippi* stopped. Permission to land was at once obtained from the authorities, and Kossuth took up his quarters at a hotel on shore. During several days that they remained at Gibraltar, they were the object of continuous attentions from the British officers there stationed. They were escorted through all portions of the place worthy of examination, and the officers of the 55th Regiment most courteously invited the exiles to a supper, which many, but not all, attended.

"On the 9th, Kossuth returned on board the *Mississippi*, to await the arrival of the English steamer that was to take him to Southampton. It arrived on the 14th, and the next day he went on board, saluted by six cheers from the sailors and Marines of the *Mississippi*, and parting most kindly with the officers. The Poles also went on board the *Madrid*, which soon after sailed, with shouts of farewell from both sides.

"The same evening, at eight o'clock, the *Mississippi* set sail across the Atlantic. On the 19th, she arrived at Punchal, where the exiles went ashore, and where she

remained two days. The passage home was stormy, and on Friday last a very severe gale was experienced. There was still a good deal of sea-sickness among the exiles."

Mr. Kingsland, the mayor of New York, has received the following letter from Kossuth:—

"TO HIS HONOUR A. C. KINGSLAND, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

"SIR,—The United States ordered the steam frigate *Mississippi* to conduct me out of my prison to freedom, and by freedom to life, because to activity.

"I hailed this generous resolution as the greatest honour which a man can meet. I hailed it as a ray of hope and consolation to my down-trodden, to my bleeding, but still not broken, native land. I hailed it as a highly encouraging manifestation of your glorious people's sympathy to that principle which was, and will ever be, the aim of all the endeavours of all my life.

"And when, with the noble-minded consentment of the Sultan, I stepped on board the *Mississippi* frigate, and, once more free, because under your glorious flag, heard the warm, generous, welcoming cheer of the officers and crew—those frank, loyal, gallant men, the true representatives of American freedom, American greatness, American generosity—I could not forbear to have the impression that the spirit of America's young giant had shouted over the waves to old Europe's oppressed nations, 'Don't despair—here is a brother's powerful hand to your aid.' These being my sentiments, you can judge by them, Sir, how fervently I must have wished to have the honour to be conducted by this very frigate to the United States.

"But I know that the sympathy of the United States is not given to any man in the world for his own sake, but for the principle's sake that he represents. And so I felt convinced that I shall prove unworthy of this sympathy (this highest treasure of my life) should I neglect for a single moment the duties which divine Providence has assigned to me; should I neglect to provide, according to the exigencies of circumstances, for the interest of yonder cause, which the glorious republic of the United States honoured with its approbation and its sympathy.

"It became, therefore, an imperious duty of honour and conscience to me not to leave Europe without arranging my public and private affairs, and carefully providing against any harm to the sacred aim of my life, for that time which I shall have to enjoy the honour of the hospitality of your glorious land.

"So the most imperious duties of a patriot, a father and a man, impose upon me the necessity to stop for a few days in England before I continue my passage to the United States.

"Commodore Morgan, at Spezzia, and afterwards Captain Long, of the *Mississippi*, here did, with the noble kindness of a true American heart, appreciate the motives of this necessity, and generously consented to wait with the *Mississippi* in the bay of Gibraltar for my return from England with the packet boat which leaves Southampton on the 27th instant.

"But the government of the French republic (not the French nation, but its present government) refused to grant me permission to pass rapidly through France, by which passage I might have spared time and sufferings to my wife and children. And now the first means of conveyance to England I can avail myself of, is only a packet boat, expected to-morrow to arrive from the Orient; and this, too, making 11 days to England from here.

"On the other hand, Captain Long informs me that any longer delay here would render, not only my associates, but also the officers and crew of the *Mississippi*, liable, in approaching the coast of the United States at a late season, to many sufferings, by having to endure excessively severe, cold, and stormy weather.

"So considering, on the one side, that the most sacred duties force me not to leave Europe for some time, before providing for my affairs in England, and considering, on the other side, that only staying eight or ten days in England, it were entirely impossible to join again the *Mississippi* here before the 18th of November, so that of course we could only arrive in the second half of December on your hospitable shores, it became absolutely a duty of honour to me not to cause any augmentation to the hardships and sufferings to the officers and crew of this ship, and not to embarrass them in their public service, as also to alleviate my own associates in their passage to the United States.

"These are the motives, Sir, which deprive me of the honour to be conducted to your glorious shores on board the *Mississippi* frigate; but I feel consoled at the idea that in adopting such a course I not only have relieved those who are on board the *Mississippi* from some sufferings, but myself also will have the high satisfaction an entire month sooner to enjoy the happiness of landing at New York, as I am decided to leave England on board that steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 7th of November for New York.

"Having had the inestimable pleasure to read reported in the public papers that the city of New York resolved to honour, with a generous reception and hospitality, in my undeserving person the cause and principles I represent, I regard it to be my duty respectfully to inform you, Sir, and by your kind interference, the generous city of New York, about these accidents, and about my intention to leave Liverpool for your city on the 7th of November.

"I confidently hope that the people and Government of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I was bound to adopt.

"Let me hope, also, Sir, that I might have lost nothing by the imperious necessity of this course from you and your people's sympathies, which, though conscious not to have merited, I consider the greatest honour of my life, the highest reward for my sufferings, and the most

Health thought necessary. They had gone into great detail, and it was said that their scheme was a very good one. But he found that when they tried to follow it out, so as to make it practically work, they could come to no other conclusion than that the body intrusted with interment should entirely take it upon itself, and in so doing they would restrict persons going beyond a certain limit, and having a cemetery near Woking-common, for instance; they would prohibit that, or making the charge for the right of interment so high that it should not be able to be done; they would impose fines or fees upon all persons removing bodies out of the district; and they would interfere with those feelings which the Bishop of London so properly spoke of as sacred with regard to the respect which families wished to pay to the dead body of a relation; they would interfere with the liberty of action in that respect. Now, either of those things—either coming to Parliament to provide by a tax upon the whole country for extramural interment for London, or proposing that the Government should have in its hands the power of interfering with every family in this metropolis, and that no burial should take place without an officer of the Government restricting or directing the mode in which it should be done—would, in the first place, rouse great public feeling against it; and if a Government did it, there would be no week in which the Home Secretary, or whoever was at the head of it, would not be called upon to account for such a person's body being left too long, or why another had been removed in an unbecoming way, and so on. Government had a great deal to do, and undertaking to be answerable for the removal and burial of every dead body in a population of 2,000,000 was really a serious matter. With regard to the cemeteries, he believed those which they had engaged to buy, in order to meet any great calamity or pestilence that might befall us, were calculated to inter about 6000 in a year; it was stated that the whole mortality of London amounted to 58,000 or 60,000, and, therefore, they would evidently not supply the means of burial for the whole, and it would be necessary to go much further and buy all the cemeteries. It was asked, why was not something immediately done? He would say the Government had not the power to do it. The Board of Health had supposed they should be able to procure money immediately to purchase the whole of the cemeteries; they found themselves mistaken in that, and that it could only be done by applying to the credit of the Government. No power had been taken to purchase more than the two cemeteries, and it would require an act of Parliament to enable more to be procured.

Specially appealed to by the Premier, Sir Charles Wood made a statement of the present position of the Board of Health in reference to the purchase of cemeteries and of the Government in relation to both.

"In the beginning of the year he believed the Board of Health sent in a proposal to the Treasury, whose consent was necessary, to buy all the existing cemeteries, and an estimate which seemed to be very small; he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) made some inquiries through the Woods and Forests, and satisfied himself that the sum required would be three or four times as much as this estimate. It was, however, stated substantially that no good could be done unless the whole were bought. Then came the question, how the money was to be provided. The whole matter having gone upon the principle that the Government was not to advance sixpence—there being no power in the act to do so—the question was how the board could borrow. They said they could borrow from assurance companies. They had proceeded all along with the full knowledge that the act contained no power for the Government to make advances, that that was not the principle of the act, and that they were not to have Exchequer bills, but to get the money from other sources. Well, why could they not borrow? Because they had no power of insuring the payment of a fee; and they came to this conclusion, 'Unless we have the management of all the burials in London and within fifty miles round it, with a power of charging a fee upon every death, whether the corpse is buried by us or not, we cannot borrow money.' Now, that was a very serious power. It was near the end of the session, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought it was a power which it was not reasonable, at the end of July or beginning of August, to ask Parliament to give. Unless they had that, the board said they were not sure of a sufficient income to enable them to borrow the money. However, power was applied for to warrant an advance of money to buy two cemeteries for which the board had engaged in negotiation; and either or both might be taken. He might remark that in Edinburgh no one was buried within the city, but the whole was managed by cemetery companies; therefore, it did not seem so absolutely impossible to be done by private parties."

The Bishop of London promptly replied that if we were merely to authorize companies to establish cemeteries, it would be very hard to prevent parishes from purchasing grounds. And the following colloquy ensued. The Bishop of London continued.

"However, the matter must be left in the hands of the Government. But if the objections of Lord John Russell held good in their full extent, there was an end of the whole question of extramural interment; and, under such circumstances, he thought the Government should not have allowed the bill to pass.

Lord John Russell did not think that. But the board had found that their original plan could not be carried into effect, and they had come to the Government for these fresh powers.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer: These very strong powers.

"Mr. Walsh suggested that there was a difficulty in borrowing for want of permanence in the Board of Health.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that that might be cured.

"Mr. Godwin begged to ask how long this question was to remain in this unsettled state?

"Lord John Russell said it must remain till next session.

"The Bishop of London, as he rose with the rest of the deputation to withdraw, said he hoped the Government saw the importance of taking the earliest opportunity of having the question settled.

"Lord John Russell, as he was also rising, said (as we understood), that when Parliament met the Government would be prepared to state their views.

"Mr. Godwin asked whether the deputation might assure their friends and the public that the Government felt the importance of carrying out the measure?

"Lord John Russell: We feel the importance of the object, but the manner of carrying it into effect is a matter for consideration."

With this extremely definite and satisfactory assurance the "deputation withdrew."

THE WOLVERHAMPTON COMBINATION CASE.—JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, against William Peel, Frederick Green, George Duffield, Thomas Woodnorth, and John Gaunt, for alleged illegal combination to raise wages. The above-named workmen were found guilty, it will be remembered, in the spring, before Mr. Justice Erle, for conspiring illegally to raise wages, and seducing workmen from the employ of Messrs. Perry, tin-plate workers, of Wolverhampton. The whole of the trial will be found amply reported in the *Leader* of August 9. Peel was the secretary of the National Trade Association, and, with Green, had been invited down by the tin-plate workers of Wolverhampton, to take part in the discussion relative to wages between the masters and men. Counsel were heard in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial. Mr. Parry appeared for Peel and Green, and the following dialogue ensued relative to the National Association.

Lord Campbell: Does it appear how the secretary and Green were paid?

Mr. Parry: One of the defendants tells me that they were paid by the National United Association 36s. per week during their absence.

Lord Campbell: I am most anxious that all workmen should have it in their power to get as much as possible for their labour; but I must confess that I look with some alarm upon this general association sitting in London, dictating to masters what they shall pay their men, and levying contributions for the support of such a society all over the country.

Mr. M'Namara was with Mr. Parry, and merely wished to say that the purpose of the association in question was to protect the rights of the working classes, its objects were quite legal, and it was presided over by a member of Parliament. The society had existed for some years, and no charge had ever been brought against it before. It was as important that the working classes should combine to raise their wages as that the masters should combine, which it was well known they did, for the protection of their interests.

Lord Campbell: And funds are levied upon all trades all over the kingdom? Is that necessary?

Mr. M'Namara: Yes, my lord; but it is perfectly voluntary. The members contribute 14d. per week out of their earnings; and the funds are distributed again among them when they are out of employment.

Lord Campbell: That might raise a fund as large as the revenue of some of the sovereign states of Europe.

Mr. Justice Patteson delivered the Judgment, which is of great interest to the working classes. It was as follows:—

"The object of the Legislature was that all masters and workmen should be left free in the conduct of their business. The masters were at liberty to give what rate of wages they liked, and to agree among themselves what wages they would pay. In like manner the workmen were at liberty to agree among themselves for what wages they would work, and were not restricted in so doing by the circumstance that they were in the employ of one or other of the masters. The intention of the Legislature was to make them quite free; but, seeing that intimidation might be used to carry out such agreements, it was enacted by the 6th George IV, sec. 3, that if any person should by violence, threats, intimidation, molesting, or obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force any workman to depart from his employ, or prevent him from accepting employment, &c., he should be liable to imprisonment for three calendar months. Most of the charges contained in the indictment referred to this act of Parliament, and charged a combination and conspiracy to do what was forbidden by the act. It charged the defendants with conspiring, by threats, intimidation, molestation, and obstruction, to force the workmen in the Messrs. Perry's employ to leave their employ, and to prevent other workmen from entering into their employ, and to compel them (the prosecutors) to make alterations in the regulation and conduct of their business. The offence did not consist in the combination to raise their wages, but in the use of threats, intimidation, molestation, and obstruction. In this indictment there was no charge of any violence to the person or property of any person, and no evidence of that kind was given at the trial. The charge was one of using obstruction and molestation. Peel and Green were the secretary and delegate from the association formed in London, which had existed for a great many years, and the object of which was to protect its members in asserting their rights against their masters. How far that might be a legal association the Court were not now called upon to give an opinion, or as to the mode in which the business of the association had been con-

ducted. It seemed, however, that such an association, supported by large funds, was of a dangerous character, and might be used for bad and dangerous purposes. He (Mr. Justice Patteson) did not say that the association had been used for bad purposes; but that it might be so used. Nothing could be said in favour of those two defendants who had gone down into the country to interfere between the prosecutors and their workmen. It would have been much better if the parties had been left to themselves. The offence consisted in conspiring to do an act by unlawful means; and whether or not there had been such a conspiracy was a question for the jury, who had determined that the defendants were guilty. The Court had no reason to doubt the propriety of that verdict. When parties entered into such combinations with the intention of keeping only just within the law, there was great danger that some of their agents would go beyond those limits; and they could not complain if juries came to the conclusion that such were the original intentions of the parties. Charles Piatt did not appear to have taken so active a part in this conspiracy as the others; but Peel and Green were deeply concerned in the conspiracy. It had been said, that no threats or intimidation had been used; but the use of express words of intimidation was not necessary. Green, the delegate from London, had stated that the society had £20,000, and that, if the prosecutors discharged a man because he was a member of their association, they could stop the supplies, and they would not have a single hand upon their works. That might be construed as a threat, even by a man of strong nerve. The placard signed by Peel, containing violent and inflammatory language in reference to what was termed the oppressive conduct of the masters towards their men, and crying up the conduct of the men as being temperate in every respect, might be construed in the same way. There was nothing, therefore, to lead the Court to doubt the propriety of the verdict, or to say that the case was not within the act of Parliament. The act provided that the offence should be punishable summarily by three calendar months' imprisonment. But this was an indictment at common law upon the statute, and the offence was punishable with fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. The Court could, therefore, look at what was a just punishment; but, though they were not at all restricted by the act, would not visit the offence with greater severity than it properly deserved. He (Mr. Justice Patteson) trusted the case would be a warning to the association not to overstep the limits of the law in any respect. The sentence of the Court was, that upon all the counts of the indictment, except the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth, William Peel, Frederick Green, George Duffield, Thomas Woodnorth, and John Gaunt should be imprisoned in the goal at Stafford for three calendar months; and Charles Piatt for one calendar month."

Mr. Parry made an application to the Court for an order that the defendants should not be set to hard labour.

Lord Campbell declined to make any such order. That was a matter for the justices.

A nominal fine of one shilling was then imposed upon the defendants upon another indictment; and, upon an application being made that those of the defendants who lived in London should not be sent to Stafford,

Lord Campbell refused the application, saying that he thought the ends of justice would be best answered by imprisonment in that part of the country in which the offence was committed.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE BITTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Lord Shaftesbury was the hero of a meeting at Manchester, on Monday, the object of which was to establish a society to be called "The Manchester and Salford Association for securing the better regulation of public houses, and other places of entertainment." Mr. Samuel Fletcher presided. After the local speakers had dwelt specially on the objects of the association, which promised to have the substitution of innocent pleasures in the place of vicious dissipation for its aim, Lord Shaftesbury was called upon to speak. One portion of his address, having reference to the observance of the Sabbath, and the amusements of the people, is worth recording:—

"Connected with the speech of the reverend gentleman who spoke last (Reverend W. M'Kerrow), I will mention only one fact, because that also comes within the range of objects at present under your consideration. I allude to the efforts made for the restriction of Sunday trading. He stated that many of those whom he met and spoke to on the subject, said that they would be happy to cease from Sunday trading, could their neighbours be induced to do the same. Now, I know there are many persons who differ as to the propriety of introducing legislative interference in this question. I am not going to say whether I think it advisable or not. I only wish to mention this fact to show the great result which would ensue could we, by some means or other, induce the better observance of the Sabbath—make it, as it ought to be, a day of repose of body and soul. This is a fact stated to me by a near and intimate friend of mine, a clergyman living in one of the great parishes within three miles of London. He had in his parish a gentleman who was the proprietor of a vast number of omnibuses, which invariably ran on a Sunday, and neither he nor his family ever attended a place of worship; but, by the exercise of his influence, my friend the clergyman persuaded him to attend a place of worship, and to make the experiment and see the result of stopping the running of his omnibuses and the constant employment of his men on the Lord's-day. At the end of the year he came to my friend; he had been during

that time regular in his habit of attending church; and he said 'The experiment has answered so well that I will continue it to the end of my days. So far from suffering by the experiment in a financial point of view, I am a better man by several pounds this year; in the first place, my horses, by having one day's complete rest in seven, are better able to do their work during the week, and are not so subject to accidents; but the principal point is that I receive more money than I used to do, and I trace it to this—it is not that the receipts are actually larger, but that the men having a better moral example set them, and having a day of repose which they devote to honest, sober, and religious purposes, and being by that improved in moral condition, they do that which they never have done before, faithfully bring to me every farthing which they earn.' (*Hear, hear, and applause.*) I state this to show what results may arise from endeavours to ameliorate the social condition of the people. If I may venture to say so, I would say to this association, 'Go and do thou likewise.' (*Hear, hear.*) The next division is the amusements of the people. I think the report stated that the act for the regulation of public amusements in London had not been productive of so much benefit as was expected, and that persons consequently asked, 'Why seek a legislative measure, when you find that, notwithstanding it, there are still houses of great disorder and dissipation in London?' The truth is this, that until very lately indeed, though the act had been previously in execution, licences had been granted right and left, without any discrimination whatever being exercised. Licences have been granted without the slightest regard to the person who made the application, or to the circumstances under which he requested the licence. But bear this in mind, that in all cases of this description you must look, not to the positive and actual results only which can be stated on paper, but you must take a wider view, and regard the thing negatively. You must not only consider what actual good has been done, but take into consideration the evil which has been prevented, and let your calculations include, not only what the state of things is, but what it would have been if a spirit of opposition to the spirit of evil had not, by God's blessing, arisen. (*Hear.*) Depend upon it, if that act had not existed in London, and had not been put in operation there, the state of things would have been such that the whole of the metropolitan police stations would have been more a nursery of children than they are. To show what the evil is that arises from this state of things, I can only state the results of my own minute and personal inquiries from hundreds and hundreds of ragged school children in London, who are open and candid, and will tell you any one single thing you want to know. I am sure I am speaking within due limits when I say that seven-tenths of these children have been first tempted to crime by stealing halfpence from their mothers and friends for the purpose of going to penny theatres. You may trace to them a very large portion of the crime that desolates society. There is no argument why you may not very fairly ask that there should be a limitation of the hours during which these places of amusement are to be open. You have a right to demand that they should be closed at a very early period of the evening. A great portion of the extreme of the mischief—I do not mean that general corruption and unsettlement of men's minds, which is bad enough by itself—but the great mass of the actual and positive mischief arises in the late hours of these places of amusement. If you could obtain an enactment that every place of amusement of this description should be closed at nine o'clock, you would go very far indeed to bring the whole thing under manageable control. You have a perfect right to demand that. Just look at the efforts now being made to establish in all the great towns of England a movement towards what is called the early closing system. In many establishments in Manchester this has been carried into effect. You have the limitation of the hours of labour; you have the Ten Hours' Bill, which closes these important places of industry at six o'clock every evening; and if from six o'clock, when the mills are closed, to nine o'clock, these places of amusement are allowed to be open—thus giving them three hours—it is quite as much as any reasonable person can ask for. (*Hear.*)

Lord Shaftesbury subsequently addressed a meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne.

ROBERT WALKER AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Robert Walker, when Secretary for the Treasury of the Federal Government of the United States, and also at other periods, used his best endeavours to facilitate the commercial intercourse between America and England. To mark their strong appreciation of this course, the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool gave a grand banquet in honour of Mr. Walker, on Monday night. Mr. William Brown, M.P., was named for the chair, but a serious indisposition prevented his attendance, and Mr. W. Rathbone, jun., ably performed the duties of the evening. This banquet belongs to the class of international banquets which have distinguished 1851, and which, we trust, will be frequently prominent in future years. After the royal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman gave "The President of the United States," which Mr. Corbin, an American senator responded to, proposing in turn, "The Land of my Forefathers." The clergy on both sides of the Atlantic were duly toasted; and the Chairman, demanding bumpers, gave "The Honourable Robert J. Walker, to whom both countries are so much indebted for his exertions to promote commerce, that great bond of union between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family"—a toast which was received with great applause, renewed again and again.

Mr. Robert Walker replied to the toast by an eloquent and comprehensive speech on free commerce. He showed how with a less restricted tariff the revenue of the United States had nearly doubled, the commercial marine increased one million of tons, thousands of miles of railroad come into operation, and the annual exports enormously increased. He successfully disposed of the balance of trade theory, which it appears still contrives to find a snug corner in some transatlantic economies. He said the doctrine had been weighed in the balance of facts and found wanting.

"Here, gentlemen," he continued, "I might present—but it would be tedious, and I shall not detain you—some tables in relation to the great advantages which have accrued to Great Britain from this reciprocal reduction of duties, and the increase of their reciprocal commerce; but it has been much better presented by your own statesmen. The truth is, gentlemen, that commerce is not geographical—(*hear, hear*);—it does not belong to a single country; it is universal; it belongs to the world, and the principles upon which it is founded are universal. They are laws; and the laws of trade are as fixed and certain as the laws which govern the movements of the planetary bodies. The artificial regulations of man may produce a perturbing force, but they will only disturb to injure those who apply the artificial restrictions. (*Cheers.*) Now, gentlemen, I will only say, that with a vast reduction of our own duties, and with the abolition of very many taxes and duties, our revenue, in spite of these reductions, and in the face of these abolitions, has actually augmented. And, gentlemen, it is a most remarkable fact that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—you, the people of England, and we, your children in America—present at this period almost the only instances of Governments whose receipts exceed their expenditures, and who have a surplus which they are applying to the extinguishment of their debts. For, gentlemen, without instancing others, look on the continent of Europe. I will not pass them all in review before me, but I will allude to facts recently published. Look to the High tariff, paralytic despotism of Austria—(*hear*)—a State which is in the last spasms of financial bankruptcy. What do you see there? You see, gentlemen, the police entering the Exchange, and endeavouring, by the power of the Government, to regulate the exchanges, and to regulate the price of paper money! (*Laughter.*) Why, we all know that they might just as well attempt to regulate the movements of the heavenly bodies. Not having exactly succeeded in that movement, the next thing which they do is to make an assault upon the Jews, who deal in exchanges—and I see it stated that they have driven nearly all the Jews from Vienna. I see, too, they are driving them from Frankfurt. Now, this seems to me very ungrateful; for I believe that, without the aid of the Jews, Austria must have fallen into financial bankruptcy long ago, and she is certainly not destined to derive any peculiar advantage from this movement."

His concluding words are remarkable for their bearing on a political intrigue now progressing in Europe.

"There were some who supposed that they observed in the distant horizon some symptoms of war between our countries, growing out of the recent message of the President of the French Republic. I feel no such apprehension.—We have eagerly seized the opportunity to furnish Spain with a proof of the sincerity of our relations, by joining England in offering the Cabinet of Madrid the assistance of our naval forces to repulse the late audacious attack against Cuba.' Although I have not the slightest authority to speak on behalf of any British official, yet I will state my strong and decided conviction, which will be borne out by subsequent facts, that this statement of the French President is founded in mistake and misapprehension, and that England never made any such offer. Look at the Ashburton treaty. That treaty established the north-eastern boundary of Maine and Canada. At the time that took place I was an humble senator; and, with the view of preserving peace between England and America, I voted for it. Growing out of that treaty was a correspondence; and that contained a most unequivocal abandonment, for the benefit of England, of America, and of the world, of the right of search. Can any one suppose that England is disposed to withdraw that pledge, and violate her honour? Would not the placing of these fleets on our coasts involve the principle of the right of search? After showing the effects which would be produced by placing a fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and describing the French President as the Gallic Lopez, Mr. Walker proceeded to say that he never had believed that a Free-trade Ministry, the Foreign Secretary (Lord Palmerston), or a Prime Minister inheriting the name of Russell, could have stricken such a blow against freedom. In this matter he neither heard the clap of thunder, nor saw the flash of lightning. He saw only the sprinkling of the gentle and genial drops of friendship and affection, and the rainbow of peace overarching the Atlantic, and the two great nations assembling in both hemispheres and demanding, even if their Governments proposed a different course, that they should never be permitted to bring about a suicidal conflict between England and America. (*Loud cheering.*) Wherever they looked over the globe, they found England and America united. They found their vessels in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, and in the most distant seas. (*Applause.*) They found them in the great Atlantic, engaged almost simultaneously on that great continent; and they found them still more recently amid the Polar Seas and thick ribbed ice of the Arctic regions, searching for Sir John Franklin. (*Cheers.*) That expedition was got up by the munificence of one of his (Mr. Walker's) own countrymen, Mr. Henry Grinnel—a man who deserved to be enrolled with the Howards of the world. After expressing a hope that Sir John Franklin might yet be restored to his wife and family,

Mr. Walker proceeded to say that in his last financial report to his country he said—'For my country, and her confederacy of sovereign and united states, I invoke the continued blessings of Heaven. May her union be progressive, harmonious, and perpetual. May her career be one of honour, peace, and glory—of equity, justice, and good faith.' He could only say that, with equal sincerity, he wished the same great and glorious destiny for England. He concluded by proposing a toast—"The city of Liverpool, generous, enterprising, and successful in her past career, may all her future ways be those of pleasantness and peace." (*Loud Applause.*)

The subsequent proceedings of the evening were of the usual character, and the chief topic of discourse commerce.

AN INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

A sensible suggestion appears in the Sacred Column of the *Times*. Obviously something should be done specially to protect the poor who forget not their friends in distress. The suggestion is thrown into the shape of a letter:—

"SIR,—I presume most of your readers are aware that the emigrant agency houses in Liverpool, connected with the United States, are also dealers in small bills of exchange, which are drawn upon them by their agents in New York, Boston, and other towns, in favour of the friends and relatives of the poor emigrants who have been able to save a few dollars of their earnings, and who, in absence of other means of remitting, are induced to exchange their hard cash for these bills at sight. The sums for which they are drawn run from £1 to £6 or £7, and I question if the average amount of each bill be over £3. They are generally sent to the very poorest class in Ireland, either to enable them to subsist, or to follow their more fortunate relatives across the Atlantic. The amount in aggregate which is forwarded in this way almost exceeds belief. I am inclined to estimate it at more than half a million sterling, and it is a noble trait in the character of the Irish emigrant that such a fund, the result of labour and self-denial, is yearly transmitted to those to whom his feelings and affections still cling though the wide Atlantic roll between."

"The misery and despair which necessarily follow on the failure of any of these agency houses, on this side, may be more easily conceived than described. Such a disaster is not of unfrequent occurrence, and its presence here, at the moment, leads me to suggest, through your columns, a very simple and effective remedy."

"It is this—That an international post-office money order department be established by the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States, so that the poor emigrant who paid his hard-earned savings at the post-office in New York, would be as certain that they would reach his relatives in Sligo or Limerick as if he had remitted them from Liverpool. Let these orders be given at such a rate of exchange as will cover the expenses incidental to the department, and also to the due replacement of the funds to meet the orders in Great Britain. It is not the question of a few cents more or less of exchange that the poor emigrant need care about; it is the perfect security of the bulk of his remittance that is all important. I can see no practical difficulty in this plan. It is true the gains of private traders in such bills would be interfered with by the competition of such an establishment, carrying with it, as of course it would do, perfect credit and safety; but this latter point is exactly what the case demands, and it was to secure this that the post-office money-order offices in this country were organized, which have been attended with such vast advantages to the poorer classes of society."

"A LIVERPOOL BANKER."

"Liverpool, November 20."

An objection is raised to this, of the old economical mintage, namely, that an international money-order office would throw additional duties on the Government, and a committee of known merchants is suggested. We trust, however, that such a weak objection will not prevent the adoption of measures to secure the object in view—complete security for the transmission of sums of money from emigrants in America to their distressed relatives at home.

