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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	National Public School Association .. 31	The Strike of the Masters 35	ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—
Letters from Paris..... 26		The Grievances of the Omnibus .. 32	The Phantasmagoria of France 35	How the <i>Times</i> assails Working Men 40
Continental Notes..... 27		Servants 32	The Guard of Freedom..... 36	OPEN COUNCIL—
Burning of the Amazon at Sea..... 27		The Arctic Expedition..... 32	Governmental Departments 36	To the Members of the National
Disastrous News from the Cape..... 28		The Preserved Meat of the Navy 33	LITERATURE—	Charter Association 40
The Ministerial Imbroglio 29		Military Camps round London 33	The Westminster Review 37	Health of London during the Week 41
The Revenue 29		Miscellaneous 34	Wilkie Collins's Christmas Book 38	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—
The Case of the Engineers 29		Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 34	Visits to Relations 39	Markets, Gazettes, Advertisements,
Kossuth in America 30		PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	Books on our Table 39	&c..... 41-48

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News of the Week.

NOR strikingly eventful in politics, the week has been one utterly damaging to the Administration in every branch of affairs. The public has been watching for some signs that the Ministry would reconstitute itself; and, as Thursday came with a Privy Council, so came rumours that the Ministry was to be joined by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle; but Thursday evening brought the denial of these too flattering rumours, and the announcement that there was to be *no change*; in other words, Ministers could not get anybody to join them. Their case is too desperate. They are to rub on as they can, until the session opens; and then! The announcement of no change the thick-and-thin Ministerialists affect to treat as a sign that no change is needed; but others, not unfriendly to the set, already look forward to a *total* change of Ministry—the Protectionists to come in and do their worst; after which the farseeing discern sunshine, with a prospect of some popular "onward movement," "sweeping away the privileges of the aristocracy," as the *Times* phrases it!

Meanwhile, the disastrous state of public affairs is now receiving an attention which grows keener every day. Papers recently Ministerial, such as the *Times*, do not hesitate to expose a general system of inefficiency and non-government. The Navy is detected in the acceptance of contracts from persons who supply it with "preserved meats" that are mixed with offal and garbage, and have rotted in store. Not always in store, however; for some of the stuff has been served out to seagoing ships, and has produced sickness on board. The *Megara* steamboat is appointed to take a battalion of Rifles to the Cape, and she puts into Plymouth "disabled." The fact occasions a disclosure that the men were huddled into the ship together with Ordnance stores for the same destination, in a manner most likely to breed sickness among the men—and thus it is that a wretched parsimony, by making a store-ship and a transport-ship into one, risks the total failure of the expedition. Yet the troops at the Cape are wanted more than ever: the latest intelligence is most disastrous. General Somerset's promenade through the Waterkloof and among the Kromme ridges, is anything but a triumphal or a victorious march. Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, Lieutenant Carey, and six men fell under the fire of the concealed Kafirs. The Highlanders waver, rally again immediately, and make a clean sweep of their crafty foes. General Somerset promenades for three days, and returns to his camp, followed by the Kafirs, who, not all dismayed by the vaunted assault on their fastnesses, enter the General's camp, steal the General's oxen, fire on the General's sentries, and it was sarcastically hinted they would probably "walk off" some night with the General himself!

[TOWN EDITION.]

The Kafirs both fight and manœuvre. Sir Harry Smith does not move; indeed there seems to be an opinion that he cannot move effectively without more troops. Troops in the *Megara* remain at Plymouth!

The attack on the negroes at Lagos, on the Western Coast of Africa, is a step of which the merits have scarcely come before us; but, whatever its merits, its success is very doubtful. The party under Commander Forbes made good its landing, succeeded in firing the town of the "King," and made its own retreat in "good order"; but it encountered a desperate resistance, and the technical "good order" is not likely to be appreciated by the negro savages, who will assuredly think that they have beaten off the British. On the whole, the military intelligence from Caffraria and Western Africa is not propitious.

Much discussion has arisen on the state of military affairs nearer home. Sir Charles Shaw has written to the *Times*, corroborating "An Old Officer of Light Division," and proving, so far as a newspaper letter can, that our Continental neighbours are four or five times as good marksmen as our soldiers—if the disproportion be not greater. The *Times* backs its correspondent; and many journals, hitherto rather distinguished for peace tendencies, now openly avow an apprehension of aggressive war in France, and a dislike of our military condition, exposed and unprepared as that is. The *Leader* itself cannot be more urgent than the *Times*, the *Daily News*, and several other journals equally inclined to Ministers. There is a strong feeling that the state of the national defence is far from being satisfactory; and the elderly gentlemen who preside in Downing-street are reminded of their responsibilities.

The attack on an English officer, at Florence, suggests a call upon Ministers to enforce Lord Palmerston's rule—"Civis Romanus sum"—a British subject shall be protected wherever he goes. At present, from the Amatoke ranges to Val d'Arno, an Englishman seems to be regarded as fair game.

Government is not exonerated from blame in these respects by divers didactic successes. Lord John Russell, for example, has succeeded in putting off a deputation from the Public School Association, with an impression that he is in favour of secular education, though he will not pledge himself to any course, nor even say anything definite; by which means, probably, he wins the advocates of public education to be his allies, without the trouble of being *theirs*. We doubt, however, whether such a success is worth its cost in the long run.

Lord Grey has succeeded in winning the colonists of Cape Town by a new constitution, very "liberal" indeed; but his triumph is won at the cost of a confession that he is defeated. He adopts into his own draft the principal points of Mr. Attorney-General Porter's draft, wraps it all up in his own peculiarly flowery and crotchety style of

despatch, like a bonbon in a frilled paper cover, and hands to the colonists their own demands. Why not do it sooner? Perhaps in order to afford the colonists another proof that, if a community be only rebellious enough, it may have whatever it asks. The franchise granted by this new constitution is a household suffrage, almost equivalent in a colony to universal suffrage: now, why is household suffrage granted to the comparatively young and rough community of the Cape, and refused to the People of this country? The differences are all in favour of England, except this one—that the Cape has been more sturdy in its demands, even to rebellion. That is a valid reason, and is recognized, it appears, officially.

Ireland is adding to the troubles of the day. The agrarian conspiracy in the North continues, in all the old potency of Ribandism. At Dundalk, Mr. Fortescue, brother to the Marquis of Ormonde, after having gone about with a guard of armed men, has relinquished the anxious post of resident, and withdrawn. At Armagh, a young man cannot obtain an insurance of his own life! At the same place, a tenant, who objects to join in importuning his landlord for reductions of rent, is waylaid, beaten, and left for dead. Sir James Emerson Tennent describes the country—its peasantry pauperized and demoralized, its inhabitants disappearing, its local taxation exhausted, its men made reckless by want, and heated to insanity by organized excitement, and now occupied professionally in noonday slaughter. Worthy gentlemen are meeting "to consider," are proposing an augmentation of police, and recommending that more districts be "proclaimed." But how long have such measures been "tried" in Ireland, and how have they answered? Surely it is time to study Ireland in Ireland, and to deal with facts as they are, not on *a priori* assumptions. Only for such a purpose we ought to have a *Government*; which is precisely the organism that Downing-street cannot produce.

The one thing that does promise strength to the country, the Anglo-American Alliance, that, it is intimated, the old Whigs, the genuine "high" Whigs are to resist! It is too *national* for them. However, it is also too strong for them. Coming it is; and the People of either country will not very readily be baulked of a genuine alliance, to keep up the miserable connection with leagued despotism, which has cost this country so much, in money—the Continent so much, in misery.

"The Lower Empire," with new scenery, dresses, and decorations; a serious comedy, in four epochs. On the first act terminating with a massacre of Paletôts, the curtain (which, were not the actors the Saviours of Society, we should have called Red) descended. The first scene of the second act is the ceremony at Notre Dame (N.B. The French stage especially affects religious chants and processions); the second scene, the Banquet at the Tuileries—about which there hangs a certain ominous mystery, for the *Moniteur* is silent, and officious

papers doubtful, as to whether the Prince was there or not—lending to this Prince a certain fatal, Banquo-like cloudiness of apparition; the only distinct and seizable glimpse of the entertainment being a scene of more than convivial idolatry, not going home till morning, and singing over winecups some new Imperial version or other of "O, Richard! O, mon Roi!" the gardes du corps being not yet selected, and the Marie Antoinette of their frantic Bacchanalia—the Princess Mathilde, *par exemple*? In the streets a clinging, penetrating fog, assisting cuirassiers to shroud Louis the well-beloved from the eager gaze of an enthusiastic constituency.

Yes! in four acts: for did not the Prince himself divide his life, already historical, into four epochs? How long are the second (which has opened) and the third to last? Tragedy began, shall tragedy conclude the fourth and last epoch? Our business is the present. A despotism more prying and vexatious than Vienna; a terror more pitiless, more gorged with victims, than Naples; a Minister of Finance "bulling" the market, if not, as at Vienna, by putting policemen in the "Stocks," at least by silencing rude "Bears" in the journals, and drowning their warnings by official criers in the streets: the Millennium of Mercadet! The people amused with games and shows, whilst the powers that be are dividing the spoils of "adjudications"; public opinion strained and filtered through the Bureau de Censure; the provinces scoured by gendarmes, and "drawing blank," for the prisons are full to suffocation; the National Guards disarmed; the French navy turned into floating Bastilles, or transporting untried journalists and representatives of the people to death by yellow fever at Cayenne; such, in a few words, is the inauguration of your modern Augustus! What does "my brother," M. de Morny, say? "Providence does nothing by halves;" i.e., Providence does not massacre by halves. Perhaps not; but, if M. Louis Bonaparte be the Providence of France, it is certain that he does all, not by halves, but by half-brothers. Nothing like your official blasphemies, after all, for neatness!

But the terrorists themselves tremble: "terrent paventque," as Tacitus would say; not political, so much as personal and private vengeance, of widowed husbands and childless fathers is, to be feared by the successful "Saviours of Society." And, after all, it seems M. L. Bonaparte is to be warmingpan for Henry V.—the Prince for the King; but may he not make it too hot for him. Or is Fusion to spring out of Confusion, and are we to go so far back, that even Henry V. will seem a "liberator" by comparison? We read with regret, and with a desire to think better, our intelligent correspondent's appreciation of the Legitimists in the present crisis. We have always respected, while abjuring this party, their religion, and their symbols: for right divine is a religion, and, like many others, a dead one, we believe; but it is not without its past glories: and, even in ignoble times, it should be incapable of disgrace from a Monk or a Cadoudal.

The good example of December 2 is bearing fruit everywhere. France, in '51, as in '48, takes the initiative! The Emperor of Austria has only now completed his sum of imperial perjury; finally destroying the few remaining guarantees of the revolution, and, by the hand of Schwarzenberg, who rescinds himself, returning "beyond the flood" to Metternichian principles of Bureaucratic paternal government!

The startling event of the week is the burning of the Amazon steamer. Out at sea, in rough weather, flames burst forth from the engine-room; in twenty minutes the deck becomes too hot to hold a living creature, and all who can scramble into boats. Three boats are swamped at once; others go down, one of them full; others are lost to sight; two only have conveyed their freight to safety—37 persons out of 161! An Eliot Warburton among the lost! And all this, it would seem, because the owners of the steamer were impatient to fuse an untried boat, and its officers impatient to speed it, with an untried engine, in rough, adverse weather!

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER II.

Paris, January 8, 1851.

L'Empire est fail. The name of the Republic is still preserved, but the Republican institutions are demolished one by one. We have in France the Empire of the year 1800, minus the Emperor. New Year's-day was the inauguration of the new era. We have had the religious parody of the imperial coronation, in the absence of the imperial sun (as was

generally remarked) to gladden the occasion. In 1804 the household of the Emperor wore a livery of green and gold; in 1852 the lackeys of the President are attired in gold and green; in 1804 Marshal Ney rode at the right hand of the Emperor's state carriage; in 1852 Edgar Ney, son of the Marshal, rides at the right hand door of the carriage of the President; in 1804, at the ceremony of the consecration, a choral mass of Lesueur's composition was chanted; in 1852 M. Louis Bonaparte orders the same mass by Lesueur to be chanted again. For sightseers the ceremony was magnificent. All the way from the Elysée to Notre Dame the army of Paris lined the streets. At half-past eleven the President, wearing, for the first time, the uniform of a general of division, stepped into his carriage. He was preceded by a regiment of guides, by lancers, and by the mounted Republican guard. A squadron of cuirassiers encompassed his carriage. The cortège was formed by a squadron of gendarmes, and by the Seventh Regiment of Lancers. A piercing cold fog prevailed in the streets, crowded with spectators who had come out to see the show. Not a single cry, not a sign of enthusiasm. Within the Cathedral, where only a select public were admitted, cries of "Vive Napoléon" burst forth from the throats of the mayors of the departments, who had been specially invited to the ceremony. A number of tickets had been distributed to "the ladies." The ladies, however, were conspicuous for their absence, excepting a gallery in which figured the Princess Mathilde, daughter of King Jerome, the Princess Stephanie of Baden, and a few of the President's intimate allies: the other tribunes were empty. As soon as the President had taken his seat a chorus of three hundred, and an orchestra of two hundred musicians executed, with admirable ensemble and prodigious effect (says the *Moniteur*), the March, the Vivat, and the Te Deum composed by Lesueur for the coronation of the Emperor. After the benediction, the clergy intoned the ancient prayer "for the King," which had been used as a prayer for the Republic. It has now been made a mixed prayer, at once for the Republic and for Napoleon.

After the ceremony Louis Bonaparte regained his carriage, and through a double file of soldiers repaired directly to the Tuileries; where the customary receptions of New Year's-day were held. A decree inserted in the *Moniteur*, has since declared that the Tuileries is henceforth the residence of the President.

At the receptions in the Tuileries the attendance was immense—of functionaries. Every constituted body came to present their homages to the new "Chief of the State," and to "assure him of their sincere devotion": a formula ready to the service of all successive Governments, past, present, and future. However, at the reception of the clergy, a scene occurred which is piquant enough to deserve mention. The Archbishop of Paris, who is a Republican, had more than once in his address laid a stress on the word "Republic." The President in his reply began by assuring him that in truth he did not pretend to deny that his recent acts had not been strictly legal; but that, nevertheless, he believed he had accomplished a duty in so acting, that he believed he had saved society from the furious assaults of the demagogy. As he pronounced this last word, a certain priest shrugged his shoulders. Another priest, a Corsican, who happened to observe the gesture, exclaimed that it was indecent to shrug the shoulders so disrespectfully at a moment when the President was uttering words so admirable. The priest thus rudely accosted replied that he shrugged his shoulders because he chose to do so. "Your words are like your gestures," rejoined the Corsican; "they are indecent, and I shall know how to make you repent of them." "We will see about that," replied the other. "Sir, my name is Frascoli: I am a canon of the Chapter of St. Denis." "Sir, I am simply the Abbé Duguesnel." Here the history of the incident ends. It does not depose whether these two gentlemen exchanged cards, and proceeded to appoint a meeting at the Bois de Boulogne.

The evening of the 1st of January was intended to be celebrated by illuminations. On the Boulevard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the President's tailor, were alone in their glory. According to the *Moniteur* and the *Patrie* it was a general illumination.

On Sunday the official rejoicings continued. There was a dinner, and a ball at the Hôtel de Ville. The prefect of the Seine entertained the mayors of the provincial towns, who had come up to the ceremony of New Year's-day. Generals St. Arnaud and Magnan appeared at the ball for a few moments only.

Monday it was the turn of the Tuileries. A grand banquet of 400 "covers" was given in the ancient palace of Catherine de Médicis, M. Louis Bonaparte did the honours.

Again (allow me to repeat) we have the Empire. It is the imperial despotism without its glory. The press is gagged, and all freedom of thought and speech proscribed and strangled. The censure is reestablished. To the direction "de la Librairie," at the Ministry of the Interior, a bureau of censure has been adjoined, to which every journal is compelled to send its proof sheets. This "bureau de censure" is sitting all day and all night. It reads

the proof sheets of the journals, it corrects, it expurgates, it cancels, it alters them; and they are obliged to appear with the corrections, additions, and suppressions inflicted by the censors. Mr A. Peyrat, one of the editors of the *Presse*, ventured four days ago to offer some advice on the proper course of action to follow. The Bureau de Censure sends word to M. Peyrat "that his counsels are not required, and begs him to dispense with them for the future." Hitherto the Pope was wont to deem himself the sole possessor of infallibility; now we find M. Louis Bonaparte competing with the Holy Father for this precious article.

Speech as well as thought is under severe prohibitions. A decree has just appeared in the *Moniteur*, which assimilates oral to written misdemeanours; only, instead of submitting these offences to a jury, the decree hands them over to the cognizance of the Correctional Police—that is to say, to the very nominees of M. Louis Bonaparte. The Ministerial journals are not satisfied even with these measures. They demand loudly that not offences of the press merely, but in general all offences, shall be withdrawn from juries and referred immediately to the tribunals. In a word, they demand the radical suppression of trial by jury, under the pretext that it is an English institution, not in harmony with the wants, the manners, and the habits of the French nation.

In order to isolate the citizens more effectually, the Government has published another decree, which enjoins the agents of authority to close, at their discretion, any café, cabaret, or public establishment where citizens are in the habit of meeting. The Minister of the Interior, in writing his instructions on this decree, has been compelled to characterize it as "arbitrary." These are M. de Morny's own words in his explanatory circular:—"The more scope a law (he is speaking of this decree) allows to arbitrary discretion in a question which affects public and private interests, the more are the functionaries charged with its application, accountable for the carefulness, the conscientiousness, and the devotion they are expected to manifest." Thus as a correction to the avowed arbitrariness of a law, we shall have the arbitrary discretion of the respected functionaries of Government.

Everywhere the Government is hastening to remove from sight the last vestiges of the Republic. The Imperial Eagle replaces the Gallic Cock on the standards and on the arms of France. This is not all: the ideal features of M. Louis Bonaparte are to replace on the coins the ideal effigy of the Republic. In the different departments, with the exception of that of the Seine, the Prefects under one pretext or another have ordered that the trees of liberty shall be cut down. Some Prefects have gone a step further, and have ordered that on all the public monuments the words Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, shall be effaced; as the device of the Revolution. One of these fine days these gentlemen will suppress History. The imperial restoration is inaugurated throughout the country by thousands of arrests. In the provinces alone their number is alarming. In a letter from Moulins we read:—"Numerous prisoners brought from all quarters of the department are arriving every day at Moulins. The prison being gorged to suffocation, the hospital of St. Giles has been prepared for their detention." In the *Sentinelle*, of Toulon:—"Every day numbers of accused persons are brought into this town and immediately distributed in the dungeons of Fort Lamalgue, which will not suffice to contain the whole number of those who from the north and the east of the department are to be successively forwarded to Toulon. It is, therefore, in contemplation to fit out a few ships of the line and frigates now lying in Ordinary, and to moor them in the inner roads as provisional hulks." I could fill sheets with similar accounts.

A thorough Terror reigns in the provinces, which are scoured in all directions by moveable columns of gendarmes. The National Guards are disarmed wherever any pretext can be found; and for the majority a pretext is not wanting. Not even the National Guard of peaceable Normandy is spared. A decree has just ordered the disarmament of the department of the Lower Seine, excepting the National Guards of Rouen, Dieppe, and Yvetot. The municipal councils are being dissolved, also any chambers of commerce which may happen to hold an independent opinion of the acts of Government. The Chamber of Commerce of the town of Havre has been dissolved, the Municipal Council of Lafère, and a host of others. As to the journals, even Corsica is not secure from the censure. The *Progressif* of Corsica has been suppressed.