SPEECH OF SIR JAMES BROOKE ON BORNEO.

At a recent missionary meeting Sir James Brooke delivered the following speech, which is valuable as containing his own account of the internal Government of Borneo.

"That my heart is in the cause, I am sure everybody knows; for I should not otherwise have been so long in Borneo. If I can give you any information more than the reverend gentleman has afforded—which I really doubt—I shall be most happy to do so. Allow me to say that I am here to-night, because your worthy rector asked me to come. I dislike public meetings. I am not accustomed to them, and am always afraid of saying more than I ought to do; for I always feel that I am led on, like very many others on these occasions, to say more than modestly would warrant. But what I can say on this occasion I will do. Let us turn our attention, if in the first place, to the object of the mission. If Christianity is to be introduced at all, it must be introduced in a Christian spirit (*hear, hear*), or we want to introduce in a heathen spirit. We claim nothing for it. If in which I have been bred—that is as much as we have a right to expect amongst a heathen people. We only hope to teach them by persuasion and by kind means. If we fail, we cannot help it. If we ask a bishop—surely, in fact, we cannot help it. That is the very simplest matter of the Church of England, that is the very simplest matter of discipline. You might as well talk of a regiment

without a colonel as clergy without a bishop. (*Applause.*) These are but the very simplest views of the question. These are the views which I have always held; they are the views which I will always recommend and act upon. And if to-day, in Sarawak, the Christian religion becomes a religion of division and uncharitableness, I hope it may leave the country. It is a subject always deeply to be considered, very deeply to be borne in mind by all Christian people, how they approach a Mahomedan or a Hindoo population. It is not zeal for our own religion that will convince, for an undue zeal may beget an undue zeal in opposition to it. (*Hear, hear.*) There is but one way, and that way is the Christian way; it is only mild persuasion, and mild persuasion alone, that will convince this people. (*Hear, hear.*) It is in the hands of God whether it shall be to-morrow or a thousand years hence—that is not the business either of this assembly or of a Christian people. (*Hear, hear.*) I will say, too—for I am deeply and personally interested in this question—that we must watch the Christian community; for the lessons of history teach us that Christians in a distant land do not always preserve that unity and that Christian spirit which they ought to do. And should these things raise difficulties in our path, remember that I have mentioned them, and remember that we need support from home to help us through them. I will not dwell longer on this subject, for it is a very serious one; but I will turn to the lecture which the reverend gentleman has so admirably delivered, and shall be happy if I can give any further information. In the first place, you must bear in mind those distinctions of race in Borneo. They have bad government; the very bonds of society are loosened; crime is walking abroad; rapine, piracy, oppression, everything that you happily do not know in England, is there. You must always bear this in mind when speaking of the operations of this society. When I went there I had no fixed plan, no deep design. I did not go and say, "I will do this or that." I had no design at all; it was thrown in my way, and I followed the path before me. I struggled with difficulty after difficulty; I did not know what to-morrow might bring forth; but gradually light came out of darkness. (*Hear, hear.*) That is all I can say, and that is not saying much for myself. We found certain laws and customs existing, and, above all, a generous, high-minded population, willing to be improved. How could we improve them? They had many difficulties to contend with, and they were constantly coming to me as their protector, though, in fact, they were my protectors. They had arms, and if I told them that certain things were their rights, they would take arms to defend those rights. That was the system by which we attained to the very rudiments of justice, then we instituted a court, a simple court, the simplest in the world. The arrangement is this:—We all meet. There is a round table. Every person of respectability, whether Englishman or native, sits down at that table. The prisoner sits on a mat. The whole trial goes on; every person is at liberty to speak, and the decision is given and recorded at the time. All the proceedings are in the Malay language, every native knows what is going forward, and they often take the deepest interest in the cases. You must never imagine that those natives are at all inferior to us in mental capacity, though they lack European culture. In fact, their mind is equal to the European mind, as far as we can judge. If I wish them to do a thing, they will oppose me and say, "It is not proper to do so according to our laws or customs," and then we debate the question. If I alter a law, or say that a law is inapplicable, or cruel, or too lenient, I call the people together in open court and explain to them why these laws appear unsuitable to the state of society that has arisen. I then tell the chiefs to call the people together in their own towns, and consult as to what are the best laws for the country, and I will receive their determination. I say in effect, "Is it your wish that that shall be the law by which you yourselves are to be governed?" It is, as far as possible, a self-government of the people. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) In my transactions with them I have always found that they are a noble and a highly independent people, and the most generous people in the world. As the reverend gentleman has told you, they are highly truthful. With the exception of the class attached to the court, which is a vicious class, both the Malays and Dyaks, taking the better class—what you would call in this country the respectable class—are most truthful and most generous. They will bear no oppression; they always wear a dagger by their side, and are as ready to use it as an Englishman to use his fist; and, if they use it, it is just in the same manner as we use our fists, or the same manner in which a gentleman, a hundred years ago, would draw his sword, call on six seconds, and they would turn to in the street—it might be in Lambeth—and fight six to six. Such was the state of English society a hundred years ago, and of French society still more recently. These people will bear no insult. I saw how easily their native rajahs ruled them by acting on this principle, without even possessing their confidence; and that was a lesson to me which I have followed ever since. Whenever a man is accused of any crime, though he may not be of good character, whether he be high or low, and even if he be accused of murder, he is neither confined nor seized, nor is an insult put upon his feelings in any way. I will narrate to you a circumstance which occurred within the last two years. A man of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, a man of respectability, who was constantly about my house and at my table, and was well known to all our party, was suddenly accused of murder. I sent for him in the evening, and took him into my own room. He had his weapon on; he was one of the chiefs. I said to him, "Rajah Lee, you are accused of murder. You know the custom of the country; you know I have a friendly feeling towards you; I am very sorry, but you must be tried, and, if found guilty, you will be put to death." He said, "Certainly, if I am found guilty, I will suffer death. I will do you no harm. Do you think I would do you any harm, or the native chief (referring to

one present) any harm?" I said, "No, I don't suppose you would, for you are friendly to me; but I know that, at this moment, you would if you felt inclined." He said, "Why?" I said, "You have got your dagger on, and I am sitting close to you at the table." He instantly pulled it out, passed it across the table to me, in the sheath, and said, "You take that!" (*Cheers.*) I refused to take it, saying he was a man of such respectability that I was sure he would submit to the laws. I said, "Go away to-night, but come to the court at twelve o'clock, the day after to-morrow; you must be tried for your life; and remember, you will be put to death if you are found guilty." He said, "Give me a fair trial; I will be there." He came; he was in the court unarmed; I am happy to add he was acquitted. (*Cheers.*) The judges and the jury immediately got up, and all shook hands with the prisoner, for we were all very glad of it; he was a very good man, and I believe he was perfectly innocent. This will give you some idea of the state of the country, and of our simple mode of administering justice. So it is throughout; there is a degree of simplicity in all the machinery of government, which would be very difficult to imagine in this country. All the proceedings are conducted in the most simple form. Everything is done in the Malay language; there is very little writing; but I hope that good substantial justice is administered. The courts are composed of a certain number of English gentlemen, mingled with a certain number of natives, who form a judge and jury amongst them, or rather the functions of the two are combined. The consequence is that our institutions have gradually spread, though, as you must be all aware, beyond the province of Sarawak I have no power or jurisdiction; I am limited merely to offering advice to the different parties who may come to ask it. There is always the element of piracy to guard against, though that I hope is at an end; but still there are a number of Governments that would demoralize Sarawak if they had power to do so. But they have no such power; and the only question is, whether we may not in future apply the same development that has been applied to Sarawak to the other rivers along the coast. (*Hear, hear.*)

GOLD REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Wyld has issued a pamphlet on the *Distribution of Gold throughout the World*. It comprises large maps showing the gold beds, and is preaced by a general introduction, descriptions of gold working, and the influence of the gold discoveries on the money markets of Europe.

Gold is distributed more or less in all parts of the world. In Europe, although some rivers have golden sands, and the ore is said to have been found in some hills and mountain ranges, yet it does not exist in sufficient quantities to yield a very large supply. Gold has been found in England and Ireland, in France, Spain, and Portugal, but in comparatively small quantities. Hungary possesses the richest mines in Europe; and the yield from the mines of Kermnitz and Schemnitz is estimated at 1050 lb. yearly, worth £35,000. From mines in Transylvania 1375 lb. yearly are obtained. Altogether, the number of pounds of gold obtained from the provinces of the so-called Austrian Empire is summed up at four thousand.

"In Russia," says the pamphlet above mentioned, "the chief gold deposits are on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains; but in 1739 a gold mine was found and worked in Olonetz. The total produce of Russia from Europe and Asia was, in the beginning of this century, estimated at 42,675 lb., or about £1,800,000 yearly: in 1830, at 15,000 lb.; in 1835, at 12,280 lb.; in 1842, at 41,000 lb.; in 1843, at 55,000 lb.; in 1847, at 73,300 lb.; in 1848, at 75,600 lb.; in 1849, at 69,600 lb. The value of the produce in 1847 is estimated at £4,000,000. The Ural district resembles very much in its formation the gold diggings of California. The produce of gold from Siberia increased during fourteen years, between 1829 and 1844, from a yearly yield of 55 lb. to 40,868 lb.

Gold is found in Hindostan in the great rivers at the foot of the Himalayas, in Mysore, the Deccan, on the Malabar coast, and, indeed, throughout the vast region under British dominion. It is obtained also in China, Thibet, Birmah, Malacca, and Japan. Throughout Australasia gold is gathered, "abounding most in those islands which are composed of primitive and transition rocks." Borneo is the richest of these islands, where the mines are chiefly worked by Chinese. The gold is found in veins and mineral strata, in the sands and beds of rivers, and in dry diggings. Borneo yields 9000 lb. yearly; Sumatra 3000 lb.; and the other mines of the smaller islands about 4000 lb.

But the interesting gold discovery of the year 1851 is that of the Australian mines. The history of this is sufficiently curious to be given in full.

"The resemblance of the Australian formations to those of the Ural was first remarked by Sir Roderick Murchison, who was so strongly impressed with the fact, that he felt it is duty to allude to it, in the address which he delivered to the Royal Geographical Society, as President, in May, 1845. In the subsequent year he specially addressed the Cornish miners on the subject, and adverted particularly to the discovery of gold near Bathurst, on the western flank of what he styled the great Australian Cordillera; and he strongly urged the propriety of a strict geological investigation, with the view of establishing gold workings. Colonel Helmersen, of St. Petersburg, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, also well acquainted with the Ural gold works, expressed

the same opinion. The views of Sir R. Murchison obtained great publicity in Australia; but it is to be regretted the English Government is not in the habit of taking counsel from men of science, so that the opportunity was lost of taking all due and timely advantage of the discovery.

"The Reverend W. B. Clarke also published letters, suggesting a theory of the gold deposits, in which, following Sir Roderick Murchison, and taking the Russian deposits as a basis, he predicted gold deposits in California and Australia. He likewise points out the Equator as a great gold region; and this, too, the best practical authorities confirm.

"Mr. Francis Forbes, of Sydney, about two years ago published and circulated in New South Wales a paper, in which he affirmed in the strongest manner, on scientific data, the existence of gold formations in New Holland. Mr. Forbes, not being listened to nor encouraged in his researches, went to California, where he died in 1850.

"Even the discoveries in California did not arouse the New Hollanders to adequate researches, though reports were spread of wonderful discoveries in Victoria and South Australia, which were speedily discredited. It was reserved for a gentleman of New South Wales, Mr. Edward Hammond Hargraves, to make the definitive discoveries. He appears to have acted independently of all previous views on the subject; but having acquired experience in California, and being struck with the resemblance between the Californian formations and those of New Holland, he determined on a systematic search for gold, which he brought to a successful issue on the 12th of February of this year, by the discovery of gold diggings in the Bathurst and Wellington districts, and which he prosecuted until he had ascertained the existence of gold sands in no less than twelve places.

"Mr. Hargraves stands undisputedly as the first explorer of the Australian diggings; though, as already stated, gold ores had been already found in many places, and especially near Bathurst. Having finished his explorations on the ground, he drew up a regular report, which in April he laid before the governor-general, who, after some consultations, sent the colonial geologist, Mr. Stutchbury, to make a further scientific investigation, which has resulted in a full confirmation. At a later period, the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, and staff, took the same route.

"The proceedings of Mr. Hargraves and of the Government got spread about, and on the 1st of May of this year—on the day of the opening of the Great Exhibition, and five years after Sir Roderick Murchison's Cornish address—it was made known in Sydney that great gold discoveries had been made in the interior, when a period of wild speculation immediately commenced. In the Bathurst district, active operations had already begun, and hundreds successfully proved the gold diggings. It is well enough known that a Californian excitement has prevailed there, which it is unnecessary to detail. In the beginning of June, the Governor-General made a grant of £500 to Mr. Hargraves, and afterwards an appointment of £350 a-year; and at the same time the Sir Thomas Arbuthnot sailed from Sydney for England, with £4000 worth of gold among her cargo.

"The locality of the gold diggings first reported, is in the upper basin of the Macquarie. On the head stream of the Fish River will be found Bathurst; and to the left of it, a small stream, about forty miles long, which runs from the Bathurst road at Pretty Plains to Lewis Ponds. This is the Lewis River. Its western feeder is the Summerhill Creek, which, soon after the discovery, was beset with four thousand gold diggers, and from which the first exports were obtained. The width of these creeks, at their junction, is reputed to be about fifty or sixty yards, and the water sometimes rises suddenly twenty feet. The diggings extend downwards all the way to the Macquarie. Swallow Creek is the locality of another digging. These Macquarie diggings are called Ophir.

"The mountain ranges near here run high, the neighbouring Mount Canobolus being 4161 feet above the sea. It is a matter of considerable importance, that gold is also reported as occurring in the feeders of the Lachlan, which rise on the south side of the range. In the Narrambla, near Carceon, south-west of Bathurst, diggings were begun, so that it may be expected that gold will be found in the Lachlan valley.

"Besides the indications in the valleys of the Murray, on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, there are reports of gold on the eastern side, more particularly in several parts of the Hunter River—one of the chief rivers of the coast, flowing through the colliery districts to Maitland and Newcastle. Several of the heads of the Hunter rise close to those of the Macquarie. Gold is reported as low down as Maitland. It is likewise reported at Bondi, six miles from Sydney, and in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

"Arrangements have been already made to operate largely in the gold districts. The first company formed in London is one called the Australian Gold Amalgamation Company, in which it is intended, under the direction of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, the mining engineers, to apply the experience gained in their mines in Mexico and Spain in the reduction of bullion with quicksilver.

The Australian discovery, however, has not diminished the interest in California. Research seems only to display the fertility of that region in gold. The formation of companies, promising marvellous results, which would seem almost warranted by the reports arriving daily, continues. While the old diggings are surpassed by the mines on Colonel Fremont's estate—the Mariposa, the Aqua-Fria, the Nouveau Monde, the West Mariposa, and the Ave Maria; names as familiar to English ears as of those of the Home Counties. The total shipments of gold from California in 1850 were estimated at £10,000,000.

GREAT COUNCIL OF INDIANS.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from the treaty ground, near Fort Laramie, and giving a description of the proceedings of the council, says:—

"When order had been restored, all the Indians being seated after their own peculiar notions about rank and precedence among themselves, Colonel Mitchell addressed them through the interpreter, after which the ceremony of smoking commenced. A large, red stone pipe, with a stem about three feet long, coloured and ornamented with hair, beads, &c., after the most approved style of the Indians, was filled with tobacco and *kinne kinnick*. When lighted, it was passed by the interpreter of the Sioux to Colonel Mitchell, and then to Major Fitzpatrick. After they had smoked, it was passed successively round to each Sioux, commencing in the east. Many of the principal men taking the pipe point it to the four points of the compass, then up to the Great Spirit and down to the bad. Another ceremony was observed by nearly every one. When an Indian took the pipe, the interpreter taking the other end, he would extend his right hand to the bowl, and draw it back along the stem to his breast. Some of them would repeat this action several times. It is understood to be the most solemn and sacred attestation of truth they can give.

"When it had gone the round of the Sioux, the pipe was refilled, and, in like manner, handed first to the Commissioners, and then to each tribe successively, by the interpreter of the tribe. This ceremony occupied considerable time, but seemed to be regarded throughout with deep interest by the Indians. Until the explanation given by Colonel Mitchell of the interest and force of this ceremony I had not regarded it in its proper aspect, nor given to it its due influence.

"During the process of smoking, Mrs. Elliott, the lady of Lieutenant W. L. Elliott, of the Mounted Rifles came in, and was received by the commissioners, and assigned a seat within the arbour. Mrs. Elliott was the only white lady in the encampment, and her presence created an agreeable sensation throughout the assemblage. Colonel Mitchell, on receiving her, remarked to the Indians, 'That in her presence the white men gave them an evidence of their peaceful intentions, and thus confidence in their power to punish any wrongs. Her presence, too, was also an evidence of the confidence that was reposed in their honesty and good intentions.'

"Shortly after this, another little incident occurred that for a moment created a thrill of feeling among the crowd, at least the white portion of it not familiar with such scenes. A Cheyenne squaw, leading a horse, with a boy of about ten or twelve years old mounted upon him, made her way into the entrance of the council arbour, and commenced her chant. The interruption was sudden, and for a few minutes not understood, but soon stopped by the Cheyenne chiefs. The purpose was this:—Some years previously, one of the Shoshonies, a Snake chief, who was then in the council, had killed her husband, leaving this boy, then an infant, fatherless. She now came to present the boy and horse to the Shoshonie, by which, according to their customs, the boy becomes the adopted son of the Shoshonie, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of that tribe. The Snake chief had no right by their customs to refuse receiving the gift, and upon its reception, became bound to treat the boy in every respect as his own child. These laws of custom, which prevail among themselves, are most faithfully observed. The time and occasion were not appropriate for the squaw's purpose, and she had to defer her presentation until another time.

"When the smoking had been gone through, Colonel Mitchell addressed the Indians. His expressions were short, in simple language, such as they could readily understand, in many cases adopting various forms, and employing their own hyperbolic mode of thought. Between sentences he paused to see that the interpreters understood him correctly, and to allow time for them to communicate it to their respective tribes. As many of the Indians understand the dialect of other tribes, the interpreters announced their interpretation in a loud voice, that all might hear, and mistakes in conveying the correct meaning be corrected. Whenever the Indian understands, or thinks he understands, what has been said to him, he signifies it by a guttural exclamation 'how.'

"At the conclusion, Tera Blue, a Sioux chief, an old and venerable man, dressed in a blue blanket coat, came up, shook hands with the commissioners and all others, selected his interpreter, and then addressed Colonel Mitchell as follows:—

"Grand Father, I am very glad I have seen you; I have heard you were coming ever since the grass began to grow, and now you are here. I have not two hearts—my ears have been open to all you told us. It seems to me good. I believe our Great Father is good, but I will go home and talk to my people about it—we will think of it."

"Wahata-Uh, an Arickaree chief, after shaking hands all around—a universal custom—and selecting his interpreter, addressed Colonel Mitchell:—

"Grand Father, your talk is very good. My ears and the ears of my people have not been on the ground, they have been open, and we feel good in our hearts at what you have told us. The ground is not now as it used to be. We come here a long way off from the Missouri river. We come hungry, for we are very poor and could find no buffalo; but we found friends, and they gave us something to eat. This made our hearts glad. We are poor and live far away, but we will do the best we can to satisfy our Great Father. We hope he will send us more buffalo."

"Wah-ah-wee-ha, a Shoshonie, next spoke:—

"Grand Father, I have come a great distance to see you and hear you. I threw my family, too, away to come and listen; and I am glad and my people are glad that

we have come. Our hearts are full; all our hearts are full of your words. We will talk them over again. "Here the council broke up."

PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the children are at Osborne.

The Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for the labourers on his estates in Northumberland.

The Marchioness of Conyngham narrowly escaped death in the smash at Weedon. She is severely cut about the face and head.

Among the grand jurors not in attendance when called at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, was G. F. Young, Esq., M.P., who was fined £20 for non-attendance.

The senior officers of the Eastern Counties Railway presented their esteemed late secretary, Mr. C. P. Roney, with his portrait, on Tuesday.

Father Mathew still remains at Greenbank, near this town, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, the residence of William Rathbone, Esq.; and although considerably recruited, the state of his health prevents him from appearing in public at this time.

It appears that the Earl of Carlisle, after a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the recent inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the judge of the county court at Liverpool, has given his decision, removing that gentleman from his office.

Notice of trial by special jury has been served in the case of Chubb v. Salomons, but it is not anticipated that the trial can take place until the sittings after term. The action has been brought to recover three separate penalties of £500 each. It is understood that another action, "friendly," has been brought against the defendant, but of course both cannot be tried.

The Earl of Lanesborough married, on Monday, Frederica Emma, relict of the late Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany-house, Sussex, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was married to Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, on Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The crowd was so great that the Prince, followed by a train of aristocratic bridesmaids, had good humouredly to force his way into the Church. Many soldiers were present, Prince Edward being an officer in the Grenadier Guards.

General Narvaez gave a grand reception on the evening of the 20th. On the same evening he was received at a private audience by the Queen.

The Grand Duke Constantine paid a visit to Marshal Radetzky, at Verona, on the 18th.

The Chevalier d'Azeglio, President of the Council of Ministers at Turin, is very unwell, according to the *Opinione*, the wound he received in 1848, at Vicenza, having opened again. It is anticipated that he will retire from public business.

A letter from Pesth of the 16th, says:—"Field Marshal Haynau, who is at present residing on the estate he possesses in Hungary, is accustomed to sleep in a little room on the ground-floor, in a detached building in the garden of his chateau. In the night of Monday last he was awaked by a thick smoke, which filled the chamber. He immediately jumped out of bed, and leaped out of the window into the garden. Some moments after all the building was in flames." It is evident that some one tried to burn the Marshal in his bed.

On Tuesday, M. Granier de Cassagnac sent M. Penquelly-Laridoux, a naval gentleman, and friend of M. Véron, and M. Berard, representative, and late secretary of the Assembly, to call out M. Creton for the insulting epithets which he applied in his speech on Monday to the writer in the *Constitutionnel*. M. Creton called Cassagnac "a miserable pamphleteer, a slanderer, whom he permitted to shield himself under the disdain which he inspired, and to take refuge in the ignominy of his whole past life." M. Creton said that he could not fight with such a man. It may be mentioned here that M. Lacrosse, the present Minister of Public Works, still limps somewhat from a wound received in a duel with M. Granier de Cassagnac.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT WEEDON.

A collision of a fatal character took place on Saturday evening, on the line of the London and North-Western Railway, at Weedon, by which nearly all the passengers in the four o'clock uptrain from Rugby were more or less injured, and a great destruction of property caused.

It appears that the four o'clock train from Rugby, due in London at half-past seven, started from Rugby at its proper time, arriving in due course at the Weedon station at twenty-five minutes past four. At this time it was still daylight, and all the proper stopping signals were on at the station. At the Weedon station there are no sidings, and the passenger train, in which were Captain Huish, the general manager, and Mr. Bruyeres, the chief superintendent, both of whom had been down for the purpose of making arrangements for the opening of the Stour Valley Line, finding a coal train at the station, had to wait on the main up line until the coal train had shunted on to the down line, to allow the passenger train to reach the platform of the Weedon station, and then pass on. The passenger train had reached the platform, and was transacting its business of letting out and receiving passengers, and the coal train was still shunting across, just up above, on to the down line, when an engine and cattle train of thirteen heavily laden waggons dashed into the passenger train with great violence, smashing several of the nearest carriages, and also driving the passenger train forward into the coal train, which had not yet entirely got across on to the down line, with such violence as to knock several of the coal

trucks completely over. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the screams and cries of the passengers are described as truly frightful.

As soon as the alarm occasioned by the first shock of the collision had in some measure subsided, the attention of the officials was directed to the passengers, and medical men from the town and barracks in the immediate vicinity of the station were speedily on the spot. A gentleman named Currie, of Warrington, and connected with the firm of Ridgway and Co., the teadealers, of King William-street, was taken out of a second-class carriage apparently lifeless, and was reported as dead, having sustained some frightful lacerations and injuries on the head, from which he has since died. A second, in almost as bad a condition, was taken from the same carriage, and turned out to be the servant of Colonel Sir Douglas Pennant, also a passenger. A third gentleman, Mr. Cleaton, of Upper Barnsbury-street, Islington, was also taken out insensible, with several severe cuts about the head and face; and a Mrs Gower, of Oxford-street, was also very much injured. Most of the other passengers suffered from wounds and contusions more or less.

Captain Huish was himself severely injured about the head and face, as was also Mr. Bruyeres, whose escape from death was truly miraculous. It appears that on the Rugby train reaching the platform, Mr. Bruyeres, who was in the same carriage with Captain Huish, got out, and at the moment of the collision was standing with his hand on the carriage door, while Captain Huish, who had not left his seat, had his head out of window conversing with him. The shock caused the captain's head to be driven violently from one side of the opening of the window to the other, while a portion of another carriage, lifted completely off the rails, struck Mr. Bruyeres on the shoulder, knocking him down, and he in turn knocked others down who were standing near him. Mr. Bruyeres rolled towards the carriages still in motion; and, but for the providential circumstance of a gentleman seizing him by the coat, he must have fallen under the wheels and have been cut to pieces. His coat was much torn.

The causes of the catastrophe are thus explained:—There was no fog at the time, and, in addition to the proper signals being on, there was a policeman stationed half a mile down the line to signal to any up-coming train that they must not run into the station. The driver of the cattle-engine, it is understood, not only received the signal from this policeman, but observed the signal at the station, and immediately reversed his engine, but in doing so the engine got out of gear, and before he had discovered it in sufficient time to shut off his steam, the collision took place.

An inquest on the body of Mr. Currie is proceeding.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, BURNLEY.

Popular education, whatever character it takes, is regarded more and more as a matter in which all classes have an interest. On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Mechanics' Hall in the town of Burnley, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, there was an unprecedented gathering, not only of the people, but of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, with some visitors from distant places. The Earl of Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Earl of Sefton, as Lord Lieutenant of the county; Colonel the Honourable J. Yorke Scarlett, Mr. Charles Towneley, the President of the Institution, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Baronet; Mr. J. Wilson Patten, M.P.; Mr. James Heywood, M.P., F.R.S.; Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P.; Mr. James Pilkington, M.P.; Mr. George Stansfeld, Mr. Spencer T. Hall, Mr. Robert Harley, &c. &c., being among the invited guests, who took a part in the proceedings. There was a general holiday in the town, all the factories and shops being closed. About mid-day, a procession was formed from Towneley-hall, accompanied by bands of music, and including the principal guests, the officers of the institution, all the Masonic and other lodges, and being joined at the park-gates and round the site of the proposed building by about 20,000 of the inhabitants. Mr. Towneley performed the ceremony of laying the stone, amid the gratulations of the multitude, who occupied a species of amphitheatre, and presented a most interesting appearance.

The guests and principal inhabitants then dined at the Hall Inn, and a soirée followed in one of the largest chapels in the town, where speeches were delivered by most of the above noblemen and gentlemen, and others. Mr. Towneley has munificently presented £500 towards the cost of the building, of which Mr. James Green is the architect. Messrs. Spencer and Moore, manufacturers, have also given £300; Alcock, Birkbecks and Co., bankers, £300; and about £1000 more has already been subscribed by other parties. The estimated cost of the building is £4500.

THE TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual general meeting of the members of this association took place, at the offices of the company in Pall-mall, on Monday, Rev. J. H. Ashworth in the chair. The manager read the report, which stated that "the date of complete registration of the company was the 19th of November, 1850. Between that period and the 15th of June, 1851, scarcely seven months, the whole number of shares, being 25,000, and representing a capital of £250,000, were subscribed for, and a proprietary of no less than 900 persons was created, selected chiefly from the more influential classes of the community, thus establishing the operations of the association on a basis at once solid and extensive. The rapid absorption of the shares and the still increasing demand for them, the influential character of the local boards which they were now forming, the respectability of their agents, and the success hitherto attendant upon their efforts, were circumstances which spoke plainly as to the popularity, ultimate extension, and permanence of its principles. Up to this date, being twelve months

since the commencement of business, 325 policies had been effected for £95,783, producing an annual income of £3092. 15s. 9d., and, with one trifling exception, no casualties had occurred, nor any inroad been made upon the resources of the society, which must be attributed to the skill of the medical officers, and the caution exercised by the board in the selection of lives. In conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the directors recommended that a dividend of five per cent. be paid to the shareholders from the date of their respective deposits up to the 24th of June, 1851. In bringing about these desirable results the directors had used the strictest economy, so far as they found economy consistent with efficiency and the great objects they had in view, and they referred with confidence to the balance-sheet in proof of the manner in which they had liquidated the expenses of the association."

The Chairman proceeded to comment on the report, and called especial attention to the fundamental principles of the company, which were intended to assure shareholders against want in the hour of distress, by setting aside £10 per cent. out of their profits for the formation of a relief fund; and for the education of the orphan children of such shareholders as could justly show their claims, £10 per cent. was also set aside. There were some who, he regretted to say, objected to these principles, and said that this £10 per cent. which they applied to these benevolent purposes, ought to go into the pockets of those who insured. He would answer them in their own way. He could prove to such persons that for every £10 per cent. which they gave with one hand they would receive £100 per cent. with the other. Why, what had placed them in their present position, what had already given them nearly 1000 shareholders in seven months? What was the cause that they had parted with 25,000 shares in two or three months? What had given them an income of £3000 per annum in so short a period? It was the popular favour and the proper appreciation of the principles adopted by them. What was it that had established such highly respectable local boards in Liverpool and Nottingham but their benevolent principles? It was manifest, therefore, that these objects would have their due weight in making an association liked, and by such means they would triumph at last. He called on every person who was a proprietor not to leave at the close of that meeting with indifference, but to return home determined to spread the knowledge of the benefits of this association to the best of his power among their friends and connections.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ESSEX.

Tollesbury, famous for native oysters, and inhabited chiefly by dredgers, has been the scene of an abominable murder. On Tuesday morning, about half-past six o'clock, a man named Cobb, following the occupation of a dredgerman, which is the chief business of the village, left his cottage, situate in a straggling part of the village, accompanied by several of his lodgers, also dredgers, and proceeded down to the water to follow his calling, having left his wife, Elizabeth Cobb, in bed with his little girl, seven years of age, and also having left the door of his cottage unfastened, as was his custom, unless he went out at a very early hour. A few paces distant, and directly opposite to Cobb's cottage, stands another cottage, occupied by another dredgerman named Wash, who, on the same morning left his cottage about seven o'clock, also accompanied by several male lodgers, and proceeded down to the water, having left in his cottage a man named Henry Harrington, being the only male person left in either of the houses. As the morning advanced some of the occupants of the neighbouring cottages, not observing Mrs. Cobb moving about, went in the direction of the cottage, and on approaching heard the little girl crying very loud, and in a tone of fright. On coming to the cottage they found the door fastened, whereupon they burst it open, and, following in the direction whence the cries of the child proceeded, entered a back bedroom upstairs, where they were horrified at discovering Mrs. Cobb, the mother of the crying child, lying in bed in her nightclothes, and weltering in blood. They immediately gave the alarm, and sent off a messenger to the adjoining village of Tolleshunt d'Arcy for medical assistance. Mr. Dawson, surgeon, and his assistant, Mr. Smith, were quickly on the spot, and, upon examination, found, upon the side of the deceased's head, marks of violence which appeared to have been inflicted with a hammer or other heavy iron instrument, while, in addition, there was a gash in the throat, some four or five inches long, and so deep as almost to sever the head from the body. From the position in which the murdered woman was lying it is conjectured, that the blows on the head were inflicted before the throat was cut. One of the blows on the head appeared to have been inflicted with the claw of a hammer, and with such violence as to have completely penetrated the skull. The unfortunate woman was quite dead at the time of discovery, and the medical men were both of opinion that a murder had been perpetrated. Police constable Fox, of the Essex constabulary, stationed at Tolleshunt d'Arcy, having heard of the occurrence, was soon on the spot; and ascertained, upon inquiry in the village, that Harrington, the only male person who was left in the cottage in the morning, had subsequently gone to Salcot, a village a few miles distant, for the alleged purpose of purchasing a boat. In the evening, however, Harrington returned, and Fox having managed to get into his company, discovered on his trousers several stains, seemingly of blood, half obliterated. Fox did not then apprehend him; but having afterwards obtained further facts, all tending to fix suspicion on him, took him into custody upon the charge, early on Wednesday morning. The spots which Fox had noticed on Harrington's trousers on the previous evening, were now dark, and, apparently, had been covered with ink, or some similar dark fluid.

Cobb's house, upon entry first being made, bore strong evidence of having been plundered, as the drawers, cupboards, &c., were all ransacked, and about 12s. in money had been taken from a box in the house. Upon closer examination it was found that some one had gone out of the house through the kitchen window, as there were clear traces of footmarks.

Early on Wednesday morning, Mr. Superintendent Cooke, of the Witham division, went to Tollesbury, accompanied by an intelligent officer (police constable Archer), and, in conjunction with Fox, instituted still more stringent inquiries, all tending to fix the commission of the horrible crime on the prisoner Harrington. Later in the day a man, while proceeding across the fields to Salcot (where the prisoner stated he had been on the preceding day), had his attention diverted to some unusual footprints in a ditch, and upon stepping into it found wrapped up in a bloody handkerchief a razor, also stained with blood. These were at once brought to the police, and Wash (at whose house prisoner lodged) immediately identified the razor as being his, and Mrs. Wash, sister to the prisoner, identified the pocket handkerchief as one which belonged to him. Still further, there was found in Wash's house a heavy iron hammer, and upon examination by the medical gentlemen it was found that it corresponded exactly in size with one of the wounds in the head of the deceased.

A jury was impanelled on Wednesday morning, and from the evidence taken by the coroner the above facts are gathered. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next.

LAW AND POLICE.

The young woman, who some time ago brought a charge against the nuns of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Hammersmith, and failing to establish it, was ordered to be indicted for perjury, has this week been tried and acquitted at the Third Court, before the Common Sergeant. The girl, Mary Ann Burke, was one of many who nightly haunt the public streets. Two or three times she had been kindly treated and sheltered, once especially by Mrs. Gibson, of Upper Seymour-street, who said that "she was very much to be pitied; she had not a friend, and her sufferings were very great." The charge she originally preferred against the nuns was that of having cut all her hair off while in the convent—a place of refuge for erring women. Direct evidence was brought to show that her hair had been cut off in the hospital during a fever, and that she only remained in the convent one night. It was also shown that her great sufferings had weakened her mind materially, and the jury, taking the circumstances into consideration, acquitted her of wilful perjury. Not the slightest stigma rests on the nuns of the convent, on the contrary they deserve praise.

Some time since two policemen were walking down a lane leading from East Acton to the Uxbridge-road. Suddenly they came upon two men with masked faces, and, in reply to the challenge of the sergeant, one of the masked men fired a pistol the ball from which struck the sergeant in the thigh. A desperate conflict ensued, the wounded man fighting as well as he could; and ultimately one of the robbers, named Round, escaped, and the other, Harris, was captured. It will be remembered that on his way across the fields Round robbed a baker of a goodly sum. His capture was owing to very singular circumstances. He attempted the next day to pass a medal for a sovereign at the Great Western Railway Station, and was arrested. At the same time a barber in Houndsditch sent up to the police station a bundle of clothes. These were proved to belong to Round; and though neither of the policemen could swear to him, the circumstantial evidence was in this case so strong and direct as to warrant the jury in bringing them in guilty. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, and sentenced to death; it being understood that they will be transported for life.

Through the medium of the police this week a great genius has been revealed; a man who perfectly understands the maxim of Danton, and who tries to carry all by audacity. He called himself a Quaker, and gave his name as Milson. He was brought before the bench at Guildhall, on Monday, and the charge against him was obtaining money under fraudulent circumstances. The present charge, which was the means of discovering the extensive system of frauds practised by Milson, arose from his having duped a man named Hartrop into paying a premium with his son, who was placed under said Milson, then wearing the name of "Charles Chadwick, Civil Engineer." As Hartrop subsequently found that Charles Chadwick was only "a name" without "a local habitation," he made inquiries, and it was found that Charles Chadwick was also Milson, who was William Williams, solicitor, who was Dr. Harris, surgeon and accoucheur. Further, W. J. Milson gave himself out to be the late unsuccessful candidate of the borough of St. Alban's, and Dr. Harris said of himself that he was the "Seneschal of Lincoln." He, or rather they, had offices in Broad-street, where he appeared like the elder Mathews, in many characters when at home. In this way he performed many feats in the way of becoming by odd processes possessor of other people's money; and by a dexterous advertisement in the *Belfast Chronicle*, offering to lend money, he somehow contrived to get considerable sums. As a medical man, he had an assistant named Bellairs, and a young woman died under their treatment. Both are now in custody, and remanded for further examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A supplementary Charter has been granted to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, authorising them to dispose of the surplus in their hands. Notice was issued on Saturday at St. Paul's Cathedral,

that the public will only be admitted on Sundays during the morning and afternoon services, and on other days from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M. (gratis), the same as Westminster Abbey.

Under the presidency of Mr. William Ewart, M.P., a soirée was held at the Woolwich Literary Institution, on Monday, to celebrate the talking possession of the large room over the baths. Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Cottrell, and Mr. George Cruikshank, were present. The entertainment was very successful.

Last night it was announced that the St. Katherine's Dock Company will not after all go to trial with the Customs on the informations filed against it by the Attorney-General. The precise manner in which the litigation is to be accommodated is not perhaps quite arranged yet; but though the St. Katherine's Docks are not likely to subject themselves to such an ignominious reproof as the London Docks received from the Treasury, a compromise will take place.—*Daily News*, Wednesday.

At a very full meeting of the Geographical Society, held on Monday, over which Sir Woodbine Parish presided, a discussion arose on the fate of Sir John Franklin; and it seemed the general opinion that he is still alive. It was thought that Sir John had penetrated to open water northward. The speakers were Captain Ommanney, Lieutenant Osborne, Sir E. Belcher, Mr. White, Captain Trueman, and Mr. Lee.

In various ways the Central Coöperative Agency is maturing its organization, and it will be seen from the two paragraphs appended, from the *Christian Socialist*, there is a probability that it will shortly stand on independent ground:—

"At its sitting of Thursday, October 30 (which was made special for the purpose of conferring with the Central Coöperative Agency), the Council (of the Society for Promoting Working-men's Associations) was occupied in discussing, under various shapes, the question, whether any, and what, relations can henceforth exist between the Society for Promoting Working-men's Associations and the Central Coöperative Agency.

"The Council of Promoters was engaged on Thursday, November 6, in further discussing the question of the relations between the Society and the Agency."

Mr. George Dawson, M.A., will lecture on the 4th of December, in behalf of the Agency.

Major Egan, who served in the Honved force under Bem in Transylvania and Hungary during the late struggle, commenced a series of four lectures on the "Past, Present, and Future State of Hungary, and the Career of Kossuth," at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, on Tuesday. The inclement weather prevented some from attending; still there was a good audience. Mr. Egan, by the aid of maps, pointed out the position and influence of the European powers, as ranged under the banners of absolutist or constitutional governments, drawing particular attention to the encroachments of Russia, as to territory and influence, and drew the conclusion that she must be checked, or the freedom of Europe was gone. The following lectures will be exclusively devoted to the history of Hungary and the career of Kossuth, and to insure the comfort of his audience Mr. Egan has engaged the Mechanics' Institution for the three succeeding Tuesdays. All who feel a wish to know more about the great people and their chief, who has created such an unparalleled interest of late, should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear events told of by one of the actors in the eventful scene.

Two ladies took the veil at the Romish church, Bermondsey, on Thursday.

A woman fell down dead at the Euston Station on Wednesday. She was in the last stage of consumption.

The body of a man, well dressed, was found by a policeman in Greenwich-park on Friday last. In his hand he held a pistol and there was the mark of a ball in his temple. An inquest has been held and an open verdict returned.

On Monday night, Christ Church, Hoxton, was entered and the alms chest forced open. As the contents had been removed in the previous week the thief probably took but a small booty.

Leonard Bare, was again brought up on Monday, and an additional witness examined. The facts of the case before stated were confirmed, but Bare is remanded in order that Mrs. Hands, the woman who lived with his wife, may be examined.

Mr. William Finnelly, for thirty years connected with the morning papers, was found, on Sunday last in a dying state, by his laundress. An inquest was held, and a verdict of Natural Death returned.

Four fires took place in the metropolis on Tuesday. The most serious was one in Goodman's-fields, at a marine store. The premises and their contents were completely destroyed, and the adjoining houses considerably damaged.

A Catholic priest was attacked by three assassins in Leopard's-court, near Gray's inn-lane, on Tuesday. He was stabbed with a stiletto, knocked down, and brutally beaten. His cries fortunately brought assistance and he escaped. The wounds were not very severe. The priest was connected with the Roman Catholic school, in Leopard's-court; and as another priest, a short time since, had been similarly assaulted, it is presumed that dislike of the school provokes these brutal outrages.

Two bodies were on Thursday found in the Surrey Canal; one of a young woman who had drowned herself from blended causes of love, jealousy, and domestic griefs; the other of a man in a state of destitution.

An insurrection has broken out in the Republic of Chili. The insurgents are masters of Coquimbo and Concepcion. From the accounts it is not at all clear what the fighting is about.

Symptoms indicate that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Oldham and Ashton will shortly turn out for a rise in their wages.

A concert took place at the Mechanics' Institution,

Manchester, on Tuesday, for the benefit of the Hungarian refugees; the net proceeds were £25.

A meeting was lately held at Sunderland by the Chartists thereof, at which strong resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of the Chairman and Central Committee at Copenhagen-fields. The Chartists of Sunderland who passed these resolutions were, how many think you?—Four!

Mr. Joseph Pollock, of Manchester, late judge of the Salford Hundred Court of Record, was this day (Thursday) appointed judge of the County Court of Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Ramshay, removed.—*Globe*.

The floor of a house in Lincoln gave way the other day, while the family were at tea, and the whole party went below. The previous tenant was a machine maker, and the room was over an old sawpit. No material damage was done.

The *Liverpool Courier* gives a list of thirteen incendiary fires which occurred last week in the agricultural districts.

A young man, named William Blunt, aged twenty, was stabbed by his brother, Joshua Blunt, aged eighteen, in the house of his mother, a widow, residing in Clive-street, Liverpool, on Monday, and so fatal was the blow that he lived but five minutes afterwards.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association met and adjourned on Wednesday, without transacting business; a sufficient number of members not being present at one time to make a quorum.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE SEA. A SUBMARINE DIALOGUE. BY R. H. HORNE.

THE SEA.

But despotism—
The bondmen and their masters—how of these?

THE TELEGRAPH.

Oh, well I know that Science will become
The new auxiliary of armies:—kings,
Leagued 'gainst the people, watchfully prepare
All great appliances to guard their thrones,
And keep the spirit of Liberty in check,
Or crush it into "order"; clear 'tis seen,
That for the people's service and chief good,
The aid of commerce and man's common weal,
I am not sought *by all*, but that as swift
As fly my lightnings, king may call to king,
Asking advice or aid, or giving note
Of danger. Feel I not through my quick nerves,
How Prussia vibrates into Austria's hand,
And both shoot trembling sparks to the grim eye
O' the night-black double eagle of the North,
While the Republican Phantom fluctuates
As either moves my wires, and passes word
O'er lands, 'neath waters, through the forest dark,
Till Freedom, like a fly, is all enmeshed.
The rest is understood. But, oh, vain care,
Deep self-deception of short-sighted kings!
For though strong armies at an instant called
By me, may hurry into distant lands—
To Poland—Hungary—Italy—Turkey—France—
Knowledge has been before them—friendship, too;
By free and daily intercourse of peace,
The spirit of human brotherhood has found
Its natural sympathy in distant hearts.

Household Words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at Kinnaird Castle, North Britain, the Lady Catherine Carnegie: a daughter.

On the 19th instant, in Grosvenor-crescent, the wife of Colonel Thomas Wood: a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at Sydney-place, Bath, the wife of Captain Stirling, R.N.: a son.

On the 22nd instant, at Grosvenor-place, the Lady Harriet Wegg Prosser: a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at New Brentford, the wife of G. F. Cooper, Esq., M.D.: a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at No. 9, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, Mrs. R. D. Francis, of a son, stillborn.

On the 23rd instant, the wife of Mr. Samuel Shepherd, F.S.A., of Marlborough-square, and Chatham-place, Blackfriars: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, Fergus James Graham, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bayonne, to Frances, eldest daughter of William Ellis, Esq., of Castlefield.

On the 19th instant, William Curtis Whelan, Esq., of Heron-dell-hall, Kent, to Katharine Frances, eldest daughter of J. R. Planché, Esq., of Michael's-grove-lodge, Brompton.

On the 22nd instant, William, second surviving son of R. Biggerstaff, Esq., of Peckham, to Emma, second daughter of S. F. Herring, Esq., animal painter, of Camberwell, Surrey.

On the 24th instant, the Earl of Lanesborough, to Frederica Emma, relict of Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany-house, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, at Brighton, Thomas Yates, Esq., M.D., aged sixty-eight.

On the 19th instant, at Wimbledon, Emily, daughter of J. W. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., of Moor-place, Betchworth, Surrey.

On the 19th ultimo, at Bahia, Lieutenant Curtis, commanding her Majesty's steamer *Locust*, aged thirty-five, second son of Vice-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Baronet.

On the 19th instant, at Gloddest, Charlotte, the fourth daughter of the Honourable Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn and Lady Harriet Mostyn, in the eighth year of her age.

On the 19th instant, Mr. James Balls, many years a music publisher, and resident of Oxford-street, having survived his only son, Mr. Herbert Ingram Balls, only three months.

On the 21st instant, at Brighton, Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, R.C.M., M.P., aged fifty-nine.

On the 22nd instant, at Brighton, Colonel Francis Daere, in the seventy-first year of his age.

On the 23rd instant, at Southampton, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, Susanna, wife of Admiral John Giffard.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to inquiries we may state that the Office of the Friends of Italy is No. 10, Southampton-street, Strand.

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

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

Postscript.

SATURDAY, November 29.

As was to be expected, the Anti-Maynooth Demonstration, at Freemasons'-hall, yesterday, was numerous and enthusiastic. The hall was crammed with the members and friends of the Protestant Alliance, who listened with great interest, apparently, to five hours of oratory on the subject from the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Alliance, Mr. Colquhoun, the Reverend Dr. Tidman, Sir Culling Eardley, the Reverend F. Close, of Cheltenham; the Reverend C. Prest, a Wesleyan minister; the Reverend Dr. Begg, a Free Church deputy from Edinburgh; the Reverend R. Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea; and several other clergymen. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in his opening speech, quoted Mr. Gladstone to show that "in principle the grant to Maynooth is wholly vicious, and will be a thorn in the side of these countries as long as it is continued." Mr. Colquhoun quoted the *Rambler* (not that of Dr. Johnson, but a modern namesake, published in London, which advocates Roman Catholicism), to show that the duty of persecuting heretics is still taught by the Church of Rome. The same doctrine was also taught in the *Univers*, the organ of the Ultramontane and Jesuit party. It was only a few months ago since a writer in that journal expressed his regret that Luther had not shared the fate of John Huss, and that there had been no pious and politic Catholic monarch in these days ready to put down the Protestant Reformation by a religious crusade. Sir Culling Eardley showed that in France the late Ministry had made itself the tool of the Jesuits. One of the last acts of Léon Faucher was the sending of a circular to the Prefects of Departments, enjoining them not to allow the Protestant version of the Scriptures to be *colpoiteured*. Resolutions against the aggressive and persecuting movements of the Church of Rome, especially on the Continent, and in favour of the immediate repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act were passed by acclamation.

The second annual general meeting of the National Freehold-Land Society was held last night at the London Tavern. The chief speakers were Sir Joshua Walmesley and Mr. Cobden. The latter, in replying to the attacks which have been made upon the freehold-land movement by certain parties, augured much good from them, as he had generally observed that such attacks were followed by immense popularity. Some of the newspapers found fault with these societies; because, although they enabled a poor man to buy land out of his savings, he could not sell it again if he wanted the money back. The same objection might be brought against many insurance and provident institutions. It appeared, from the report read by the secretary, that of £230,000 received during the past year by freehold-land societies, this society received £96,137, that out of 15,000 new members, this society obtained 4231, and out of 25,000 new shares, 9831 were issued by it.

The following letter is the sequel to the correspondence which we published in the *Leader* of last week:—

7, Burnside-street, Glasgow, November 27, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. John Arnott, of copies of the *Leader* of the 15th and 22nd instant.

Accept my thanks for the same also for the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of me in your reply to me in your note.

Your explanation so readily given, is to me perfectly satisfactory, I do not think that the committee could consistently with the dignity of Democracy, and the respect due to their illustrious guest, have acted otherwise than they did.

I do not quite agree with you in your opinion of the past career of Feargus O'Connor; but I am quite satisfied that for some time past his mental energies have been declining, and any attempt to keep him before the public in this condition is certainly as cruel to him as it is injurious to the interests of Democracy.

There are, however, men who cannot conceive of Chartism as distinct from Feargus O'Connor, and, of course, they are not to be convinced by any explanation that may be given. Others, without this prejudice, have another equally mischievous that of looking upon all endeavours to make our principles respectable and respected as treason to the cause. From neither of these parties can the committee expect approval. But there is besides these a third party less numerous perhaps than the others, yet daily increasing the men, who, let Carlyle say as he will, will give a future to Democracy they are with you, and will record their verdict in your favour.

I remain, with much respect, yours truly,
Thornton Hunt, Esq. JAMES WATT.

The following summary of the King of Prussia's Speech, on the opening of the Chambers on Thursday, has been received by telegraph:—

"BERLIN, November 27.—The King having set out for Hanover, to be present at the funeral of the late King, M. Manteuffel opened the Chambers, at eleven o'clock. Not a word is said in the Speech as to foreign politics, but it is very interesting as regards internal politics. The convocation of the old Provincial Diets is designated as temporary provincial representation, and their decrees propositions. The augmentation of the army is declared to be indispensable. The financial position of the country is regarded as satisfactory. A hope is expressed that the treaty of the 7th of September (that between Prussia and Hanover) will be found to succeed; and will owe its success to the principle of the suppression of the restrictions upon commerce. Finally, the King expresses his confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers."

The French Assembly adopted in its sitting of Thursday the bill which prolongs until February, that is to say, until after the vote on the new electoral law, the powers of the municipal and departmental councils. On the same day the committee on the Council of State's Bill adopted, after a hot debate, the 2nd clause of the 1st article, which makes it high treason in the President to provoke the violation of the 45th article of the constitution, which prohibits his reelection. The question was then mooted whether the wording of the clause should be left as settled by the council of state, or whether the means of provocation, such as bribery, intimidation, promises in case of reelection, and such like acts, should be specified. On this part of the question the committee came to no decision.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have just issued advertisements, inviting proposals from parties willing to contract for conveying her Majesty's mails fortnightly, between England, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; and every alternate month between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, or King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. The contracts embrace a complete revision of the whole mail service between this country, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and China, and are intended to supersede and replace the contracts already in existence, which are performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and which expire in 1852. The Lords of the Admiralty also propose to incorporate in this contract a stipulation for the conveyance of mails between Singapore and Australia, in correspondence with the outward mail packets from England.

A Privy Council will be held at Osborne House at the close of next week, for the further prorogation of Parliament, which stands prorogued *pro forma* to the 14th instant.

A collision, attended by very melancholy circumstances, took place on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at about a quarter past ten o'clock on Thursday night, at a place named Ford, two miles from the town of Arundel. At the Ford station, the above line of railway crosses the river Arun by means of a wooden bridge, which, for the convenience of vessels passing up and down the river, is constructed so as to open in the centre. In order to make it as light as possible, only a single line of rails is laid down, signalmen and pointsmen being properly stationed to prevent accident. On Thursday night the seven P.M. down train from London, leaving Brighton at 9.30, having called at 10.5 at the Arundel station, was proceeding towards the Ford viaduct. The signal was then up, indicating that another train was passing over the single line of rails, and this signal would seem to have been observed by the engine driver of the down train, but who, supposing the other train would be off in time, did not stop his own. The consequence was, that he came into violent collision with the up luggage train before the whole of it had got off the bridge, only the engine, tender, and two trucks having done so. The shock was frightful; goods trucks and their contents were in many instances wholly destroyed, and the passenger train carriages seriously damaged. The guard's van was overturned and crushed to atoms, the guard himself, named Burgess, escaping, extraordinary to say, without the least injury. The down train had but few passengers in it, and of these, although nearly all of them were more or less bruised, none were seriously wounded. The persons in charge of the goods train also escaped unhurt; but the stoker of the down train, named Martin, was so dangerously wounded that there is no hope of his recovery. The engine-driver of the down train, John Pemberton, from whose subsequent conduct there is reason to believe that the accident was attributable to his negligence of the signals, is also not expected to live. He entirely escaped injury from the collision, but after it he made two desperate attempts on his life. In the first instance, he attempted directly after the collision to cut his throat; but was prevented by Burgess, the guard of his train. Pemberton, however, succeeded in so wounding himself that no hope is entertained of his surviving. Burgess then put him in charge of a person on the spot; but from this person Pemberton soon made his escape, and again attempted to destroy his life by plunging into the river Arun. Burgess, who had been assiduously attending to the wants of the unfortunate stoker Martin and the wounded passengers, immediately jumped into the river after Pemberton, and after much difficulty and a struggle succeeded in bringing him on shore. A pilot engine having arrived at the scene of the accident a few hours after its occurrence, the passengers were conveyed on to their destination, none of them being so injured as to necessitate their being left behind, but they did not reach Portsmouth till near six o'clock yesterday morning, seven hours beyond their time.

The Leader

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 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 SUPPLY OF "REFORM" FOR "NEXT SESSION."

Six measures of Reform are in the bill of lading for next session. The Public is hardly aware of the promised abundance; but the list is easily made out.

1. The Russell Reform Bill, much trumpeted, little known.
2. The Conservative amendment thereon, expected to be much more imposing.
3. "The People's Charter," supported by about 6000 enrolled Chartists, and by many dormant Chartists who do not think the movement worth the investment of the enrolment fee.
4. "The Little Charter," annually moved by Mr. Hume, and for three years supported by the Parliamentary Reform Association as a makeweight to the notions about Financial Reform, about which Mr. Cobden's friends desire to "drop the subject—it was all a mistake."
5. The projected and wholly unknown Manchester Reform Bill, to be promulgated on the 3rd of next month.
6. The compromise between the Ministerial measure (unknown) and the Manchester measure (unknown); a derivative measure, necessarily involved, at present, in deepest obscurity.

Besides these six measures, of which four—the Disraeli opposition measure, the Ministerial measure, the Manchester measure, and the Compromise measure—are as wholly unknown to the public as Lord John Russell's mind is to Lord John Russell, there may be a seventh. A party at Manchester is bent on stealing a march upon the Parliamentary Reformers, and means also to steal a large slice out of that organization. This the Manchester party can do, because it has already belonged to the Parliamentary Reformers, and can, therefore, claim something on the credit of the meeting at which Mr. George Wilson so much distinguished himself. If Mr. George Wilson should happen to be at the meeting of the 3rd, the fact will give it something the appearance of an adjourned meeting, which would be very convenient to the promoters of the second meeting. But the Parliamentary Reformers cannot consent to be left quiescent by a body of deserters: they must take up a new position, and what shall that be?

It must be a position stronger, more national than that of the deserters. That might be easy; but it must also be a position stronger, more national, than that of the deserted; and what shall that be? The Parliamentary Reformers have already declared for that which is *all but* Universal Suffrage: and, if they would move further, they cannot stop short of Universal Suffrage itself. That would at once command a true national adhesion. As an overture from the middle class to the working class, including all in its compass, it would include in its support the innumerable sections now divided. Among the promised Reform measures for the plentiful year 1852, therefore it is the Seventh Measure.

PROGRESS OF IMPERIAL REVOLUTION IN THE VIENNA MONEY MARKET.

The operations of the Austrian Money Market are now systematically conducted under the superintendence of police, and "order" has been established in that last resort of disaffection. The police have been strictly enjoined to apprehend any person who shall be found uttering seditious offers to negotiate the Government papers, on the terms in favour among the Bears recently expelled by force of arms. Any person betraying a disloyal preference for silver renders himself amenable to the correctional authority; and any man who, under the pretext of private advantage, attempts to obtain incendiary,

because sterling, gold will be promptly called to account. The quotations are watched with vigilance, lest anything seditious should creep into them—such as an allusion to dulness in the Government stocks, or any outspoken mention of a fall. The next step will be to make the mere possession of gold or silver a political offence, with penalty of confiscation: such a rule would scarcely be an encroachment now, and it would be strictly in harmony with the spirit of the recent proceedings. What we have said looks like a jocose statement: it is no more than a statement of the facts in naked and untechnical language.

We say nothing respecting the morality of these proceedings, since morality would be perfectly out of place in considerations on the conduct of the Austrian Government. This last act of the Viennese Government, introducing "order" into the money market, has given to commercial men an opportunity of learning what that word signifies in its new technical acceptation.