I will now describe to you, in a few words, the exact situation of parties at the present moment. The Republicans are harassed, hunted down, and cast into dungeons. The Legitimists applaud these persecutions; new allies of the Government, they encourage M. L. Bonaparte, they excite him to crush all the heart and spirit of the country; they urge him to stifle the press, to suppress the jury, to disarm the people throughout the country, to rob the nation of all its guarantees, of all its liberties, one after another. As soon as this work is done, and the life of

the nation everywhere extinguished—as soon as they have got the people well gagged, and have nothing more to fear for themselves, they will put M. Bonaparte out of the way to set Henry V. in his place. M. Louis Bonaparte will have made the state bed at the Tuileries warm for Henry V.; there is the whole moral of the great act of the 2nd of December! Pray record my prediction. The game is so transparent that one must be a Bonaparte not to discern it. M. Thiers himself is awake to it. Well aware that it is the accession of Henry V. which is on the cards, he now preaches the fusion of the two branches; he, the adversary of the fusion! It is, that behind Bonaparte he sees Henry V.; behind Henry V. the impotent, he sees the Count of Paris. If he would only take the trouble to look behind the Count of Paris, he would there see the great figure of the Republic. But for the moment, we must speak no more of the Republic; dead and buried in the vote of December 20. The last results published by the Consultative Commission, give 7,439,216 "Oui," and 640,737 "Non." You will remark that the Noes are 200,000 less in number than the total previously given by the Ministerial journals. The total of Yeas has been surcharged with 200,000; and the total of Noes diminished to the same extent. Here again we find a reminiscence of the Empire. As for frauds committed in the votes, facts are daily coming to light. In the departments notice was given to printers, that whoever should permit a single Non bulletin to be printed at his establishment, would forfeit his licence. At Paris the Government took the precaution to publish in the *Moniteur* a notice, that it was never intended to interfere with the distribution of printed negative votes; to prove the sincerity of this protest, any poor wretch who took it into his head to distribute them, was walked off, then and there, to the Commissary of Police of the quarter, and thrown into prison, where many such malefactors remain still. Besides, it is impossible to give you an idea of the dense, benighted ignorance of the country population on the subject of all that relates to Napoleon. An immense quantity of men voted for the Great Captain himself. I give you two anecdotes in point.

"A friend of mine happened to ask a peasant at Auxerre, in Burgundy, if he knew Napoleon, as he was going to vote for him? "Parbleu! do I know him?" replied the peasant; "est-ce-que je n'ont pat-té avec lui à Moscou?"—(Didn't I go with him to Moscow?) In the canton of Lalinde, arrondissement of Beyerac, Dordogne, a peasant, presented himself to vote. "Where is your bulletin?" said the mayor to him. "I haven't got one; but I beg you to be kind enough to make me one." "How do you wish to vote?" "Eh, parbleu! for the Emperor." "But he is dead." "For his son, then." "But he, too, is dead." "Eh bien! Monsieur le Maire, il doit rester le Saint-Esprit: I vote for him." Need I add that the mayor lost no more time in giving the benefit of the doubt to M. Louis Bonaparte.

Meanwhile, the Funds are rising daily. They closed on the 31st of December at 102; they have since reached 104; and on Monday, 107. M. Fould is "bulling" the market without mercy. His scheme is to push up the Three per Cents. to 75, and then to operate the conversion of the Five per Cents. into Three per Cents. at 75—an operation which would represent Four per Cents. In this measure we no longer trace the restoration of the Empire, it is the restoration of the Restoration. It is the old plan of M. de Villèle. While all this is going on, the money-mongers and jobbers are in a state of jubilee. If you listen to them, you will believe that France is to be paved with gold and silver, and to compete with California in treasures of wealth. The shrewd ones take advantage of the sudden rise in all Stocks, and as a consequence in the value of property, to realize. They know that every coin has a reverse side, and they distrust. In his schemes M. Fould is seconded by the great capitalists—notably by M. de Rothschild, to whom he has just conceded, without control, without publicity, from hand to hand, as it were, the Paris and Lyons Railway. This secret treaty was signed by M. Bonaparte on Sunday last. Rothschild gives 200,000,000 of francs, one-half in ready money. There is a report of a *pot de vin* of fabulous dimensions for the President, M. Fould, and M. de Morny. As to the line from Paris to Avignon, there has been, for the form of the thing, a public adjudication; but I know for a fact that, even before the 2nd of December, it was for the Company Talabot, styled the "Company of the Maitres des Forges," that the adjudication had been reserved.

France is now nothing but a dead carcass. Vultures are swooping down on her as on a prey.

S.

Since the receipt of our Correspondent's letter the long-expected injunction has been issued by the Minister of the Interior to remove the last traces of the Revolution and of the Republic, and especially the world-famous "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," from the public buildings. It is impossible to cavil at the injunction; for these words, "in themselves," as the pure-minded M. de Morny says, a "touching device," had long been a cruel derision in the midst

of a reaction that disavowed, and a military despotism that destroyed by violence, every hope of liberty, every promise of equality, and every inspiration of fraternity. As to restoring the old names of celebrated streets and places, we never concurred in the reasonableness or propriety of the change, and we do not regret, but rather applaud, the restoration. We never were able to pronounce the words Palais National but once, and then we were punished for the affectation by being driven down to the National Assembly! It is the folly of French Revolutions to change names instead of things. A nation that understands its own dignity has no call to renounce or to disown its past traditions, or to suppress its past history. We rejoice in being allowed to call the Palais Royal by its right name; though we have never been suspected of Legitimist, Orleanist, or Imperialist sympathies. Let there be a neutral ground for us all! Here is M. de Morny's letter to the Prefect of the Seine. Of course the same instructions will be applied, where they have not been anticipated, to the other departments.

"PARIS, January 6.—Monsieur le Préfet.—The emblems most worthy of respect lose this character when they only recall evil days. Thus these three words, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' form by themselves a touching device; but, as they have been only seen to appear at epochs of troubles and civil war, their coarse inscription upon our public buildings saddens and alarms the passers-by. I, therefore, beg you to efface them. It would be, at the same time, proper to restore to the monuments, places, streets, &c., their popular names, which have been preserved by familiar usage through all changes of régime. No historical remembrance, glorious for France, ought to be excluded. The Palais National is to be called anew the Palais Royal; the Académie Nationale de Musique, the Grand Opéra; the Théâtre de la Nation, Théâtre Français; the Rue de la Concorde, Rue Royale, &c. I beg you to make to me, in the same spirit, a report upon the analogous changes which you will think proper to propose to me.—A. DE MORNAY."

A decree appears for opening to the Ministry of the Interior a credit of 4,832,987 francs on the budgets of 1852, 1853, and 1854, for the completion without delay of several lines of electric telegraph. The most important are as follows:—1. Paris to Marseilles; the telegraph now stops at Chalons. 2. Paris to Bordeaux, and thence by Toulouse to Celle. 3. Paris to Strasburg.

On Tuesday night the President entertained the delegates of the departments at the Grand Opéra with a performance of the *Prophète*. The performance was strictly private, the whole house being engaged for a certain sum. The rest of the audience consisted of a few of the corps diplomatique, the household of the Elysée, the principal Bonapartist adherents, and a large selection of "Prætorians." With such an audience, why need we say that the Saviour of Society was received with enthusiasm? The Emperor's favourite airs, played before him on similar occasions, were played before the nephew—for the Empire is the order of the day.

The forthcoming review of the army of Paris, the heroes of the massacres, is not unlikely to be the date of the proclamation of the new empire, "by the grace of bayonets." Napoleon the Great waited longer; but he lived in times less rapid than our own. Perhaps he could better afford to wait.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

Mystery shrouds the political proceedings of all the great Continental states. Everywhere the press is gagged. The Parisian usurpation has added tenfold force to those governments already sufficiently despotic; and whenever any news oozes out, it tells tales of oppression and cruelty which make the heart sick. The general tendency of things is decidedly towards military barbarism, destruction of the civil power, and compression of the people. You cannot place your finger on a spot of Continental ground which is not either enslaved or menaced with the loss of its liberties. You cannot name three states wherein comparative liberty of the press exists, or where institutions are secure. France and Austria menace the liberties, if not the independence, of Belgium, Switzerland, and Sardinia. Spain is ruled by an unscrupulous bureaucracy and equally unscrupulous generals. Every day brings intelligence of the seizure or suspension of journals. We know not what atrocities are daily being perpetrated in Hungary. Prussia is under the heel of the monarchical faction. Italy is like a martyr in the Inquisition bound on the rack, with the wheel ever whirling round. Even Englishmen cannot walk with personal safety in the streets of the Italian cities.

Meanwhile, the actual news is without colour and wholly superficial. The ever changing Austrian Ministry; the health of the Queen and "most serene princess" of Spain; the arrangement of disputed German tariffs; the activity of the despotic *sbirri* at all points; the movements of troops; and the alleged joy of all the absolutist faction at the fall of Palmerston. And in these rumours nothing definite, nothing completed, nothing certain. Secrecy is the keystone of Government. The reign of publicity is suspended. It is only when an Imperial ukase or edict comes before

the public that we obtain any certain information. As for instance, a decree has appeared signed by Francis Joseph and Schwarzenberg, finally abolishing the Constitution of the 4th of March, which was virtually abolished twelve months ago. One is reminded of Falstaff giving the finishing stroke to the dead body of Hotspur; only the Viennese actors have the vice without the humour of the fat knight, and the constitution never was very vital. But amid all this incertitude of detail, there stand out prominently two facts which we dare not overlook; the ascendancy of the Roman Catholic party, and the immense display of military force.

The *Post* publishes a letter from a gentleman, himself a British subject, enjoying an European reputation, and in every way worthy of confidence. It contains the following story, which we leave without comment.

"FLORENCE, December 30, 1851.—The openly avowed principle of rendering the Continent uninhabitable by Englishmen has received a new development in an incident that has just occurred here. Yesterday morning, a young Englishman, named Maysner, who had only been a short time in Florence, after standing to listen to the band of an Austrian regiment, was quietly proceeding along one of the narrow streets which issue from the Piazza del Duomo. He had not gone far, when he perceived a banocino advancing towards him with all the speed at which these country cars are usually driven. To avoid the danger, he jumped suddenly back, and in doing so, came in contact with a young Austrian officer, who was at the same moment coming up at the head of his guard. A smart blow from the flat of a sabre on the back was the mild rebuke for this purely accidental collision. The Englishman, very naturally indignant, demanded in his imperfect Italian the meaning of the outrage. A few angry words were interchanged on either side, when another officer, who accompanied the party, stepped forward and cut the young Englishman down, laying his head open by a sabre wound of fully a finger's length. This done, the party proceeded on its way, and our countryman, whose blood covered a considerable space in the street, was conveyed to the City Hospital. Bad as it is, it is, however, worse as part of an avowed and openly declared system—the orders given to the Austrian soldiery here being 'to use the sword or the bayonet on every and the slightest provocation'; and as by 'provocation' is understood whatever may ruffle the temper, or inconvenience the views, of these semi-civilized braves, you can form some notion of the extent of liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants of Tuscany, and participated in by any foreigner at present residing in this state. When I tell you that a soldier received forty lashes here a few days since for not running his bayonet through a peasant who had jostled him in the street, you will be able to guess in the great probability of any redress being afforded in this atrocious. In fact, the officer is far more likely to receive a 'valour medal,' or a cross, than to be subjected to the ordeal of a court-martial."

The writer adds, that all the English in Florence are in dismay at the fall of Lord Palmerston.

The Austrian *Lloyd* tells us that Mr. Fonblanque, the British consul at Belgrade, in opposition to the usual custom, did not alight from his carriage to pay a visit of ceremony to the Russian ambassador on the occasion of the birthday of the Czar, but merely sent up his card. The Russian representative sent back the card by his servant, with a message that on this occasion, being the anniversary of the Emperor, he would receive none but personal visits. Mr. Fonblanque, highly incensed, tore up the card, and sent a note to the Russian representative demanding satisfaction.

A well-known secret agent (one Klindworth) of Louis Napoleon was at Vienna on the 4th; like certain birds, the individual in question, appears ever and anon, to solicit, to forewarn, or to take counsel. He was in Vienna ten days before the coup d'état.

The news of Lord Palmerston's retirement, says the Danish correspondent of the *Chronicle*, cannot but be satisfactory to the general Danish public; for he has played fast and loose with the Danish question till he has disgusted every political party here. Lord Granville has undertaken a most difficult task. May he restore its prestige to the English name, and teach our policy to respect the faith of treaties!

BURNING OF THE AMAZON AT SEA.

The Amazon was a very fine new vessel, one of the West India Mail Steam Packet Company's squadron. She had sailed from Southampton on the afternoon of Friday last, the 2nd of January. By midnight on Saturday she had got well clear of the Scilly Islands, and had made about 110 miles in a W.S.W. course from this point. At twenty minutes before one on Sunday morning, the alarm of fire was given. In a few minutes the flames had burst up the fore and main hatchways, and had spread like wildfire along the decks. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the wind is described as "blowing half a gale" from the south-west. The alarm bell was instantly rung, and the crew and passengers—as many of them as were not suffocated by the smoke in their berths—rushed upon deck. Captain Symons immediately ran up on deck in his shirt and trousers. The attempt, of course, was at first to extinguish the flames. The progress of the destructive element was, however, so rapid as to set all human struggles at defiance. The engine-room was untenable, and the

hose could not be brought to act. Something, indeed, appears to have been done in the way of heaving overboard a stock of hay, but the task was simply hopeless from the commencement. The tragedy then in progress was to begin and end in the space of twenty minutes. As soon as the officers were convinced that the fire had decisively gained the mastery, their next effort was to get the boats cleared away. There were plenty of boats on board, including three lifeboats. Could they have been lowered in safety, there would have been accommodation for all persons on board. So happy a result was not obtained. In the midst of the confusion that prevailed, and of the wild terror of the passengers, with a raging sea and in a gale of wind, order and unity of action were no doubt lost. There appears to have been the greatest difficulty in getting the boats clear of the ship; the time allowed for the necessary arrangements was infinitely small. Whatever may have been the cause, only one lifeboat was available. At one o'clock, just twenty minutes after the fire broke out, three boats had got clear of the burning vessel. One of these was almost instantly found to be useless; but the persons in her were picked up by one of the other boats, a Green's lifeboat. It is from those who escaped in the boat last-mentioned that the tidings were received on Tuesday. Nothing was known of the fate of the remaining boat. The survivors and spectators of the scene considered it most improbable that she could live long in so stormy a sea. Be this as it may, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, just twenty minutes after the fire had broken out, no man could remain on the deck of the Amazon and live. Her magazine afterwards exploded, and by half-past five o'clock in the morning, there was no vestige left of this noble ship. When the Amazon left Southampton, she had on board 161 passengers, and only twenty-one were picked up in the lifeboat by a homeward brig, the Marsden, and brought into Plymouth. Captain Symons was a man well known for his competent skill, courage, and resolution.

The scene on the deck of the vessel, of which we get glimpses through the few graphic particulars reported, was horribly appalling. When the flames had approached the after companion, two male passengers came up from the saloon, all in flames, and running aft, fell on the deck. A tall lady, supposed to be Mrs. Maclaren, entreated some one to take care of her child, but she would not enter either of the boats. Dineford, the quartermaster, placed one lady passenger in a boat; but she, being extremely agitated, got out again, and although Henry Williams and another used some force and begged her to go in, she persisted in remaining on board. The stewardess, Mrs. Scott, with her bonnet and shawl on, and something in her hand, first asked Steer to put her in the dingy and then left for a larger boat. At the time of leaving some of those who yet lived were kneeling on the deck praying to God for mercy, while others, almost in a state of nudity, were running about screaming with horror. Williams and Passmore had to climb the starboard paddle-box through the flames and smoke. They succeeded after three attempts, and then slid down hands and face over the paddle-box into the boat; several went down by the tackles. Two of the watch below (Williams and Foster) had their hair burnt while coming on deck. Captain Symons ordered no one to get into the boats. This order was obeyed until the people saw the flames overpowering the ship. He was last seen with the man at the wheel, ordering the helm to be put up, so as to keep the ship before the wind. His last words were, "It is all over with her." Mr. Henry Roberts, chief officer, in his shirt only, was actively assisting the captain; he was last seen going through the companion down to the main deck, and is supposed to have perished there. Mr. Lewis (third officer), Mr. Goodridge (fourth officer), and the two midshipmen, some of whose berths were forward, on the port side of the main deck, were probably suffocated, as were also the chief engineer, Mr. George Angus, and Mr. Allen, superintending engineer under Mr. Seward, as they were seen in the engine-room ten minutes before the fire broke out going forward, there being no possibility of their return through the flames. The second engineer, Mr. William Angus, was on the spar deck, between the funnel and the crank gratings, pulling oars, and throwing them out of the way of the fire on the deck, near the boats.

Among the passengers was Mr. Eliot Warburton, the well-known author, who had been deputed by the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company to come to a friendly understanding with the tribes of Indians who inhabit the Isthmus of Darien. It was also the intention of Mr. Warburton to make himself perfectly acquainted with every part of these districts, and with whatever referred to their topography, climate, and resources.

Not the least interesting episode in the tragedy is the escape of the little dingy, narrated below, and due to the calmness and intrepidity of young Mr. Vincent, who, though a mere boy in years, proved himself a thorough man and sailor on the occasion. He not only guided his small boat in safety till he joined the lifeboat, but there he took immediate com-

mand as superior officer, and did everything in his power to sustain the courage of the crew throughout that dreadful night. From a written statement laid by him before the directors of the company, on Wednesday, we extract some interesting particulars respecting the attempt to launch the boats, which, partly owing to their peculiar fittings, but more to the speed of the vessel and the roll of the sea, so lamentably failed.

"The mail boat," writes Mr. Vincent, "when lowered, was immediately swamped, with about twenty-five people in her, all of whom were lost. The pinnace, when lowered, sheered across the sea before the people in her could unhook the fore-tackle. They were thereby washed out, and the boat remained hanging by the bow. While clearing away the second cutter a sea struck her and raised her off the cranes and unhooked the bow tackle. The fore-end immediately fell down, and the people in her, with the exception of two, who hung doubled over the thwart, were precipitated into the sea and drowned. Sixteen men (including two passengers) succeeded in clearing away and lowering the lifeboat on the starboard side. They used every endeavour to save those in the water, but were swept past so rapidly that their exertions were without avail. At about the same time I, with the chief steward, one passenger, and two seamen, got into and lowered the dingy, and were picked up by the lifeboat about half an hour afterwards, when we immediately took the small boat in tow, and stood down for the ship, but the wind and sea increasing, and the dingy being upset, and ourselves being nearly swamped, we were obliged to let the small boat go, and keep the lifeboat with her head to the sea. About four A.M. it rained heavily, wind shifted to northward, decreasing sea, confused, but going down; put the boat about, and kept before it. At five the magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterwards the funnels went over the side, soon after which the ship went down bodily."

After this the boat was pulled before the sea and wind, thinking to make the French coast, which was, as they thought, the nearest. Mr. Vincent's monkey jacket, being mounted on an oar, was their only sail, and the boat was kept dry by bailing her with his boots. So they proceeded until rescued by the Marsden.

The adventures of Mr. Thomas Sisley, one of the passengers taken out of the dingy, and saved in the after lifeboat, on board the Amazon, are almost fabulous. Mr. Sisley was in bed when the fire raged, and was awakened by the berth being filled with smoke; he jumped out immediately, and, snatching up the nearest garment, a coat belonging to his friend, hastily rushed through the cabin to the deck. The horrible scene which now presented itself seemed, as in the case of most of the survivors, to have paralyzed his senses, and to have temporarily disturbed his recollection. Having got from the burning ship into one of the boats which fouled her tackle, he was precipitated into the sea, and, providentially for him, succeeded by swimming in getting on board the dingy. On landing at Plymouth, in a state of nudity, he sent for an old friend, Mr. Henry Seaman, by whom he was speedily provided with the necessities he so much required. Mr. Sisley's surmise as to the cause of the fire is, that it commenced among the coal, which, being stowed in tarred bags, would be readily ignited when placed near the engines.

The cause of the destruction of the Amazon is unknown; she was under steam from the time of her departure to the period of the accident. As is usual with new machinery, water was kept almost continually playing on the bearings of the engines. On account of the heat of these bearings the ship was stopped off the Bill of Portland on Friday night, between the hours of eight and twelve, and about the same period on Saturday night she was stopped for two hours and a half; however, the necessity for the operation of wetting these parts was decreasing, as the main centre bearings were getting more suent and the engine altogether in better order. John Shearing, an intelligent fireman, states that in playing the water on the cranks a quantity fell on the wood and felt of the boilers, and he conceives that these substances, when the water was dried from them, would ignite the quicker for the operation, and hence the accident.

The value of the Amazon when ready for sea was about £100,000, and she is understood to have cost the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company fully that sum. It is said that she is not insured, and the loss will consequently fall entirely upon the insurance fund of the company—a fund exclusively devoted from annual grants derived from the profits of the company towards casualties of shipwrecks and loss of their vessels. The value of the specie, quicksilver, cargo, &c., when added to the value of the ship will give a total loss of property of little less than £200,000 sterling. The wives, families, friends, and connections of most of the crew of the Amazon reside in Southampton, and the melancholy event has caused a deep gloom in the town. Many of the officers, engineers, seamen, &c., have wives and families depending upon their exertions for support; and to the loss of their husbands, sons, and brothers, as the case may be, is added, in several cases, the proximate loss of the means of subsistence. But prompt measures of relief will be taken. A subscription has already been commenced at Southampton for their benefit, the

Mayor of Southampton, Mr. R. Andrews, heading the list of donations with the sum of £10. It is hoped that subscriptions will not be confined to this town alone, but that contributions from other parts of the kingdom will flow in when a committee has been formed. A public meeting has been called to facilitate this, for Monday, at the Guildhall, Southampton.

On Thursday the following appeared in a third edition of the *Morning Chronicle*.

(By SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

"PARIS, Thursday, 11.30 A.M.—Letters from Brest announce the arrival, on the 5th of January, by a Dutch vessel, of six passengers and nineteen of the crew of the English packet Amazon, which was destroyed by fire."

DISASTROUS NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

THE WAR.

By the arrival of the Harbinger, we have papers from the Cape up to the 26th of November. The news they contain of the progress of the war is most disastrous. Details of the operations in the Waterkloof, conducted by General Somerset, are published, and they show that the Kafirs are very rapidly learning to fight British troops. The movement lasted three days. Under his command General Somerset had united 3000 men; and he entered the forests and ravines of the kloof in three divisions. The country in which the forces were involved is described by General Somerset as follows:—

"This mountain range of the Kroome is intersected by numerous clefts, thickly studded with forest trees, every point of which, defended by high rocks, presents a formidable position, and of which, with the innumerable force at his command, the enemy took advantage, by having men strongly posted at each defile, holding a considerable reserve, which he evidently applied to any point where the struggle became the hardest. This mountain range is a fastness intersected in its whole length by a deep forest ravine, running from east to west, studded with immense rocks."

Previous operations had only driven the enemy into his strongest positions, when it was expected that he was but weakly posted. Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, in command of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, was posted among the ridges of the Kroome range, on the morning of the 6th of November, to cover the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton up the Waterkloof. Colonel Fordyce moved up to the attack of a body of Kafirs whom he observed in position before him. But they proved more numerous and resolute than was anticipated, and Colonel Fordyce fell mortally wounded, his last words being "Take care of my regiment." There were, besides, five men and one officer killed and eight wounded. For a moment the Highlanders wavered; but, being rallied, they drove the Kafirs from their position. The next day the fighting was renewed; the Kafirs fought desperately, firing with great accuracy, and contending for every inch of ground. Artillery was used to dislodge them. After three days' severe conflict, marching and countermarching through the dense forests and rocky passes, General Somerset returned to the camp at Blinkwater.

The following are extracts from letters written at the scene of operations:—

"Colonel Fordyce was killed on the morning of the 6th instant by a ball striking him in the right side, fired from the rocks at the head of the Waterkloof, whilst placing his company in the bush. Lieutenant Carey, Seventy-fourth, and four other men were killed and eight men wounded. We afterwards occupied the forest, without sustaining any further loss on that day: but we had also a strong contest with the enemy on the following day, but with less loss, on which occasion only three men were wounded, Captain Devenish of the Beaufort (West) Levy, was severely wounded in the head, and it is feared that he will not recover. We cannot attack the fastnesses in this horrible country without severe loss of life. The rebels hold such positions, and fire so correctly, that it is astonishing how many of us escape. We experienced fearful weather on the mountains, and have been compelled to move down to camp to refresh and to get out of the rain. It is not supposed that the main strength of the enemy is any longer in the neighbourhood, but still they are very numerous, and they must be expelled at last. The troops cannot be withdrawn. The Kafirs have only been driven from all their strong points, I fear, to occupy them again as soon as the troops shall have gone."

"CAMP, BLINKWATER, November 19, 1851.—The sad gloom thrown over everything here by the death of the much-lamented Fordyce appears but slowly to pass away; indeed, the general feeling seems to be 'Who will be next?' Many openly declare they will go there no more to be butchered like cattle. It is a fearful sacrifice of human life to send men, as brave as ever shouldered a firelock, to such a place, with an enemy to contend against: courage here is of no avail—discipline and steadiness under fire only render the men better targets for the lurking savages. However, it is generally reported that we are to make a forward movement to the Kei; when we hope to have open work of it, and get a little good meat, which is quite out of the question at this place."

"The Kafirs are daily stealing cattle from here and Fort Beaufort, and generally succeed in getting off with them. Yesterday, they stole about fifty or sixty of the Commissariat oxen; but by timely notice, and the acti-

vity of a party of dismounted Cape Mounted Rifles and Port Elizabeth Fingoes, the greater part were retaken, and three of the enemy shot: one sergeant was wounded on our side. It is evident from the night fires that the enemy is very numerous still in Fuller's Hoek and Waterkloof, and, indeed, in the whole of these parts. Their being here is a tax on the neighbourhood; for, as they have no cattle now, they live upon us.

"Since the above was received, we have intelligence from the camp to the 24th instant, from which it appears that a waggon with supplies, belonging to Captain Bruce, Seventy-fourth, and guarded by a detachment of that regiment, under Lieutenant King, was attacked by the enemy and pillaged on Saturday, and the oxen stolen. The party were proceeding up the Blinkwater Hill towards Post Relief. The empty waggon was recovered the following morning. The enemy are now known to be as numerous in the Waterkloof as ever."

In addition to these a private letter in the *Times* gives a lively idea of the state of matters.

"CAMP, BLINKWATER, November 1, 1851.—On the 3rd of last month we left Reit Fontein, where we had been encamped for two months, and moved close to Beaufort, where we remained a week, and then went on to patrol, expecting to be out at longest a week, but were away for sixteen days, and hard work we had during the time, trying to drive the enemy out of an extremely strong position at Waterkloof. We had a very strong force (for this country at least), but have only partially succeeded in our object. We lost in the regiment several men killed and wounded, but, fortunately, no officers. There were altogether about fifty casualties. This is heavy, for the nature of the fighting. We killed, I am happy to say, a great many of the enemy; but they are extremely plucky, more so than in any previous war, their greatly increased intercourse with Europeans having improved them wonderfully in the use of firearms. We had very bad weather all the time we were out, as this is the rainy season, and had often to lie down under a bush in a wet blanket, not only without brandy and water, but without a bit of tough ration beef, after a march of twenty-five miles, and, perhaps, after being a couple of hours with bullets whistling in a very unpleasant proximity to our ears. The seasons in this country are the exact reverse of those in England, this month, November, corresponding with May at home; the grass is getting green here, and the trees are only just out in leaf. I don't think I have yet described our dress (the Seventy-fourth Regiment, I mean) out in the field. Our hoofs are encased in a pair of half-boots made of untanned leather; our trews once were regimental tartan, but are now almost entirely concealed by leather; and a flannel shirt with a loose collar, black silk neckerchief tied à la Byron, a canvas smock-frock, dyed with mimosa bark and copperas a dark brown; and a regimental forage cap, with a large peak to shade our eyes, and a curtain behind to keep the sun off the back of the neck; complete our dress. Then our arms consist generally of the following—a double-barrelled gun or rifle, a brace of pistols stuck into a belt, to which is attached also a pouch for ammunition, and a small dirk and hunting-knife."

"November 13.—Since I began my letter I have had rather a severe loss, both my ridinghorse and pack-horse, worth upwards of £30 to me, having been taken by the *Kafirs* from the camp; and, although they were immediately pursued and fired on, yet they succeeded in driving them off with some others into the bush. It is a great nuisance just now, as horses, in consequence of the war, are very expensive."

"November 23.—A strong patrol is going on the 25th instant across the river Kye, about 150 miles from here, where all the cattle belonging to the *Kafirs*, in addition to what has been taken from the colony, are supposed to be. It is a fine open country, and if we can succeed in making a good capture, it will tend materially to put an end to the war. The Seventy-fourth will not go, but are to garrison the various outposts. I am going with thirty men of ours and fifty Fingoes to hold a farmhouse, where I shall probably remain for the next two months."

On the 14th the *Kafirs* penetrated into General Somerset's camp, and stole a span of oxen from his own baggage waggon. On the 17th the *Kafirs* fired at the sentries in the night. On the 18th eight spans were captured by the *Kafirs*, and recaptured by the troops, four men being wounded. Cattle robberies, in fact, everywhere—and the Waterkloof not cleared of *Kafirs*.

Some minor patrols and promenades have been made, of which the following is called a "spirited affair." Lieutenant Knox, with a party of the Seventy-third, came suddenly upon a body of *Kafirs* and Hottentots, qualified as "rebels," driving before them twenty-four head of cattle. On seeing the troops, the *Kafirs*, being inferior in numbers, disappeared, and the soldiers set off in pursuit. Lieutenant Knox writes that he hunted them until he saw them "fairly on their way to Committee's," a *Kafir* place of refuge.

"We then returned, and found ourselves in possession of twenty-four head of cattle, after an hour and ten minutes' fighting; four *Kafirs* and two Hottentots were killed, and a great many severely wounded. We marched on with our booty, and reached camp at ten A.M. this day."

"The arms, ammunition, &c., we captured during the patrol amounted to three firelocks, one assegai, two powder horns and belts, ten rounds of service ammunition, and a tin of powder. I had no casualties in my party."

The death of Colonel Fordyce is regarded as a public loss.

Meanwhile the war had made no progress. The *Kafirs* were as bold and as numerous as ever, lurking in the very gates of the military camps, and stealing cattle from within the line of posts. Sir Henry

Smith had done nothing to check this state of things by combined operations; but there was a rumour that a strong force will be detached to attack Kreill, now considered as in open war with us, and a general movement made to carry off the enemy's herds of cattle.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The ordinances of the New Constitution have arrived at Cape Town. They were presented to the Legislative Council on the 21st of November. A public meeting was held on the 2nd of December, when resolutions heartily approving of the constitution were passed, and a memorial to the Queen adopted, praying that the royal assent may at once be given to the draft ordinances as they stand, and that any alterations made by the Legislative Council inconsistent with the principles of the draft ordinances may not be assented to.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Parliament of the Cape is to consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

The Legislative Council shall consist of the chief justice, as president, and fifteen members; eight of these to retire at the expiration of five years, and the remainder at the expiration of ten years. A candidate must be thirty years of age, possess landed property to the amount £1000, or personal property to the amount of £2000. The House of Assembly is to consist of forty-six members elected for five years. Voting qualification to be also qualification for membership. All persons, aged twenty-one years, not felons, Government placemen, or servants, to have votes for members of both Houses, if in the possession of a tenement, value £25. The election to be carried on similarly to borough elections in England. Both Houses to be summoned within twelve months from the promulgation of the ordinance; a session to be held at least once a year; and power of proroguing or dissolving both Houses lodged in the hands of the Governor. The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor to have the right of sitting and speaking, but not of voting, in either House. All bills granting supplies or imposing taxes to originate in the House of Assembly. The Governor may veto, or amend, or assent to a bill; but a bill agreed to by the Governor may be disallowed by the Imperial Government within two years. Any member of Parliament residing at a greater distance than ten miles from the place of meeting to be allowed one pound per day travelling expenses. Such are the main provisions of the draft constitution.

Three hundred and fifty double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the Birkenhead steam troop-ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the Twelfth Lancers. The balls used in them are of the conical description, found so effectual at long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances at 1000 yards' range.

THE MINISTERIAL IMBROGLIO.

PALMERSTON'S RESIGNATION.

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday contained an account of the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, which we cite below textually.

"Before the Cabinet differences respecting the Finsbury-Kossuth affair had been arranged with his colleagues and in higher quarters by Lord Palmerston, Count Walewski called on the noble ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and communicated to him the fact of the coup d'état which had been accomplished by the Prince President, together with the reasons by which Louis Napoleon considered himself compelled to take the steps which he had adopted. Lord Palmerston on that occasion, as the result of the interview, approved of the course adopted by the French President, considering that the reasons assigned for it by Count Walewski were sufficient to justify it.

"These facts having been made known to Lord John Russell, the Premier sent a written remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, complaining that the Foreign Secretary had taken a step so important as that of an approval of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, without consulting his colleagues, whom he had thus committed to it.

"The reply of Lord Palmerston to this written remonstrance was, that his interview with Count Walewski had been a private conversation, and that neither its terms nor the result committed the Government to any particular course of action, and that the British Executive might, if it pleased, go to war with France even then, without violating any official pledge given by him—that Count Walewski had proved to him, by unquestionable documents, that Louis Napoleon would have been arrested in a few days by the opposite party in the Assembly (who had prepared their coup d'état), and would have been shut up in Vincennes, had he not struck the first blow—which he had thus been compelled to strike. Thus far Lord Palmerston approved of the course adopted by the President; but, he urged, he had not then been made acquainted with the arrests, the fighting, and the other circumstances which had immediately followed the new state of affairs, and, therefore, he did not think it necessary to consult formally his colleagues as to circumstances which had only been initiated. Moreover, he did not consider it necessary for a Secretary of State—the acknowledged head of a department, to consult his col-

leagues as to every transaction which came properly and positively under his administration.

"This reply to the Premier Lord Palmerston considered would be thoroughly satisfactory, and he rather expected the amende honorable; but to his amazement he received a demand for the transmission of his seals of office to the First Minister of the Crown.

"On Monday, the 22nd ultimo, the Cabinet met. The members of the Administration were, up to that time, perfectly ignorant of the above-mentioned occurrences; and it was then they were first informed of the fact that Lord Palmerston was no longer in office. As his dismissal was a fait accompli, there of course was not any opportunity for discussion, or for an attempt at reconciliation.

"After the council, the Premier proceeded to Windsor Castle, and communicated the fact of the noble lord's dismissal. We leave the public to judge with what feelings the announcement was received.

"Four letters were subsequently addressed to Lord Palmerston by four of his recent colleagues. Three of these were from parties who had been considered to be inimical to the general policy of the noble viscount; therefore, whether or not they were passing acts of courtesy, the more called for because they were the less to be expected on ordinary grounds, we submit to public opinion. All the facts are now before our readers."

This statement is given, not as a rumour, but as the true historical account of the affair. The *Herald* does not even comment upon it; placing it before the public nakedly as above given, with the exception of a few introductory remarks affirming the absolute truth of the narrative. So we leave it to our readers.

The Cabinet met on Thursday, but nothing has oozed out respecting its decision. Lord Lansdowne was present. Rumour is still busy, but nothing is known of the actual state of Lord John's private chaos in Downing-street. The *Times* mysteriously insinuates the revival of a Protectionist Cabinet, and paints a desperate future for the country.

THE REVENUE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5, 1851, AND JAN. 5, 1852, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

YEARS ENDED JAN. 5.

	1851. £	1852. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Customs	18,614,880	18,761,069	146,189	—
Excise	13,003,961	13,093,170	89,209	—
Stamps	6,095,641	5,933,549	..	162,092
Taxes	4,360,178	3,563,962	..	796,216
Property-tax	5,383,037	5,304,923	..	78,114
Post-office	820,000	1,064,000	244,000	—
Crown Lands	160,000	150,000	..	10,000
Miscellaneous	178,552	172,241	..	6,311
Total Ord. Rev..	48,616,249	48,042,914	479,398	1,052,733
Imprest and other	691,447	643,410	..	48,037
Repayments of Advances	708,618	802,943	94,325	—
Total Income ...	50,016,314	49,489,267	573,723	1,100,770
Deduct Increase				573,723
Decrease on the Year..				523,047

QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5.

	1851. £	1852. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Customs	4,596,705	4,558,513	..	37,193
Excise	3,715,920	3,552,970	..	162,950
Stamps	1,459,721	1,427,485	..	32,236
Taxes	1,923,053	1,185,922	..	737,131
Property-tax	418,730	367,956	..	50,774
Post-office	152,000	246,000	94,000	—
Crown Lands	60,000	40,000	..	20,000
Miscellaneous	20,391	30,574	10,183	—
Total Ord. Rev..	12,346,520	11,410,419	104,183	1,040,284
Imprest Money, &c.	132,246	117,545	..	14,701
Repayments of Advances	135,116	372,371	237,255	—
Total Income ...	12,613,882	11,900,335	341,438	1,054,985
Deduct Increase				341,438
Decrease on the Quarter				713,547

THE CASE OF THE ENGINEERS.

From all appearances it would seem that the engineers are about to make a vigorous stand against the aggressive movement on the part of the employers, and take up the gauntlet thrown down by the latter, in decreeing what may be called the compulsory strike of the 10th of January. A crowded meeting was held at the Engineers' Central Club on Monday, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of affairs. Mr. Newton was called upon to report progress. He stated that, on Saturday afternoon, there had been a meeting of the executive council, at which many excellent and practical suggestions had been thrown out; and he was happy to inform them that, after much anxious consideration, the council, feeling the necessity of not entrenching upon the funds of the society, had devised means whereby employment would be secured to them. (*Cheers.*)

"On Saturday night he had attended a meeting at Greenwich, which had been called in consequence of Mr. Penn, the great employer there, having stated that the executive committee of the Employers' Association were desirous to receive a deputation from the executive of the Amalgamated Society. He was happy to tell them that at that meeting Mr. Penn was eulogised as one of the most liberal of their employers—(*hear, hear*)—and it was

out of deference to him, and out of the respect which they entertained for him, that the men had taken the earliest opportunity of calling a meeting, in order to consider how far they could go in adopting the suggestions which that gentleman had made to them. The feeling of the meeting was unanimous that, if the employers wished to receive a deputation, a deputation should attend them, but that the men ought not to take the initiative. (*Cheers.*) At that meeting there also had occurred what he anticipated would be general. A number of persons who were not connected with the Amalgamated Society, and who had continued to work overtime, attended, and inquired if they could not, as non-members of the society, co-operate in the movement; if their assistance would be accepted, they would thenceforth quit their labour at the termination of the ten hours. This proposition on their part was readily acceded to; and the fact was, that the determination of the masters to close their works on the 10th, and to throw out alike both society men and non-society men, must greatly add to their strength and numbers. (*Cheers.*) He was not enabled to give them any very detailed information, but he might state, that amongst the London employers who had posted the notice to close on the 10th, or who had given personal notices to their men, were Maudslay and Field, Rennie, Penn, Miller and Ravenhill, Swayne and Bovil, Easton and Amos, Seward, Blyth, and a good many of the small masters. Messrs. Robinson and Russell had not yet posted a notice, but he believed they would do so this day. From Manchester he had only received information of three firms having posted the notice, but no doubt there were others. These three were Messrs. Parr, Curtis and Madeley, Wellhouse and Wren. He was happy to say that every report they received was of the most encouraging nature, and that there was every probability of the resolution which the council had come to relative to self-employment being speedily carried into effect. (*Cheers.*) Advertisements had been prepared for insertion in the newspapers, and vigorous and efficient measures had been taken to enable them to execute a large amount of work. In the midst of the many kind articles on their behalf in the weekly papers, he regretted that the *Dispatch*, an organ so largely supported by the working classes, had taken a different view. It was consolatory to know, however, that the gentleman who wrote the article in that paper and the secretary of the Masters' Association were identical—Mr. Sidney Smith—a gentleman certainly of 'versatile' powers, but neither 'Sidney the wise, nor Sidney the witty.' (*Cheers and laughter.*) He called on them to remember that their position was a passive one, in resisting the strike of the employers, and that they had only been called into activity by the necessity of making preparations for their defence. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Usher said he was glad to hear that preparations were being made to meet the crisis. He was sure the men were quite prepared to enter into the system of self-employment—

"The members of the society had not only a great many tools, but a very considerable amount of money at their disposal, which they would readily lend to the council. (*Cheers.*) He believed that the movement would not only aid the working men, but that it would be of the utmost advantage to the small employers, because a number of the repairs that the men would be enabled to get would be taken to those factories where the employers had identified themselves with the men."