The *Times* has already declared, that the system of foreign loans has come to an end; but this last explosion, this last act of bankruptcy superseded by bayonet, may induce commercial men to inquire why the system of foreign loans has broken down? Because the stamina of the borrowing Governments has broken down. It must have done so sooner or later, but the day of doom has come. The Austrian Government is trying to conceal its mortal state; its disease must not be mentioned under the penalties attached to sedition and treason; but no terrorism can conceal the fatal fact. Absolute Monarchy in Europe is based upon a system which abstracts large masses of the able-bodied population from productive industry, converts them into armies of oppression, and charges their support upon the People which is to be oppressed. Overburdened, fettered, disheartened, disaffected, the industrial People naturally failed to supply the means for maintaining the instruments of its own oppression. The Governments then resorted to the system of "loans," to be "funded"; charging the deficiency of the present upon that which little concerns any Government for the time being—upon posterity. But even thus the liability could not be eternally deferred: we have arrived at that posterity which now has to pay, not only the deficiency of the Government in the past generation, but also the deficiency of that Government which oppresses the present generation. The gigantic bubble has burst. The Governments which began it might derive a temporary advantage by swindling posterity as well as their own generation; but in its very nature, and from its birth, the system was one of bankruptcy—one of bankruptcy in the present, redoubled by bankruptcy in the future. We have arrived at that future. The Austrian Government, which is the first of the class to break down thoroughly and openly, is endeavouring by force of arms to coerce and terrify the state into solvency: commercial men will know how far coercion and terror are likely to induce the condition of solvency.

Meanwhile, the very bankruptcy which the Austrian Government is trying to frighten away, is abstracting from it the means for maintaining the instruments of its coercion. Pretended subsidies from the Duke of Modena, or from houses of even higher commercial repute, postponed this final act of bankruptcy for a few weeks, but could not supply the means of paying huge armies. Of course the armies would be the last to go unpaid; but even that painful day must come.

Austria has been supplying the converse of Kossuth's lesson on real freedom of trade, which cannot exist without political freedom. "Commerce is the locomotive of civilization," and at Vienna Absolutist barbarism has broken down the locomotive. The staple of the People, in every civilized country, consists of the industrial classes, engaged in the work of production, and desiring peaceably to exchange their productions in order peaceably to live. Where they are free and unimpeded, they will most largely profit by the power of exchanging the products which they are severally suited to create; and the disposition is proved by the fact which Kossuth has told to our industrial and trading classes—that Republican America takes 7s. a head of our manufactures, while Absolutist Russia takes but 7d. Agricultural Hungary is only prevented from trading with manufacturing England by the bayonets of Austria. The Peoples are kept apart by Despotism; are drafted off as soldiers to fight each other: industry is defeated by Despotism, even as commerce has at last been given into the custody of the Police at Vienna. "Peace!" cry

the men of commerce: but they see what sort of peace they get from Austria. Europe has to *earn* peace by setting itself free from this bankrupt brigand, Despotism, which rides roughshod over the land, oppressing industry, and taking Commerce captive that it may extract a ransom called loan to pay its hireling soldiery. But the system is bankrupt,—is bankrupt, openly, impudently, infamously, irretrievably. Despotism is in the *Gazette*. Even Commerce, which has a natural leaning to authority, especially to any which can promise largely in the way of protection, now knows the character of its patron; and on the total failure of "Legitimacy," Commerce will perforce turn its enterprising eye towards the opposite quarter: nothing but the Alliance of the Peoples can retrieve the finances of those soldier-ridden priest-ridden states.

THEY NEVER MEANT TO DO IT!

THE art with which questions are burked in this country, is perfect. The People, from whom springs every reform worth having, discover some matter which requires alteration. It is pressed on public attention. Petitions are sent to Parliament. A Commission is formed. Inquiry commences. Evidence is received. Everybody appears in earnest. The Commission makes its report. The Public is astounded. Matters are found much worse than the most abandoned grievance-monger had supposed. An act of Parliament is framed—passed—receives the Royal assent. The Government has done its duty—Agitation subsides—the People are satisfied. More than a quarter of a year elapses. Suddenly it is discovered that the act is inoperative. The People remonstrate. The Government jokingly confess they knew it all the while, and that nothing can be done till "next session."

Such, by the "Minutes of the Board of Health," the remonstrance of the deputation of the Sanitary Commission on Monday, and the replies of the First Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the fate of the Metropolitan Interments Act.

This act received the Royal assent in August, 1850; and the Board of Health, to whom were delegated the powers contained in the act, forthwith proceeded with a zeal that provoked animadversion through its very earnestness. Additional officers were appointed; sites for sepulture were fixed upon, surveyed, and valued. Communications were opened with the Continent; statistical returns were flying about in all directions; and while proposals were under consideration for compensating parishes, negotiations were opened for buying up all the existing cemeteries.

Having obtained the necessary information, the Board were prepared to act. And on the 23rd of November they sent a letter to the Treasury requesting "authority for the purchase of lands for a new cemetery, and for the acquisition of the cemeteries of the metropolis. The Treasury, seeing "the game was up," took time to consider the next "move." A reminder from the Board, dated January 10, 1851, provoked a reply on the 22nd of January, wherein the Treasury demurred to the estimates, declined to authorize the proposed arrangement, recommended negotiations with one or two companies only in the first instance, but suggested the acquirement of ground for the formation of the new cemetery. The Board ventured to remonstrate, but the only effect was a letter from Lord Seymour, our friend of the Woods and Forests, in which his lordship desires to express his disapproval of the letter of the Board, and objects to the course pursued by them in their opposition to the Treasury. From this period, November 23, 1850, to July 24, 1851, the prevailing and continually recurring question was one of finance. Government had sanctioned the passing of an act and delegated powers to a Board with the knowledge that nothing could be done without money, yet without vouchsafing one penny more than was necessary for the daily expenses. An appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer proving fruitless, application was made to some of the leviathan Assurance Companies. But a Government Board, east of Temple-bar, asking for loans of a hundred thousand pounds at 5 per cent.! Where were the Government and its Exchequer Bills at 2½ per cent.? that facile mode of raising present capital for future taxation. Five per cent.! The very proposal was enough to create suspicion. The City men would consider of it. They would consult their solicitor. They did so; and declined to accommodate the Board.

Thus disappointed, another attack is made on the stony heart of the Treasury. Whereupon their

Lordships acknowledge the receipt of communications as to the difficulty of raising the cash, and further sarcastically observe:—

"My Lords cannot but regret that any erroneous expectations should have existed on this matter. As the position in which you are now placed, with respect to the parties with whom you have commenced negotiations for the acquisition of cemeteries, arises entirely from your having entered into communication with the parties for this purpose before you were well assured of the certainty of obtaining the money. My Lords are not prepared to apply to Parliament in order to authorize an issue of Exchequer Bills for this purpose."

The Board even now appeared full of vitality, and determined on braving all difficulties in the accomplishment of their delegated object; when they were suddenly brought to a pause by the following letter:—

"Treasury Chambers, July 23, 1851.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the correspondence that has taken place between this department and your Board, relative to the purchase of the Abbey Wood estate, and to your statement of your inability to obtain loans on the security which you can offer, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords desire that you will put an end to any negotiation for the purchase of the estate in question, if it is still open to you to do so. My Lords also desire that you will report in what state the proceedings are for the acquisition of the Nunhead and Brompton Cemeteries, and whether it is possible to put an end to them in either of these cases; and that you will take no further steps in these cases without further authority from this Board. Their Lordships are further pleased to direct that you will incur no further expense in the survey of ground or otherwise, with a view to the purchase or creation of cemeteries, without the like authority. I have, &c.,

"(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN."

Forthwith the Board reply that they have "directed their solicitor to put an end to the negotiation for the purchase of Abbey Wood, and to report on the proceedings concerning the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries." Thus the Treasury succeeded in laying the unquiet spirit of the Board of Health, in the matter of Extramural Interment.

The Treasury was evidently actuated by a desire to impede the progress of the Board. But it did more than this. It forced the Board into the acceptance of that which is useless to them. The trifling act passed in August of the present year, authorizing the purchase of two cemeteries, met with the most strenuous protest on the part of the Board of Health. In a minute, dated July 28, '51, and transmitted to the Treasury, it is argued, in reference to the bill before the House:—

"If it is proposed that the Board should complete the purchases of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries, and proceed to bury therein, the Board would recall the attention of their Lordships to the Board's minute of the 21st November, 1850, wherein they set forth the insuperable difficulties in the way of entering into competition with the other cemetery companies, the necessary effect of which will be a great and indefinite increase of the liabilities of the Board. If, on the other hand, it is not intended that the Board should use these cemeteries for interments, the purchase of them will occasion a great expense for acquisitions which can be turned to no useful purpose."

In another minute, dated July 29, '51, the Board remark:—

"Even if they were themselves to attempt to use the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries for purposes of interment, the receipts of the Board in burial fees would, in the opinion of the Board, certainly not equal the liabilities to which they would be exposed."

The Bill was nevertheless read a third time on the 2nd of August; and on the 5th of that month, the Board transmitted a Minute to the Treasury, recalling the attention of their Lordships to the fact that the Board had "advisedly abstained from taking any step for the compulsory purchase of any one cemetery until they had received their Lordships' sanction for the purchase of the whole." They urge upon their Lordships the absurdity of their possessing themselves of two cemeteries, "the remaining seven being left to enter into unrestricted competition with the two assigned to the Board," and they conclude their paragraph thus:—

"The Board are more than ever satisfied that, if they were to enter into such competition, they could not, without abandoning the essential principles, as to the proper mode of burial, urged in their report, avoid incurring heavy liabilities, to an extent which they have no means of estimating, and without the slightest countervailing profit."

In the face of such a protest, Government forced upon the Board £140,000 for the purchase of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries.

The next scene in this Drama of "Who's the dupe," or "Determination versus Humbug," is at the Treasury. Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are discovered. Enter a deputation from the Sanitary Commission. The Bishop of London, as spokesman, calls his Lordship's attention to the continuance of interment within the Metropolis, although an Act had been passed fifteen months since prohibiting the same. The Bishop, in the most serious tone possible, and absolutely as though he places faith in the intent of the Government, urges upon them "the importance of coming to an immediate decision as to what should be done, and finally settling the question some way or other." Lord John appears quite frisky after his "run" in the Country, and pokes all manner of fun at the Board of Health. He won't tax the Country for the burial of the Metropolis, nor will he interfere as to the manner and mode of burial. "Government has a great deal to do; and undertaking to be answerable for the removal and burial of every dead body in a population of 2,000,000 is really a serious matter." He seems much to relish the joke, that they have bought two cemeteries which "were calculated to inter about 6000 in a year," while "the whole mortality of London amounts to 58,000 or 60,000." "It is asked why is not something immediately done? I would say the Government has not the power to do it."

And yet Government, in the face of the protest of the Board of Health, passed the act for the purchase of the two cemeteries.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer graphically referred to the straits of the Board of Health as to the little matter of the loan, confessing that they could not borrow "because they had no power of insuring the payment of the fee." But the meaning of Government lies in the last sentence, "He might remark that in Edinburgh no one was buried within the city, but the whole was managed by cemetery companies. Therefore, it did not seem so absolutely impossible to be done by private parties." The Bishop evidently thought the question decided; for, said he, "if the objections of Lord John Russell held good in their full extent, there was an end of the whole question of extramural interment."

Lord John Russell did not agree with the Bishop. Nor do we. The common sense of the people will not permit it. Too much is known of the horrors of the metropolitan charnels for us to relapse into the old modes of sepulture. The falling off of the Government in the matter is no very serious consideration. They have taken their usual mode of burking the question. The Sanitary Association was "taken in and done for"; the Treasury took the Board of Health home with the deliberate intention of overlaying it at nurse. As to carrying out the proposals of the Board of Health with reference to extramural sepulture, from the equivocating impediments throughout the past year, it is evident "they never meant to do it." They would not be able to treat any independent body in that cavalier, not to say dishonest fashion. Private bodies would soon show that they could extort the powers which are so slightly withheld from the Government's own "Board."

LAW FOR THE CAPITALIST.

ACT the last of the famous Wolverhampton "conspiracy," and the finale as executed by Mr. Justice Patteson, are worthy of the whole drama. Peel, Green, Duffield, Woodnorth, and Gaunt have been sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment, and Platt to one calendar month's imprisonment, in Stafford gaol. Now the whole drama is fairly ended, Mr. Perry triumphant, the prisoners lodged in Stafford gaol, and law satisfied, we may be allowed to ask, What it all means?

How did this trial arise? Mr. Perry, of Wolverhampton, tin-plate manufacturer, had a difference with his men respecting the prices of work. At the request of the men a deputation from the National Trades' Association waited on Mr. Perry, and offered to mediate between him and his men. For months Mr. Perry allowed the negotiation to continue, until he had obtained contracts from a number of men in his employ, and then he abruptly intimated that "he allowed no third persons to interfere in his business." The result of which declaration was that, by the exertion of the local, backed by the National Association, several men were induced to leave Mr. Perry's factory, his business was deranged, and he lost a large sum of

money. In August last, the jury held that those means amounted to "violence, obstruction, intimidation," and decided that the combination which effected the result above described was a "conspiracy." It is to this point that we wish to draw attention. Mr. Justice Patteson throws some light upon it.

"The offence here," said Mr. Justice Patteson, "did not consist in the combination of men to raise their wages, but in the conspiracy to use these means of violence, threats, and intimidation, to molest and obstruct the prosecutor in the conduct of his business, and his men in the performance of their employment. In this case there was no charge that violence to the person or to property had been used, nor was there any evidence of the employment of such violence."

He said that the law left it for the jury to decide whether this intimidation and violence had been used, and that it was "impossible for the Court not to see that the jury had materials" to come to the conclusion that the unlawful acts charged had been committed. That is to say, the jury came to a conclusion unsupported by "any evidence"; and on such grounds four men are sent to spend three months—winter months—in gaol.

Now, the act under which this conviction is obtained is called the Masters and Servants Act, made in the 6th of George IV.

"It enacts that 'if any person shall, by violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force any workman, &c., or persons hired, &c., in any manufacture, &c., to depart from his hiring, or to prevent any person from hiring himself, or to force any manufacturer carrying on any trade or business to make any alteration in his mode of managing such business, every person convicted thereof, in the manner described in the act, should suffer three months' imprisonment.'"

The purpose of this enactment is to prevent combinations of workmen to raise wages. It is obviously so.

"The object of this statute was, that 'all masters and men should be left entirely free to act as they chose for themselves. With respect to the conduct of their business, the masters were to determine how it was to be carried on, and what wages they would give, and the men were to be at liberty to enter into agreements among themselves as to what terms of wages and otherwise they would require; and the men were not to be restricted from doing so because some of them might be employed by one or other of such masters. The legislature having left these persons free to pursue this course, nevertheless, in order that no violence or intimidation might be used in order to carry into effect such agreement, made the enactment which he had just read.'"

That is, the Legislature having in view the keeping down of wages, invented certain specific offences of a loose and vague nature, leaving in the hands of a jury the determination of the fact as to the commission of those specific offences. Why, if there be violence used, are not the ordinary courts resorted to by the parties aggrieved? If the real object were simply to prevent intimidation, and so to protect the peace, the law of assault and battery would prove sufficient. But the object of the Masters and Servants Act is to repress concert among workmen for the purpose of raising wages: *There is the animus of the law.* Hence, faithfully expounding that law and the philosophy from which it springs, Mr. Justice Patteson denounced the National Trades Association.

"Nothing could be said in favour of persons who belonged to associations of this kind, and who visited different parts of the country, making the men think that they had grievances against the masters. They at least were volunteers in the matter. The men should be allowed, as the law meant, to deal with those grievances on their own account, and not be forced into combinations of this sort, which might be of a very dangerous kind."

In France they have an offence which is expressed in the terms exciting hatred and contempt for the Government, and exciting the citizens to hate each other; and on a par with this we have a law to punish persons, not only for frightening workmen into quitting their employment, but for combining—"conspiring" to make them quit it; not only for obstructing the master in carrying on his business, but for "conspiring" to obstruct him; not only for using positive violence, but for "conspiring" to use positive violence. Observe too, that while "conspiring" is treated as a substantive offence, its culpability could only be derived from the intent to commit violence. But in this case such an intent is assumed to eke out the charge. And the tribunal which determines these offences is—a Special Jury!

Justice Patteson says that masters may combine and men may combine. He says nothing of restrictions on the combination of masters. But the workmen must not combine, for instance, for active interference between masters and men. If they do, and an action, like this of Wolverhampton, is consequent thereon, a jury will assume the existence of a conspiracy from the fact of the combination. For Mr. Justice Patteson says there was no evidence of a conspiracy, and yet he agrees that there was one. So that, in the case of the workman, to combine and to conspire are the same thing. What then is the worth of this vaunted equality in the right of combination?

Moreover, the judge says you must not make men *think* that they have grievances against their masters. Does not this strike at the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press? and further, does it not render the small existing rights of combination a farce and a nullity? How are men to raise wages, if not by combination? and how is that combination to be formed, unless by inducing men to combine for the redress of grievances and the protection of rights? We maintain that any one has as much right to instruct the people, *if they need* instructing in their wrongs, as Mr. Smart has to teach improved penmanship.

One moral we draw from this trial, singularly corroborated by present political appearances. Why have the leaders of the working classes hitherto practically disdained these social injustices? and why have they not sought to obtain a remedy for them? By the neglect of urgent wrongs, which, rectified, would at once relieve the workman, the people have been thrown into the hands of the Shaftesburys and sentimental reformers of the Young England School. No doubt we want political reform; but, in the mean time, pending the settlement of that which is a great party question, to enforce social reforms would not only bring immediate practical advantages, but would serve to the people as an *earnest* of what political reforms may do for them. Depend upon it, no party of the People will be so strong as that party which, without 'bating one of its principles, will contend for direct, immediate, and effective social ameliorations for the people.

MANCHESTER PAUPERISM AND MANCHESTER WAGES.

TEN thousand, two hundred, and fifty paupers in Manchester! More than five per cent. of the most hard-working, and thrifty population in Great Britain living in idleness, a burden upon the rest of the community, during a period of unexampled prosperity! There must be something grievously wrong here. And the worst feature of the case is the alarming rate at which this formidable army of paupers is increasing. Compared with the same period of last year, the number receiving outdoor relief shows an increase of about 500, four-fifths of whom are Irish. The total sum spent on the outdoor poor, although the most stringent measures are taken to keep down the expenditure, amounts to £505 per week, or upwards of £26,000 per annum. How much longer must this wasteful state of things continue before the ratepayers of Manchester begin to rebel against it?

Although nothing has yet been done by the Manchester Board of Guardians to provide profitable employment for the able-bodied poor, the neighbouring township of Chorlton—the Westminster of Manchester—appears to be bestirring itself. The guardians of that union have advertised for a man "qualified by experience to cultivate moss land, and to direct farming operations in general, whose immediate duties will comprise the superintendence of the able-bodied paupers who may be employed upon the farm, and who will be required to keep an account of the receipts and expenditure of the farm establishment." To a person properly qualified to fill this important office, they propose to give the munificent remuneration of 18s. per week and a free house! Now, this is one of the most common blunders committed by poor-law guardians in their plans for the employment of able-bodied paupers. They do not seem to know that the success or failure of all such experiments depends mainly upon the superintendent; and that the services of a man thoroughly competent to manage a body of indolent or unruly paupers, and convert them into obedient, industrious labourers, are entitled to a very liberal salary. The sum offered by the Chorlton guardians is little more than the wages of a superior day-labourer in South Lancashire; and yet the duties required, without speaking

of the bookkeeping, are such as we cannot expect to find in any one who has not only had a good agricultural education, but who also possesses the much less common faculty of being able to manage and secure the prompt obedience of those placed under him. In this, as in almost all other cases, the guardians seem to mistake parsimony for economy. They look after the pence, leaving the pounds to take care of themselves. Thus we have one set of guardians spending £500 a week on their able-bodied poor, in spite of all their candle-end-and-cheese-paring economy, while another board, in the same town, advertizes for a farming superintendent to manage pauper labourers, at so miserable a rate of wages as must insure the engagement of an incompetent person. If this is all that the "Society for the Reformation of the Poor-law, by the Reproductive Employment of the Able-bodied Poor," can effect for the abolition of pauperism in Manchester, the sooner it abolishes itself the better.

THE CHURCH AND ITS MEN.

THROUGH our "Open Council" Archdeacon Denison lately appealed to a pamphlet, as a proof of his desire to make the Church the instrument of real and practical benefit to the People.*

The Archdeacon is not a mere upholder of an Establishment, but a staunch Churchman of the highest school of orthodoxy; one who looks upon the Church as a living branch of the Church Catholic, and is anxious, on that account, to secure her liberation from all those trammels which impede her free action and her full development. Indicating his endeavours in this direction, we leave untouched his remarks on doctrinal matters, which are independent of the merits of his case; for we are assured that many earnest minds, without participating in his opinions, would gladly join him in his efforts for the emancipation of his Church. The Archdeacon sees that the people of this land have become so far alienated from the Church, that their return to it as a *people* may be no longer possible. He complains that the Church "has no corporate voice"; and that "it is State policy to prevent the expression of the mind of the Church, because State usurpation could not coexist together with it." He points out the mission which the Church has in these islands, and throughout the world; and confesses "sorrowfully, and with pangs of self-reproach, that she is not fulfilling it." Some of the hindrances to that fulfilment he sees in the position of the Bishops as Peers of Parliament, which he holds "to be, in these days, incapable of defence"; in the secular character of her Clergy; in the fact that holy orders are "regarded amongst us principally as one of the professions," and that those who enter that profession are most imperfectly trained for it; which Mr. Denison admits to have been the case with himself. The work of the clergyman, in consequence, holds a lower rank in parishes than that of the schoolmaster, the latter being recognized as *real*. The mode of appointment of Bishops, and the empty or even profane forms of the *congé d'elire*, are exposed by the Archdeacon; and the evils resulting from the secular character of Bishops as Peers, he handles with not less vigour. The chief evil, and that which may be held the source of all the rest, is that this secular position is "urged as a justification for withholding from the Church the free exercise of her Synodical powers, on the plea that the Church is already, through her Bishops, represented in Parliament."

For the restoration of synodical powers, if they be in true accordance with the progressive spirit of the times, and if the voice of the laity be permitted to join in them, we have frequently contended. The result is yet to be seen; it may be the triumph of orthodox principles, or of those which the Archdeacon describes as latitudinarian; or of those held by the advocates of "the Church of the Future"; but there is evidently a spirit abroad that will not be set at rest till freedom of debate and decision is restored to the Church in some form or other; and no one, setting doctrinal opinions aside, is better fitted to be the leader of the movement than George Anthony Denison. How is it that few understand so well as he does the true position of his Church?

"The Church of England appears scarcely to appreciate and to realize the fact, that her position within the four seas is still as completely and emphatically a *missionary* position as is to be found in the world. For to put aside for a moment the startling truth that there are large masses of formal heathenism in the

midst of her, how much is there to be done to evangelize our nominal Christianity. Now, to labour unceasingly for this, is surely as plainly the mission of the Church as to preach to the heathen soul that 'there is none other name under heaven given unto men, in whom and through whom, we may receive health and salvation, but only the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.'"

But to conquer the true position of the Church a *man* is wanted.

"That true son of the Church, whether bishop, or peer, or representative of the people, who shall gain freedom for the Church of England, 'to do the work proper unto her,' in the full and free exercise of her synodical power for the regulation of all her internal concerns, whether of doctrine or discipline, or the increase and endowment of the several orders of her clergy, who shall persuade the civil power not to usurp the functions of the spirituality either in respect of the appointment of bishops, or judgment of doctrine, or education, or discipline; who shall persuade the Episcopate that the House of Lords is no longer their fitting place; who shall abolish the levying of Church rates upon all who shall register themselves as joined members of any dissenting body, or as of the Roman Catholic community, who shall renounce, so far as it may be done by law, other causes of just offence between the several religious bodies which compose the nation; that man will do more to build up the Church in the hearts of men, and to make us a happy people, acknowledging 'one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism,' and 'endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace,' than the framer of a hundred laws professing to uphold, but in fact degrading and secularizing and stultifying the Church."

Very true; but "the Church" corporate includes many men differing sorely from George Anthony Denison. "Vixerunt fortes ante Agamemnona," perhaps; but how is it with us *since* the days of his Argive Majesty? We should be none the worse for a few of the strong men in these post-Hellenic days, and in the provinces of York and Canterbury, especially, strength is a desideratum.

THE VESSEL OF THE STATE.

THE "Vessel of the State" is an image somewhat musty from immemorial adoption by Poets, Poetasters, Parliament-palaverers; but the situation of French politics suggests a novel and forcible application of the simile. To what kind of ship shall we liken the French Republic, on that troubled sea of ambitions, intrigues, conspiracies buffeted and tossed these three years past? She has sailed on a four years' voyage. Her owner and master has been looking out for an opportunity to "scuttle" her, or to drive her on the rocks—in order to pocket the Insurance. Her crew, mutinous and divided, are watching *their* moment to pitch this taciturn, self-seeking humbug of a skipper overboard in a gale, and then to fight out the possession of the craft, and to take her into whatever port the winners may select. The bravery of the master is overawed by the piracy of the men: thus one knavery keeps the other in check; and between the two the good ship may yet reach her destination—May, '52.

THE "GOLDEN" AGE IS BEFORE US.

ACCORDING to current appearances, future little boys may come to see gold almost as commonly as did the traditional imp of the school books, who expected to find the streets of London paved with the precious metal. "Gold" is becoming the commonest word in the language; every tenth man you pass in the street, your neighbours in the omnibus, your vis-à-vis at dinner, the flâneurs in the fashionable streets of the West End, are talking of gold mines, gold diggings, lumps of gold. A short time ago we were menaced with an "inundation" of foreign corn, by which all the ancient landmarks of the constitution were to be swept away, and the well-fed Englishman reduced to a miserable skeleton. Now we are threatened with a flood of gold from East and West; but nobody objects to be overwhelmed by the theoretical pauperism which it suggests to profound minds. The hopes which sent Raleigh on his last voyage—the glitte afar off of El Dorado—now animate millions; and in the physical, if not in the social world, the belief is pretty general that the "golden age is before us."

SOCIAL REFORM.

"NOTES OF A SOCIAL ECONOMIST."

THE COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND.

X.

"They have the old inveterate error, that a similitude of customs and manners amongst the various tribes of mankind, most remote from each other, must needs arise from some communication. Whereas, human nature, without any help, will in the same *circumstances* always exhibit the same appearances."—WARBURTON'S *Divine Legation*.

IN my former letter, I stated that the Whit-lane Weaving Company originated in a general "strike"

* *Why should the Bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords?* By George Anthony Denison, M.A., Vicar of East Brent. Third Edition. Masters.

of the operatives employed in the mills of Sir Elkanah Armitage, which, in this instance, happily led to the formation of a joint stock association, composed of a number of small capitalists, workers, and traders. Yet this is only the first step to a more perfect system of organization, in which the distribution and division of produce and profit or surplus, after the cost of labour has been replaced, shall be adjusted on more equitable principles. It is a scheme, however, which offers the most direct and powerful inducement to the practice of self-denial and economy; while, at the same time, the Association becomes a moral, industrial, and self-supporting school for training the operative classes in habits of order and of industry.

Under the competitive system, the rate of profit depends upon the ratio which capital bears to population. Where population is in excess, wages consequently low, and capital deficient, capital will take the lion's share of the produce of labour, and, indeed, will always be invested in those countries which offer the greatest amount of profit and of security. By the extension of the principles of free exchange we become directly and deeply interested, not merely in the prosperity of our own country, but also in that of every other nation; and, as society is compelled to sympathize more or less acutely, consciously or unconsciously, with the moral and physical disorganization of each one of its individual members, so we must in like manner sympathize with the social disorganization of every petty State on the surface of the globe. As mankind becomes more perfectly organized, the existing social anarchy will gradually disappear; and the power of individuals for good and for evil may be said to vary with the strength, or science and morality, and the weakness, or ignorance and superstition of society.

Among those who took an active part in the establishment of the Whit-lane Association, I may mention the Reverend T. G. Lee, a Nonconformist; Peter Chappel, formerly a calico printer, now the keeper of a beershop in Deansgate, Manchester; William Barnes, the manager; and Peter Grundy, the engineer: the engine is one of eight-horse power, made by Gryton and Watts.

The Board of Management consists of seven Directors elected annually by the shareholders, and the following is their first report for the half year ending June 24, 1851:—

"TO THE SHAREHOLDERS."

"GENTLEMEN,—In laying before you our first half yearly report, we cannot congratulate you on profits, as the state of the trade has been unusually bad; and, as strangers in the market, we have found it difficult to get a connection, or to dispose of our goods at prices that would pay us, owing to the fluctuation in the price of cotton yarn. We cannot but consider that we have met with some difficulties in the market, owing to our being a company of working men, trading for themselves, as we find by looking over the ledger of the warehouse in town (Duke-street, Manchester), that a great number of the buyers have been parties well able to purchase large quantities, but who have not done so. Many of them have bought one, two, or three pieces, for the purpose of seeing the cloth. They have acknowledged it to be good, and some of them are now giving larger orders; so that we consider a portion of our former difficulties overcome. The cotton and yarn market is now a great deal steadier, and in addition to that we shall have a regular agent in the town and at the works, who understands what sort of cloth will best take at all times, so that, with the assistance of the Board of Directors, he will be ready to say at what price any sort of cloth can be made, and the time any order can be completed in. The Salesman we have engaged will give us security for £500, or any other amount which may be deemed necessary from time to time.