Several other speeches followed, in approval of the proceedings of the council, and expressive of sympathy with the labourers whose discharge would be consequent upon the closing of the factories. It was intimated that means would be taken to afford pecuniary assistance to any who should be so situated.

THE TACTICS OF THE MASTERS.

The operative engineers of Manchester and its neighbourhood, in compliance with the resolutions of masters agreed to at a meeting on Friday evening last, received notice on Saturday that the workshops would be closed against them after the 10th instant, unless the whole body of workmen in the mean time withdraw and disavow any further intention of acting upon the demands of the Amalgamated Society for the abolition of piecework, overhours, and the discharge of labourers. The workmen of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, at Oldham, went to work on Monday morning under the same notice. The following is the notice posted up at the doors of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons' works:—

"NOTICE.

"Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers.

"The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, &c., not having availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of disavowing and withdrawing the demands made upon their employers, and the same demands having been in several instances enforced, the committee of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers give notice that the workshops of its members will be entirely closed on the 10th of January. In conformity with the above resolution, these works will be closed on Saturday next, the 10th of January, until further notice.

"Jan. 3, 1852."

"HIBBERT, PLATT, AND SONS.

On Monday the forced strike commences. The men will be dismissed to-day; the masters are the aggressors. Both parties have taken offices at Manchester. The employers have declined to recognize the executive of the Amalgamated Society, and also to compromise with the men. They will give no quarter, and on their side the men seem disposed to act on like principles. Differences, the precursors of the events of next week, having sprung up, have been

cut short by strikes in special instances in London, Bolton, and Manchester.

Meantime the men, we are informed, are busy organizing employment for themselves. They do not intend to play. The money in hand will be used to establish workshops, and in this laudable attempt they will, it is said, be backed by capital to a considerable amount.

Leeds, January 3, 1852.

SIR,—In the matter of the relations between labour and capital,—between the engineers and machinists, and their employers,—there appears a most lamentable ignorance of the vital or turning point of either the public or private interest of the dispute. Permit me to place before you a hint or two upon the matter, which you may use at your discretion; as these matters are pretty clear to us, who, from a certain position, see matters which you cannot see.

This dispute involves two grand considerations: the first, public and national, being that of the economical or commercial aspect of the trade, and with which you are probably well conversant; the second, and less understood, is the private interests of the employers and the employed. It is to this latter aspect I wish to address myself.

You well know, if the economical school axiom be true, that labour and capital have each the perfect right to buy at the cheapest and sell at the dearest markets, this is practised in the fact of the masters getting as much labour as possible for as little wages as possible, and of the men getting as much wages as possible for as little work. On this principle, if the practice be fairly balanced, neither will gain, though the cost of production will be materially reduced (this the economists will not see) to the public.

In the working of this principle through years of ups and downs of demand and interest, it has come to pass that a standard of pay has become common for a standard day's work, of a standard amount and quality. Suppose we take 4s. per day as the agreed wages of a mechanic, or 24s. per week of six days, from six to six. (Men differ in their abilities as they do in stature; but there is also a sort of common standard of both, the extremes of which may be always avoided by either men or masters.) So long as this rule is common in the country, neither men nor masters ought to complain, nor can any one interest prevail. That is, no master has any advantage over any other master, and no man over any other man; while leaving or discharging will always correct any very great discrepancy on either part. At that scale of wages masters can tell the cost of labour in a machine, and competition soon reduces all to a standard of profit. It is, however, the masters' interest to reduce the wages while obtaining the full price of the machine, and hence the continued tendency of the employers to do so. Hence the continued contention of the men to oppose the reduction of the standard rate of wages. Twenty-four shillings being deemed a standard week's pay, any deviation from that standard is at once so evident that a strike is a consequence, or a reduction to all else, and so in the price of the machine; and hence the master has no gain. It matters not to masters whether wages be 20s. or 24s. per week, so long as it be standard, the machine being priced accordingly. If, however, a reduction can be made without that reduction being very evident, then masters may for a while obtain a higher price for less wages; and that has been and is the sole point of dispute in the time and piecework parts of this question. It operates thus:—Suppose a man of average ability were employed twelve days upon a machine, at 4s. per day; this would come to £2. 8s., upon which his employer ought to have his profit. Suppose the man worked equally, it would just cost masters £2. 8s., whether the man took the job by the day or by the piece; but the temptation to get by the job causes the workman to work longer per day, or harder, and to plan, in order to realize £2. 8s. in less time, and thus apparently to increase his wages; and hence, in the early stage of piecework (calculated at a standard work for 4s.), they did increase their pay; but then they did also increase their labour. Suppose the man put fourteen days' work into twelve days' time, he would apparently increase his wages to 28s. per week, and hence piecework was deemed an advantage.

Some few, shrewder than others, soon saw through this, and saw where it would lead to. The employers soon offered a £2. 8s. job for £2. 6s., and the bait took; for the man put fourteen days' labour into twelve days' time, and so got 26s. per week. In other words, he did half a day's work more for the same pay as before. Then the masters ordered a job to be done for £2. 4s.; and at this rate the workman still got 24s. per week, but then he had to put another day's work in to obtain that wages. In other words, he had to work seven days per week instead of six. In the mean time, while the market competition was levelling the price, the employers got what the men lost; but when that price became the rule, then the reduction was no advantage to the master. No reduction upon labour can ever ultimately be an advantage to the employer, while it is a manifest injury to the employed. Masters are, however, too apt to con-

sider the immediate; overlooking the fact that reduction of labour will necessarily narrow the demand of his labourers to the extent of such reduction. Four shillings per day being a standard for twelve hours' labour, a reduction may be made equally by increasing the labour or the hours, as the reduction may be made in price. The latter is too evident, and the former is now pursued. The men, on the economical principle, are, therefore, fully warranted in combining to resist piecework if they find it reduces their labour, as it has done, by increasing their time. If resistance becomes a rule, and does away with it, the masters cannot be injured; for, as all will be alike, the price standard and profit would be common. Considering the threatened strike in this point of view (and the papers have never considered it thus, and neither men nor masters are frank enough nor sufficiently disinterested to explain the utter selfishness of the strife, and neither appear up to the ultimate bearing of their contention in a philosophical point of view), I think you will do well to pay attention to this matter, in order to put this question on a better footing, and to submit an amalgamation of interests, by a more equal distribution of the results of labour.

Believe me, ever truly, JOHN HOLMES.

Application having been made to Lord Ingestre to endeavour as far he could to bring about a settlement of the dispute, he has, in a letter dated January 8, proposed the following plan of arbitration.

"I venture to suggest that the three parties, viz., the masters, the operatives, and the unbiased party, the aristocracy and gentry, should each delegate four people to form a jury; that one of the judges of the land should be invited to preside; and that an eminent lawyer, properly selected by the jury, should examine the witnesses of both parties. The verdict to be final. Full liberty for the press, and access to the public, as in a court of justice.

"This, perhaps, might show the necessity of a permanent board to settle future disputes; but time alone would prove this.

"I would suggest that, as a preliminary measure, twenty gentlemen, ten nominated by the masters and ten by the operatives, should nominate one nobleman or gentleman, one master, and one operative, to form a committee to decide upon what sort of a tribunal should be fixed upon, as to mode of examining witnesses, length of time of trial—in fact, all preliminary measures; and, perhaps, that they should nominate the jury."

He declines to be trustee of any fund raised to enable the men to employ themselves. This letter was read to the Executive Council, but no decision arrived at.

The engineers held a meeting at the Phoenix Tavern on Thursday, when Mr. Newton announced that measures had been taken to provide employment for the men thrown out of work, and he had no doubt but that they would be able to commence immediately. Tools and money had been subscribed by the workmen, and capital was promised. It must never be forgotten that the men were willing to remain at work, but that they complained that the masters would have them to work overtime as a condition of their working at all. One trade has promised that 2000 of their members will pay five shillings a-week to support the engineers.

The "Moulders," hitherto a distinct society from the Amalgamated Engineers, seem likely to become an active party in the dispute, as they have conveyed an intimation to several employers that, in the event of their losing work through the realization of the threat to close the establishments, although they have not hitherto interfered in any way in the matter, they will only return to their shops upon the same terms as are now demanded by the Amalgamated Society.

KOSSUTH IN AMERICA.

The idea of intervention, or to write more correctly, respect for European nationalities, gains ground in America. In spite of the strong language of certain journals attached to the policy of Jefferson, who scruple not to assert that the belief in efficient help for Hungary from America is a "delusion," the words of Kossuth have stirred up an ardent desire in the breasts of the citizens of the United States to cast their swords into the balance in which the fate of European nationality and Democracy are weighed. Not only the overbearing enthusiasm of the people proves this; but a fact substantial and tangible, which Englishmen will not be slow to appreciate, an immense sum of money has been already subscribed in aid of the Hungarian cause. The amount mentioned in the journals is far short of the total, and is indeed only a peculiarly subscribed fund. All over the Union committees are formed by this time to receive subscriptions. Support comes from all quarters, from Whigs and Democrats, from all the great cities of the Union. Here and there a voice is raised against it; but in the general shout this is drowned. The candidates for the Presidency are for a league of freedom. Opposed to them and to the nation are the diplomatists; these, if any good is to be done, must give way. We extract two passages from speeches of welcome:—

FROM MR. HAGADORN'S ADDRESS.

"For my part, and I ask no one to be responsible for

what I say, although I honestly believe that I speak the sentiments of the great mass of my fellow-countrymen, and especially the sentiments of those three and a half millions of stalwart, able-bodied young men of America whom our laws have designated for military purposes—I believe I speak the sentiments of this great mass of intelligent citizen-soldiers, who are not merely household troops, Sir, but who have recently had an opportunity of demonstrating before the world what use they can make of arms in the enemy's country—I speak their sentiments, Sir, when I say that the great Kossuth doctrine of armed non-intervention is the doctrine and sentiments of America—non-intervention for us—non-intervention for all."

FROM R. ADAMS LOCKE'S ADDRESS.

"On this spot, twenty-seven years since, we gratefully honoured Lafayette of France, the devoted patriot of Washington, on his visit to our land to behold the completion of the grand structure of freedom which the fleets and armies of his gallant nation had contributed to establish. On this spot we pledge to you the full payment of our debt to European generosity and valour, when the cause of republican liberty shall demand it; and if our National Government fail promptly to meet it, and our national diplomacy suffice not to redeem it, then will our generous youth and bright swords redress the balance. Remember, Sir, what has already been said to arrogant Austria from our National Senate and Department of State, and interpret this first voice of formal warning by the one, louder and more authoritative, which you will hear in the commercial and numerical metropolis of our country you are now approaching, and which will greet you in a grand monotone throughout our spacious land, until the hemisphere itself shall ring with that single sound."

The following passage is from one of the last speeches delivered by Kossuth in New York. It was in reply to an address from the Whig party.

"In this glorious land the eternal principles of humanity, which are derived from nature and nature's God, are recognized by all parties, and the difference between parties here is not as principles of liberty, but only as regards domestic policy; and the time is come when the attention of the freemen of this country is drawn to duties beyond its own immense territory, and to the common faith of humanity; and when the weight of the United States will be thrown thoroughly into the scale, where despots thought they could turn the balance as they pleased by their own weight. (Applause.) This is the happy turning point in the destiny of nations, and I bless God that, though I feel weighed down by the pressure of heavy duties and responsibilities upon my shoulders, he has chosen me to be the instrument of that turning point in the fate of humanity. The resolution that was passed in the United States' Congress inviting me here, and the readiness with which it was executed, in a most noble and dignified manner, and the sending out of the Mississippi with the star-spangled banner to Asia Minor, to take me under its protection—all this shows that you are ready to protect the rights of nations in the person of the most insignificant and humble individual. This very act is already an interference—not an interference in domestic matters, but a practical interposition to carry out the international laws of humanity—a doctrine which the President of the United States has announced as the rule of his government. In every vein of my heart I feel gratitude for this, and I wish to say that it was not necessary to call my attention to the message of the President. My heart is ever ready to turn with affectionate regard to the great principles of freedom wherever they are announced, but more particularly to those principles which affect the destiny of my own fatherland. My first speech—my fundamental speech—spoken at the banquet of the city of New York, shows that I had turned my attention to the annual Message of your President. May Heaven be blessed for it! For the principles thus promulgated are not the principles of one party, but of the whole people of the United States; and his name will be brought down in the records of history as one man who made a turning point in the destinies of nations; and may God give me soon to see the day when America, with her gigantic hand stretched across the ocean, will say to the oppressors in Europe:—'We want no war; but when we say 'stop,' we wish it to be understood that, if matters go further, the people of the United States will redeem its word, support its principles of international law, and show that it is not indifferent or inactive wherever any foreign power dares to crush down in any other nation the rising spirit of liberty.'"

Previously to this he met the First Division of the Militia of New York, commanded by General Sandford. His reply contains a lesson useful to England.

"I am aware that the war of Mexico was carried on chiefly by volunteers. That militia is the source of that military spirit which is the sole guarantee of your country's freedom, independence, and glory, under circumstances requiring that citizens of the United States shall stand up in arms for it. I have all these things which I have mentioned learned from the United States, and it was my firm intention to carry out this organization of the militia in Hungary. My idea is that there are duties toward our native land common to every citizen, and even public institutions and education must have such a direction as to enable every citizen to fulfil his duty toward his own fatherland. (Cheers.) One of those common duties is to defend that fatherland in the day of peril, to take up arms for its freedom and security. My idea is to lay down such a foundation, even in the public instruction in village schools, that every boy shall be educated to that military skill which is wanted to fulfil, in an effective manner, this duty of defending his fatherland when called upon to do it. It is not my intention to have in Hungary separate schools for military science,

not at all to have soldiers who are not citizens; but my opinion is that every boy must be taught so much to know as is necessary for the defence of his land. And for those who in their more advanced age would feel inclined to take for their profession the military science, there must be some branches established in the higher schools and universities to impart this science, as there must be for those who will employ their time to become physicians, or clergymen, or members of the bar. There should be a branch for military science, but for no distinction as citizens. To defend his country is a common duty, and every man must know and feel it. (Cheers.) Taking your organization as a basis for Hungary—taking your example, Hungary would have at least one million of men ready to defend her against the oppression of whatever power. (Great cheering.) The militia of Hungary thus developed, would be the most solid guarantee of my country's freedom and independence. We have shown proof of it to the world in our first struggles for liberty, when we engaged in it with the preparation that was needed, when the people flocked from their workshops, the desk, and the very altar, to defend their native land. Often it happened that they had to go to battle without knowing how to load or cock a musket. But still thinking of national independence, they went on to battle with their bayonets against batteries, and achieved such deeds as raised them to rank with classical heroes and claim with them a glorious immortality. We have not the inclination to become conquerors; we are contented with our native land, if it only be independent and free. To the sustenance of this independence and freedom we have established by law the institution of a national guard, like your own militia; and I liked often to say to my people that I considered that organization to be like a porcupine which goes armed, quietly looking for its food; but when it is attacked and danger approaches, it stretches forth these thorns, and it is only taken in a peaceful quality. May God the Almighty soon develop this institution of a national guard in my native land!"

And he wound up as follows:—

"As to myself, I have here a sword on my side, given me by an American citizen. This being a gift from a citizen of the United States, I take it as a token of encouragement for me to go on in that way which, with the blessing of Almighty God, will, perhaps, lead us to see again our fatherland independent and free; and I swear, here before you, gentlemen, that this American sword in my hand, will be always faithful to the cause of freedom, that will be the foremost in the battle for it, and that it never will be polluted neither by ambition nor cowardice. (Loud and long cheers.) First Division of New York State Militia, I engage you to become the controlling power of this my solemn oath. I thank you once more for your generous sympathy. (The whole Division then rose and cheered Kossuth with a perfect furor for a long time.)"

The spirit of the First Division may be gathered from these resolutions.

"Resolved—That this division sympathizes most deeply with the Hungarian nation, in its struggle to maintain its independence, against the combined powers of Austria and Russia; and deems the intervention of Russia, in the affairs of Hungary, a violation of the laws of nations, and an outrage upon justice and humanity."

Before the question was taken, Captain French of the La Fayette Fusiliers rose to propose an amendment; but he could not be heard, and the question was put and the resolution carried unanimously.

Captain French then got a hearing, and said that on behalf of the La Fayette Fusiliers he begged leave to offer 1000 dollars to the Hungarian fund. This most apropos amendment was loudly cheered.

General Sandford then read the following resolutions, which were also adopted:—

"Resolved,—That we regard Hungary as having entitled herself to the position of an independent nation; and we respectfully urge her recognition by our Government at the earliest appropriate season.

"Resolved,—That we hold the right of every nation to regulate its own domestic concerns, without the interference of any other power—the principle of international law—and that we will urge the recognition of this principle by our Government in its intercourse with foreign nations.

"Resolved,—That for the purpose of aiding the Governor of Hungary, in his efforts to establish the independence of his country, that a committee be appointed, consisting of the general officers, and three officers from each regiment of this Division, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions from this Division, and to unite with any committee to be appointed by our fellow-citizens, in aid of the Hungarian fund."

In reply to an invitation from the Press Committee to their banquet in honour of Kossuth, Washington Hunt, Governor of New York, unable to attend, wrote as follows.

"In justice to my own feelings, I must be permitted to express my entire concurrence in the objects of a manifestation so peculiarly impressive and affectionate. Your profession is identified with the interest of humanity and the spread of free principles among the nations of the earth. We look to you, not only as the exponents of the public opinion of our own country, but of the liberal ideas which are destined to redeem mankind from the power of despotism. The American press would be faithless to its high mission if it failed to honour Kossuth and his cause. He stands forth, in sublime dignity, as the advocate and representative of enlightened constitutional liberty. He pleads with matchless eloquence for the inviolable right of the nation, each for itself, to regulate and control its own

political destiny. This right was vindicated by our revolutionary ancestors; and we hope to see it proclaimed and established by the oppressed and down-trodden in other lands. The people of Hungary, through their chosen leader, call upon us not merely for our sympathy, but for the aid which it is in our power to give. This appeal will not be made in vain. It must not, and ought not, to be resisted by a generous people, who have been specially chosen by Divine Providence to illustrate the advantages of free institutions, and to vindicate the capacity of mankind for self-government."

These are significant words. Similar expressions abound in the reports of the proceedings relating to Kossuth. A gentleman recently arrived from the thick of it, likens the strength of the American sympathy to a young man's first passion of love; and an American in England writes that "The Yankees are coming up to the chalk, when the Church and ladies get to work."

Kossuth left Irving-house on the 22nd of December for Philadelphia. He stood greatly in need of rest.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A deputation of gentlemen from Manchester, headed by Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P. and Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., waited on Lord John Russell on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting to his lordship a draft bill for establishing free schools in England and Wales. Mr. Milner Gibson briefly pointed out the principles on which the association was based. He was followed by Mr. Bazley, who presented the bill, and pointed out that the association were by no means hostile to religion. He preferred to dwell rather on the main principles of the measure than on the details. He said that the education provided under the Factories Act, crude and imperfect as it was, had been productive of immense good.

"The little girls had been taught not only reading, writing, and accounts, but knitting and sewing; and the acquisition of these little accomplishments of female life had been productive of the best effects among the poor. The boys also, who had gone into the factories in a state of ignorance, had, by the instruction they had received, been rendered capable of discharging the duties of much higher positions than they could have undertaken without such instruction. He and his friends in the association, therefore, hoped that the noble lord would give some attention to this subject, with a view of proposing to the country a comprehensive system of education."