"Although we have got through many of our difficulties, it cannot as yet be supposed that we have surmounted them all. We have a large stock of cloth on hand, and but a small amount of money to carry on the concern with. But should the market improve so as to enable us to clear off a large portion of our goods, as we anticipate, we shall be better off. At the same time we consider that the Board of Directors should have at least a capital of £700, besides a stock of yarn and cloth, to enable them to conduct the concern to the benefit of the shareholders. To meet the emergencies of bad trade, experience has taught us the necessity of this; and we hope that every shareholder will do his utmost to raise the required sum.

"You are aware that we had difficulties to contend with in the commencement, having no chimney on the ground to suit our purpose. We have had to build one, which cost us upwards of £20, besides the loss of time and the extra consumption of coal occa-

sioned by the old one. Twelve hundred pounds have been expended in machinery and fittings, whilst the (£5) shares already taken up amount to about £1440, leaving us only a very small amount of capital to carry on the concern, which could not have been done without the assistance of credit, and which might have been much better done with ready money.

"We find that the first 'cut' was woven on the 20th of February, 1851, and from that time to the 24th of June we have been enabled to weave 727 cuts out of 40 looms, which have not been kept constantly going, owing to various circumstances; 361 cuts have been sold, and 366 remain on hand, besides the stock of yarns. From this it will be seen that we have not been doing worse than our neighbours.

"There are one or two things that we earnestly wish you to take into consideration.

"1. In the choice of your Board of Directors we would say, let them be men who do not work on the premises, as far as it is possible.

"2. We can confidently say that all the hands have attended well to their work, and have done their duty to our entire satisfaction. But in looking over the wage-book we find that we are paying rather *unequally*, and that a saving might be effected in some of the branches without injuring any one, and at the same time to the benefit of the company.

"In conclusion, we can congratulate you on brighter prospects for the future, and more especially if it be in your power at the present time to find us sufficient capital to cover the vacant land in front of the mill, for which we shall have rent to pay very shortly. You are well assured that it is the desire of all parties to make your concern as large as possible, seeing that it does not take the same quantity of coal to a large engine in proportion to a small one, and involves no extra wages to engineer, bookkeeper, salesman, and many others that might be enumerated."

In the boroughs of Manchester and Salford there are two other associations besides those I have enumerated, and also a number of coöperative stores, or societies established for the purpose of supplying articles of clothing and of consumption, in retail, to subscribers at wholesale prices; or rather at the mere extra cost of distribution, after payment of interest on the capital invested. In Manchester there is a branch of the Central Agency, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, which, if it succeed in obtaining the support and confidence (which it ought) of the operative classes, may render them most important and valuable services, both as a wholesale agency, and as a "Labour Exchange."

The Dyers in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford form a body numbering some 1700 members. They have established several Coöperative Stores; and in their "Address to the trades of Manchester, and to the dressers, dyers, and finishers more particularly," they state that "they allow pecuniary support to 270 unemployed men, who receive weekly sums, varying from 10s. to 4s., according to membership," which allowance to the unemployed who determine the rate of wages is made to prevent them from beating down the wages of the employed. How much more beneficial and profitable would be the establishment of a "Coöperative Association" of dyers, for the purpose of employing the unemployed in productive labour instead of maintaining them in idleness—the prime minister of evil!

The Dyers state in their address that:—

"The subject of coöperation is not new; it has been tried in almost every country by working men. It has had its failures, like many other measures which have been adopted for wise and benevolent ends. From these the wise and practical men of the present day have learned lessons of prudence, and hence it is that almost all the coöperative stores, which are numerous in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the country, are now in a flourishing condition. The principal cause of the failures to which we allude, has not arisen from any defect in the principle of coöperation, but from the apathy of the working men themselves; who have deposited their hard earnings, in many cases, with that class who have no sympathy for them, and who possess a power which they seldom exercise for the welfare and happiness of those who live by the sweat of their brow.

"In addressing our fellow men we have to lament the fact, that serious and general reductions have taken place in their wages. The man at the spindle; the weaver at the loom; the cutler at the frame; the smith at the anvil; the joiner at the bench; the mechanic at the lathe; the tailor, the shoemaker, and every working man, and every working woman, with few exceptions, have been reduced in their wages. Reductions and strikes are things of almost daily occurrence. This then being the case, how absolutely incumbent it is that a new feeling should be created among the operatives to assist each other, and thus prevent, as far as possible, that deterioration in their social condition which is rapidly taking place. No

working man, therefore, ought to expend a single penny without knowing whether such expenditure will confer a benefit or an injury on himself or his fellow-men. If working men would more seriously reflect than they appear hitherto to have done, they would soon learn that mutual coöperation would be the most powerful lever in raising them to their proper social condition. If we look around we have undeniable evidences of the extent, power, and utility of coöperation. Our railroads, canals, banks, and building societies, have been formed from the combination of capital. The united capital of many, whether rich or poor, can work wonders.

"The profits arising from the coöperative store during the first quarter will be returned to the funds of the Dyers' Society. Let it then be remembered that this institution is that of the working men. Rally round it every week, and manifest your interest in its success. Show by your efforts that your united capital can also be made as productive as that of any other party in the community. Never forget that the principle of coöperation is unbounded in its application. The success of our present undertaking will necessarily lead to a further application of the principle which may ultimately tend to elevate you considerably above your present condition, and stimulate your fellow-men to walk in your footsteps."*

Working men of England, do not forget that while the population of this kingdom has increased twofold during the present century, the wealth-producing power of machinery and chemistry has increased fiftyfold, and will continue to increase indefinitely. Are you, the labouring population, therefore, twenty-five times better supplied with the necessaries and comforts of life than you were fifty years ago? Have your children been placed in those favourable circumstances in which they ought to have been placed, and which Robert Owen has proved to be indispensable to the formation of a virtuous character? Are not the gaols, on the contrary, overflowing with juvenile criminals, trained from the cradle in ignorance and in vice? Can the system of "*laissez-faire*" be the true "Science of Society"?

Kings, Priests, and Legislators, when the People shall demand an account of your stewardship, which sooner or later they will, what then will be your reply? The most ample means are at your control to create a superior character, a superfluity of wealth, and a good government for all, amidst the most desirable external circumstances.

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.—The most casual survey of history will show how tyrannously the emotions have coerced judgment—how the romance of history has blinded justice—how nations have been duped by their own sympathies. What do we mean by calling Charles I. a blessed martyr, knowing all the while that he was a martyr to his own untruth? and why do we forget, in the misfortunes of this Charles Stuart, the collective misery of the English people? Simply because he was a king, and his end appalling, like the fifth act of a tragedy! Why is Ravallao held up to execration, and Charlotte Corday to admiration? In each case the crime was the same—assassination; the motive was the same—to rid France of an enemy. But Ravallao slew a king—Charlotte Corday slew the squalid, hateful Marat. In the one case, sympathy is with the illustrious victim; in the other, with the beautiful criminal. But, before the bar of moral judgment, both these assassins are guilty, or both are guiltless.—*British Quarterly Review*, No. 28.

A TIGER FRIGHTENED BY A MOUSE.—Captain Basil Hall, in his *Fragments of Voyages and Travels*, gives the following anecdote of a tiger kept at the British Residency at Calcutta:—"But what annoyed him far more than our poking him up with a stick, or tantalising him with shins of beef or legs of mutton, was introducing a mouse into his cage. No fine lady ever exhibited more terror at the sight of a spider, than this magnificent royal tiger betrayed on seeing a mouse. Our mischievous plan was to tie the little animal by a string to the end of a long pole, and thrust it close to the tiger's nose. The moment he saw it, he leaped to the opposite side; and when the mouse was made to run near him, he jammed himself into a corner, and stood trembling and roaring in such an ecstasy of fear, that we were always obliged to desist in pity to the poor brute. Sometimes we insisted on his passing over the spot where the unconscious little mouse ran backwards and forwards. For a long time, however, we could not get him to move; till at length, I believe by the help of a squib, we obliged him to start; but instead of pacing leisurely across his den, or of making a detour to avoid the object of his alarm, he generally took a kind of flying leap, so high as nearly to bring his back in contact with the roof of his cage."—*Thompson's Passions of Animals*.

* In Manchester there is an association of tailors, and in Salford a very promising association of hatters.

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.*

Two weeks ago we commented on the position of the Belgian pirates in boldly calling their piracy a branch of "commercial industry." The Americans go farther. Mere euphemism does not content them. The Anglo-Saxon mind is "nothing if not practical," and swiftly proceeds to make its opinions facts. Accordingly, the Americans having once reasoned themselves into considering literary piracy as a "branch of industry," bethought them that "native industry" should be "protected." Therefore they enacted, that whereas a duty of ten per cent. was imposed on all foreign books entering America, the duty should be *twenty per cent. on all books that Americans were reprinting!* What more just? Shall "native industry" be exposed to the competition of the foreigner? An honourable commercial firm has undertaken to reprint an English work, thus giving employment to American capital and American labour, besides giving honour and wide reputation to the English Author, and shall this firm see its efforts thwarted by the Englishman himself sordidly venturing to compete on American ground? "A question not to be asked!" To prevent so unwarrantable a check being given to native industry an additional ten per cent. of duty is added, and then let the Englishman "come if he dare"! This fact should be widely circulated.

As regards England and France, our contemporary *The Literary Gazette* has furnished us with a translation of the principal clauses in the Treaty just signed at Paris, and we borrow from it the following:—

"Art. 1. From the period at which, conformably to the stipulations of Art. 14, hereinafter mentioned, the present convention shall come into force, the authors of works of literature or art, to whom the laws of either country now insure, or shall in future insure the right of property or authorship, shall be authorized to exercise the said right on the territory of the other country, during the same time and within the same limits as would be allowed in the latter country to the right attributed to authors of works of the same nature if published there; so that the reproduction or piracy by persons of one country, of any work of literature or art published in the other, shall be treated as if it were the reproduction or piracy of works of the same nature, originally published in the former country. Moreover, the authors of one of the two countries shall have the same action before the tribunals of the other, and enjoy the same guarantees against piracy or unauthorized reproduction, as are or may hereafter be granted to authors in the latter country. It is understood that the words, 'works of literature or art,' used at the beginning of this article, comprise the publication of books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculptures, engravings, lithographs, and any other production whatever of literature or fine arts. The representatives of authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers, shall enjoy in every respect the same rights as those which the present convention grants to the authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers themselves.

"Art. 2. The protection granted to original works is extended to translations. It is, nevertheless, well understood that the object of the present article is merely to protect the translator in so far as his own translation is concerned, and not to confer an exclusive right of translation upon the first translator of any work whatever, except in the cases and within the limits mentioned in the following article.

"Art. 3. The author of any work published in one of the two countries, who shall have declared his intention of reserving his right of translation, shall, from the day of the first publication of the translation of his work, authorized by him, enjoy, during five years, the privilege of protection against the publication of any translation of the same work, unauthorized by him, in the other country; and this on the following conditions:—1. The original work shall be registered and deposited in one of the two countries within a period of three months from the day of the first publication in the other country. 2. The author must have declared his intention of reserving to himself the right of translation on the titlepage of his work. 3. At least a part of the said authorized translation must have appeared within a year of the date of registration and deposit of the original; and the whole of it must have appeared

within a space of three years from the date of the said deposit. 4. The translation must have been published in one of the two countries, and be registered and deposited, as directed in Art. 8. As regards works published in parts, it is sufficient that the declaration by which the author reserves his right of translation, be expressed in the first part. Nevertheless, in so far as regards the period of five years assigned by this article to the author for the exercise of his privilege of translation, every part shall be considered a new work; each shall be registered and deposited in one of the two countries within three months from the day of its first publication in the other.

"Art. 4.—The stipulations of the preceding articles shall apply also to the representation of dramatic works, and to the execution of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are, or may be, applicable in this respect to dramatic or musical works, publicly represented or executed for the first time in the said countries. Nevertheless, in order to have a right to legal protection, in so far as regards the translation of a dramatic work, the author must publish his translation within three months after the registration and deposit of the original work. It is understood that the protection stipulated by the present article is not intended to prohibit bona fide imitations or the adaptation of dramatic works to the respective theatres of France or England respectively, but only to prevent pirated translations. The question of imitation or piracy shall in all cases be determined by the tribunals of the respective states, according to the legislation in force in either country respectively."

In noticing the unjustifiableness of the mode of attack upon us by the *Guardian* and the *Church and State Gazette* the other day, we said then what we say now—that however pained by the attacks of a journal such as the *Guardian* (the character of which made it an honourable antagonist), to the *Church and State Gazette* "we cannot award even the dignity of contempt." With a naïveté, quite charming to men of our gay turn of mind, that Journal avows its inability to comprehend how it cannot yet have reached that dignity! Imbecility is ever serenely unconscious. Smarting under the pain of unapprehended "superciliousness" the *Church and State Gazette* returns to the attack three column deep. It returns with the old foolishness. It returns with the old animus intensified. It returns with the same display of bad morals, bad taste, bad logic, and bad English; and cannot understand how it should be so low in the scale of journalism as not to have arrived at the dignity of contempt! It does not seem to understand that before any object can raise so strong an emotion it must manifest at least perverted strength; where there can by no possibility be admiration, there cannot be contempt. All feel contempt for a criminal; but who feels contempt for an idiot?

In polemics, before you can arrive at the dignity of that hostility which one journalist feels for the errant strength, the dangerous tendency of another, you must first show that you have strength to be perverted, that you have power to become dangerous. Now, in you, Sir, we cannot recognize such strength: not even the great exaggerator Fear can magnify your small circulation, and still smaller character, into something formidable.

If we noticed, and again notice you, it is not, believe it, from any sense of your importance; but simply as an illustration of what men who profess to be the guardians of religious truth will condescend to in the way of vilifying opponents. In this your peculiar integrity is useful: it gives the measure of your moral worth. As the readers of the *Leader* are not, and could not be, readers of the *Church and State Gazette*, and vice versa, you fancied, perhaps, your amiable misrepresentation would escape detection; but for the instruction of our readers we shall cite two specimens of "Church and State" morality.

In an article on Mr. MAYHEW's writings on "Our Street Folk," there occurs this passage:—"Follow MAYHEW where JESUS loved to go, to the haunts of the publican and sinner, to the daily walks of the halt, the lame, and the blind." Can any passage be more innocent? Yet, see what "honest, honest Iago," makes of it:—

"We are not surprised to find one of the religious phases of the *Leader* illustrated by a comparison of 'Jesus' with 'Mr. Mayhew'! Both are evidently considered, though the same is not stated in so many words, as excellent men who loved to look after the poor. So much for the religion of the dignified contemporary whom we have unwittingly and involuntarily tempted into anger and incivility. Can more remain to be censurably noticed?"

Pray note the tendersense of honesty here. Our religion is "illustrated by a comparison of JESUS and MAYHEW"—there being no word of comparison hinted; nay more, in the article to which honest Iago refers it is distinctly stated that Mr. MAYHEW was opposed to our views, so that had the comparison been made, it would not have "illustrated" our religion. But "honest Iago" has not done yet—"the worst is still to come."

It may be remembered that Mr. JULIAN HARNEY has emphatically expressed his disapprobation of certain views advocated by the *Leader*. As we have never flinched from free discussion, we have allowed correspondents to express their opinions in our columns, even when their expressions carried something of contempt with them. We printed Mr. HARNEY's vehement protest; printed it in the department called "Open Council," where a distinct warning is given that, inasmuch as the Council is open, we are not responsible for any of the opinions there expressed. Iago knew this as well as he knew his own delinquency, and yet the temptation to follow the crooked way was too strong. This is what he says:—

"But all this is nothing to a contribution, or rather contributions, in the last number of the *Leader*, signed 'G. Julian Harney.' The name is not unknown. They who have daily to read and record the progress of things are pretty familiar with this gentleman's very strong views, whether on religion or politics. In the last number of the *Leader* he is permitted to record his ideas of men and things; and the *Leader*, we conclude, deems it part of its duty, 'as public journalists,' and so forth, to place such matters before its patient public."

After an extract from Mr. Harney's letter, Iago continues thus:—"Blood! blood! nothing but blood seems to satisfy the leaders of a deluded people. Revolution at home—society uprooted—and women unsexed," &c., &c.

After these citations you will perhaps understand, O *Church and State Gazette!* something of the feeling you inspire in us. You say we threaten "war" with those who direct censure against our principles. Reassure yourself: we war only with those who are formidable. In a literary sense you do not exist. Believe it, you have no existence whatever! We say to you, what MARTIAL said to his libeller: That is not written which is not read!—

"Versiculos in me narratur ser bere Cinna:
Non scribit, ejus carmina nemo legit!"

LUCRETIVUS IN ENGLISH.

Lucretius on the Nature of Things. A Philosophical Poem, in six Books. Literally translated into English Prose, by the Reverend John Selby Watson, M.A. To which is adjoined the Poetic Version of John Mason Good. (Bohn's Classical Library.) H. G. Bohn.

LUCRETIVUS was not only a majestic writer, he was also a great thinker. Few such verses are to be found in the Latin language as those which harmoniously utter the great thoughts of that earnest man. In delicacy and sweetness, in a certain Grecian accent the charm of which is undefinable, Ovid sometimes, and Catullus oftener, may be compared with Lucretius; but it is only notes in their voices that recall the plenitude of his singing. There is a gravity tempered by sweetness, a high, dignified earnestness, such as no Roman but he seems to have sustained. Moreover, his poem is a great reflection of the speculations of antiquity, and has an historical interest independent of its intrinsic value.

We call the attention of our readers to the volume Mr. Bohn has recently issued, containing both a literal prose and a paraphrastic verse translation of this mighty poem. Those who have forgotten their Latin, or who have never learned it, will find this volume worth deliberate study; let those who have a smattering take down their text, and with this literal version by their side diligently attack it. How much of the beauty will escape them we cannot venture to specify; but none of the meaning

will escape them, and this poem is peculiar in having an interest lying beside its mere poetry. It may be read as a prose treatise on the Nature of Things. Much that is therein set forth will strike the reader as crude, fanciful, false; modern science has played havoc with its science, but its philosophy remains still worthy of meditation. To take but one example, the "doctrine of final causes," which still, in spite of Bacon, finds energetic adherents, even among men of science—as Cuvier and Whewell—was distinctly and forcibly repudiated by Lucretius; and so of many other current errors.

Of this translation we may say that it is carefully executed, well annotated, and, wherever we have compared it with the original, decidedly faithful. As a specimen of how a literal version may be made to read pleasantly, take this from the noble opening of the second book:—

"It is sweet, when the winds disturb the waters on the vast deep, to behold from the land the great distress of another; not because it is a joyous pleasure that any one should be made to suffer, but because it is agreeable to see from what evils thou thyself art free. It is also sweet to contemplate the contending forces of war arrayed over the plains, without any share of thy own in the danger. But nothing is sweeter than to occupy the well-defended serene heights raised by the learning of the wise, from whence thou mayest look down upon others, and see them straying in all directions, wandering about to find the best path of life; contending in intellectual power, vying with each other in nobleness of birth, and striving by excessive labour night and day, to rise to the highest power, and obtain the government of affairs.

"O wretched minds of men! O blind souls! In what darkness of life, and in how great dangers is this existence, of whatever duration it is, passed! May we not see that the nature of every man demands nothing more for itself, but that he, from whose body pain is removed and absent, may exercise his mind with a pleasurable feeling, exempt from care and fear?

"We are sensible, therefore, that very few things are necessary to the nature of the body; those things, namely, which are of such a kind that they may keep off pain, and that they may afford, at the same time, many pleasures; nor does nature herself ever require higher gratification. If there are not in the houses of men golden images of youths, holding in their right hands blazing lamps, in order that light may be supplied for the nocturnal feast; and if their dwelling neither gleams with silver nor glitters with gold, nor harps cause the arched and gilded roofs to resound; nevertheless, when they have stretched themselves upon the soft grass near a stream of water under the boughs of a high tree, they socially, though with no great wealth, gratify their senses with pleasure, especially when the weather smiles upon them, and the seasons of the year sprinkle the green grass with flowers. Nor do hot fevers sooner depart from the body, if you are tossed on woven figures and blushing purple, than if you are obliged to lie under a plebeian covering.

"For which reason, since neither riches, nor nobility, nor the glory of a kingdom, are of any profit as to our body, we must further suppose that they are of no profit to the mind; unless, perchance, when you see your legions moving with energy over the surface of the plain, stirring up the images of war; or, when you see your fleet sailing with animation, and spreading far abroad upon the water, religious fears, alarmed at these things, flee affrighted from your mind, and the dread of death then leaves your time undisturbed and free from care. But if we see that such suppositions and expectations are ridiculous and merely objects of derision, and that in reality the fears and pursuing cares of men dread neither the sound of arms nor cruel weapons, and mingle boldly among kings and rulers of affairs, nor shrink before the brightness gleaming from gold, or the shining splendour of a purple garment, why do you doubt but that to produce these effects is wholly the office of reason, especially when all our life labours under the darkness of ignorance? For, as children tremble and fear everything in thick darkness, so we, in the light, fear sometimes things which are not more to be feared than those which children dread, and imagine about to happen in the dark. This terror of the mind, therefore, it is not the rays of the sun or the bright arrows of the day that must dispel, but the contemplation of nature, and the exercise of reason."

For those who desire a more rhythmic form, even at the expense of accuracy, the poetical version, published by Dr. Good, in two ponderous quartos, is given in this volume.

TRENCH ON THE STUDY OF WORDS.

On the Study of Words: Five Lectures addressed to the Pupils at the Bloomsbury Training School, Winchester. By Richard Trench, B.D.

Consistent with the growing carelessness about language, the contentedness with which men read into bad grammar and worse style,—there is

also a growing vigilance of criticism in some writers, and a more attentive study of the resources, changes, and limits of our language. We are sadly deficient in good treatises on the subject; but how eager large classes are to welcome any well-considered opinion may be estimated by the rapid sale of Whateley's little book on *Synonyms*; and in a minor degree by the discussions which varied the columns of this journal awhile ago on the word "talented." We are not sufficiently a literary nation to set much store by *Part de bien dire*. Our narrow conception of what is practical makes us careless of the form, careful only of the matter. We have consequently few good writers, in the scholarly sense of the term. That our language is not in fault, may be seen in the splendour, strength, and delicacy of our great writers; and, by way of contrast, in the number of stylists among the French, in spite of their intrinsically poor language.

Any work devoted to the better enlightenment of the public on the subject of our Language, deserves hearty encouragement; Mr. Trench's work not only deserves it, but will gain it by interesting a very large class. His thoughtful and suggestive volume treats, not only of the changes which take place in the signification of words, but in the moral meanings gathered up into words, and the distinctions between synonyms. A more charmingly instructive volume rarely gladdens the reviewer; and we emphatically commend it to your notice. It would be pleasant to follow Mr. Trench through each of these lectures, extracting and commenting in a light desultory manner; but we have so many passages we wish to quote, that our brief space must be given up wholly to them.

Curious and startling are the changes noted in the meanings of words; as "lewd," which at one time meant "lay" or unlearned; and the "lewd" or unlearned people have become the sinful, sensual people:—

"Let me illustrate that which I have been saying by the word 'tribulation.' We all know in a general way that this word, which occurs not seldom in Scripture and in the Liturgy, means affliction, sorrow, anguish; but it is quite worth our while to know how it means this, and to question the word a little closer. It is derived from the Latin 'tribulum'—that word signifying the threshing instrument, or roller, by which the Romans separated the corn from the husks; and 'tribulatio,' in its primary significance, was the act of this separation. But some Latin writer of the Christian Church appropriated the word and image for the setting forth of a higher truth; and sorrow, and distress, and adversity being the appointed means for the separating in men of their chaff from their wheat, of whatever in them was light, and trivial, and poor, from the solid and the true, therefore he called these sorrows and griefs 'tribulations,' threshings, that is, of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no fitting him for the heavenly garner."

Again:—

"What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed an harmful as their secondary meaning; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy. Thus 'knave' meant once no more than lad, 'villain' than peasant; 'a boor' was only a farmer, 'a churl' but a strong fellow. 'Timeserver' was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honourable, as in a dishonourable sense 'serving the time.' There was a time when 'conceits' had nothing conceited in them; 'officious' had reference to offices of kindness, not of busy meddling; 'moody' was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. 'Demure' (which is des mœurs, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it does now, of an over-doing of the outward demonstrations of modesty; in 'crafty' and 'cunning' there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; 'craft,' indeed, still retains very often its more honourable use, a man's 'craft' being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalen could have ever given us 'maudlin' in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honour in the world?"

A like deterioration through use may be traced in the word 'to resent.' It was not very long ago that Barrow could speak of the good man as a faithful 'resenter' and requiter of benefits, of the duty of testifying an affectionate 'resentment' of our obligations to God. But, alas! the memory of benefits fades and fails from us so much more quickly than that of injuries; that which we afterwards remember and revolve in our minds is so much more predominantly the wrongs real or imaginary which men have done us, than the favours they have bestowed on us, that 'to resent' in our modern English has come to be confined entirely to that deep, reflective displeasure which men entertain against those that have done, or whom they believe to have

done, them wrong. And this leads us to inquire how it comes to pass that we do not speak of the 'retaliation' of benefits as often as the 'retaliation' of injuries? The word does but signify the again rendering as much as we have received; but this is so much seldomer thought of in regard of benefits than of wrongs, that the word, though not altogether unused in this its worthier sense, has yet a strange and somewhat unusual sound in our ears when so employed. Were we to speak of a man 'retaliating' kindnesses, I am not sure that every one would understand us.

"Neither is it altogether satisfactory to take note that 'animosity,' according to its derivation, means no more than spiritedness; that in the first use of the word in the later Latin to which it belongs, it was employed in this sense; was applied, for instance, to the spirit and fiery courage of the horse; but that now it is applied to only one kind of vigour and activity—that, namely, which is displayed in enmity and hate, and expresses a spiritedness in these. Does not this look too much as if these oftener stirred men to a lively and vigorous activity?"

Language, called by some one "fossil poetry," has been called by Mr. Trench "fossil history"; and, indeed, we may see the past imbedded, as it were, in certain words used unsuspectingly by us. Remember that the Franks possessed themselves of Gaul:—

"They were the ruling, conquering people, honourably distinguished from the Gauls and degenerate Romans among whom they established themselves by their independence, their love of truth, their love of freedom, their hatred of a lie: they had, in short, the virtues which belong to a conquering and dominant race in the midst of an inferior and conquered. And thus it came to pass that by degrees the name 'frank,' which originally indicated a merely national, came to involve as well a moral distinction; and a 'frank' man was synonymous, not merely with a man of the conquering German race, but was an epithet applied to a person possessed of certain high moral qualities, which for the most part appertained to, and were found only in, men of that stock; and thus in men's daily discourse, when they speak of a person as being 'frank,' or when they use the words 'franchise,' 'enfranchisement,' to express civil liberties and immunities, their language here is the outgrowth, the record, and the result of great historic changes, bears testimony to facts of history, whereof it may well happen that the speakers have never heard. Let me suggest to you the word 'slave,' as one which has undergone a process entirely analogous, although in an opposite direction."

Again:—

"Thus we should confidently conclude that the Norman was the ruling race, from the noticeable fact that all the words of dignity, state, honour, and preëminence, with one remarkable exception (to be adduced presently), descend to us from them—sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, prince, duke, count ('earl' indeed is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his 'countess' from the Norman), chancellor, treasurer, palace, castle, hall, dome, and a multitude more. At the same time the one remarkable exception of 'king' would make us, even did we know nothing of the actual facts, suspect that the chieftain of this ruling race came in, not upon a new title, not as overthrowing a former dynasty, but claiming to be in the rightful line of its succession; that the true continuity of the nation had not, in fact any more than in word, been entirely broken, but survived, in due time to assert itself anew.

"And yet, while the statelier superstructure of the language, almost all articles of luxury, all that has to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, is Norman throughout; with the broad basis of the language, and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features of nature, the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the water, the fire, all the prime social relations, father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, these are Saxon. The palace and the castle may have come to us from the Norman, but to the Saxon we owe far dearer names, the home, the hearth, the house, the roof. His 'board,' and often probably it was no more, has a more hospitable sound than the other's 'table.' His sturdy arms turn the sail; he is the boor, the hind, the churl; or if his Norman master has a name for him, it is one which on his lips becomes more and more a title of opprobrium and contempt, the villain. The instruments used in cultivating the earth, the flail, plough, sickle, spade, are expressed in his language; so too the main products of the earth, as wheat, rye, oats, bere, &c. barley; and no less the names of domestic animals. Concerning these last it is not a little characteristic to observe, and Walter Scott has put the observation into the mouth of the Saxon swineherd, that the names of almost all, so long as in *Ivanhoe*, that the names of almost all, so long as they are alive, are thus Saxon, but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman—a fact indeed which we might have expected beforehand; for the Saxon hind had the charge and labour of tending and feeding them, but only that they might appear on the table of his Norman lord. Thus ox, steer,

LEADER

cow are Saxon, but beef Norman; calf is Saxon, but veal Norman; sheep is Saxon, but mutton Norman; so it is severally with swine and pork, deer and venison, fowl and pullet. Bacon, the only flesh which may ever have come within his reach, is the single exception."