In proposing to provide for secular instruction, they also made provision that certain hours of the day or week should be set aside for religious instruction. They did not desire a great system of innovation; but they wished to see, as a beginning, the means of gathering together all the little outcasts who were at present a discredit to our age and country, that they might receive the first elements of instruction, which would enable them to comprehend those principles of religion which it was the duty of the clergy to inculcate.

The Reverend Dr. McKerrow dwelt mainly upon the religious question, and showed that the Public School Association had endeavoured to harmonize the feelings of those who wished to maintain existing schools, and those who objected to the endowment of any religious opinions whatever.

"The bill would provide that the inculcation of doctrinal religion or sectarian opinions should not take place at any time on any week day between certain hours; that the attendance of the scholars at the time of the inculcation of doctrinal religion or sectarian opinions should not be compulsory; that the inculcation of doctrinal religion should not be part of the duty of the teachers, and that no part of the school payment or rate should be directly or indirectly applied to the inculcation of doctrinal religion. He believed that the important element of religious instruction might be imparted separately with much more efficiency than it could be by blending religious remarks with the common secular instruction given in the schools."

The Reverend F. W. Walker enforced the same views. Mr. Philip Lucas, a member of the Jewish persuasion, expressed his approval of the measure, the main principle of which was acted on in Jewish schools. Mr. W. F. Hoyland, on behalf of the Society of Friends, concurred in the scheme, and laid before Lord John Russell a document, explaining at length the reasons which induced the Society of Friends not to concur in the proposed Manchester and Salford Local Education Bill. Mr. W. R. Wood and the Reverend Dr. Davidson also spoke. Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., had only one remark to make. There was a close affinity, he might almost say identity, between the plan of the association and the plan already carried out successfully by the Government in Ireland.

"There was the same separation of the secular instruction from the religious; the same attempt to combine persons of various different opinions; and in the views of the projectors of this scheme the result would be that which had been so happily achieved in Ireland—the elevation of education itself; for so long as the schoolmaster was merely a sort of journeyman minister or clergyman, they could scarcely expect that the secular instruction would attain the same high character as when the secular and religious instruction were communicated by different persons. The differences between this scheme and the Irish system were chiefly, if not exclusively, those which related to the rates and the mode

of management; but he believed as to the schools themselves they might adopt the very regulations contained in the report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The great object of the National Public School Association was to ask the noble lord to raise English education to the standard of Irish education, there being this difference between the two countries—that the criminal returns of Ireland showed the efficiency of the scheme of education in repressing criminality, in the continually decreasing percentage of criminals who had received instruction, while no such result was obtained in this country."

Lord John Russell had long felt that the state of education in England was not such as we could be proud of; indeed it was such as we ought almost to be ashamed of. He must not in anything he said be understood to express the opinions of the Government. Lord Melbourne only carried his scheme by a majority of two. Sir James Graham was obliged to withdraw the measure he had prepared. The facts showed the great difficulties of the question.

"My own opinion is that the question is advancing to a solution; but I know it is the opinion of Lord Lansdowne—and it is my own opinion also—that the question is not at present in such a state as to be ripe for the Government to undertake it, and that by undertaking it prematurely they would be more likely to mar the object than to promote it. With regard to your particular scheme, I do not wish to say much about it; but I wish gentlemen to consider—and I think the Government would be obliged to consider—what the state of the country is, and what the opinion of the country is. When there were only Sunday schools existing in the country for the poorer classes, the British and Foreign School Society attempted a more general system of daily schools. They made it necessary, by their scheme, that instruction in the Bible should be given. They refused any creed or catechism, or anything that would exclude those who would agree to the reading of the Bible. That system inevitably and obviously included religious instruction. When the National School Society was set up, they required not only that the Bible should be read, but that instruction should be given in the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England. That system, of course, included religious instruction. There have been a great many schools established by the Wesleyans. They require that the whole of the Bible should be used in those schools, and are not only against excluding religious instruction, but even against reading only portions of the Scriptures. They wish the whole of the Bible to be included in school education. These facts show that in all these different bodies—and I believe I may add among the Congregationalists and other religious bodies as well—the tendency of the societies has been to combine religious with secular instruction, and the funds they have collected have been employed for that purpose. I think, though this is a system that may be changed, you must not omit to recollect, as a great element of consideration, that these schools exist. It is proposed by the bill which has been placed in my hands to combine the existing schools with the proposed scheme. That would be dependent upon whether these societies would agree to it; but I think that at present, certainly, the general opinion of the country is for a combination of religious with secular instruction. I have, perhaps, some prejudice on this subject. I have for a very long period belonged to the British and Foreign School Society, and I have very much adopted their views upon this question. That may be a prejudice on my part. Mr. Fox says, and truly, that there is a great resemblance between this scheme and that adopted by the Government and enforced in Ireland, and enforced, too, very successfully; but I think it hardly follows that, though that is the best scheme for Ireland, it would be the best scheme for this country. That, I think, is a position that might be disputed. I do not wish to say anything further with regard to this particular scheme. One thing, I may observe, I have seen with great satisfaction in the case of Manchester. Though I hold in my hand a protest from the Society of Friends against the local education bill for Manchester, yet I think it has been ascertained from facts laid before me with respect to that local education bill, that the ratepayers not only approve the principle of the bill, but that they do not object to a local rate for the purpose of carrying out its objects. I believe that a great majority of those who in Manchester pay the rates, are willing to concur in paying an additional rate for the promotion of education, and I think that a very encouraging circumstance. Men do not generally say they would rather pay more rates than they now pay, and their being willing to pay a rate for education proves the estimation in which education is held, and the great benefits to be derived from it. I wish only further to say that I hope you will go on with your scheme, without, of course, pledging myself to take any course with respect to it. I hope, however, you will go on with your scheme, because I think that even failure in schemes of this kind produces very great good. With regard to the measure to which I have already alluded—that of Sir J. Graham—though he failed in his most laudable object, and produced for the moment a great deal of clamour and dissension, yet the result was that great efforts were made to promote education, and great advantages followed from those endeavours. I must certainly say I do not share the opinions of those who think there is any hostility between secular and religious instruction. I am convinced that secular instruction, so far from being hostile to religion, will prepare the minds of those so instructed for the reception of religious instruction, will make them better capable of understanding that which the ministers of religion teach them, and that there cannot fail to be in good secular instruction, give it as you may, the inculcation of great truths—love to God, admiration of the creation of the world, love to their neighbours, and those general moral doctrines which, though not the Christian religion itself,

prepare the minds of those instructed for the reception of the truths of Christianity. Therefore, in making objections—if I do make them—to this plan, I beg to say I do not share in the objection that there is anything in secular instruction hostile to religious instruction."

The Reverend Dr. Beard said in reply to the above remarks on the use of the Bible in schools, that there was nothing in the bill to prevent the use of the Bible, if the majority of the local school committee thought proper to use the Bible. The deputation then retired.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE OMNIBUS SERVANTS.

Having much to complain of, the drivers and conductors of the omnibuses of the metropolis are making efforts to obtain from their employers a remedy for the grievances they endure, and for this purpose an appeal is made to public opinion. It will be seen that the agitation of the subject has got into clerical hands; but the justice of the case of the men remains substantially the same, whatever the motives which lead influential persons to assist them. A meeting was held in the Infant School-room, Paddington-green, on Monday night, the Reverend Mr. Campbell, the vicar, presiding. Mr. Campbell regarded the question of the omnibus servants as part of a much greater question—the better observance of the Sabbath. To effect this and establish a provident fund was the object of the agitation. He was followed by the Honourable Arthur Kinnaid, who moved:—

"That this meeting believes it to be in accordance with the acknowledged principles of the Christian religion, no less than of justice and humanity, that no class of men should be employed in ordinary labour to such an extent as to be deprived of the opportunity of religious instruction and rest for body and mind."

Mr. Kinnaid said:—

"At present the omnibus servants were employed for thirteen or fourteen hours a day, with but fifteen or twenty minutes for dinner, subject to reduction for loss of time in their journeys. One man stated that he had driven seven years on the Paddington line, and never had more than one Sunday to himself in the course of a twelvemonth. He had forty-five minutes for his meals, but could not get them at home. He commenced work at eight in the morning, and left off at eleven at night. He would gladly go to a place of worship if he could. Another stated—'I have been a driver for fourteen years. Seldom can get to a place of worship. I have sometimes asked master for a day's rest on a Sunday, but his reply has always been, "Rest when you are dead." My wife is a religious woman, and it is a sad trouble to her that I can never go with her to church.' A third—'I leave home for the stables at half-past seven, and I never see my own door again until twelve at night. Week days and Sundays are all alike to me. I get two or three Sundays in the course of a year, but I have to sacrifice my wages and employ a substitute.' A fourth—'I am time-keeper at —. My day's work commences at nine in the morning, and finishes at ten at night. I have no leisure for meals, but have to get them as I stand in the street. I never have a Sunday's rest.' A fifth—'I am on the Islington-road. I have one Sunday in every five, but am generally so worn out that I am glad to spend most of that day in bed. I should rejoice to have every Sunday to myself, and would willingly sacrifice my day's wages for this purpose. I was once a Sabbath school scholar, and know that I ought not to work on the Sabbath, but what am I to do? I have no other employment to go to, and my wife and family must not starve.'"

Mr. Edmunds, a proprietor, denied the truth of the statements made by the men, and said they did not work more than twelve hours a day. The proprietors had been very anxious to assist the provident society, and had subscribed about £100 towards it; but they were much dissatisfied with the way in which it was conducted. As regarded the Sabbath, there was no doubt some arrangement might be made; but he doubted whether it was possible to get the men to rest on the Sunday. The wages were paid out of the driving money, and varied from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

Mr. Gray, another proprietor, denied that the men were ill-paid or ill-used, though they might be hard worked. No class of men had less to do with their masters than the omnibus drivers. Their wages were high in comparison with those of the servants of other tradesmen; and they could afford to take a day's rest at the cost of a day's wages. He himself had never had an entire day's rest since he was fifteen years of age; but he knew how essential it was, and let the men take it—[A Voice: "They must pay for it!"] Yes, they could afford it well enough; he knew that on one road they had been making three guineas a week in the summer.

The resolution was subsequently seconded and spoken to by the Reverend Mr. Fisk, and the Reverend Dr. Burns, and was agreed to. Sir Harry Goring, Baronet, expressed a hope that not only all the omnibuses, but gentlemen's carriages, would be stopped from running on the Sunday. (Cheers.) The Reverend Mr. Molineux and other speakers followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the reverend Chairman.

MILITARY CAMPS ROUND LONDON.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following "from a Correspondent":—

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Land Forces, has been for some time past in almost daily communication with Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, and their deliberations have been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion by a foreign enemy; and it is understood the result has been that several military camps will be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected, particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications already constructed at that naval port. Seniority lists of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been called for to be sent into the Adjutant-General's office within the last few days, preparatory, it is said, to an augmentation of that branch of the service. It was at first contemplated to add three battalions to the twelve battalions already formed, but it is now understood that the augmentation will be made by adding two companies to each of the twelve battalions. This arrangement will add twenty-four companies, or about 2400 men, equal in number of non-commissioned officers and men to three additional battalions of the strength of the present battalions, but saving the expense of the staff which would have been required for new battalions. It is also stated that the Line regiments will have an addition of 10,000 made to them over the numbers in the estimates of last year. The Royal Marines are also to be increased, both in the Royal Marine Artillery and divisional companies' departments; and recruits enlisted for every branch of the land forces are ordered to be sent to the head quarters or dépôts of their regiments with the least possible delay, that they may be at once instructed in a knowledge of their profession. The Commander-in-Chief has, it is reported, been opposed in certain quarters in some of his plans. His Grace's patience has been severely tried. But the means must be found to keep the British army in a state of efficiency for the protection and interest of the country at home, and for service in her Majesty's colonial possessions."

We cannot guarantee the worth of this account, but it is probably true in the main. The rumour of an increased military force has prevailed some time.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE JOURNAL KEPT BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE EREBUS.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Leader*.

SIR,—The following interesting document is a private journal, kept for the amusement of an intimate friend by one of the most distinguished officers of her Majesty's ship *Erebus*, one of the vessels engaged in the Polar expedition. The journal commences on the 5th of June, and terminates on the 11th of July, 1845. Yours obediently, C.

Her Majesty's ship *Erebus*, at sea, June 8, 1845, Ten P.M.

MY DEAREST —,—You appeared very anxious that I should keep a journal for your especial perusal. Now, I do keep a journal, such as it is, which will be given to the Admiralty; but, to please you, I shall note down from time to time such things as may strike me, either in the form of a letter, or in any other form that may at the time suit my fancy. I shall probably never read over what I may have written, so you will excuse inaccuracies.

I commence to-night because I am in a good humour. Every one is shaking hands with himself. We have a fair wind—actually going seven knots—sea tolerably smooth, though we do roll a little; but this ship has the happy facility of being very steady below, while on deck she appears to be plunging and rolling greatly. Our latitude is now about 60.0, longitude 9.30, so you will find out our "whereabouts." The steamers *Ratler* and *Blazer* left us at noon yesterday near the Island of Rona, seventy or eighty miles from Stromness. Their captains came on board and took our letters; one from me will have told you of our doings up to that time. There was a heavy swell and wind from north-west; but it began wearing to west and south-west, which is fair. The steamers then ranged alongside us, one on each side, as close as possible without touching, and, with the whole force of lungs of officers and men, gave us (not three, but) a prolongation of cheers, to which, of course, we responded. Having done the same to the *Terror*, away they went, and in an hour or two were out of sight, leaving us with an old gull or two and the rocky Rona to look at; and then was the time to see if any one flinched from the undertaking. Every one's cry was, "Now we are off at last!" No lingering look was cast behind. We drank Lady Franklin's health at the old gentleman's table, and, it being his daughter's birthday, hers too. But the wind, which had become fair as the steamers left (as if to give the latest, best news of us), in the evening became foul from N.W., and we were going northward instead of westward. The sky was clear, the air bracing and exhilarating. I had a slight attack of aguish headache the evening before, but am now clear headed, and I went to bed thinking of you and dear —, whose portrait is now looking at me; for I am writing at the little table you will see in the *Illustrated News*

—only you must imagine that the said table is three feet long, or from the bed to the door, and the picture just looking down at me.

This morning we began to have a fair wind; before the day was half over it was right aft. The Terror is coming after us, the transport sailing close to us with as little sail as possible, for she could run us out of sight if she chose; they fear the ice, doubtless, not being built to shake it away. In our mess we have the following, whom I shall probably from time to time give you descriptions of:—First lieutenant, Gore; second, Le Viscomte; third, Fairholme, purser, Osmar; surgeon, Stanley; assistant surgeon, Goodsir; icemaster (so called), Reid; mates—Sargent, Des Vœux, Couch; second master, Collins; commander (you know better than he does himself).

The most original character of all—rough, intelligent, unpolished, with a broad north-country accent, but not vulgar, good humoured and honest hearted—is Reid, a Greenland whaler, native of Aberdeen, who has commanded whaling vessels, and amuses us with his quaint remarks and descriptions of the ice, catching whales, &c. For instance, he just said to me, on my saying we should soon be off Cape Farewell at this rate, and asking if one might not generally expect a gale off it (Cape Farewell being the south point of Greenland), "Ah! now, Mister Jems, we'll be having the weather fine, Sir! fine! No ice at all about it, Sir, unless it be the bergs—arl the ice 'll be gone, Sir, only the bergs, which I like to see. Let it come on to blow, look out for a big 'un. Get under his lee, and hold on to him fast, Sir, fast. If he drifts near the land, why, he grounds afore you do." The idea of all the ice being gone, except the icebergs, is racy beyond description. I have just had a game of chess with the Purser Osmar, who is delightful. He was with Beechey in the Blossom, when they went to Behring's Straits to look for Franklin, at the time he surveyed the north coast of America, and got within 150 miles of him; he was at Petro Paulowski, in Kamschatka, where I hope to go, and served since on the lakes of Canada. I was at first inclined to think he was a stupid old man because he had a chin and took snuff; but he is as merry hearted as any young man, full of quaint dry sayings, always good-humoured, always laughing, never a bore, takes his "pinch after dinner," plays a "rubber," and beats me at chess—and, he is a gentleman.

The Second Master Collins is the very essence of good nature, and I may say good humour. And now, good night, it is past eleven o'clock. I have written without stopping, all with the porcupine quill. God bless you!

6th. To-day Sir John Franklin showed me such part of his instructions as related to the main purposes of our voyage, and the necessity of observing everything from a flea to a whale in the unknown regions we are to visit. He also told me I was especially charged with the magnetic observations. He then told all the officers that he was desired to claim all their remarks, journals, sketches, &c., on our return to England, and read us some parts of his instructions to the officers of the Trent, the first vessel he commanded in 1818, with Captain Buchan, on an attempt to reach the North Pole, pointing out how desirable it is to note everything, and give one's individual opinion on it. He spoke delightfully of the zealous coöperation he expected from all, and his desire to do full justice to the exertions of each.

To-day has been a gloomy day, as far as sunshine is concerned, and the wind has drawn round to the northward, though so little of it, that the old Erebus cannot keep her head the right way, or, as we term it, she "falls off" with the roll of the sea. Seven or eight large grampuses came shooting past us to the south-west, which Mr. Goodsir declared were delightful animals. Last evening a shoal of porpoises were bounding about the bows of the vessel as she plunged into the sea, and a bird called a mullimauk, a sort of peterel, which the arctic people look for as a sign of going towards the icy regions.

At dinner to-day Sir John gave us a pleasant account of his expectations of being able to get through the ice on the coast of America, and his disbelief in the idea that there is open sea to the northward. He also said he believed it to be possible to reach the Pole over the ice by wintering at Spitzbergen, and going in the spring before the ice broke up and drifted to the south, as it did with Parry on it.

(To be continued.)

The following letter is published by the Times:—
Royal Society, Somerset-house, January 2.

Sir,—I have just received the inclosed deposition of Captain Martin relative to his interview with Sir John Franklin, and request that you will give it a place in your columns.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, C. R. WELD.

"DEPOSITION.

"Robert Martin, now master and commander of the whale ship Intrepid, of Peterhead, solemnly and sincerely declares that on the 22nd day of July, 1846, when in command of the whale ship Enterprise, of Peterhead, in lat. 75.10, long. 66 W., calm weather, and towing, the Erebus and Terror were in Company. These ships were alongside the Enterprise for about fifteen minutes. The

declarant conversed with Sir John Franklin and Mr. Reid, his ice master. The conversation lasted all the time the ships were close. That Sir John Franklin, in answer to a question by the declarant if he had a good supply of provisions, and how long he expected them to last, stated that he had provisions for five years, and if it were necessary he could 'make them spin out seven years'; and he said, further, that he would lose no opportunity of killing birds, and whatever else was useful that came in the way, to keep up their stock, and that he had plenty of powder and shot for the purpose. That Sir John Franklin also stated that he had already got several casks of birds salted, and had then two shooting parties out—one from each ship. The birds were very numerous; many would fall at a single shot, and the declarant has himself killed forty at a shot with white pease. That the birds are very agreeable food, are in taste and size somewhat like young pigeons, and are called by the sailors 'roches.'

"That on the 26th or 28th of the said month of July two parties of Sir John Franklin's officers who had been out shooting, dined with the declarant on board the Enterprise. There was a boat with six from each ship. Their conversation was to the same effect as Sir John Franklin's. They spoke of expecting to be absent four or five, or perhaps six years. These officers also said that the ships would winter where they could find a convenient place, and in spring push on as far as possible, and so on year after year, as the determination was to push on as far as practicable.

"That, on the following day an invitation was brought to the declarant, verbally, to dine with Sir John, but the wind shifted, and the Enterprise having cut through the ice about a mile and a half, the declarant was obliged to decline the invitation. That he saw the Erebus and Terror for two days longer; they were still lying at an iceberg, and the Enterprise was moving slowly down the country. That so numerous were the birds mentioned, and so favourable was the weather for shooting them, that a very large number must have been secured during the time the declarant was in sight of the two ships. The Prince of Wales whaler was also within sight during the most of the time. That from the state of the wind and weather for a period of ten days, during part of which the declarant was not in sight of the two ships, the best opportunity was afforded for securing the birds. That the birds described are not to be found at all places on the fishing ground during the whaling season; but are met with in vast numbers every season on certain feeding banks and places for breeding, and it appeared at the time by the declarant to be a most fortunate circumstance that the Erebus and Terror had fallen in with so many birds and that the state of the weather was so favourable for securing large numbers of them. The declarant has himself had a supply of the same description of birds, which kept fresh and good during three months, at Davis' Straits, and the last were as good as the first of them.