Nay, in another direction see what words indicate:—

"The 'bayonet' tells us that it was first made at Bayonne—'cambrics' that they came from Cambray—'damask' from Damascus—'arras' from the city of the same name—'cordwain' from Cordova—'currants' from Corinth—the 'guinea,' that it was originally coined out of gold brought from the African coast so called. Such indeed is the manufacturing progress of England that we now send our calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them from thence; for 'calico' is from Calicut, and 'muslin' from Moussul, a city in Asiatic Turkey."

Then for the morality in words:—

"There is much too that we may learn from looking a little closely at the word 'passion.' We sometimes think of the 'passionate' man as a man of strong will, and of real though uncontrolled energy. But this word declares to us most plainly the contrary; for it, as a very solemn use of it declares, means properly 'suffering'; and a passionate man is not a man doing something, but one suffering something to be done on him. When then a man or child is 'in a passion,' this is no coming out in him of a strong will, of a real energy, but rather the proof that, for the time at least, he has no will, no energy; he is suffering, not doing—suffering his anger, or what other evil temper it may be, to lord over him without control. Let no one, then, think of passion as a sign of strength. As reasonably might one assume that it was a proof of a man being a strong man that he was often well beaten. Such a fact would be evidence that a strong man was putting forth his strength on him, but of anything rather than that he himself was strong. The same sense of passion and feebleness going together, of the first being the fruit of the second, lies, as I may remark by the way, in the two-fold use of the Latin word 'impotens'—which, meaning first weak, means then violent; and often the two together.

Again, why should the word 'simple' be used slightly, and 'simpleton' more slightly still? In itself and according to its derivation the word means 'without fold,' sine plicā; just what we may imagine Nathanael to have been, and what our Lord attributed as the highest honour to him, the 'Israelite without guile'; and, indeed, what higher honour could there be than to have nothing double about us, to be without duplicities or folds? Even the world, that despises 'simplicity,' does not profess to approve of 'duplicité,' or double-foldedness. But inasmuch as we feel that in a world like ours such a man will make himself a prey, is likely to prove no match for the fraud and falsehood which he will everywhere meet around him, and as there is in most men that which, if they were obliged to choose between deceiving and being deceived, would make them choose the former, it has come to pass that the word 'simple,' which in a world of righteousness would be one of the highest honour, implies here, in this world of ours, something of scorn for the person to whom it is applied. And must it not be confessed to be a striking fact that exactly in the same way a person of deficient intellect is called an 'innocent'; that is in nocens, one that does not hurt? so that this word assumes that the first and chief use men make of their intellectual powers will be to do hurt, that where they are wise, it will be to do evil. What a witness does human language here bear against human sin!"

We must reserve for our *Notes and Extracts* the other passages we had marked; and the various points which appear to us questionable, we must pass over—at least for the present.

TWO STORIES: FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The Old Engagement: A Spinster's Story. By Julia Day. Bentley.

Les Gaietés Champêtres. Par Jules Janin. W. Jeffs.

We read these two stories together, and together we will notice them, although they have only one point of resemblance, viz., the extreme simplicity of plot. In all other respects they are contrasts. Julia Day has her simple story to tell of an old engagement broken and renewed, and that is all. Janin has to lead us through the elegant follies, and masked corruption of the eighteenth century, he has to call up once more the Watteau period of French social life—the epoch of Idylls written by young dragoons. The pen is held now by an English woman, and now by a French journalist: you see at once the contrast!

Julia Day tells her simple story simply. Miss Vaughan, the middle-aged heroine, conquers all our sympathies, and with Colonel Estcourt, the grave, middle-aged hero, we feel on terms of re-

spectful intimacy. Mrs. Pemberton, the pretty, coquettish widow, sets her cap at us not altogether in vain; and we settle quietly down into the hum-drum life of that village, with a pastoral sense of calmness not without its charm. The book is light, so light! We dare not take it in our critical hands, lest our most delicate handling rub the down off its butterfly wings. You may read it, you cannot criticize it. The quiet scenes of country homes, of fireside chat, of small dinners and their small talk, of small flirtations, and small incidents pass before you unobtrusively, pleasantly, and you have closed the volume before you begin to think that it is time some more substantial food were offered.

Jules Janin is a writer of another genus. With him style is the aim and end, *principium et fons*. To turn a phrase gracefully, to make his meaning sparkle with some unexpected yet appropriate image, that, and that only, is what Janin cares for. It is that passion, "du beau langage," with which he confesses he intoxicates himself in his maturity, as he had formerly done with the champagne of Ai in the golden cup of his twentieth year. If you have no love for the refinements of style, for the evanescent pleasure which improvisation creates, pass by Janin's book; for he is at once an improvisatore and a Euphemist. His pen runs on from phrase to phrase with an abundance that seems inexhaustible, and yet with an art and deliberation that seem as if infinite labour were employed. He quits his story, he quits his personages, he quits his theme, to follow the caprices of his Fancy, darting, like a will-o'-wisp, over a wide expanse: now here, now there, now suddenly disappearing, now as suddenly bursting into sight. Expect from him neither dramatic conduct of a well-planned story, nor the rich observation of details. He has a story to tell, and he takes the longest way to tell it you. If you enjoy the desultory ramble through all the lanes that turn away from the high road, and care not to hasten to the end of the journey, then Janin is a companion to be sought; not otherwise.

There is no concealing the fact: with the best will in the world Janin is found fatiguing on a long journey! We counsel your taking the *Gaietés champêtres* in easy stages. Do not over-read yourself. A few chapters at a time will be charming. A volume is too much. No man can make a meal off an omelette soufflée. But if you like that delicate creation of the Frenchman's art, we can promise you this book of Janin's will be to your taste.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Remarks on the Plea of Insanity and on the Management of Criminal Lunatics. By W. Wood, M.D. of Bethlem Hospital. Longman and Co.

A well-considered pamphlet, worthy the attention of all who interest themselves in that extremely delicate and important question, Criminal Lunacy. That the law as it at present exists is very defective no one ventures to deny; but before Lord Shaftesbury brings his motion before Parliament next session, it would be well for legislators to consider in what direction the law should be altered. Dr. Wood's pamphlet should be in their hands. He points out the difficulties of the question. He shows how, in cases of unquestionable insanity, the perception of right and wrong is as active as ever—the patient knowing that the act is criminal, but unable to resist the impulse. He shows also, that in many cases of unquestionable insanity the patient can control his acts, can regulate them according to the fear of punishment; and he is led to this conclusion, viz., that instead of a verdict of Insanity, the jury should bring in a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances"—insanity being considered as extenuating according to its degree, and the observed power of self-control which the evidence has furnished.

Kossuth: his Speeches in England, with a brief Sketch of his Life. C. Gilpin.

Authentic Life of Louis Kossuth, with a full Report of his Speeches delivered in England. Bradbury and Evans.

The magnificent display of oratory which Kossuth delighted all England with during his brief stay, was well worth preserving in some shape less fugitive than that of our newspapers. Two cheap books are before us, containing the speeches; but, strangely enough, they both omit that which he delivered to the *Friends of Italy*—a speech which may be characterized as the finest "essay on public opinion" that has yet been given. It was reported in the *Daily News*, and we advise the compilers of these volumes to insert it in their subsequent editions.

Practical Grammar of the Italian Language. For the use of the Students in the London University College. By L. Mariotti. Rolandi.

Abundant as Italian grammars are, there is scarcely one in English which has gained any extensive use. Mariotti's book, therefore, comes to fill a decided place. It has the advantage of being an Italian

Grammar by an Italian, written in English by one to whom English is a second mother-tongue. Such a combination was never seen before, and will venture to say that no such foreign grammar has been seen before. It is clear, brief, and full. The niceties of the language are adroitly taught, even while the broader features are being displayed.

The Book of Ballads. Edited by Bon Gaultier. Illustrated by Crowquill, Leech, and Doyle. Orr and Co.

Bon Gaultier is ever welcome: he has wit, wisdom, rhythm, and a high sense of parody. His *Book of Ballads* is a book of endless fun. He it is

"Who framed
Of Widdicomb the wild and wondrous song."
he it is who has made—

"Macaulay chant a more than Roman lay."

And shown us how Montgomery can rave—

"In all his rapt ravidity of rhyme."

To the former collection he has added fifty pages of new fun for Christmas; Crowquill, Leech, and Doyle have given their potent aid, and altogether the volume is one to be welcomed with loud hurrahs and hearty laughter. It is a new edition, and a new book. Of two things one: either you have read Bon Gaultier's Ballads, or you have not: if you have not read them, hasten to do so; if you have, hasten to reread them!

The Ionian Islands; what they have lost and suffered under the thirty-five years' administration of the Lord High Commissioners sent to govern them. By an Ionian. Ridgway.

A pungent but bulky pamphlet, in reply to the "Ionian Islands under British Protection," in which the misdeeds and recklessness of our Colonial Government are unsparingly treated. There is, besides politics, a sprinkling of literary interest, and abundance of Greek, ancient and modern.

Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Cough, &c., successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations. By Alfred Beaumont Maddock, M.D. Fourth edition. Simpkin and Marshall.

An interesting volume on a subject in which all are more or less nearly concerned. Dr. Maddock has, in a popular style, explained the leading facts in the process of Respiration, in the pathology and symptoms of pulmonary diseases, the statistics showing the extent and duration of such diseases, and how they are influenced by sex, climate, race, occupation, &c. (a most important chapter); and, having thus set forth his subject, he proceeds to investigate the causes of disease and the means of prevention; but he here enters such debateable ground that we must leave it for our professional brethren to decide on the merit of his proposed treatment.

OBSERVATION.—It is far more difficult to observe correctly than most men imagine; to behold, Humboldt remarks, is not necessarily to observe, and the power of comparing and combining is only to be obtained by education. It is much to be regretted that habits of exact observation are not cultivated in our schools; to this deficiency may be traced much of the fallacious reasoning, the false philosophy, which prevails.—*British Quarterly Review*, No. 28.

TRUTH.—How can the love of truth be implanted, and the dishonesty of society counteracted? First, with reference to speaking the truth. The truth is not merely a literal representation, it is that which does not deceive. In early childhood it is much more easy to teach a child not to deceive than to tell the truth. A child in trying its new and first acquisition, its faculty of speech, says so much with no other purpose than the pleasure of talking, mixes so much nonsense and pure imagination with the truth that it is vain to attempt to discriminate between fiction and falsehood, and as useless as vain. We must be very careful, therefore, how we accuse children of falsehood: we must be content to wait till they can themselves discriminate between one and the other, and in the mean time, when their statements are very wide of facts, let us merely say, "Oh, that is nonsense, that is only fun." But as soon as we can, as soon as the proper age will permit, let us train a child on all occasions scrupulously to tell the literal truth, and teach him how to do it. This species of teaching is one of the best exercises the mind can possibly have. Language, although it is too frequently the medium of concealing our thoughts, was not given for that purpose—on the contrary, we should always endeavour that our speech should, as near as we can make it, correspond exactly to our thoughts and feelings. How little is this practised! one half of what almost every one says is false, that is, it does not correspond to the real state of thought and feeling, but is said rather in obedience to the dictates of kindness or politeness, or the desire to please; whereas the dictates of truth ought alone to influence us, and if we may not speak the truth let us at least say nothing. How often is the language of grief upon the tongue with joy sparkling in the eye! and how easy does it seem to compose almost perfect sentences expressive of condolence, of joy, or sorrow, without any feeling whatever in the heart! We must learn to value truth above all things, and to do without this inconvertible currency of mere words, of less value even than French assignats.—*Education of the Feelings*, by Charles Bray.

The Arts.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

I have always considered the *Merry Wives* one of the worst plays, if not altogether the worst, that Shakspeare has left us. The wit for the most part is dreary or foolish; the tone is coarse and farcical; and the characters want the fine distinctive touches he so well knew how to give. If some luckless wight had written such a comedy in our time, I should like to see what the critics would say to it! I know what *one* would say. But of course protected as it is by the reverence all Englishmen feel for "the Swan," critics leave it in peace. Let me, however, qualify my objection by confessing that here and there in the dialogue and in the characters, the delicate and powerful handwriting of Shakspeare is recognizable. In the first place, poor as the characters mostly are, they are all consistently drawn; there is no confusion, no equivocal possible. In the next place, Ford is a creation. If you wish to appreciate the art manifested in it, compare Ford's jealousy with that of Othello, or that of Leontes; and it will then become evident that Shakspeare's mastery lies in depicting *jealous men* not abstract *jealousy*. Slender, Bardolph, Pistol, Nym, and Caius, are all exaggerations that have not the excuse of vraisemblance. But they are so marked in their peculiarities that the actor finds little difficulty with them.

If the *Merry Wives* deflects from the standard of Comedy, still more did its performance, on Saturday last at the *Princess's*, deflect from the standard of comic acting. Immense pains had been taken; the dresses were picturesque and splendid; the scenery excellent. I saw everywhere *intention* (an excellent thing in management), but the effect ill responded to the labour. The piece was overdone with "business": almost every one—even to the very servants—striving to "make much" of his part; and this constant straining after effects which were not reached, became positively wearisome. Still more wearisome was the incessant laughter, where nothing laughable justified it. It was as if they had said to themselves, "This is a Comedy, and we must be comic—so we must laugh! and be noisy! gesticulate and slap each other on the back, when not nudging each other's ribs!" Instead of being comic they were dreary.

That was my general impression: the language may sound harsh, especially in these days of sugared criticism, but I cannot honestly soften it. Let me touch upon a few details. Bartley returned to the stage to play Falstaff. An excellent actor, Bartley, in some characters; but as he never could play Falstaff when in his prime, it is too much to expect that his having left the stage would be sufficient to qualify him for the part. The humour,—the unctious,—the fat mirth of Sir John lies beyond his personation. He touches some points with finesse and intelligence; but, on the whole, his loudness, incessant laughter, and want of humour, make his performance tedious. Why does he emphasize so strongly phrases that are not emphatic? Why, for example, must he say, or scream, "Well, gentlemen, by your leave," as if it were some immense joke, when it is the mere adieu of departure? Why, in the scenes between Sir John and Mrs. Quickly, must he and Mrs. Winstanley rival each other in loudness, laughter, and nudging? When I objected to that in the hearing of a friendly critic, he answered, "Oh, it's the conventional style." But does *that* make it more admirable?

Nothing could be worse than Harley's Slender. It was buffoonery, and *not* amusing. Instead of Slender, we saw before us Harley as the Chamberlain in *The Sleeping Beauty*. Addison as Mine Host was noisy, turbulent, and laughing where he should have acted. For the first time in my life I could see no excellence in Keeley's acting—he played Sir Hugh Evans as if all his faculties were gathered up in the one effort to pronounce Welsh, (which he didn't), and as if the *character* were left to shift for itself. Or was it a new reading? If so, I cannot compliment him on it. Instead of the irritable, choleric, pedantic, Welsh parson, he presented a feeble, lackadaisical, *cowardly*, little man—understanding Sir Hugh's "tremplings of mind" as referring to *fear*, when the whole context shows that the hot Welshman was excessively bellicose. I repeat, never before did Keeley seem other than a most humorous and *intelligent* comedian!

The best of the male characters were Charles Kean's

Ford and Wigan's Caius, and they were really excellent. In serious comedy and melodrama Charles Kean is decidedly gaining the suffrages of those who even refuse him any qualities as an ideal actor. His Ford is the best Ford I have seen. The jealousy was sharply defined, the despair and rage were kept within bounds, so as not to trench upon tragic emotion, and produced a high comic effect. But I would hint to him that in one place he transgresses the limit set by good taste, and passes into displeasing farce—I mean where he *kicks* the old woman of Brentford. Let him avoid that, and his performance will be remembered as a true bit of comedy. Wigan's Doctor Caius was without blemish. His accent was French, his look was French, his rage was French: in dress, bearing, conception he so realized the part, that he made human and interesting what Shakspeare has left as a caricature. Let me note also for praise the extremely picturesque appearance and unburlesque acting of Ryder in Pistol.

The *Merry Wives* were played by Mrs. Kean and Mrs. Keeley. The former's conception was excellent, and much of it distinctly realized; but here and there I noticed a little *over intention*—"something too much" of gesticulation and effort at being comic. Mrs. Keeley was comic—quietly, unobtrusively, irresistibly. Her reading of Falstaff's letter was delightfully joyous. Mrs. Winstanley laughed her part, and emphasized it: *act* it she certainly did not.

It is not often I enter thus into details; but the very severity of my general verdict forced me to point more definitely to those particulars which justified it.

TENDER PRECAUTIONS.

The little one-act comedy produced at the same theatre on Monday, showed Keeley in the plenitude of his unexaggerated drollery. If I rated him for his Sir Hugh Evans—rated him with compunction, remembering as I did the tears of laughter he has wrung from me on so many occasions—I must search my vocabulary for words to express the peculiar and refined humour of his Samuel Gosling. Keeley as the romantic poet and uxorious husband—Keeley as the moral critic of his erratic friend Jack Sparks—Keeley as the kicked and indignant go-between—Keeley as the diffident duellist—I have only to hint these situations, and you picture him in them! Go and see him. The piece is somewhat old in idea, and the texture is that of numberless farces; but the dialogue is smart, pointed, and close, and the incidents laughable. Mrs. Keeley as the loving wife, and finally as the jealous wife, played like the consummate actress we all know her to be—without a rival on our stage. Ausonius, could the worthy Bishop have seen her, would have called her—

"Pulchra, procax, petulante manu,"

and I have too great respect for his authority not to bow to it. Wigan in a small part was careless and feeble.

VIVIAN.

Organizations of the People,
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

THE CHARTISTS AND THE PARLIAMENTARY REFORMERS.

In a recent discussion upon the relation of the Chartist to the Parliamentary Reformers, I promised to give a document which I prepared and read to Sir Joshua Wainwright. Sir Joshua was desirous of knowing what attitude would be assumed by the working class. I answered, that would depend very much upon their good sense. It was too early to tell what position they *would* assume; but one could tell what position they *ought* to assume. I expected to attend a meeting at which that point would be discussed, and I had drawn up a paper which I intended to submit for their adoption, and as it expressed my view, I would read it. I accordingly read the following:—

ADDRESS OF THE WORKING CLASS TO THE MIDDLE CLASS.

"GENTLEMEN,—A programme of union between the people and the Middle Class requires no preamble. Those who wish our alliance will know how to command it. They can teach us to regard them by what they propose to do, and to trust them by what they execute. By the Middle Class demanding the full Charter, which we are agreed will serve us as well as them, it would be a direct recognition of our interests which we could not misunderstand, and should not disregard. But by the Middle Class confining their demands to their own requirements they incur no labour and no risks for us, nor create between us any reciprocity of service on their part and obligation on ours. It does not appear, therefore,

in any practical shape, that the Middle Class, in any willingness they may manifest to accept our alliance, seek to serve us, excepting so far as they may do it in serving themselves. Our union with them, therefore, is, in its present aspect, not one of inspiration, but one of calculation. Neither on our part nor on theirs does there exist great love or great confidence with respect to each other. Until lately, inveterate hostility and dislike prevailed between us. That has ceased, partly because Time has weakened antipathies, and experience has revealed some mutual good intention which past strifes obscured, and partly because neither party has found antagonisms to answer. The alliance we may now form may have no grandeur about it, but it will have good sense. Each will profit by mutual help, or continue to lose by dissensions. The sober light in which we seek to present our alliance, divests it of the hyperbolic pretension which usually accompanies political federation; but its frankness may attract men of purpose and perhaps awaken some confidence in our movement, since it will be more readily believed that we shall not deceive others since we do not begin by deceiving ourselves.

"We ask the Suffrage for all who are rationally and morally eligible, because we have no other way of proving that we are animated by a patriotism above class distinctions. We exclude none who ought to be included; because to none who may possess or attain power, would we afford, in their turn, the justification of excluding us. Doubtless we somewhat perplex the concession of our claim by its apparent wideness; but, believing in the equal claim of all men (and even of all women) to a voice in the disposal of their personal energies and the national fortune, we cannot be silent on that claim without discredit. Duty is a higher name than Difficulty; and though embarrassments may attend the vindication of duty, yet we ought to remember that there are no embarrassments like those which tread on the heels of dishonour and timidity.

"We take our own course, because we must work out our own destiny. The traditions of the rich are their triumphs—the traditions of the poor are their sorrows. Our attempts at political emancipation are the sacred things in our history—no wonder then that we cherish them. The instincts of a political party such as ours, are no more to be extirpated by alliances than the characteristics of a race by annexation. We therefore continue the conditions of our own development; but we will do it in harmony with your development also. We give up our antagonism. It is all you can expect—it is all you need. If we gave up our nature, you yourselves would cease to respect us.

"We require:—

"I. The access of Labour to Power.

"II. The access of Labour to Land.

"III. The access of Labour to Knowledge.

"Our first requirement is the Charter—our second, thorough facilities for self-sustaining Social Independence—our third, the repeal of all taxes on Information, that there may no longer exist what Louis Blanc well terms the dangerous *monopoly* of Intelligence.

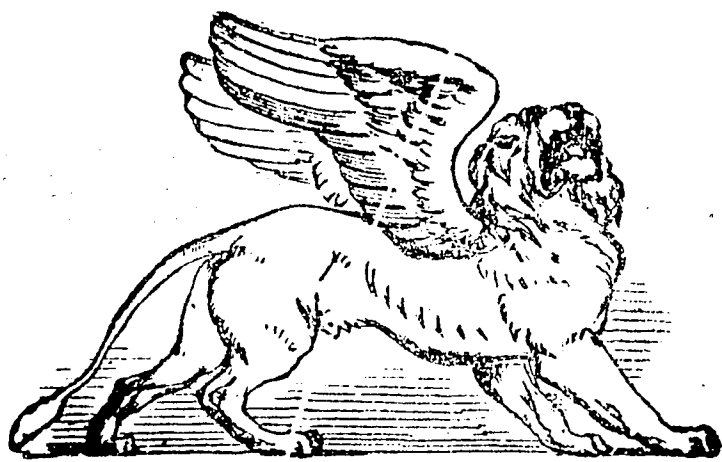
"Such is the history of our position and needs. A distinct class, we experience distinct wants, have a distinct activity, and prefer distinct demands. Yet we no longer make wars that were suicidal. We will coöperate—for our interests are mutual, and our requirements are coincident up to a certain point—beyond that they extend and are independent. Hence our own *independence* as a party is a necessity of our condition."

It would be useful now if this address, or some similar one, were adopted by the Branches of the National Charter Association. It would be the opening of a communication with the Middle Class Reformers on explicit and honourable grounds, and might lead to some response which might be the beginning of a better understanding. At least, the adoption of some such address generally would mark a new tone in the agitations of the people. It would announce the change from *counter* to *coincident* effort, which is the first step in national political progress.

ION.

The Kossuth Committee sat at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, to wind up accounts. Several contributions were reported, still, however, leaving an arrear of £20. This was immediately advanced as a loan by a member of the committee, who had already contributed liberally; and there is no doubt that the deficiency will be made up. A proposition for establishing a permanent organization to promote the alliance of the Peoples and agitate against the system of secret diplomacy, was laid before the committee. A sub-committee of five was appointed to examine the proposition and put it into better shape for the consideration of the general committee. The committee then adjourned till Wednesday next, the 3rd of December.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—We are busy cleaning and furnishing our new premises, and intend to open the Coöperative Store next week, if possible. We have sent our first order for goods to the Central Agency. There was a good deal of discussion at Mr. Henderson's lectures in Manchester, owing to some false impressions respecting the constitution and operations of the Society. The objections, or supposed objections, were stated in a kind and courteous manner by Mr. J. Campbell, and the discussion terminated in mutual understanding and agreement. Moneys received for the week:—Leeds, £1. 17s. 6d.; Hebden-bridge, Mr. Pratt, 5s.; Halifax, per Mr. Buckle, £1. 10s. 9d.; Building Fund:—Leeds, 1s. 6d.; T. F., Manchester, 6s.; Halifax, 3s. 6d. Propagandist Fund, 6s.—J. HENDERSON, Sec. 162, Briggate, Leeds.



Open Council.

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

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

"THE LION AND-UNICORN GAZETTE."

November 21, 1851.

SIR—I am rather surprised that you should have condescended to notice the impotent scurrility of a print which calls itself the *Church and State Gazette*. The *Guardian*, indeed, from its position, its talent, and the highly respectable party in the Church it ably represents, had a right to your calm and dignified rebuke. But surely you were entirely ignorant of the utter insignificance of the "State-Church Hurdy-gurdy." Probably you had never heard its name pronounced before the number in question was sent to your office by some officious friend. Allow me to tell you in a few words what this paper is, and what it professes to represent. I think I shall be able to show that the bile of "Low" Parsondom has not been raised by your Socialist doctrines, or by your supposed sympathy for the Heterodox, so much as by your earnest and eloquent advocacy (all the more remarkable as coming from such a quarter) of that section of the English Church in which all the independence, learning, and sincerity—all the remaining vitality, in a word, of the "Establishment" is to be found. I mean what is called the "High Church" Party. The party who desire the Church to be set free from the trammels of Parliament and Premier, and to be something diviner than an "Establishment."

Now, the six or seven hundred parsons to whom the circulation of this *Church and State Gazette* is limited, will tolerate anything rather than sincerity and independence. The bare idea of such Quixotisms is a bitter insult to them. Talk to William Sykes of honesty! The 600 subscribers to this paper are men to whom the most sacred symbol in the Church is the "Lion and the Unicorn." The "loaves and fishes" are the fitting emblems of their faith. Pleasant houses, scattered up and down the country, are the ties that bind them to a Church whose doctrines they deny, whilst they eat her bread. Advocate separation from the State, from ministerial patronage, from act of Parliament consecration, from Privy Council decisions on Articles of Faith, if you will, and expect the Christian kindness of the 600 subscribers to the *Church and State Gazette*. Sir, there is no Popery like the Popery of this Low-Church parsondom: no intolerance like theirs, no spiritual despotism like theirs. It is the Popery of private judgment. "There is no persecution," says Daunou, "so atrocious as that which men carry on in the name of a faith, but in behalf of their own material interests."

This estimable print talks of gibbeting your contributors. Shall I give you an idea of the contributors in whom this organ of "faith that worketh by love" has been wont to rejoice?

Sir, whatever little notoriety the *Church and State Gazette* has attained, it owes chiefly to the contributions of a gentleman whose name (when he is not adopting an alias) is, I believe, W. F. Gawthorne. From W. F. Gawthorne, if I am not mistaken, this immaculate print was wont to receive reports of premature conversions to Rome, which it eagerly adopted, with the slight change of one syllable, from "Con" to "Per." A series of papers entitled "Transitionist Doings" were, I am also informed, from the same characteristic source. The writer had already passed over to the Church of Rome. He wrote, no doubt, on the principle of "Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens." As a convert he sought to add converts. On the same principle, Sir, your Protestant *Church and State Gazette* received and published reports, knowing them to be false. So much for the contributors to the *Church and State Gazette*.

The only regret of well wishers to your admirable paper (for dissenting entirely from many of its opinions, I still respect its power, impartiality, and generous elevation of feeling) must be the circulation of this puny assailant is so insignificant. To be attacked from such a quarter is worth quires of

injudicious praise. The serpent in the grasp of the infant Hercules faintly illustrates the strength of this calumniator and your own.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PRÆVALEBIT.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

Barton-by-Lincoln, Nov. 24, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to ask what your "esteemed correspondent" of last Saturday's number means by calling the Athanasian Creed "the only foundation for the Trinity"? If he means that it is the only foundation for the doctrine of the Trinity, I would remind him that the document which goes by that name (though composed at least two hundred years after the death of St. Athanasius) is merely a declaration of what the Church held at that period to be the Catholic or orthodox belief on the subject. The belief itself can by no means be said to rest upon it as its "foundation."

On the contrary, we are, as Bishop Burnet observes, "certain that it was universally received over the whole Christian Church long before there was either a Christian prince to support it by his authority, or a Council to establish it by consent. We know, both by what Tertullian and Nonian wri, what was the faith both of the Roman and the African Churches. From Irenæus we gather the faith both of the Gallican and Asiatic Churches. And the whole proceedings in the case of Samosatenus, which was the solemnest business that passed while the Church was under oppression and persecution, give us the most convincing proof possible, not only of the faith of the Eastern Churches at that time, but of their zeal likewise in watching over every breach that was made in so sacred a part of their trust and depositum."

I have preferred giving this succinct statement of Burnet in his own words, to going into a lengthened enumeration of the ancient authorities which might be appealed to in support of the assertion, that a belief in the Trinity, instead of having its foundation in the Athanasian Creed, was, so far as accredited records enable us to judge, contemporaneous with belief in Christianity itself.

Believe me, yours most faithfully,
EDMUND R. LARKEN.

London, November 24, 1851.

SIR,—You certainly do allow your "esteemed correspondent" to fling into your Miscellaneous strange opinions. Of course, if any one believes that the doctrine of the Trinity rests alone upon the creed of St. Athanasius, it is in accordance with your "master principle" to give that opinion "free utterance"; but would it not also be in accordance with your character as "the Leader" of the people to follow such an announcement with an interjective mark, that might signify to your readers, either that you dissented from your esteemed correspondent, or that the discovery of so startling a fact was worthy of all note?

Will your friend tell us on what rests the faith of the Trinitarian body of Christians, who receive not, and never have received, the creed of St. Athanasius?

I am, Sir, yours,
ONE OF THEM.

BOOKS WITHOUT AN INDEX.

November 26, 1851.

SIR,—I am much guided in the books I buy by your criticisms on, and extracts from them.

Pray when you have the opportunity, ask those gentlemen who review them to mention when they have not an index.

A book without an index is like a man without legs; though a table of contents is very important, it does not make up for the want of an index.

Let me show the importance of this. I am one of thousands with the means of buying such books as I think will be useful to me, especially since so much valuable knowledge has been brought within the compass of ordinary means; yet I have been for an active life so circumstanced, that I cannot read through the books I buy; but I can use them, and so can most men who have made their way upwards in the world. I rise at six, and occupying one hour in those duties which are next to Godliness, I have one hour in the morning for reading. I am engaged all day in business until about five; it is near six when I get home; I have then to get dinner, and give those attentions to my family and friends which occupy the most of the evening; it is therefore impossible for me to read through the books it is necessary I should consult, and I buy them because criticisms upon them show me they are the sort of books that I should have at hand.

I take an interest in the social and political movements of the day; I attend lectures and other meetings; and you will see from this how impossible it is that a book should be useful to me that has not got an index.

Just consider what time for reading volumes through a man so circumstanced has—large classes of men are so circumstanced; but they have had school education, and the education of circumstances during their youth and progress through, say, the first forty years of their life; and they are enabled to use books when they are at hand, with reference to

those subjects on which they desire to take part in conversation, in instructing their family, or in moving in those matters in which their circle of activity calls them to take part.

I went over my library the other day, and I found I had not read one in five of the books that I possess, yet I know the general contents, have gleaned and could again glean in and use them should the occasion arise; but I could not have used them if they had been index-less, without losing more time in the search than a man so engaged can afford to devote to a book without an index.

As you know who is the writer of this letter, you will not think that I mention it from any view than my avowed one; but take Bohn's *Serials*, say, for an instance, Humboldt's *Cosmos*, and there you will find an index, and a table of contents, which together will enable any man to bring the varied and extensive information which that work contains, before the mind in a few minutes.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD SEARCH.

MALTHUS.

Trinity College, Cambridge, November 25, 1851.

SIR,—Permit me to crave a small space in your columns for a remark on a letter of Mr. F. B. Barton, which appeared in your paper as far back as the 25th of January last. He says that theologians have striven hard to reconcile the benevolence or justice of the Creator with the facts or laws of Nature; but upon this point (the Malthusian principle of population) not at all to his satisfaction. Allow me to refer him and your readers to *A Treatise on the Records of the Creation*, &c., by the Reverend John Bird Sumner, M.A. (now Archbishop of Canterbury), where they will find it clearly proved, as appears to me, in Chapters 5 and 6, Part 2, that this principle is not only reconcilable with the benevolence and justice of the Creator, but is much more conducive to the happiness of mankind than if population had no tendency to press upon the means of subsistence.

Yours, &c.,
G. PRYME.

A LETTER TO CHARTISTS.

November 25, 1851.

SIR,—There is a mistake prevalent among Chartists. They have fallen into the error of supposing that strong words are strong sense. They have set up certain wordy idols, and worship them as devoutly as any heathen worships a block of wood. The first thing they look for in any document is these idols; if they are not there, the sense, the truthful expression, the manly spirit go for naught, Chartism stands up and asks, "Where's Moloch?"

There is a standard by which Chartists measure all men. In order to be popular, it is not necessary to be learned or earnest, so much as it is essential to have a stock of democratic slang always on hand. There are certain words which meetings have applauded for years; and a speech well garnished with "good old abuse," or "prime standard denunciation," shakes the heavens, whilst common sense and justness seem to freeze democracy. Chartists mistake sound for sense and noise for strength. Earnestness to them means denouncing all who will not denounce everybody.

They scorn to be practical. They revel in the vague. They like to be oppressed. They think practical men lukewarm; but they land to the skies the great talker and little doer. Practice to them certainly is vexation. They meet for the sake of meeting, and go home denouncing their oppressors, but not doing anything to prevent themselves being oppressed. They regard talking as an end, not as a means. After years of vain agitation they still are quite unprepared to carry out effectually any plan differing from their old stereotyped methods.

Why must Chartism be a whirlwind or a dead calm? Is there no medium? Can it not be a steady gale sometimes? Why must I forswear common sense? Why must I look upon Murray as a mortal foe? Why must I abjure all conscientiousness? I won't do it. I will not call Jones an aristocrat, because he thinks the payment of members unwise. I will stick to Lindley Murray. I won't applaud every speaker who calls the Whigs "base, brutal, and bloody." I cannot find anything in the Charter that should compel me to do so; and I think it is within verge of probability for a Chartist to be gentlemanly. Tennyson has said:—

"Well roars the storm to him who hears

A deeper voice across the storm."

But we are not bound, therefore, to get up a storm to make ourselves heard. Some people are so stupid that they cannot hear the "deeper voice," and are apt to think that we are all wind. No one dislikes earnestness; but the difference between earnestness and denunciation Chartists have yet to learn. There is a way to state convictions strongly but inoffensively. This is what Chartists cannot do. They have to learn to work steadily and firmly. To act like men who demand a right, not as men who would bully us into a wrong.

Why must Chartism be vulgar? Why should they pride themselves on being so? There is no vulgarity in the Charter itself. Why should not Chartists be

HEAD OF CATTLE AT		Friday.	4768
Beasts	716	27,890	
Sheep	3520	226	460
(calves)	262		
Pigs	430		

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 25.

BANKRUPTS.—H. and R. PINBORN, Southampton, tailors, to surrender December 5, January 6; solicitors, Messrs. Sturmy, Simpson, and Bousfield, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—J. SPALDING, Cambridge, ironmonger, December 5, January 2; solicitors, Mr. bridge, Bloomsbury-square; and Mr. Taylor, Cambridge; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—R. G. RUDDEL, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, merchant, December 9, January 15; solicitors, Messrs. Bush and Mullins, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—H. ADAMS, Hastings, hardwareman, December 5, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—J. J. HATCH, Friday-street, wholesale furrier, December 5, January 13; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street—F. E. RIGBY, sen., and F. E. RIGBY, jun., Birkenhead, plumbers, December 8 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Atherton, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—R. ALLEN, late of Falmouth, brewer, and late of Truro, wine merchant, December 4, January 6; solicitors, Mr. Tamplin, Fenchurch-street; and Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter—A. CASH, Liverpool, provision dealer, December 4 and 26; solicitor, Mr. Bremner, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool.

Friday, November 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. B. PATTINSON, Liverpool, currier.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MILLER, Hawley-place, Kentish-town, baker, to surrender December 3, January 6; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld—R. M. FORBES, Great St. Helen's, provision merchant, December 11, January 13; solicitor, Mr. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Sanbrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. COLQUHOUN, Woolwich, money scrivener, December 12, January 30; solicitor, Mr. Ivey, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street—J. K. BOOTZ, Commercial-road, manufacturing chemist, December 6, January 16; solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. W. DAWSON and T. E. WILLIAMS, late of Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, wine merchants, December 9, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Scott and Tahourdin, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Wren, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—W. YOUNG, Newport, Monmouthshire, victualler, December 16, January 13; solicitor, Mr. Hassel, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—D. GRIFFITHS, Merthyr Tydfil, druggist, December 15, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—D. and J. SHAW, Aldonbury, Yorkshire, manufacturers, December 19, January 8; solicitors, Mr. Haigh, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compton, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—W. DAVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant, Dec. 9, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Bolding and Pope, Fenchurch-street; and Mr. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. SHAW, Leeds, millwright, December 12, January 9; solicitors, Messrs. Ferns and Rooke, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—J. and T. SYKES, Halifax, woollen manufacturers, December 12, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Holroyde, Son, and Cronhelm, Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds—L. LONGLEY, sen., B. LONGLEY, L. LONGLEY, jun., and J. LONGLEY, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, December 11, January 9; solicitors, Mr. Mitchell, Halifax; Mr. Hunt, Rochdale; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—J. CUMMINS, Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-draper, December 18, January 9; solicitor, Mr. Lee, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds—T. CHAFFERS and H. JONES, Liverpool, brewers, December 11, January 8; solicitor, Mr. Horner, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool—C. PIGOT, Wigan, scrivener, December 10 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Mayhew, Wigan; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

COCOA is a nut which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oily, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such a union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent upon the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and 82, Old Broad-street, City, London.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance and of the additional lines of communication, now established by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the East, &c. The Company book passengers, and receive goods and parcels as heretofore for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month. The next extra Steamer will be despatched from Southampton for Alexandria on the 3rd of April next, in combination with an extra Steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about March 20. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded, by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise despatch from Bombay, about the 17th of December and 17th of February next, a first-class Steam-ship for Aden, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean Steamers leaving Alexandria about the 6th of January and 6th of March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY to Southampton. Passengers, parcels, and goods for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be conveyed throughout in the Mail Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of December and the 20th of February next, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a Steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's Steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

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

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

LAST NINE NIGHTS OF M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Signor BOTTESINI. Signor SIVORI.
THE INDIAN AND EXHIBITION QUADRILLES.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his CONCERTS will most positively terminate on WEDNESDAY, December 10.

On MONDAY, December 1 (being the Last Night but Eight), the Programme will include a Solo by Signor BOTTESINI, a Solo by Signor SIVORI, the First Appearance of Miss SARAH NOTT, Selections from "Le Prophète" (for the First Time this Season), a Symphony by Beethoven, with several new Waltzes, Polkas, &c. &c. Commence at Eight.

GRAND BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN'S Annual Grand Bal Masqué will take place on FRIDAY, the 12th of December.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

BAL MASQUE.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on FRIDAY, December 12, and terminate the Season of Concerts.

Tickets for the Ball, 10s. 6d. each.

The Prices of Admission for SPECTATORS (for whom the Audience portion of the Theatre will, as before, be set apart), will be as on former occasions, viz.—Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, from £3. 3s. upwards.

Persons taking Private Boxes will have the privilege of passing to and from the Ball Room without extra charge.

The Theatre being let at Christmas for Dramatic Performances, this Ball will positively be the only one this season.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.—On

Thursday, the 4th of December next, at Eight o'clock P.M., G. A. DAWSON, A.M., will deliver, on behalf of the above-named establishment, at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, a LECTURE on the CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE and the CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets of admission, price 6d., to be had at the Office of the Agency, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; at Mr. Bezer's, 183, Fleet-street; and at St. Martin's-hall on the day of Lecture.

WARD'S SAFE GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.

This day, in 12mo., price 6s. in cloth,

A TREATISE ON INVESTMENTS;

Being a popular exposition of the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of Investment, and of the liability to depreciation and loss. By ROBERT ARTHUR WARD, Solicitor, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Effingham Wilson, Publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

On December 1st, 2s. 6d., cloth, or in Two Parts at 1s.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND in the REIGNS of the STUARTS.

On the 1st of January, 1852, 3s. 6d., cloth (pp. 384).

CLASSICAL SELECTIONS from BRITISH PROSE WRITERS. Designed for the Family and the School.

London: A. Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

NEW HISTORICAL WORK.

Small 8vo., 2s. 6d.

EVENTS TO BE REMEMBERED IN THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND: its Sovereigns and its People, from the earliest time to the present, related in the words of the best writers, the old chroniclers, poets, and modern historians, forming a series of interesting narratives of the most remarkable occurrences in each reign, with reviews of the manners, domestic habits, amusements, costume, &c., of the people, on a new and original plan.

By CHARLES SELBY.

London: Darton and Co., Holborn-hill.

ASTONISHING, YET TRUE.

THE Stock of BENETFINK and CO., 89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE, and 1, IRONMONGER-LANE, comprises every variety of Electro-plated wares—Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea Urns, Tea Trays, Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Baths, Turnery, Stoves, Fenders, Fire irons—in fact, every requisite, either for the cottage or the mansion, at ten or fifteen per cent. less than any other house in the kingdom.

At this Establishment an eight-roomed house can be furnished for Five Pounds, the articles of the best quality and workmanship.

THE PATENT ELECTRO-PLATED DEPARTMENT is especially deserving of attention, as every article made in sterling silver is now manufactured in Electro Plate. Our material is a hard white metal, all through alike, and this covered with a thick coating of Silver by the patent Electro process, renders detection from real silver impossible. The prices below for best quality:—

SPOONS AND FORKS.

FIDDLE PATTERN.		KING'S THREADED, OR VICTORIA PATTERN.	
6 Teaspoons.....	6s. 9d.	6 Teaspoons.....	10s.
6 Dessert Spoons or Forks.....	10s. 0d.	6 Dessert Spoons or Forks.....	20s.
6 Table do. do. 13s. 6d.		6 Table do. do. 25s.	

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cot Pattern, richly engraved teapot.....		Albert and other pattern.....	
23s.		Teapots.....	30s.
Coffee-pot to match.....	30s.	Coffee-pot to match.....	38s.
Cream Ewer, gilt inside.....	18s.	Cream Ewer, gilt inside.....	20s.
Sugar-basin, ditto.....	25s.	Sugar-basin, ditto.....	28s.

Elegant Four-glass Cruets, 18s.; Six-glass ditto, 25s.; Table Candlesticks, 18s. per pair; Chamber ditto, 10s. each, complete; Set of Three richly engraved Bohemian Glass Liquors, in elegant frame, 60s.; Set of Four Corner Dishes and Covers, £6. 15s. &c. &c.

THE CUTLERY DEPARTMENT

is also one to which B. and Co. attach the utmost importance, as they manufacture all their blades of the best material, the difference in price consisting solely in the more expensive handles and superiority of finish.

Fine Balance Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; ditto Desserts, 9s. per dozen; Carvers, 4s. per pair.

A set of Electro-plated Desserts, containing Twelve Knives and Twelve Forks, in handsome mahogany case, 50s.

All orders amounting to £5 and upwards forwarded to any part of the kingdom, carriage free.

N.B.—An illustrated priced Catalogue sent free on application. 89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE.

MR. THORNTON HUNT'S LECTURE on

the WEEK.—The Fourth LECTURE of the series, being a complete summary of the Events, Achievements, Spirit, and Progress of the past Week, will be delivered in the great Lecture Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, 47, Leicester-square, on SUNDAY Evening, November 30, at Seven o'clock precisely. Admission to front seats, 1s.; Amphitheatre, 3d.—N.B. Thinking men are requested to mention this advertisement.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, BRITISH AND

FOREIGN, and REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.—Conducted by Mr. J. G. WILSON, C. E., 18, Great George-street (opposite the Abbey), Westminster. Every description of business connected with Patents transacted daily. Inventors assisted in ascertaining the novelty of their Inventions and with Capital when required. Office hours, Ten to Four o'clock.

ENAMELLED DAGUERREOTYPES, by

Mr. BEARD, 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET; also 31, CHURCH-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. R. BEARD has recently introduced an important improvement, by which his Daguerreotype Miniatures are enamelled, and thereby secured from that susceptibility to tarnish and become obscured, which all others are liable to; the colours also attain the brilliancy, depth of tone, and permanency of an oil painting.

LOUIS ROSSI, HAIR-CUTTER and

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

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

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—A valuable

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

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA.—

DOMESTIC, &c.—Soles for Boots and Shoes, Lining for Cisterns, &c., Picture Frames, Looking-glass Frames, Ornamental Mouldings, Bowls, Drinking Cups, Jars, Soap Dishes, Vases, Ornamental Ink-stands, Noiseless Curtain Rings, Card, Fruit, Pin, and Pen Trays, Tooth-brush Trays, Shaving-brush Trays, Window-blind Cord, Clothes' Line, Drain and Soil Pipes, Tubing for Watering Gardens, &c., Lining for Bonnets, Watch Stands, Shells, and Lighter Stands. SURGICAL—Splints, Thin Sheet for Bandages, Stethoscopes, Ear Trumpets, Bed Straps, and Bedpans for Invalids. CHEMICAL—Carboys, Vessels for Acids, &c., Siphons, Tubing for conveying Oils, Acids, Alkalis, &c., Flasks, Bottles, Lining for Tanks and Funnels. MANUFACTURING—Buckets, Mill Bands, Pump Buckets, Felt Edging, Bosses, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Round Bands and Cord, Breasts for Water-Wheels. FOR OFFICES, &c.—Wafer Holders, Ink-stands, Ink-cups, Pen Trays, Cash Bowls, Washing Basins, &c., Tubes for Conveying Messages, Canvas for covering Books, &c., and Plan Cases. AGRICULTURAL—Tubing for Liquid Manure, Lining for Manure Tanks, Traces, and Whips. ELECTRICAL, &c.—Covering for Electric Telegraph Wire, Insulating Stools, Battery Cells, and Electrotypes Moulds. ORNAMENTAL—Medallions, Brackets, Cornices, Mouldings in imitation of Carved Oak, Rosewood, &c., and Picture Frames. USES ON SHIPBOARD—Life Buoys, Buckets, Pump Buckets, Hand Speaking Trumpets, Drinking Cups, Waterproof Canvas, Life Boat Cells, Tubes for Pumping Water from the Hold to the Deck, Round and Twisted Cords, Lining for Boxes. MISCELLANEOUS—Suction Pipes for Fire Engines, Buckets, Communion Trays, Tubing for Ventilation, Hearing Apparatus for Deaf Persons, Balls, Police Staves, Life Preservers, Railway Conversation Tubes, Miners Caps, Thread, &c., Official Seals, &c., Powder Flasks, &c. &c.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 15th January, 1851, for the exclusive object of promoting the passing of an Act to render lawful marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—The Committee inform the members of the Association and the public that Local Committees have been organized in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and York, and are in course of formation in numerous other towns. Persons residing in or near the abovenamed places, who are favourable to the contemplated alteration of the law, are requested to communicate with the Committees in their respective localities, through their secretaries, as follows:—

Birmingham—Thomas Hollason, jun., 36, Cannon-street.
Liverpool—John M'Laughlin, 44, Oxford-street.
Manchester—J. T. Hall, 5, Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly.
Sheffield—William Atkinson, 2, Bank-buildings.

York—Alfred E. Hargrove, Petergate.

The Committee further give notice, that it is intended by the advocates of the repeal of the existing prohibition to introduce a bill into Parliament as early as possible in the ensuing session.

They therefore solicit from those interested, and from their friends and supporters generally, all the information and assistance in their power calculated to promote the success of such bill. Any communication made to the Secretary will be regarded as strictly confidential, if desired.

Contributions for effecting the objects of the Association may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, or paid to the account of the Treasurer, at Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co.'s, bankers, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the office of the Association, 26, Parliament-street.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

H. COLWELL, TRUSS and INSTRUMENT MAKER, Bird-in-Hand-court, 76, Cheapside, begs to call attention to the following prices:—

Best Plain Truss .. .	5 0	Egg's German Truss .. .	10 0
Salmon's expired Patent .. .	8 0	Silk Net Suspensories .. .	3 6
Coles' ditto .. .	10 0	Cotton ditto .. .	2 6

Lacing Stockings, Knee-caps, and Ankle-pieces, for Weak Joints and Varicose Veins. Leg-irons, Ladies' Back-boards, Dumb Bells, and every other article in the Trade, at equally moderate charges. Testimonials of the Press:—

"Mr. Henry Colwell's Trusses, designed for Prolapsus Ani, are admirable in their construction. Those which are intended for Prolapsus Uteri are the most perfect instruments we have ever seen."—*The Chemist*.

"In science and skill in adapting his trusses to the peculiar circumstances of the case, Mr. Colwell is inferior to no artist in London."—*United Service*.

"Mr. Colwell has, in the most philanthropic and praiseworthy manner possible broken through the extortionate system so long pervading the Truss-making trade."—*Sun*.

"Mr. Colwell has combined lightness of spring and delicacy of workmanship with the greatest security, ease, and comfort to the patient."—*Reading Mercury*.

"Mr. Colwell is an eminent Truss-maker."—*Herald*.

Ladies attended by Mrs. Colwell, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 24, Boston-street, Gloucester-place, New-road; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at the Manufactory, Bird-in-Hand-court, 76, Cheapside, from eleven till four.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, INSTITUTED UNDER TRUST, TO COUNTERACT THE SYSTEM OF ADULTERATION AND FRAUD NOW PREVAILING IN THE TRADE, AND TO PROMOTE THE PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. (Founder of the Institution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq. (one of the Contributors). Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co. Central Establishment—76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq, London. Branch Establishments—35, Great Marylebone-street, Portland-place, London; and 13, Swan-street, Manchester.

The agency is instituted for a period of 100 years. Its objects are to counteract the system of adulteration and fraud now prevailing in the trade; to deal as agents for the consumers in purchasing the articles for their consumption, and for the producers in selling their produce; to promote the progress of the principle of Association; to find employment for co-operative associations by the collection of orders to be executed under especial guarantee to the customers.

A commercial firm, a thing under the permanent control of trustees, has been found the safer and more acceptable mode of carrying out these objects according to law. The agency consists, therefore, of trustees, contributors, subscribers, and a commercial partnership.

The capital required for the wholesale and retail business having been supplied by the founder and the first contributors, no express call is made at present, either for contributions or subscriptions. The capital will be further increased after the public have been made acquainted with the objects of the institution, and have experienced its mode of dealing.

Customers, after three months' regular dealing, are entitled to a bonus, to be fixed according to the amount of their transactions by the council of the agency, consisting of the trustees and partners.

After payment of all expenses, salaries, profits, and bonuses returned to contributors, subscribers, and regular customers, the general profits are to be accumulated, part to form a reserve fund, and part to promote co-operative associations.

Business transacted wholesale and retail. Subscribers, Co-operative Stores, Working Men's Associations, Regular Customers, and the Public supplied.

The Agency intend hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or produce; their operations for the present are restricted to GROCERIES, WINES, and ITALIAN ARTICLES, as a specimen of what can be done with the support of co-operative customers.

Rules have been framed and printed to enable any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country, to form themselves into "Friendly Societies" for enjoying the benefit of Co-operative Stores. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four stamps.

Particulars of the nature and object of the Central Co-operative Agency, with a Digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the Central Office of the Agency. To be sent by post to parties forwarding 4 stamps.

A list of articles with the wholesale prices for Co-operative Stores, and a detailed Catalogue for private customers, will also be sent by post on payment of one postage stamp for the Wholesale List, and two for the Catalogue.

Particulars, Rules, List, and Catalogue will be forwarded immediately on receipt of ten postage stamps. All communications to be addressed to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co., at the Central-office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

* ORDERS FOR THE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKING MEN ALREADY IN EXISTENCE—BUILDERS, PRINTERS, BAKERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, NEEDLEWOMEN—CAN BE SENT THROUGH THE AGENCY, AND WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

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

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

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

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.—"I constantly use your Criniline for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts. "I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Criniline."—Mr. Grey, Bacon-square, Chelsea. Professor Ure, on analyzing the Criniline, says: "It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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

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

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 cubeb 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 500, 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 15, 1835."

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, 1835."

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

RUPTURES

EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. BARKER continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world on receipt of 7s., in cash, postage stamps, or Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from Nine till Three o'clock (Sundays excepted). All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. B. does not publish cases or testimonials, a great number of which, with old trusses, have been sent to him by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy; they can, therefore, be seen by any sufferer at the establishment only.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD, EARS, &c.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in infants or adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any accidental causes; and has been successful in thousands of cases, where the most eminent of the Profession have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, arising from nervousness, deafness, or other causes, and by its occasional use, will preserve the important faculty of hearing to the latest period of life. In every case of deafness, &c. (without an exception), a perfect cure is guaranteed. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. 6d., in cash, postage stamps, or Post-office Order, payable at the General Post-office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from Nine till Three o'clock (Sundays excepted).

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

CAUTION.—Sufferers are cautioned against useless imitations, by a self-styled doctor, who copies this announcement, and who also professes to cure deafness, with various other wonderful feats; and to render the abominable deception more complete, concocts "testimonials" as glaringly truthless as they are numerous. The utter fallacy of these may, however, be easily detected by writing to the pretended authors, whom it will be found have existence only in the imagination.

Dr. WALTER DE ROOS continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past, renders comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is equally applicable to every variety of rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post-free to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office, to Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, where he may be consulted daily from Ten till One; and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). A great number of testimonials and trusses (which may be seen), have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS, to prove the accuracy of which inquiry is solicited of the writers themselves, whose addresses are given in full—a test which other advertisements of this class cannot stand:—B. Haworth, Esq., Hull Bank, Hull: "I feel great pleasure in adding my testimony to Dr. Roos's remedy for rupture, which has effectually cured mine." Mr. Samuel Stocker, timber merchant, Clewer-fields, Windsor, Berks: "I was cured last summer by your invaluable remedy, and have not found the least inconvenience since." Mr. Robert Rogers, St. Veley, Derbyshire: "My baby, I am happy to say, thanks to your excellent remedy, is quite well." Mr. James Chessum, Lekeval-house: "By the blessing of God, my rupture of ten years' standing is perfectly cured by your remedy." Mr. Sapeote, Brazier, Market-Weighton: "I am glad to tell you that I am quite cured by your remedy; and so is the little boy who was ruptured on both sides,—thanks to you, Sir."

A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow-sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. De Roos, the eminent physician of London. Of this gentleman's ability in the treating ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over every other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. De Roos a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes, beyond improvement."—The above appeared in the *Tablet* of Saturday, September 29, 1849. The gentleman alluded to is F. Graham, Esq., an intimate friend of the editor's, who may be referred to.

N.B. Should sufferers think proper to address either or all of the above, they will of course enclose two postage stamps for a reply.

WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., No. 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

ASTHMA, COUGHS, and COLDS.—One of Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS allowed to dissolve in the mouth, immediately relieves the most violent asthma, cough or cold, and protects weak lungs from all the irritation of fogs and frost. They have a pleasant taste. To SINGERS strengthening the voice. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists. Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS—Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulency, or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from indigestion or Biliousness. It is mild in its action, and suitable for all constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DEAFNESS—SINGING in the EARS.—

Extraordinary Cures are effected daily, in cases long since pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Even in cases of total deafness, which have existed a lifetime, a positive cure can be guaranteed without pain or operation, by a newly discovered and infallible mode of treatment, discovered and practised only by Dr. FRANCIS, Physician, Aurist, 40, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. Dr. F. has applied this new treatment in the presence of and on several of the most eminent medical men of the day, who have been utterly astonished at its magical effect. All martyrs to these distressing complaints should immediately consult Dr. Francis, as none need now despair, however bad their case. Hours of consultation daily from Eleven till Four, and Six till Nine. Country patients, stating their case by letter, will receive the means of cure per post, with such advice and directions as are guaranteed to render failure impossible.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cure of a Disordered Liver and Bad Digestion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott-street, Liverpool, dated June 6, 1851.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY.—SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills."

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.—Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 14d., 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, Nervousness, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, &c. &c. &c.—DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicates, have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and are now established, by the consent of every patient who has yet tried them, as also by the faculty themselves, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, retention of urine, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in piles, fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death. For gout, sciatica, rheumatism, tic douloureux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study, or business, confusion, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, fear, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. 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. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties. May be obtained at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. De Roos. N.B. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

CAUTION.—A self-styled ten-shilling doctor (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) is advertising, under a different name, a highly injurious imitation of these Pills, and a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos's celebrated "Medical Adviser," slightly changing its title; sufferers will, therefore, do well to see that the stamp, bearing his name, affixed to each box is a "bona fide Government stamp" (not a base counterfeit), and to guard against the truthless statements of this individual, which are published only for the base purposes of deception on imbeciles and fraud on the Proprietor.

TO PREVENT FRAUD on the Public by imitations of the above excellent remedy, her Majesty's Honourable Commission of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to all his Medicines, without which none is genuine, and to imitate which too closely is forgery and transgression.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.—"Aberystwyth, Porthpool, May 2, 1850. Dear Sir,—After taking a box of your Renal Pills, I am so much better that I am induced to send for another, as I want to drive the pain quite away.—I remain, yours respectfully, John Andrews." "Furness, June 26, 1850. Dear Sir,—Please forward a 4s. 6d. box of your Renal Pills; they are the only medicine I have met with that have been of service.—Yours, &c., Milton Welch." "Limekiln-street, Dover. Sir,—Please to send a few more of your wonderful Pills. My wife has nearly taken all you sent before, and feels great relief already.—T. Bloom." "4, Market-street, Manchester. Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them of me.—Yours truly, George Westmacott."