"Which declaration, above written, is now made conscientiously, believing the same to be true.

"ROBERT MARTIN.

"Declared before me at Peterhead this 29th day of December, 1851,

"R. GRATH, Provost of Peterhead."
(Seal of Peterhead affixed.)

THE PRESERVED MEAT OF THE NAVY.

A board of examination, consisting of Mr. John Davies, R.N., master-attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport; Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, R.N., storekeeper; and Dr. Alexander M'Kechie, surgeon and medical storekeeper of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, has been employed since Tuesday week in examining the cases of preserved meats supplied by contract to the Navy, the Admiralty having cause to suspect their purity. The examination has disclosed some horrible facts. The canisters containing the meat are upon the average about 10lb. canisters. On Tuesday 643 of them were opened, out of which number no fewer than 573 were condemned, their contents being masses of putrefaction. On Wednesday 779 canisters were opened, out of which number 734 were condemned. On Thursday 791 canisters were opened, out of which number 744 were condemned. On Friday 494 canisters were opened, out of which 459 were condemned. Thus, out of 2707 canisters of meat opened, only 197 have proved fit for human food, those condemned for the most part containing such substances as pieces of heart, roots of tongue, pieces of palates, pieces of tongues, coagulated blood, pieces of liver, ligaments of the throat, pieces of intestines—in short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use profusely Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off, pestilence. On Saturday, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from further exposure for a time, to guard against danger, and will consequently not proceed with the examination until next week, the greater part of which will be taken up with the filthy investigation, as there were upwards of 6000 canisters to examine at the commencement. This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty and delivered into store at the Clarence-yard last November twelvemonth, warranted equal to sample, and to keep sound and consumable for five years. We are informed it came from Galatz, in Moldavia. The few canisters containing meat fit for human beings to eat have been distributed, under the direction of Captain Superintendent Parry, to the deserving poor of the neighbourhood, and those containing the putrid stock have been conveyed to Spithead in lighters and thrown overboard. The consequences of such frauds as this cannot be too seriously estimated. Suppose, for instance, Franklin and his party to have been supplied with such food as that condemned, and relying upon it as their mainstay in time of need, the very means furnished for saving their lives may have bred a pestilence or famine among them and been their destruction.

The examination of the remaining stock of "preserved meat" in store at Clarence-yard was resumed by the officers forming the board, on Tuesday; but they were again obliged to leave off prematurely, owing to the nausea engendered by their unwholesome task. They opened 497 canisters, varying in the amount of their contents from 10lb. to 10½lb. each, 466 of which were condemned and thrown overboard at Spithead, and thirty-one only considered fit to let pass for distribution among the poor. Each day brought to light some item of disgust in the matter of the commodity sealed up as "preserved meat." In these cases were found clots of hair, a piece of intestine with the manure in it, a huge lump of gangrenous kidney, and such like filthy items. But for the great efficacy of the disinfecting solution of Dr. Sir William Burnett, the director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, which is profusely used in the store where the examination is going on, it would be impossible for the officers to prosecute their investigation for long together, owing to the sickening stench arising from the stuff around them. There remain about 2600 more cases to open, which will occupy the rest of the week. Dr. Twynam, an experimental agriculturist, applied to purchase a quantity of the offal condemned, with the view of its forming the matrix of ammoniacal manure; but no item of it was allowed thus to escape, and the gentleman was recommended by the authorities to make his application to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Wednesday's examination only disclosed more disgusting facts. Out of 300 canisters, of the respective size of 10lb., 10½lb. 10½lb., and 11lb. each, only one was suffered to pass as consumable, the rest was condemned and thrown overboard at sea. The contents exposed were chiefly loose putrid matter, now and then varied with a few stones, entrails with the excrement in them, kidneys green with decomposition, lumps of heart, and in many cases whole hearts festering with putridity, coagulated blood in great abundance, tallow, lumps of tendons, garbage, grease, and offal. After three hours' labour the officers forming the Board were compelled to leave off, the stench was so great; indeed, it would have overpowered them but that a man was ever and anon employed in well saturating the floor about them with Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid, with the extra precaution of a blanket saturated with it being hung up immediately contiguous to the bench whereon the contents of the canisters were emptied. Dr. M'Kechie (the medical officer of the Board of Examination) felt sick from the influence of the noxious odour soon after commencing his labours in the morning. Due notice of the intended examination was given to the contractor's agent and his sureties, requesting their attendance; but no one has appeared, and the contractor himself is not to be found. After the 300 canisters above mentioned were examined, one of the canisters of 32lb. was opened, labelled "Goldner's patent stewed beef," and bearing the following directions:—"The canister to be put into a saucepan with warm water and boiled about 15 minutes, then the meat to be taken out, and add to the gravy a portion of water, rice, or any vegetables, and an admirable dish will be obtained." This "admirable dish," without the aid of the saucepan, rice, and vegetables, presented a sickening mass of revolting decomposition. It was intended as the food of forty seamen, marines, or boys of her Majesty's fleet. "Preserved meat" from this stock had been issued to sea-going ships, as Commodore Lambert, of the Fox, on the East India station, returned a lot, with the report that after partaking of some of it those who had done so had been seized with sickness, &c.; and we believe Commodore Martin, of the Prince Regent, 90, on the Lisbon station, also had some of it, and returned it; and so doubtless have many other ships.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council to-day at Windsor Castle.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, has returned to his residence in Berkeley-square, after a few weeks' stay in Paris.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski have left the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square, for Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

The Honourable Mrs. Charles Murray, wife of the Consul-General of Egypt, died at Grand Cairo, on the 8th of December last, a few days after she had given birth to a son. She was so highly esteemed that, not only were all English residents present at her funeral, but the pall was borne by Consuls General of the other powers, and by the Foreign Ministers. Many Turkish officers, Pachas, and Beys, attended the solemn ceremony, to attest their sympathy and respect, and, in so doing, gave satisfactory evidence of the increase of humanity and civilization in Egypt.

Certain clergymen and laity of Frome have addressed a memorial to the Marchioness of Bath, on the appointment of the Reverend Mr. Bennett, late of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to the vicarage of Frome. They assert that they owe it to God, to their flocks, to their children, to their servants, to themselves, to protest against the confiding the cure of souls among them to one whose writings, published but a year and a half ago, contain passages exhibiting doctrines opposed to the scriptural truthfulness of the Church, and teaching which, as members of that Church, they solemnly repudiate; and they earnestly entreat the patroness to reconsider her decision. The memorial is backed by citations in support of the above assertion.

The Marchioness of Bath, in reply to the memorial from the clergy of Frome, states that the appointment of Mr. Bennett is irrevocable.

Ribandism, that fatal Irish malady, is fast reaching an intolerable pitch. There appears to be a regularly organized invisible, but certain, conspiracy of death. Mr.

Fortescue, a large resident landed proprietor, has lately been compelled to surround himself with an armed guard when he appears in public, and it is said that he will quit the country as his life is in danger. The following letter to *Saunders's News Letter* makes one feel the insecurity of life very vividly.

"ARMAGH, January 5.—The people are in a fearful state of alarm in this and the neighbouring counties; but, for my part, I am under no apprehension, even though the agent of an insurance company in Belfast refused to insure my life at any premium. You know I am in vigorous health, and not thirty-five yet. I have just heard the latest outrage. A respectable tenant a few days ago paid his rent privately to the agent of the property on which he holds, not far from this neighbourhood. He was summoned to a meeting where the Roman Catholic curate and others met to petition the landlord for a further reduction, one having been made in the Michaelmas gale amounting to nearly twenty per cent. The curate proposed a series of resolutions, which were opposed by the honest tenant, but carried, and he refused to attend again. What was the result? On Thursday night last, about eight o'clock, he was returning from Newry, when seven ruffians fell upon him, and left him for dead. Three of his ribs were actually separated from his spine, and he lies in a most precarious state. The landlord, long resident, always generous and improving, is so disgusted that he is deliberating whether or not he will quit the country, stained with so much innocent blood."

Mr. Eastwood still lingers, and little hope is felt that he will recover.

The movement in support of the projected Ministerial Reform Bill has extended to Bristol, where a meeting was held on Tuesday, attended by the Honourable F. H. Berkeley, M.P., and some leading local politicians. Mr. George Thomas presided. The resolutions were not very "strong," the main one being worded as follows:—"That this meeting desires to express its deliberate conviction that any measure of Parliamentary reform which does not provide for the vote by ballot, the abolition of small constituencies, and the more fair and equal distribution of electoral districts, the extension of the franchise to all ratepayers, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament, will be inadequate and unsatisfactory to the nation at large." A petition based on this was agreed to. Mr. Berkeley expressed himself in favour of even annual Parliaments.

Mr. Walter Cooper, from London, delivered an admirable lecture upon the subject of coöperation in the Old Chapel in Yeadon, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant, to a numerous and attentive audience. Several questions were put at the close of the lecture, and the answers given were such as could hardly fail to satisfy the most fastidious opponent. Being the first lecture of the kind here, many of the master manufacturers were in attendance, who generally concurred in the views advocated by the lecturer. Two working men's associations were already in process of formation in this place, their object being to manufacture light woollen cloths, shawls, &c. These two societies conjointly number nearly 100 members; a healthy sign, as little more than two months have passed since the first steps were taken to promote coöperation, in a place where so little was known on the subject before.

The flagrant state of inefficiency in which our army now is in point of arms has been exposed in the daily journals. Disorganization seems to pervade not only the Cabinet but the administration of affairs. The scandal at Portsmouth respecting "preserved meat" in a state of putridity, is not the only fact against the Admiralty. On Saturday the Royal Steamer *Megara* sailed with the Rifle Brigade for the Cape. On Wednesday we read as follows:—"The *Megara* steamer has put into Plymouth in a thoroughly disabled state, unable to proceed with the first battalion Rifle Brigade to the Cape of Good Hope. There were 900 men on board this crazy vessel, almost without conveniences of any kind. She was crammed with her living and inanimate cargo. A gale sprung up, and she is disabled."

Some alarm has been created by certain letters in the *Times* upon the inefficiency of the arms of our infantry. The writers are military men, and speak from observation and experience. The first apprehensions were created by the letter of "An Old Light Division Officer," and this has been followed up by a long epistle from Sir Charles Shaw, on the deadly perfection of the French model rifle. These weapons in trained and skilful hands are said to kill at the distance of 1500 yards, with certainty, if fired into a crowd; at 1100 to hit one man out of four, and at 650 yards to kill a single man. There are 14,000 men armed with these weapons in the French army.

"The ground is marked out for the recruits, beginning at 200 yards from the target, and increasing by 100 yards finishes at 1150 yards. It is found that at 328 yards a man has the appearance of one-third his height, at 437 yards one-fourth, at 546 one-fifth. By a very simple instrument of the size of a penknife, called a stadia, distances can be measured accurately to 500 yards, and the sights of the rifle can be adjusted to the space indicated by the stadia. I have tried this stadia and measured the distances indicated, and pacing the ground found it correct. At a distance of 765 yards, this rifle would to a certainty knock down a life-guardsmen in spite of his cuirass, and a front of 10 men at 1100 yards."

These feats of skill are not confined only to the practice ground.

"The loss of officers and men in Algeria was so great, that in 1838 the Duke of Orleans, before going to Africa, organized a battalion of the *Tirailleurs de Vincennes* (then called *Chasseurs d'Afrique*) to take with him. As an instance of the perfection of this weapon even in 1838, it may be mentioned that the Duke while reconnoitering

was annoyed at the pranks played by an Arab Sheik at a distance of about 650 yards. He offered five francs to any soldier who would knock the Arab down. A soldier (M. P.) stepped out of the ranks of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and instantly shot this Arab chief through the heart. The arches below the County Fire-office at the Quadrant, in Regent-street, are distant from the Duke of York's pillar about 600 yards, so the officers of the Senior and Junior United Service Clubs may form some idea of the efficacy of these French rifles."

Sir Charles proposes that the troops employed against the Kafirs should be armed with this terrible rifle; and that, as a measure of precaution against invasion, the 40,000 sportsmen of England should each be so armed.

Prince Albert has intimated to the Government School of Mines the intention of the Prince of Wales to grant two annual exhibitions (to be named the "Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions"), the amount of each being sufficient to defray the expenses of the course of instruction at that institution.

On a plot of barren ground contiguous to the Shadwell station of the Blackwall Railway a range of dwellings, exactly similar in size and architecture to Prince Albert's model lodging-house in Hyde-park, have been erected. They are two stories in height, each floor having three rooms.

A brigade of shoe polishers, from the ragged schools, made their appearance in Liverpool on Monday, attired in a kind of uniform of blue frocks, with white badges, and oilskin caps, and suspended over the breast a box locked, into which are to be dropped the pence of the customers. The boys are to deliver the box up when they return to the school in the evening, themselves receiving a certain sum per day as wages.

Four lives were lost on Wednesday, by a boiler explosion near Dudley at an iron foundry.

Two fires occurred on Sunday night doing great damage. The first was a timber-yard in Gravel-lane, Southwark; the second some houses in the Westminster-road.

A medical student named Butler was, on Monday, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour at Cambridge, for stealing two gold watches, a dressing case, and other articles, from Magdalen and Emmanuel Colleges. He was well connected.

A prisoner in the Old Bailey, who had been sentenced for fraud, committed suicide on Monday, by tying a handkerchief tightly over his face, and then thrusting his head into a pail of water.

The trial of Thomas Bare for the murder of his wife, took place yesterday. The facts have been already set forth. Bare was found guilty of manslaughter only by the jury; but the court to mark its sense of the atrocity committed by Bare sentenced him to transportation for life.

An abominable murder was perpetrated near Glasgow on Thursday week. Margaret Lyle, a woman of loose habits, and the mother of three illegitimate children, was keeping New Year's-day in the house of a carter at Long Govan. In the afternoon she was seen in bed with the carter, both of them completely intoxicated, his daughter and another woman being also in the room. Early on Friday morning a Dr. Smith was awakened by Neil Strachan, the carter, who said that a woman was dying in his house. Dr. Smith went, and found Margaret Lyle dead, her body shockingly bruised and wounded, and her face disfigured in the most frightful manner. Four persons have been apprehended.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st of December, at Bryanstone-square, Madame Musurus, the wife of the Turkish Minister: a daughter.

On the 31st, at Owersby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Reverend Henry Robert Lloyd: a son.

On the 2nd of January, at Lissadell, the seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Baronet, M.P., the Countess of Dunraven: a son, stillborn.

On the 3rd, at Wear-house, near Exeter, Lady Duckworth: a daughter.

On the 5th, at Abingdon, the wife of James Hammett, Esq.: a daughter—prematurely.

On the 5th, in New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of J. Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P.: a son.

On the 6th, at Broadway-house, Hammersmith, the wife of Thornton Hunt, Esq.: a son.

On the 6th, in Stanhope-street, the Lady Cremorne: a daughter.

On the 7th, in Eaton-place, the Honourable Mrs. George Cadogan: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of December, at the British Embassy at Florence, Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Baronet, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late William Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire.

On New Year's-day, at Great Ealing, Middlesex, Samuel Lover, Esq., to Mary Jane, fifth daughter of the late William Waudby, Esq., of Coldham-hall, Cambridgeshire.

On the 1st of January, at Swanscombe, Kent, Charles Burney Young, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, to Nora Crelna, fourth daughter of General and Lady Charlotte Bacon, of Swanscombe-lodge.

On the 7th, at Trinity Church, St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Edward Conroy, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. William Long, of Harrow.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd of November, at Meerut, of fever, in the twentieth year of his age, Lieutenant Lovick Henry Cooper, First Battalion European Fusiliers, youngest son of Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens.

On the 27th of December, at Nairn, North Britain, Sir Frederick William Dunbar, Baronet, of Bonth, aged thirty-two.

On the 1st of January, at his residence, Brighton, aged eighty-eight, General Sir Frederick Philippe Robinson, G.C.B., Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Foot.

At Haroldston-hill, Pembrokeshire, John Lort Phillips, Esq., late Captain in the Twenty-third Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged thirty-nine.

On the 7th, the wife of James Hammett, Esq., of Abingdon, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

Postscript.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The *Times* has a slashing leader this morning, containing views on the Ministry similar to those which will be found elsewhere. Parliament will meet on the 2d or 3d of February, and Lord John and his crew have made up their minds to face the storm, and try the experiment of doubling Cape Horn, with a mutiny on board. Meanwhile, the *Morning Herald* exultingly anticipates the advent of the great Conservative party, and consoles us with this naive assurance that "in the course of a very few weeks the reins of Government will be again in the hands of a party competent to handle them, and ready to do whatever work the hour may call forth!" The same authority asserts that, "A constant associate of the Marquis of Lansdowne said yesterday, without reserve or hesitation, that the Marquis had resigned, and merely held office until his successor was appointed."

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The circular recently issued by Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., the President of the National Parliamentary Reform Association, that the council have resolved to convene a general conference of reformers, to assemble in London from all parts of the kingdom, on the meeting of Parliament, has created considerable attention. The objects sought in convening this conference are, that the introduction of a Ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform should be a matter of certainty; that there should be such a manifestation of public meeting as shall cause that measure to be Radical and complete; and that means should be taken to insure its success, and to obviate the necessity for further agitation. We understand that the invitations of the council to attend this conference have been most extensively circulated; and that by the arrangements in progress, the opinions of all classes will be represented. The answers already received are uniformly favourable, and it has been well observed by one of the most zealous advocates of reform, that "a delegation from a National Conference 'upon a subject in which the whole country is interested,' must be strictly in harmony with Russellian notions of deputational etiquette." We think that the council of the National Reform Association have done well in convening a general conference of reformers in London; and we confidently trust that every city, parliamentary borough, and town in the kingdom will send their representatives and thus render it a truly National assembly. Such a response is most justly due to the council of an association which, in the language of Mr. Cobden, has "kept burning the lamp of reform, and trimmed it, at a time when it was very likely to have been neglected by the great body of the people." The country cannot refuse attention to the call of a body of men who, during a long season of apathy and indifference, have in three years held nearly 600 meetings, and published upwards of 250,000 addresses, tracts, and other papers. At every such meeting resolutions have been unanimously passed in support of the principles of the Association. By these energetic means the principles of the Association have been disseminated far and wide.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday says:—"We believe we can announce that the Constitution will be promulgated between the 15th and 20th of this month. It would have been done sooner if the Government had not determined to publish at the same time some of the most important organic laws." The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Minister of War on the central administration, and proposing a new organization with a view to facilitating business. The report is followed by a decree rearranging the different divisions in the department, reducing the number of employés, and increasing the salaries of those retained. The same journal announces that on Thursday morning the few trees of liberty still remaining in Paris were cut down by order of the Prefect of the Police, and that workmen had commenced effacing the words, "Liberté—Egalité—Fraternité," on the public buildings. But these "popular institutions" are only symbols, and utterly valueless at present. The National Guard is a reality, and it is to be forthwith dissolved—"a Guard of the President of the Republic" is to be organized, and confined to those who can pay for a lazy life and a brilliant uniform. It is said the regiments in Algeria are in insurrection. May it prove true!

A despatch headed "By Submarine Telegraph, Paris, Friday," appears in the *Daily News* as follows:—"The prisoners of Ham have been set at liberty on the frontier, with injunctions not to return to France."

A Hamburg newspaper and the *Cologne Gazette* have almost simultaneously published a statement that the Porte has written to our Court, to protest against the return of Kossuth to England. It is further asserted that Kossuth's residence in America was the main condition upon which the Turks consented to

liberate Kossuth, and that the Porte insists upon the strict fulfilment of this condition, as amicable relations with Austria are of great importance to Turkey.