N.B. Persons wishing to consult the doctor by letter may do so by sending a detail of the symptoms, &c., with the usual fee of £1, by post-office order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which the necessary medicines and advice will be sent to any part of the world.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where he may be consulted from 10 till 2, and 5 till 8, Sunday excepted, unless by previous arrangement.

The above are obtainable through every Druggist in the Kingdom; but, should difficulty occur, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

THE GREAT WESTERN and FOREST of DEAN COAL COMPANY.

Capital, £25,000.
In 25,000 Shares, of £1 per Share, paid-up.
Provisionally registered pursuant to the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110.

Temporary Office—No. 3, Bridge-street, Westminster.

Colonel Salwey, M.P., Egham-park, Surrey.
James Harmer, Esq., Ingress-park, Greenhithe, Kent.

John Bezan, Esq., 1, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, and United Service, Whitehall.
George Francis, Esq., 5, Hare-court, Temple, and 55, Brompton-crescent, Brompton.

John Gardiner, Esq., 18, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood, director of Sovereign Life Assurance.
Thomas Ritchie, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, director of Royal British Bank.

Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.

Applications for the remaining Shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company; or to the Solicitors, Messrs. Coombe and Nickoll, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster; and Messrs. Lind and Rickard, Stockbrokers, 3, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

By order of the Directors,
November 13, 1851. HENRY CAPPER, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN and FOREST of DEAN COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO APPLICATION for SHARES can be received after MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. By order of the Directors,
November 13, 1851. HENRY CAPPER, Secretary.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.,

HOWARD on the LOSS of TEETH.—A new invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. Howard, consisting of an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed by SELF-ADHESION, combining capillary attraction and atmospheric pressure, without springs, wires, or ligatures. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should read this treatise.

London: Simpkin and Marshall, and all Booksellers; or of the Author, Thomas Howard, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square.

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 an 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 to twelve; evenings, seven till nine.

PILES! A positive cure is now placed in the reach of every sufferer from this distressing and truly disagreeable affliction by the use of Dr. COOPER'S infallible but perfectly simple remedy, which may be used without the least inconvenience or danger, by patients of both sexes and all ages, with the utmost certainty of success; and by it Dr. C. will guarantee instant relief and permanent cure for the most aggravated cases of either blind or bleeding piles. Dr. COOPER, Professor of Medicine and Physician Extraordinary to the Eastern Counties Royal Medical Institution, has had 15 years' experience of the efficacy of this remedy, having during that period applied it in some hundreds of inveterate cases weekly, both in private practice and in various Hospitals in England, on the Continent, and in America, and can positively assert that it has never failed in a single case, therefore, he with confidence offers it to the public, and will send it (post free) to any part of the kingdom upon receipt of Post-office Order for 7s. 6d., payable at the Colchester Office, and addressed to ALFRED COOPER, M.D., High-street, Colchester, Essex.

N.B.—In every case Dr. C. guarantees a certain cure for the above sum, his only motive for making this public announcement being purely for the benefit of suffering humanity.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The following testimonial is another proof of the great efficacy of this medicine:—

"157, New Bond-street, London, October 12, 1850.

"Sir,—in acquainting you with the great benefit which I have experienced by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, I feel that I am but performing a duty to that portion of the public who may be similarly afflicted. About twenty years since I was first attacked by Rheumatic Gout in my hands and feet. I had previously been subjected to every variety of climate, having served in Canada in the 19th Dragoons, and in Spain, under Sir John Moore, in the 18th Hussars. I always procured the best medical aid, but without obtaining any essential relief, and my sufferings can be appreciated only by those who know something of this disease. It was during one of those paroxysms, between twelve and thirteen years ago, that I was recommended to try Blair's Pills. I lost no time in procuring a box, and before I had taken that quantity the pain had entirely ceased, and in a few days I was in perfect health. From that moment, whenever I feel any symptoms of the disease approaching, I have instant recourse to this medicine, which to me is so valuable that, were it not that the days of magic have ceased, I should certainly attribute the relief I obtain to that cause. Moreover, I rejoice to say that my health has not in any degree suffered; but, on the contrary, I believe the tendency of Blair's Pills is towards its improvement. I have recommended the pills to many friends, and the result has always been of the most gratifying character. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, GARRATT FOSTER GILL. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand."

For every description of Gout or Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tio Douloureux, &c., BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sovereign remedy, contain neither mercury, opium, nor any other dangerous drug, require no care whatever in their use, and for rapidity of cure and complete safety have not their equal in the world.—Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 2s. 9d. per box, and by most respectable Medicine Vendors. Observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," in the Government stamp.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Loans granted on personal and other securities. Detailed Prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of nearly seven hundred shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the offices.

Parties desirous of becoming Agents or Medical Referees are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

By order of the Board, THOMAS H. BAYLIS.
Offices; 40, Pall-mall, London.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 27, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Driver, Esq. Thomas Littledale, Esq.
John Griffith Frith, Esq. Edward Lomax, Esq.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq. Samuel Miller, Esq.
John Palk Griffin, Esq. Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq.
Peter Hood, Esq. Sir Thomas N. Reeve.
Capt. Hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N. William Studley, Esq.

Life Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments. Three-fourths of profits divided amongst the assured.—Prospectuses, post free, on application. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Manager.

ENGLISH and CAMBRIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office, 9, New Bridge-street, London.

Branch Offices:—London: 6, Trinity-street, Borough, and 65, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street. Glasgow: 65, St. Vincent-street. Dublin: 38, Lower Ormond-quay. Norwich: 16, St. Giles-street. Bury St. Edmunds: 18a, Corn-market. Policies Indisputable. Half Premiums taken.

"Diseased," Military and Naval Lives accepted at equitable rates.

Annuities, Endowments, and Loans on the most advantageous terms.

Claims payable three months after satisfactory proof of death. Profits divided annually after first seven years.

C. W. BEVAN, Manager and Actuary.

IMPORTANT TO LIFE ASSURERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Completely Registered and Incorporated.
Capital £50,000 in 10,000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit £1 per share.

Offices, 34, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

TRUSTEES.

John Hinde Palmer, Esq. Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
William Anthony Purnell, Esq. John Poole, Esq.

Persons assured in this Office to the extent of £300 and upwards on the participating scale, or holders of five shares and upwards will be entitled to nominate scholars to the endowed schools of the Society.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society.

Applications for agencies requested.
By order of the Board, J. W. SPRAGUE, Manager.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

London, August 8, 1851.

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors held this day, the Honourable JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT, Q.C., the Chairman of the Company in the chair,

A Report was read, from which it appeared—

That the income of the Company for the year ending June 20, 1851, was £140,338 1 9
The Premium on Policies issued in the year.... 5,339 13 9
The claims on decease of lives assured.... 83,691 1 9
The expenses..... 5,696 5 0
The total assets of the Company..... 704,010 14 0

The Report entered into further details, and finished by stating that the Directors felt it unnecessary to dwell further upon the items of the year's account, as the quinquennial valuation to be made in June next was so near.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and some routine business having been disposed of, the thanks of the meeting were very cordially voted to the Chairman, Directors, and Officers of the Company, when the meeting separated.

The Premiums required by this Company are very moderate, and moreover are adequately adjusted.

The Assured of the participating class share the whole surplus, less 20 per cent. only.

The lives assured may travel and live in any part of the globe, not within thirty degrees of the Equator, without extra charge.

Transfers are registered, and assignments may be effected on forms supplied by the Company; and in all particulars the interests of the Assured are carefully consulted.

3, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, September, 1851.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 5, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; 53, Dale-street, Liverpool; and all the principal Towns in the Kingdom.

TRUSTEES.

John Macgregor, Esq., M.P. Quarles Harris, Esq. David Fergusson, Esq.
Jeffery Smith, Esq. Thomas How, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—John Macgregor, Esq., Princes-terrace, Hyde-park, M.P. for Glasgow.

John Carter, Esq., South Molton-street. Francis Edwards, Esq., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

David Fergusson, Esq., Eastcheap, and Champion-park. Thomas How, Esq., Eastcheap; Gordon-house, Turnham-green.

Benjamin Hooper, Esq., Seething-lane. Daniel McFarlan, Esq., Fenchurch-street.

William Northcott, Esq., 13, Hood-lane, and St. Mary's-road, Peckham.

Charles Snewin, Esq., Lloyd-square.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Archibald Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Park-lane. R. W. Tauplin, Esq., F.R.C.S., 33, Old Burlington-street.

Daniel Hooper, Esq., B.A., M.D. Lond., 18, Trinity-square, Southwark.

Assurances on Lives and Survivorships; Annuities for Old Age; Endowments for Children; and every description of Life Assurance may be effected in this office.

Policies indisputable, except in cases of Fraud. All the Profits go to the Members.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.

GEORGE THOMSON, Manager. THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

* Active persons required as agents where they are not already appointed.

NOTICE.

To be had at 3000 Libraries.

NEW NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

BOTHWELL; or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., Author of "Romance of War." 3 vols., 8vo.

KING JOHN. By the Author of "The Astrologer's Daughter." 3 vols., 8vo.

THE ROSE OF VALENCIA. By the Author of Horace Vernon." 3 vols., 8vo.

Parry and Co., 32 and 33, Leadenhall-street.

Just published,

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.

Containing the necessary means for obtaining further Information. May be had at the following places:—The CENTRAL OFFICE, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; the Marylebone Branch, 35, Great Marylebone-street; the Manchester Branch, 13, Swan-street, Manchester; the Publishing Office of the Society for Promoting Working-Men's Associations, 183, Fleet-street. Gratis, if by personal application if by letter, on Postage Stamp.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY E. APPLEYARD, 86, FARRINGDON-STREET, CITY.

Now Publishing, in Penny Weekly Numbers, and Monthly Parts at Sixpence, beautifully Illustrated,

THE PERILS OF THE OCEAN! Being Authentic Narratives of Remarkable and Affecting Disasters upon the Deep; also Wonderful and Daring Adventures by Land. Nos. 1 to 6 are now ready: also Part I.

WORKS COMPLETE. s. d.
THE WANDERING JEW, 86 Engravings . . . 9 0
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, 53 Engravings . . . 4 0
ATAR-GULL, and PAULA MONTI, 19 Engravings . . . 2 0
MARTIN THE FOUNDLING, 54 Engravings . . . 4 0
THE WIDOW'S WALK, 19 Engravings . . . 2 0
THE SLAVE KING, 17 Engravings . . . 2 6
THE SIN OF M. ANTOINE, 11 Engravings . . . 2 6
OTTAWAH, 22 Engravings . . . 2 6

THE BASTARD OF MAULEON. By Alex. Dumas, 25 Engravings . . . 2 6

CALCULUS, THE TURFITE'S COMPUTOR . . . 1 0

BARLOW'S NIGGER MELODIST, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Series, post-free, 10 penny stamps each . . . 0 6

HELPS TO MEMORY. Being Questions and answers in every Department of Human Knowledge . . . 1 6

LIVES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. By T. S. Marshall, Esq., with their Portraits by John Gilbert, Esq. . . . 4 0

THE TAILOR'S TUTOR, with 18 Plates . . . 5 0

THE COMPLETE READY RECKONER, from One Farthing to One Pound . . . 0 6

AMERICAN RECITATIONS. Post-free, 10 penny stamps . . . 0 6

W. WARDE'S COMICSONGS. Post-free, 10 penny stamps . . . 0 6

MANLY BEAUTY . . . 1 0

LIFE IN PARIS . . . 3 6

PRIDE; or, THE DUCHESS . . . 2 0

MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN . . . 3 6

THE FORTY-FIVE GUARDSMEN . . . 2 6

THE COMMANDER OF MALTA . . . 1 6

32 PLATES to illustrate the Cheap Edit. of N. Nickleby . . . 1 6

BLACK TULIP. By Dumas . . . 1 0

HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY; or, Guide to Domestic Happiness . . . 2 0

TALES OF ALL NATIONS . . . 1 0

PERILS OF THE OCEAN . . . 1 0

WORKS TO BE HAD IN PENNY NUMBERS.

THE WANDERING JEW . . . complete in 70 Numbers.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS . . . 33 "

ATAR-GULL and PAULA MONTI. . . 30 "

MARTIN THE FOUNDLING. . . 47 "

THE BASTARD OF MAULEON . . . 26 "

LIFE IN PARIS . . . 43 "

PRIDE; or, THE DUCHESS . . . 22 "

MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN . . . 43 "

THE FORTY-FIVE GUARDSMEN . . . 30 "

THE COMMANDER OF MALTA . . . 14 "

THE BLACK TULIP . . . 10 "

TALES OF ALL NATIONS . . . 11 "

All the above Works are always in Print in Numbers or Complete Copies, and are well printed on Fine Paper, with Beautiful Illustrations, and can be had by Order of any Bookseller in Town or Country.

THE SHEFFIELD FREE PRESS,

published every Saturday Morning, price 4d., is now acknowledged to be the leading organ of a vast manufacturing district, including the populous towns of Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, and Worksop, and containing a population of about 250,000. It is attached to no sect or party, the great and distinguishing feature being a thorough and determined opposition to Centralization, and an unflinching and persevering advocacy of the great principle of Local Self-Government. The speeches of the great Magyar chief, Kossuth, will draw increased attention to this vital subject.

The other important principles of the paper are:—Abolition of the Excise and Standing Army; Monetary Reform, based on the Principle of a Self-Regulating Currency; the Gradual and Final Extinction of the National Debt; Direct Legislation, as developed by Rittinghausen; the Enfranchisement of Woman; Parliamentary Reform, founded on the People's Charter, &c.

The unprecedented success which has attended the journal since its establishment at the commencement of the present year, and its circulation being amongst the active, intelligent, thoughtful, and earnest classes, render it the best medium for solicitors, auctioneers, insurance offices, authors, publishers, and advertisers in general, to make their announcements public in the south of Yorkshire.

Mr. Chas. Mitchell, in the last edition of the *Newspaper Press Directory*, thus notices the *Free Press*:—"It is cleverly conducted; the reviews of new books are able and impartially written; and there are copious details of the foreign, home, and colonial news of the week." *Free Press Office: Exchange-gateway, Sheffield, November, 1851.*

CHEAP FOREIGN BOOKS.

Just published, post-free, one stamp,

WILLIAMS and NORGATE'S SECOND-HAND CATALOGUE.

No. 4. Literature, History, Travels, German Languages, Illustrated Books, Art, Architecture, and Ornament. Six hundred Works at very much reduced prices.

2. WILLIAMS and NORGATE'S GERMAN BOOK CIRCULARS. New Books and Books reduced in price.

No. 28. Theology, Classics, Oriental and European Languages, General Literature.

No. 29. Sciences, Natural History, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

* Gratis on application.

WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Now ready, No. I. of
CHAPMAN'S LIBRARY FOR THE PEOPLE:
"SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS."

By WILLIAM WARE, M.D.,
Author of "Zenobia; or, Letters from Palmyra,"
"Aurelian," &c.
Post 8vo., ornamental cover, price 1s.,

No. II.,
"LITERATURE AND LIFE."

Lectures by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE,
Author of "Essays and Reviews."
Price 1s.

CONTENTS.

Lecture I. Authors in their Relations to Life.	Lecture IV. The Ludicrous Side of Life.
" II. Novels and Novelists—Charles Dickens.	" V. Genius.
" III. Wit and Humour.	" VI. Intellectual Health and Disease.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, PRIZES, &c.

THE HOME BOOK OF THE PICTURESQUE; or, American Scenery, Art, and Literature. Comprising a Series of Essays by Washington Irving, Miss Cooper, H. J. Tuckerman, W. C. Bryant, N. P. Willis, R. L. Magoon, J. F. Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Bethune, A. B. Street, Miss Field, &c. With Thirteen Engravings on Steel, from pictures by eminent artists, engraved expressly for this work. 1 vol., demy 4to., beautifully bound in cloth extra, £1. 16s.

THE BOOK OF HOME BEAUTY. By Mrs. KIRKLAND. With Twelve Portraits of American Ladies, from drawings by Charles Martin, Esq. Engraved on Steel by eminent artists. 1 vol., royal 4to., beautifully bound, cloth extra, £2. 2s.

The design of the American publisher of these volumes has been to produce from native materials works of the very highest class, illustrative of the Female Beauty and Picturesque Scenery of the United States, and for this purpose the highest literary and artistic talent of that country has been engaged.

LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY. By F. W. NEWMAN. Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and CENTRALIZATION. By J. TOULMIN SMITH. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

CREED OF CHRISTENDOM: its Foundations and Superstructure. By W. R. GREG. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

LETTERS on the LAWS of MAN'S NATURE and DEVELOPMENT. By H. G. ATKINSON and H. MARTINEAU. Post 8vo., cloth, 9s.

CHRISTIAN ASPECTS of FAITH and DUTY. Discourses by J. J. TAYLER, B.A. Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

COTTON and COMMERCE of INDIA, considered in relation to the interests of Great Britain; with remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Presidency. By J. CHAPMAN. 8vo., cloth, 12s.

ALBERT DURER; or, the ARTIST'S MARRIED LIFE. From the German of Schefer. Foolscap 8vo., ornamental binding, 6s.

ITALY, PAST AND PRESENT; or, General Views of its History, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Art. By L. MARRIOTT. Two vols. post 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

ABSOLUTION and the LORD BISHOP OF EXETER; the Identity of Absolution in the Roman and Anglican Churches; its Presumption, Impiety, and Hypocrisy. 6d.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

COMTE'S PHILOSOPHY of MATHEMATICS. Translated by GILLESPIE. 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

DIX'S WINTER in MADEIRA, and SUMMER in SPAIN and FLORENCE. 8vo., cloth, 6s.

DOD'S ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY. 12mo., paper, 3s. 6d.

OPDYKE'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. 12mo., cloth, 5s.

BERANGER'S LYRICAL POEMS. Done into English verse by WILLIAM YOUNG. 12mo., cloth, 8s.

OVERMAN'S MOULDER'S and FOUNDER'S POCKET GUIDE, with 12 Wood Engravings. 12mo., cloth, 6s.

OVERMAN'S PRACTICAL MINERALOGY, ASSAYING and MINING. 12mo., cloth, 4s. 6d.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, No. 1. THE SERPENT SYMBOL; and the Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America. By E. G. SQUIRRE, A.M. 1 vol., 8vo., numerous woodcuts, pp. 251. 12s. 6d.

NARRATIVE of the UNITED STATES' EXPLORING EXPEDITION, during the years 1838-9 40-1 and 2. By CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N. New edition, in 5 vols., imperial 8vo., with 13 Maps, £1. 4s.

VOYAGE ROUND the WORLD; embracing the principal events of the narrative of the United States' Exploring Expedition. In 1 vol., illustrated by 18 engravings on wood. By CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N. 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, pp. 668, 18s.

BROCKLESBY'S VIEWS of the MICROSCOPIC WORLD; designed for General Reading, and as a Hand-book for Classes in Natural Science. Small 4to., Numerous Engravings on wood and stone, cloth, 6s.

DANA'S (JAMES D.) MANUAL of MINERALOGY; including Observations on Mines, Rocks, Reduction of Ores, and the Application of the Science to the Arts. With 260 Illustrations, 7s. 6d.

TAYLOR'S (RICHARD COWLING, F.G.S.) STATISTICS of COAL; the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Fossil Fuel or Mineral Combustibles employed in the Arts and Manufactures, their Production, Consumption, Commercial Distribution, Prices, Duties, and International Regulations in all parts of the World. With illustrated and coloured Maps and Diagrams. Royal 8vo., cloth, £1. 10s.

LONDON: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, STRAND.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

Is now on sale, price 1s.,

AN AUTHENTIC LIFE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

With a full Report of his SPEECHES delivered in ENGLAND, at Southampton, Winchester, London, Manchester, and Birmingham. Together with his ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES. To which is prefixed, an Essay on the Character and Political Principles of Kossuth.

Illustrated by Sixteen beautiful Engravings.

LONDON: BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE-STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POEMS AND DRAMAS OF SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART., NOW FIRST COLLECTED.

Early in December, handsomely printed in crown 8vo., Vol. 1 of

THE POEMS AND DRAMAS OF SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART. With a Portrait and Vignette Title.

LIFE OF NIEBUHR.

Early in December, in 2 vols., 8vo.,

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF BARTHOLOMEO GEORGE NIEBUHR.

With Essays on his Character and Influence.

By the Chevalier BUNSEN, and Professors BRANDIS and LOEBEL.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OGILVIES,"

"OLIVE."

Next week will be published, to be had at all the Libraries, THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

In Three Volumes.

NEW CHRISTMAS TALE.

Early in December, in foolscap 8vo., handsomely bound, with gilt edges, price 5s.,

A LICE LEARMONT:

A FAIRY TALE OF LOVE.

By the Author of "Olive," &c.

With numerous Illustrations by James Godwin.

On Thursday will be published, in 2 vols., foolscap cloth, 16s., THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN EDMUND READE.

NOW FIRST COLLECTED.

With the final Corrections of the Author.

London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW SERIAL WORK.

This day is published, No. I., price 1s., of

MERVYN CLITHEROE.

With Illustrations by "Phiz."

* To be had of all Booksellers; and at all the Railway Stations.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Second Edition, post 8vo., price 2s. 6d., cloth,

THE EDUCATION of the FEELINGS.

By CHARLES BRAY.

"With unaffected simplicity, and in a clear, manly, healthfully vigorous moral tone, has Mr. Bray executed the task he set himself, and has produced a book of small size, but of great merit and utility, and containing much excellent remark."—*Westminster Review*.

"We have seldom seen a volume which contains so much practical good sense in so few pages."—*Critic*.

"Teachers of all kinds, whether parents or professional guardians of youth, are deeply indebted to Mr. Bray for this charming little volume. It embodies in modest size and style a number of practical rules in the highest department of education, such as the labour of a whole life could but with difficulty collect and sift."—*Weekly News*.

By the same Author, in two vols. 8vo., price 15s.,

THE PHILOSOPHY of NECESSITY; or, the Law of Consequences; as applicable to Mental, Moral, and Social Science.

Also,

An OUTLINE of the VARIOUS SOCIAL SYSTEMS and COMMUNITIES which have been founded on the Principle of CO-OPERATION. With an Introductory Essay. By the Author of "The Philosophy of Necessity."

London: Longman and Co.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

LETTERS on the TRUTHS CONTAINED in POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. With an account of Mesmerism. By HERBERT MAYO, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. The Third Edition, price 7s.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, 18mo., cloth, price 2s. 6d., a

Fourth Edition of

MATINS and VESPER: with Hymns and Occasional Devotional Pieces.

By JOHN BOWRING, LL.D.

London: E. T. Whitfield, 2, Essex-street, Strand.

Fifth Edition, now ready,

THE PARENT'S DENTAL GUIDE; with a Few Remarks on the Use of Impure Gold for Dental Purposes.

By WILLIAM IMRIE, Surgeon-Dentist.

"Mr. Imrie has obtained the opinion of Dr. Alfred Taylor on the action of the saliva on the gold plates used by dentists, and has received a sufficiently explicit answer to enable him to affirm that the gold used by respectable dentists can produce no deleterious action upon the animal economy."—*London Medical Gazette*.

London: Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

PARABLES OF OUR LORD.

Now ready, in imperial quarto, handsomely bound, price Two Guineas,

PARABLES OF OUR LORD, Illustrated, in Twelve Designs, by JOHN FRANKLIN, and Engraved in Line by P. Lightfoot, W. H. Watt, A. Blanchard, F. Joubert, E. Goodall, and H. Nussler, of Düsseldorf. The Words of the Parables and the Titlepage engraved in Ancient Church Text, by Becker.

* Fifty First-proof Copies, upon half-sheet Imperial India paper, in a Portfolio, price Five Guineas.

London: J. Mitchell, Bookseller and Publisher to the Queen, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MRS. CAUDLE'S LECTURES

Are now publishing in the Collected Edition of The

WRITINGS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD, Part 12 of which is now ready, price 7d. Volumes I. and II., containing "ST. GILES AND ST. JAMES," and "MEN OF CHARACTER," may now be had, price 4s. each, in cloth. Punch-office, 85, Fleet-street.

On the 1st of December will be published, price 1s., the Sixth Number, completing the Volume, of

THE MONTH. A View of Passing Subjects and Manners, Home and Foreign, Social and General. By ALBERT SMITH, and Illustrated by JOHN LEECH.

Office, No. 3, Whitefriars-street.

THE EIGHTH NUMBER OF

THE COMIC HISTORY OF ROME, by the Author of "The Comic History of England," is now ready, price 1s., illustrated with a large Coloured Plate, and numerous Wood Engravings, by JOHN LEECH. Will be completed in about Ten Numbers.

Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

This day, the Second and Cheaper Edition, 5s., of

YEAST: a Problem. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Jun., Rector of Eversley. Reprinted, with Additions, from "Fraser's Magazine."

By the same Author,

THE SAINT'S TRAGEDY. With Preface, by Professor MAURICE. Cheaper Edition. 2s.

TWENTY-FIVE VILLAGE SERMONS. 5s.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER,

Price 2s. 6d., or by Post, 3s., contains:—

1. Gastronomy and Civilization.
2. Progress of the English Choir.
3. This Year's Song-Crop.
4. Autobiography of Captain Digby Grand; or, 'The Dangerous Classes.' Chapters II. and III.
5. The Races of Mankind.
6. Bishops Copeston and Hampden. A Letter to the Editor.
7. Edmund Burke. Part II.
8. The Use and Beauty of Words.
9. History of the Hungarian War. Chapter II.
10. Index.

Fraser's Magazine for January, 1852, will contain the First Part of a New Historical Romance, entitled "Ilypatia; or, New Faces with an Old Face." By the Author of "Yeast."

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Lately Published,

LECTURES on BEHALF of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

The CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES of SOME of the PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS of SOCIALISM. By EDWARD VANSITTART NEALE, Esq. Price 6d.

THE APPLICATION of ASSOCIATIVE PRINCIPLES and METHODS to AGRICULTURE. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Price 1s.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM and its OPPONENTS. By T. M. LUDLOW, Esq. Price 1s. 6d.

REASONS for CO-OPERATION, and REFORMATION of SOCIETY. By the Rev. Professor MAURICE, of King's College. Price, each, 2d.

London: J. T. Bezer, Christian Socialist Office, 183, Fleet-street. And by order of all Booksellers.

WORKS on CO-OPERATION and SOCIALISM. Sold by JAMES WATSON.

ROBERT OWEN'S BOOK of the NEW MORAL WORLD. 1 vol. cloth 11 0

Ditto, Six Parts, reduced to 6d. each. Part 4 out of print.

ROBERT OWEN'S DEVELOPMENT, or Principles of Home Colonization. 1 vol. 3 6

ROBERT OWEN'S LECTURES on a RATIONAL STATE of SOCIETY, in Answer to the Bishop of Exeter 3 0

ROBERT OWEN'S TWELVE LECTURES on an ENTIRE NEW STATE of SOCIETY 3 6

ROBERT OWEN'S REPORT to the COUNTY of LANARK 0 6

ROBERT OWEN'S SIGNS of the TIMES 0 2

ROBERT OWEN'S ADDRESS to SOCIALISTS 0 2

ROBERT OWEN'S OUTLINES of the RATIONAL SYSTEM 0 2

ROBERT OWEN'S MANIFESTO (Seventh Edition) 1 0

ROBERT OWEN'S DISCUSSION with the Reverend WM. LEGG 1 6

ROBERT OWEN'S DISCUSSION with J. BRINDLEY, at Bristol 0 6

ROBERT OWEN'S FIRST LECTURE at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, London 0 3

ROBERT OWEN'S ADDRESS on the OPENING of the NEW LANARK INSTITUTION 0 6

ROBERT OWEN'S JOURNAL, Vols. 1 and 2—each 2 0

ROBERT OWEN'S LETTERS to the HUMAN RACE 1 0

ROBERT OWEN'S REVOLUTION in the MIND and PRACTICE 1 0

THOMPSON'S ENQUIRY into the DISTRIBUTION of WEALTH. 1 vol. 5 0

THOMPSON'S APPEAL of WOMEN. In a wrapper 1 0

THOMPSON'S LABOUR REWARDED. In a wrapper 1 0

BRAY'S LABOURS WRONGS and LABOURS REWARDED. 1 vol. 2 0

London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

London: Printed by THOMSON HUNT (of Broadway-house, in the Parish of Hammer-smith, Middlesex), at the Office of Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, in the Parish of St. Dunston-in-the-West, London; and published by the said THOMSON HUNT, at the LEADER OFFICE, 10, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, in the Precinct of the Savoy.—SATURDAY, November 29, 1851.