A writer in the *Daily News* proposes the formation of Rifle Clubs in the metropolis. We concur.

Rumours arrive from all points of preparations for fortifying the coast. A battery of 100 guns of heavy metal is ordered to be constructed at the Nab Light, off Bembridge, near Spithead, as well as a battery (temporary) at Lumps, also off Spithead, on the Portsmouth shore, and also for 100 heavy guns, with the least possible delay, says the *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*. A new fort at Browdown, opposite Ryde (Isle of Wight), on the Gosport shore, is in course of construction by two companies of Royal Sappers and Miners stationed at Fort Moncton, every despatch being used to complete the works in two months. While the *Shipping Gazette*, from information which it is not at liberty to divulge just now, has every reason to think that the Admiralty anticipate having to increase our naval force almost immediately, and they are beginning to inquire where they have a chance of getting seamen. They are, in fact, asking themselves the question which we have so often asked, "How is the fleet to be manned?" This circumstance would imply that the foreign relations of the country are not in that satisfactory state which it would be so desirable they should be.

A deputation appointed at a public meeting in Liverpool, waited on Lord John Russell yesterday, to express to him the views of the mercantile interest on Customs Reform.

After a short pause occasioned by the Christmas holidays, the Anti-State Church Association will resume its labours by the first of a series of monthly meetings to be held in the Metropolis, the first of which is announced in our paper to-day. On the 19th instant a deputation is to be despatched to Yorkshire, to attend meetings in the principal towns.

Yesterday a meeting of engineers was held at Greenwich, called by the Greenwich Coöperative Working Engineers' Association; Mr. Fyshwick in the chair. Mr. Musto, one of the workmen connected with the establishment of Messrs. Easton and Amos, and Mr. W. Newton were present. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of establishing additional workshops upon the coöperative principle—one shop having been opened by the society about a fortnight ago, in which a number of men have since been employed. This shop, it was stated, owed its origin to the dispute now pending between the masters and the Amalgamated Society. Last night the capital subscribed amounted to £305, divided amongst about 110 operatives. The society has already received orders to the amount of about £160, and have given in tenders for work to the amount of £2000.

The Birmingham steam-engine masters have disagreed with their brethren in London, and declared the steps taken to be unnecessary. The majority of the men seem determined to adhere to the propositions.

The news that twenty-four persons from the wreck of the *Amazon* had been picked up by a Dutch vessel, is confirmed. They were taken to Brest. The name of Eliot Warburton is not in the list of those saved. As it was confidently hoped that the other boats had lived out the night, the Maritime Prefect instantly ordered Captain Cabaret to go out in his vessel the *Souffleur*, and cruise in search of the boats. Two ladies are among the rescued, one, Mrs. Maclaren, has saved her child through all the peril. These unfortunates are treated with the greatest kindness of which they stood in need, having neither clothes nor money when they landed. The British Vice-Consul has acted nobly, and has been ably assisted by the French authorities. Naval men are of opinion that it is not by any means certain that the remaining boats are lost. Outward going vessels may have picked them up. Upwards of £400 has been subscribed in Southampton towards the relief of the sufferers. The West India Mail Company and Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., have respectively subscribed 100 guineas.

Mr. Ernest Jones has retired from the Executive of the National Charter Association, alleging, as an objection, the "Executive as at present constituted."

The authorities are on the track of the murderers of Mr. Bateson and the ruffians who attempted the life of Mr. Eastwood. One of the gang has given information.

The decrees of the Synod of Thurles are by no means easy to get into operation. The Archbishop of Cashel, it is said, thinks they cannot be enforced with advantage "under present circumstances."

The *Galway Vindicator* of Wednesday, writing on the Queen's College, says:—"This being the last day of entrance during the present collegiate session, we are gratified at being able to report that thirty-six new students have matriculated since the opening of the college in October. Of this number there are twenty-three Catholics, twelve Protestants, and one Presbyterian. We are also enabled to state that several Catholics who entered in former years, and were afterwards held back by certain influences, have returned this year to resume their studies."

An American mail not having arrived this morning, we give intelligence brought by the last steamer, but which we had withheld for further confirmation. It is in the shape of a telegraphic despatch from Washington, December 24.

"The capitol is in flames. The fire was discovered about daylight. Already the valuable library of Congress is destroyed. The weather is very cold—water scarce; impossible to use engines. It was hoped to confine the fire to the library, but buckets only could be used. The Speaker and members of Congress joined in the efforts to subdue the ravages of the flames."

The Leader

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

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 STRIKE OF THE MASTERS.

THE contest between the masters and skilled workmen of the iron trades may be considered a final trial of strength in the way of "strikes." The behaviour on the part of the employers implies that they are confident of victory. They accused the men of an intention to strike; the men denied it. The men were next required to withdraw their demands; they replied that they did not make the demands preposterously, but only as their wishes and recommendations. They were required to cease wishing: and in default, as the men do not strike, the masters will. They expect to win, and their prospect is not unfavourable. In point of funds they can beat the men; the industry of the latter having supplied such profits to the employers, that the masters have a large stock to fall back upon. To be plain, we believe the men will not conquer, unless they resort to something beyond a strike.

And they already talk of doing so. They have taken steps to devote two-fifths of their fund, namely £10,000, to the purchase of tools, whereby to employ the men thrown out of work; and they advertise that they are prepared to execute orders. The fund is placed in the hands of trustees, and men of high character and standing have accepted the office—such as Mr. Vansittart Neale, Lord Goderich, Mr. Augustus Vansittart, Mr. G. M. Ludlow; besides others, titled and untitled, who will probably unite. Here we see the sequel to the movement made in Charlotte-street for associating the hitherto barren trades unions.

This is excellent; but let us here define what the men may be able to do, not only to prevent disappointment, but also to direct their efforts in the best channel. It is evident that they cannot find capital to employ the 12,000 men included in the union, nor even a half that number. On the other hand, to provide temporary employment for the members of their union would be to do but half what they can really accomplish. The workmen ought to take a lesson from the masters. Hitherto, every great strike has resulted in the introduction of new hands, and the permanent displacement of old ones; let the present strike of the masters be met by the introduction of new workshops, in the permanent occupation of working men. For that purpose, it is desirable that the Amalgamated Society should not undertake to provide sustenance for the men thrown out of work—that might well be left to local unions, or to such a general but special rate as that contemplated; and it is to be hoped that the working men will support each other. Indeed, we do not see why this rate should be limited to the particular trade; on the contrary, the interest of the skilled mechanics in this matter is the interest of all working men; and if the whole body of working men knew their own interests, they would now take this opportunity of standing up for their order. Meanwhile, the object of the general Society, in establishing a working partnership, should be to create an efficient workshop; and a glance will show the important and permanent benefit which it might afford to the whole body in the Amalgamated Society. It would be a resource for men thrown out of employment, and might at the same time be made a model workshop, to illustrate the regulations demanded by the trade. It would, indeed, not only illustrate; it would be a check upon the continued encroachments of the masters, both in reducing wages and in extending the hours of labour.

It might compete most powerfully with the masters; because, at first the men might work almost without profit—with only enough to cover expenses and secure a margin. This would be beating employers with their own weapons. Custom might be secured by two other modes besides the reduction of profit. It is well known that much of the "bright" work and merely ornamental adjuncts is needless—only used by the custom of trade: a

tasteful and judicious reduction of this ornamental work would effect a reduction of price with benefit to the purchaser. And the goods produced might be warranted honest in every part—tested, tried, and secured in every way that sincerity and zeal could dictate. This course would be sound policy in the men, who could soon earn for their work a character which the public would be very willing to give it almost by anticipation. As to capital, we are convinced that it would not be difficult to find; and we hail, not with more surprise than pleasure, the testimony to the same effect from the *Tory* and *Protectionist Standard*. We have always said, indeed, that, although strictly reconcilable with Free Trade, Concert is the practical method of obtaining the very object sought by Protection.

It is a grievous mistake, too, to suppose that the principle of concert is incompatible with the proprietary relations. On the contrary, it affords the true escape from that competition which is now rendering trade bankrupt, and blasting its character by driving it to adulterations all round. The People's Mill at Leeds affords an example in which we see the dealer and consumer united: the dealer is furnished with a regular circle of enrolled customers; the consumer is able to examine and test the genuineness of the article in any stage of production. The same principle would be applicable to any business with a retail branch to it, by enabling the customers to subscribe small sums towards the capital of the trader, and then to have the right of inspecting his transactions. On the other hand, capital might be allied to labour on the principle of sharing—say half and half—half the nett profits to the whole of the capital employed, half to the whole body of labourers. Half the profits in a concern where the workpeople were interested, cheerfully and honestly interested, to make the most of the work, would probably be worth more than all the profits in a concern worked by discontented men. Masters know what damage and loss arise from discontent among their people. On the other hand, offer an intelligent capitalist employment for his funds in a business to be worked by volunteer hands, convince him that the offer is earnestly made, and mere commercial acumen would probably draw him to the alliance, to say nothing of the desire that is awakening among men of substance and business habits to try the new principle of Association.

We have rapidly sketched the principles of a proceeding which would place in reach of the Amalgamated Engineers an engine of immense power; we do so with great deference to the practical knowledge which so many among them unite to great intelligence; they will know, should they desire it, where fuller explanations can be sought. Our sole desire is to obtain from the present movement the largest and most beneficial permanent results. And let us say that, if the masters would anticipate such a result, by accepting the hallowed and powerful instrument of concert to govern their relations with the men, they would not only escape present embarrassments, but would introduce into their business the true principle of safe trade and increased production.

THE PHANTASMAGORIA OF FRANCE.

CYNICISM and hypocrisy in the Government: servility and corruption in the Nation; such is the actual condition of France at the dawn of this threatening year, 1852. It is not alone the beggarly parody of an unreturning epoch by inglorious masqueraders; the blasphemous consecration of a massacre at the prostituted altars of a congenial priesthood; the ominous carousals in that fatal palace which has been the glory and the grave of so many royal destinies: it is not these follies or these crimes alone which fix our sorrowful amazement on the France of to-day, once more the puppet of her own idolatries, the bugbear and the laughing-stock of Europe.

But it is to find the history of that noble country for ever revolving in a vicious circle of despotism and anarchy, of noxious glory and shameful abasement; breaking loose from all restraint of law and reason, or hugging degradation at the feet of the basest usurper! oscillating from subversion without progress to "order" without law; dragged from Revolution to Reaction by the excesses of the one, and from Reaction to Revolution by the corruptions of the other; never making one fair onward step towards one honest and practical result of struggles closed only to be renewed in a continual alternation of fury and despair.

Here is this pseudo-Bonaparte aping the grandeurs without the glories of his putative uncle,

with all the scenic accessories of fifes and drums and upholstery. True, it is the Kite in the feathers of the Eagle; but what matters it, if the vote-drugged and sabre-riden People precipitate themselves on the delusion, and rush with acclamations to enjoy the happiness of well-fed slaves, caressed and murdered by turns? If cymbals, and drums, and flutes, and incense, and illumination, and dim religious light with dramatic genuflections and choral benedictions; if the homage of priests who celebrate the bloody traditions of St. Bartholomew's day with thanksgiving, and the acclamations of a drunken and debauched army of assassins, constitute this second Empire; then, indeed, the Empire is accomplished. If to stifle all thought and speech, to rob the country of all its liberties, nay, of all the reminiscences of its liberties, to put out the light of a people's life in banishing all that has a heart, and proscribing all that has a soul; if to drive into exile and starvation, or to immure in forgotten dungeons, the hunted survivors of the axe, the sabre, and the musket; if to create around the precincts of a court of bastards the darkness of terror, and to call it "Order," and the silence of desolation, and to call it "Peace"—be the inauguration of the new Empire; then, indeed, the Empire is accomplished! If the luxury and adulation of antechambers, if the homage of lackeys gowned and liveried, if the adhesions of apostates who have lived to betray every dynasty they have served, be the guarantees of stability, or the foundations of authority, or the pledges of a nation's prosperity, or the tenure of "Society's" existence, then we say is that stability a snare, that authority a quagmire, that prosperity a juggle, and that Society condemned and dead.

For on what basis does this Empire rest? On negation of all that constitutes the vital forces of a nation. Out of negation what good can come?

THE GUARD OF FREEDOM.

INSTITUTIONS may be admirably devised, but they are poor safeguards of nationality and freedom where the spirit is absent. The Turks, it is said, have excellent municipal institutions, and an enthusiastic traveller has held up the Orientals as models for imitation; but the amount of liberty which they enjoy would scarcely content a Western. Prince Louis Napoleon has just swept away a Republican constitution; and we find that the having of that constitution had not fortified the People to the degree even of protecting it. France has been Republican in name, but she yields her nationality to a personality, on demand; whereas the wild Arab Abd-el-Kader resisted a powerful invader for years, until duped. The Emperor of Austria has formally swept away such traces as remained of the Stadion constitution, named after its date of "the 4th of March," and no one knows the difference. Austrians go on as before; and Frenchmen accept Louis Napoleon's Saracenic usurpation as a "fait accompli." In the countries which have suffered this violation of their political institutes, there was one trait common to them all; they all possessed great Standing Armies.

This collection of military power into one body has two effects. Economists vaunt it as a capital instance of the division of employments, by which commercial men are released from disturbance in their business; and certain it is that the disuse of military habits permits a blind devotion to trade, which in its turn further withdraws those subjected to it from action or independence. On the other hand, the body exclusively trained to military exercises is alienated from the people, has little sympathy with it, and is prepared to forget patriotism in "orders from the proper officer." The duplex effect of the double operation is, that the people are the more easy to be placed under compulsion, the compelling power is more effective and unscrupulous. The Standing Army is a ready-made tool for any Absolute power which can but once get possession of it. The people, it is true, must support it by taxes; but then it can be used as an instrument of coercion against any resistance to taxes. A Standing Army grows by what it feeds on, bigger and bigger; and then, with augmented strength, it extracts from an emasculated population the additional food which it needs. We see what can be done by means of Standing Armies on the Continent: let us not forget that we have the same instrument here, politely as it may be used on ordinary occasions; and we pay eight or ten millions to support that costly force, the guard of officialism.

How far the process of taking away the arms from the population, and reposing them in the hands

of trained mercenaries, has emasculated the people may be seen in the grievance of Italy, of France, of Germany. We are told that the tranquillity is due to "peace"; but that is not "peace" which consigns thousands to the grave by shooting, as in Paris, or by prison-torture, as in Naples; which deprives man of the power of meeting his fellows, of writing, or even talking. It is not peace, but degradation and oppression—the very opposites of peace, the very things which render peace itself intolerable and disgraceful.

Contrast with the prostrate condition of France the magnificent scene before Kossuth in the Castle Garden, at New York, when he was received at the military levee. Twelve companies stood before him, five thousand strong, well disciplined, in excellent condition, animated by a fine spirit. They are the materials for some of the most victorious armies of the day. They have proved their power in maintaining "order" when that was threatened. Yet they cannot be used against the people, for they are the People. They cannot be the tool of faction, since the whole body of the nation and its army are identical, so that to have a chance of victory a party must first be national, which overrides the need for victory. From such a People institutions cannot be wrung by a midnight surprise. The invader would despair to vanquish such an army-nation; the internal traitor, should he be audacious enough to show himself, would but brave defeat. Yet to maintain such a force no National Debt is needed. In a nation possessing so much manly spirit, so much practice in manly exercise, institutions as the protectors of liberty become of secondary importance: and yet, we repeat, no where could institutions be more rigorously maintained. Liberty needs no protecting compacts when it is itself armed; and yet, being armed, it can enforce its compacts. The American nation is truly free, because it retains to itself the last appeal—the only guarantee of freedom.

GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS.—No. IV.

II.—SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THERE was but one Secretary of State till towards the end of Henry VIII.'s reign, when a second was appointed; and the 31 Henry VIII., c. 10., gives the holder of the office, if a peer, precedence over all peers of the same degree; and, if only a commoner, a seat on the woolsack, as well as a place next to the great officers of state in the Star Chamber, and other deliberations of the Council. At the union with Scotland a third secretaryship was created for "Scotch affairs," and continued from 1708, when it was held by the Duke of Queensberry, to January, 1746, and then it was resigned by the Marquis of Tweeddale. From that time to 1768 there were again but two "Principal Secretaries of State"; and then, in consequence of the increase of business from the American colonies, a "Secretary of State for the Colonies" was appointed in the person of Lord Hillsborough. In 1782, Mr. Burke's bill (22 Geo. III., c. 82.) abolished the office; and the two remaining Secretaries of State began soon afterwards to be distinguished as "Home" and "Foreign." The war occasioned the appointment of Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, as "Secretary of State for War," in 1794. In 1801, the business connected with the colonies was transferred to the Secretary for War, who was then called "Secretary of State for War and Colonies." After the close of the war, in 1816, Mr. Tierney made a motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of the office of third secretary as no longer necessary; but it was lost by a large majority, the Government alleging the necessity of having a Minister, or Secretary of State, for the superintendence of the colonies. From that time the third Secretary of State has been called the Colonial Minister, as the others had previously been called the Home, and Foreign Ministers.

The Secretaries of State are appointed by the mere delivery to them of the seals of office, and are always made members of the Privy Council and of the Cabinet.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, though he may be a member of the Cabinet, is not a "Secretary of State," although his office is almost analogous to it. He is subordinate to the Lord Lieutenant, whereas the Secretaries of State have no superior, although it is customary in their exercise of patronage to confer with the Prime Minister, and have his concurrence in such appointments as are deemed to be of national importance.

From a very early period, the Secretary of State was keeper of the King's Signet, and had under his direction four Clerks of the Signet, who were

appointed by patent for life, and allowed to perform their duties by deputy. By 2 Will. IV., c. 49., the Lords of the Treasury were authorized to abolish any of the offices of the Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal, as vacancies should arise; and under that authority two of the four clerkships of the Signet were abolished, leaving the establishment of the office to consist of

Clerk of the Signet (£608*), Mr. W. H. G. Bentinck. Ditto (£300), Mr. Charles S. Grey. Deputy Clerk (£344), Mr. T. H. Plaskett. Record Keeper and Receiver of Fees (£356), Mr. G. Dewe Jones. Ditto, ditto (£356), Mr. H. W. Sanders.

(The Record Keepers receive, in addition to the sums here set down, £52. 10s. a-year each, in lieu of apartments; a sum which, since the year 1793, has been paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Home office.)

The Deputy Clerk, Mr. Plaskett, has done the duty for the First Clerk, Mr. Bentinck, who was appointed in 1801, and is believed never to have entered the office during the whole term he has had the appointment, although his emoluments have actually exceeded £40,000. Mr. Grey and Mr. Plaskett are stated to have attended the office during alternate months.

The Committee appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in June, 1848, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the offices of the Clerks of the Signet and of the Lord Privy Seal, and which made its report in January, 1849, recommended the abolition of the Signet-office, or its absorption in that of the Home Secretary. In point of fact, the "Signet" was utterly useless, except for the purpose of levying fees, and increasing the trouble and vexation of procuring patents. Just see how much pains seems to have been taken in former times, to complicate the business of State, and with what unreasoning tenacity we have clung to the cumbrous, costly, and vexatious forms. There are two principal classes of Letters Patent: one for the grant of appointments to offices under the Crown, the other for granting to inventors the sole use of their inventions. Then, there are charters, patents for denization, pensions, creations of honour, special pardons, licences in mortmain, and for Trinity-house Lights, &c. Take the process of passing a patent of appointment to an office, almost all other patents going through the same or similar forms.

The First Lord of the Treasury, or other Minister whose duty it may be, takes the Queen's pleasure in regard to the appointment of a particular individual to an office, and then directs the preparation of the necessary instruments for carrying the appointment into effect. A sign manual warrant (i.e. a warrant signed by the Queen's own hand) is accordingly prepared, addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, directing him to prepare a bill for her Majesty's signature. The bill is prepared in the Patent Bill-office, according to a prescribed form, and is then submitted by the Secretary of State for her Majesty's signature. Two transcripts of this bill are at the same time prepared in the Patent Bill-office, one of which is sent to the Signet-office, and eventually becomes the Signet bill; the other goes to the Privy Seal-office, to be afterwards made the Privy Seal bill. The bill, when it has been signed by the Queen, is called the Queen's bill, and is handed over to the Signet-office, where the Signet bill is prepared by appending to the transcript sent there from the Patent Bill-office a proper heading and conclusion. The Deputy Clerk of the Signet then signs the bill, and having procured the Signet to be affixed to it, at one of the Secretary of State's offices, transmits it to the Lord Privy Seal. The Queen's bill is filed as a record in the Signet-office. The Privy Seal bill is prepared in the same manner as the Signet bill, and the Privy Seal having been affixed to it by the Lord Privy Seal, it is forwarded to the proper officer of the Lord Chancellor, when the patent is engrossed on parchment, and the Great Seal affixed. The Committee of Inquiry, composed of Lord Minto, Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis, and Mr. O. Rich, unanimously recommended that this process should be abridged by superseding the use of the Signet: thus when the form of appointment or other patent had been settled by the proper legal authorities, so as to leave nothing to the discretion of the department, the Privy Seal should be at once affixed to the original document, as a sufficient authority to the Lord Chancellor for causing the patent to be

* The sums, which are received out of the fees paid at the office, are those returned to the Property Tax Assessment.

engrossed, and for affixing the Great Seal to it. This recommendation was so obviously just, and the existing practice, as detailed and printed in the evidence appended to the report, so dilatory and vexatious, as well as utterly useless, that the Government at once adopted it. A bill for amending the Law of Patents was introduced by Lord Granville, and passed through the House of Lords, but was thrown out in the Commons; and the simplifying and abridging of the process of passing such grants has thus been postponed till the next session of Parliament, when it is not to be doubted that it will be effected. In the mean time, an act has been passed "to simplify the forms of appointments to certain offices, and the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal," which enacts that, in every case, where, under 27 Hen. VIII., c. 11., or, according to the law or usage subsisting before the passing of this act, any gift, grant, or writing to be passed under the Great Seal would have required a Queen's bill or bills from the offices of the Signet and the Privy Seal respectively, it shall be lawful for her Majesty by warrant under her royal sign manual, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, to command such Lord Chancellor, or &c., to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom according to such warrant, prepared by her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, or one of them, setting forth the tenor and effect of the Letters Patent thereby authorized to be granted, and being countersigned by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed with the Privy Seal, for which sealing such royal sign manual, so countersigned as aforesaid, shall be sufficient warrant to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal." This warrant, so countersigned and sealed, is to be a sufficient authority to the Lord Chancellor, or &c., for passing Letters Patent under the Great Seal, according to the tenor of the same warrant; no Queen's bill, Signet bill, Privy Seal bill, or other warrant or authority whatsoever being any longer necessary for, or preparatory to, the passing of the Letters Patent. The act also abolishes the several offices of Clerks of the Signet and Clerks of the Privy Seal, giving the Lords of the Treasury power to afford compensation to all persons who may suffer loss thereby, as also to determine and regulate the establishment to be henceforth maintained for executing the duties of the Privy Seal. Such powers and duties as have hitherto been exercised or performed by the Clerks of the Signet, and not now superseded, are to be in future exercised and performed in the office and under the direction of the Home Secretary.

STYLE.—A just intermixture of sentences of brief energy, in which the idea is, as it were, darted at the reader, and those in which it is more deliberately conveyed, the medium of thought being converted into a separate, independent source of pleasure, forms the most pleasing style. We do not like our music to be all staccato passages: the flowing melody must intervene to give these their full value.—*British Quarterly Review*, No. 28.

A DUNCE.—Let us pause here for a moment to confess that the lot of poor Duns in this was certainly a hard one, who, whatever may have been his merits as a teacher of Christian truth, was certainly one of the keenest and most subtle-witted of men. He, the "subtle" Doctor (Doctor subtilis), as his admirers called him, could hardly have anticipated, and as little as any man deserved, that his name should be turned into a by-word expressive of stupidity and obstinate dulness.—*Trench on the Study of Words*.

MILITARY COSTUME.—Rumours are current in the purlieus of the Horse Guards, of important changes (not until much wanted) in the costume of the army. The heavy cavalry dress will, it is understood, undergo a complete revision at the next issue of clothing. The absurd tailless jacket is to be exchanged for a frock coat, loosely made about the sleeves, and with no other ornament than the row of buttons destined to connect one side of the coat with the other. The brass shoulder scales, as useless as inconvenient, are to be abolished; the authorities having, at length, discovered that they press disadvantageously on the sword arm. The new helmet is to fit the head closely, and to be no larger than it need be. The "swinging horse tail at each valorous back" is to be discontinued, as is also the huge black muff, weighing several pounds, which is at present stuck upon the heads of grenadier life-guardsmen, and which, during the dog days more especially, makes them the objects of everybody's sympathy. It is impossible to conceive any costume less picturesque, or more uselessly absurd, than much of our military dress and accoutrements. If any reform be introduced, it ought to be a sweeping one.—*Art-Journal*.

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*.

WE have pleasant news to communicate; news for which all poetic readers will thank us by anticipation. ROBERT BROWNING, in his Italian sojourn, has been interesting himself biographically in PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY—once a name of terror to the proprietors, now a loved and respected name to all but the very bigoted; and the result of this inquiry we are to have shortly in some unpublished letters of SHELLEY'S (and what exquisite letters he did write!), with a preface by BROWNING himself.

As for other novelties, our table is crowded with them; and we can only take a passing glance at the new periodicals which, with all the trembling nervousness of a "first appearance," solicit the critical applause of the pit.

The *British Journal* is a magazine similar in form, purpose, and execution to other magazines, the only novelty being the price, which is small enough for any magazinic purse. FRANK FAIRLEIGH commences a story in it, FRANCES BROWN contributes a pleasant one, Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE agreeably discourses on "sympathy with unknown people," and Miss COSTELLO carries us to the Alps. What the *British Journal* wants is originality: at present it is only another magazine.

The *Poetic Review* has, at any rate, the merit of distinctive position: it is devoted to Poetry, and to Poetry alone. Critical disquisitions and abundant verse fill its pages. We cannot, however, perceive in it that excellence which would command success.

The *Biographical Magazine* has also a distinctive purpose, and a good one. It may be made a very entertaining as well as a very useful periodical—a work to be bought as well as read. The first number contains memoirs of Louis Napoleon, Jean Paul, Banim, Soult, the late Bishop of Norwich, and Kossuth.

The *Juvenile Penny Magazine* is worthy the attention of Parents. It is, perhaps, a little too profuse in its "useful information"; but the information is popularly given, and illustrated with woodcuts.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S *Companion Shakspeare* is a cheap and elegant little book, but only meant for those whose eyes are happily indifferent to small print. DOUGLAS JERROLD, pitiless toward the defunct Mrs. Caudle, bids the whole world come and read her "Curtain Lectures," which he gathers up into the Collected Edition of his Writings; and GILBERT A. BECKETT, aided and abetted by JOHN LEECH, make terrible havoc with the dignity of Roman History.

Among the periodicals a first place must be ceded to the *Art Journal*, which commences the new year with an unusually attractive number. The contributions include Mrs. JAMESON on the "Nuremberg Madonnas," Mrs. MERRIFIELD on the "Harmony of Colours in Applications to Ladies' Dresses," Sketches of RUBENS and GERARD, Professor FORBES on the "Wood used in Art," and Professor HUNT on the "Metals used in Art." The illustrations are very numerous. Altogether it deserves its place on the drawing-room table.

KINGSLEY commences his new story in *Fraser* this month: *Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face*. Touches of his powerful and delicate discrimination there are, passages, too, which an admiring pencil marks; but on the whole the story excites little interest. The wilful mingling of the quite modern with the ancient colouring—for it must be wilful—we cannot help regarding as a mistake. JOHN LEECH, for purposes of burlesque, effectively mingles the toga with the Joinville tie, the Roman helmet with the Regent-street imperial; but KINGSLEY'S purpose was far from burlesque: it was, perhaps, to secure a more vivid sense of reality, to bring Alexandria "home to our business

and bosoms"; but it has failed to do so. You cannot clothe the Theseus by putting a peajacket on its brawny shoulders.

Altogether it is an amusing number of *Fraser*; and Mr. KIRWAN'S "Letter on the Coup d'Etat" expresses what nineteen-twentieths of the English Nation feel on this subject.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The Westminster Review. No. CXI. January, 1852.

John Chapman.

THIS is the first number issued since the *Review* passed into Mr. Chapman's hands; and so much expectation has been excited by it, that we must treat it as a literary event, and criticise it as a new work.

Certainly the first aspect is very prepossessing: it looks like a gentleman's review—has an air of elegant solidity and courtly gravity which will arrest the eye. But people do not pay six shillings for such sober ornament, and the more practical question remains—What of its contents? They are varied and excellent. There is no one article to create a "sensation"; but the average excellence of the number surpasses, we think, that of all the other reviews. Those persons who have been looking out for this number will note that the two perils besetting Mr. Chapman's path, or confidently supposed to beset it—viz., heaviness and exclusiveness—have been skilfully avoided. But we miss the boldness such a *Review* ought to adopt. We miss the positive convictions of which it should be the organ. That Mr. Chapman will not allow it to fall into vague routine orthodoxy his position in the publishing world assures us: it will be fatal if he do, for the orthodox have their organs already.

So much for generalities. Let us now glance at the contents. The opening paper on *Representative Reform* is timely, and contains some valuable matter, both of information and suggestion; but it is hardly equal to the great subject, and must be accepted rather as a prelude to future articles. After sketching the history of representation, the writer says:—

"From this glance at the history of representation one inference is inevitable: there is no ancient and complete standard to which appeal can be made. On no page of our annals can the Conservative put his finger and say, there is the delineation of a House of Commons in its perfect state; there is the model from which every deviation is an abuse; whatever then existed, and has since been lost, must be restored; whatever did not then exist is an innovation, and must be rejected; these are the ancient ways in which we are bound to walk. The most common borough franchise of our day, that of the £10 householders, is not yet a quarter of a century old. The Septennial Act and the property qualification are modern innovations. The original duration of Parliament was shorter than that which chartism demands. Payment of members was twin-born with the House of Commons. Though not imperative, yet voting by ballot once was legal. It has probably only ceased to be so by accident. The poorest peasant was for centuries admissible into the House of Commons, and the son of a duke was, for a long period, inadmissible. There is scarcely a proposition for change so great, but it may plead a precedent. And yet the Reformer is as much at a loss as the Conservative for a complete model or standard."

We add this passage on

OUR ELECTIONEERING SYSTEM.

"It is an extensive agency of demoralization. As a general rule, a seat is expensive. In very few instances does one cost so little as £1000. The aggregate outlay on a general election is estimated at a million and a half sterling. We need not refer to the St. Alban's revelations, or to other disclosures in the records of election committees yet more disgusting. All over the country habits of debauchery are stimulated, and consciences are tampered with. The pernicious influence of the election agent is not confined to the election time. It extends over all the intervening periods. He is a permanent missionary of demoralization, supplied with funds from those whose ambition is bent on the purchase of legislative honours. Let not the blame be shifted on the people. They are corrupt because they are corrupted. Temptation is constant and powerful; punishment most uncertain and rare. To defend this shameful part of our electoral system would be the open advocacy of the grossest vice. On the need of reform, whatever the means, in this respect, there can be no dispute. Notoriety, prescription, common usage, alleged necessity, nothing can justify it, or palliate the delay of vigorous effort for its extinction."

"That a reform bringing us nearer to a realization of the representative principle, would improve the

general character of the House of Commons, is an inference scarcely avoidable from the facts we have exhibited. There are a few exceptions, but generally it cannot fail to be observed, that the intelligent hard-working members of the House sit for the largest and purest constituencies. The sprigs and offshoots of nobility, the hack partizans and dependants, the professional men looking out for professional advancement, the mere golden calves; in short, the classes who most thoroughly impair the representative character of the House, usually have made their way there either through the small boroughs, or by wholesale corruption. It used to be urged on behalf of nomination, that it sent able men into the House, whose poverty and habits unfitted them for the expense of contested elections in large towns, and for the degrading drudgery of the canvass. But it is notorious now that the cheapest elections, sometimes perfectly costless, are those of large popular constituencies; and having to address a few public meetings must be a most desirable exchange to all who are qualified for Parliament, for the degradation of personal solicitations. And what if here and there a political demagogue be borne in upon a local tide of popular favour; so far as he is dangerous at all to the public peace, he is evidently less dangerous in the House of Commons than anywhere else in the country.

"With nothing short of a closer approximation towards the representative principle can we hope to allay the discontent of the masses. Whatever measure be objected to; whatever pressure may be felt upon their circumstances; whatever practical oppression is abroad; on this allegation they always fall back, 'Ay, it would not be so if we were fairly represented.' The broad shoulders of that giant grievance bear the burden of every other. Unequal taxation, failing trade, expensive warfare, Government jobs, court extravagance, all are placed to the account of imperfect representation; and all are, for that reason, investigated in a more captious and angry spirit than they otherwise would be."

The next article, *On Shell fish: their Ways and Works*, is the most satisfactory of all, and we beg no reader of ours to pass it over. In our *Notes and Extracts* we shall draw largely upon its entertaining store. *Employers and Employed* is a striking paper, both in matter and style, on a very apropos question, viewed from the old point of the Political Economists, and endeavouring to define what precisely are the duties of Employers. We must take an occasion of returning to the arguments set forth in this paper; meanwhile we extract this noble passage:—

THE THREE BATTLES OF OUR RACE.

"Of the three great battles appointed to humanity, we, in this land at least, have fought and gained two. We have wrestled with wild Nature, and have subdued her to our service and tamed her to our will. Over the powers and obstacles of the material world we have achieved victory after victory—each more wonderful than the preceding one; we have pushed our pioneers and founded our cities in the remotest recesses of primeval forests; we have planted our footsteps and fixed our flag in the barrenest as in the richest regions; the sea has become to us a bridge, and not a gulf—a highway, not a barrier; climate has scarcely been an obstacle; even the burning deserts of Africa and the wastes of Arctic and Antarctic snows have scarce repelled us; the most stupendous engineering difficulties suggest no question as to 'whether they can be overcome,' but only 'at what cost can they be overcome'; rapidity of communication and facility of intercourse have reached a point which it is not easy even for imagination to surpass; even pain has found a conqueror in science; and, on the whole, if physical life were all we had to look to, and physical enemies the only ones we had to strive with, it would be difficult to believe that the goal of human progress, and the boundary line of human capability, was not close at hand. The first great battle of civilization has been fought and won in a manner and with an issue which history may well record with pride.

"But there was another and a sterner struggle to be gone through—another and a nobler victory to be won. Man had to be emancipated from a dwarfing and paralyzing thralldom, and given back into his own possession. His limbs had to be unfettered, and his energies to be electrified by the healthy and bracing atmosphere of freedom. Liberty of action had to be won from the tyrant, and liberty of thought from the priest. To the conflict of man with Nature, succeeded the harder and far sadder conflict of man with man. As the aim was nobler, so the struggle was longer, the progress slower, and the martyrs more numerous by far. Age after age the tide of war swayed to and fro, with varying fortunes and in changed localities, but with no cessation; as combatant after combatant fell, another stepped into the vacant rank; as one weapon was blunted or broken, another and another was discovered of better temper and of keener edge; unexpected aid came often from around, sometimes from above; as defeat and despair darkened the horizon in one quarter, hope dawned upon it from

another; till, thanks to our forefathers, who were made of sterner stuff, cast in a more stalwart mould, and gifted with a singler eye, than we who had our birth amid milder antecedents—thanks to the goodly fellowship of our reformers and the noble army of our martyrs—we have now no impediments to our future progress save such as our own imperfections may create for us—such as may be heaped upon our path by indistinctness of vision, infirmity of purpose, or a halting and enfeebled will.

"But we have now to trim our lamp and gird on our armour for a final work, which cannot be put by, and which must not be negligently done. The last battle of civilization is the severest—the last problem, the knottiest to solve. Out of all the multitudinous ingredients and influences of the past; out of the conquest of nature and the victory of freedom; out of the blending and intermixture of all previous forms of polity and modifications of humanity;—has arisen a complex order of society, of which the disorders and anomalies are as complex as its own structure. We are now summoned to the combat, not with material difficulties, nor yet with oppressors nor with priests, but with an imperfect and diseased condition of that social world of which we form a part—with pains and evils appalling in their magnitude, baffling in their subtlety, perplexing in their complications, and demanding far more clear insight and unerring judgment than even purity of purpose or commanding energy of will. This conflict may be said to date from the first French Revolution; and it has been increasing in intensity ever since, till it has now reached to a vividness and solemnity of interest which surpasses and overshadows the attractions of all other topics. Socialism, Communism, St. Simonism, Fourierism, Chartism, are among the indications of its progress. Gradually it has drawn all classes and orders of men into its ranks. The student in his library, the statesman in his cabinet, the merchant at his desk, the artisan at his loom, the peasant at his plough, are all, in their several departments, working at the same problem, intent upon the same thought. It has enlisted and consecrated science; it has merged or superseded ordinary politics, or has given them a holier purpose and a deeper meaning; it pierces through every organ of the periodic press; it colours all the lighter literature of the day, provides fiction with its richest characters and its most dramatic scenes, and breathes into poetry an earnestness and a dignity to which the last age was a stranger."

A thoughtful and graphic paper on *Mary Stuart* follows, taking pretty much the same view of her character as we took in our notice of Mignet; and setting forth a defence of Elizabeth which will set many heads thinking. The paper on *Direct Legislation* ably refutes Rittinghausen and Considérant's theories, but strangely enough omits all mention of Louis Blanc and Proudhon, who have both severely animadverted on those escapades of democratic philosophy. A paper on *Julia von Krüdener* is followed by one of unusual beauty on the *Ethics of Christendom*, wherein what is essential is separated from what is accidental in Christianity:—

"In Christendom all the great and good things that are done at all will, of course, be done by Christians, and will contain such share of the religious element as may belong to the character of the actor or the age; but before you can avail yourself of them in Christian Apologetics, it must be shown that, under any other faith, no social causes would have remained adequate either to produce them or to provide any worthy equivalent. Because Charlemagne, after baptizing the Saxons in their own blood, displayed a better zeal by establishing cathedral and conventual schools, therefore to put the horn-book of the liberal arts into the hand of his religion, while leaving the wet sword to stain his own; because chivalry blended in its vow 'fear of God' with 'love of the ladies,' therefore to trace all loyalty and courtesy to the doctrine of the Church; because the medieval schoolmen imported into every science the canons of Divinity, and decided between Realism and Nominalism on eucharistic principles, therefore to give the priesthood all the honours of modern philosophy and intellectual liberty—is, to say the least, very vulnerable logic and very superficial history."

The central and germinal idea of Christianity is thus indicated:—

"We believe that the fundamental idea of Christendom may be described to be the ascent through conscience into communion with God. Other religions have lent their sanctions to morality, and announced the Divine commands to the human will; but only as the laws of an outward monarch within whose sovereignty we lie, and who, ruling in virtue of his almightiness, has a right to obedience, ordain as he will. Other religions, again, have aimed at a union with God. But the conditions of this union, dictated by misleading conceptions of the Divine nature, have missed on every side the true level of human dignity and peace. Manichæism, defying the antithesis of matter, takes the path of ascetic suppression of the body. The Indian Pantheist, imagining the Divine Abyss as the realm of night and in-

finite negation, strives to hold in the breath and sink into self-annulment. Plato, seeing in God the essence of thought, demands science and beauty not less than goodness, as the needful notes of harmony with Him, and appoints the approach to heaven by academic ways. The modern Quietists, worshipping a being too much the reflection of their own tenderness, have lost themselves in soft affections relaxing to the nerves of duty, and unseemly in the face of eternal law. Christianity alone has neither crushed the soul by mere submission, like Mohammedanism; nor melted it away in the tides of infinite being, like Pantheistic faiths; but has saved the good of both, by establishing the union with God through a free act of the individual soul. Assigning to him a transcendent moral nature, sensitive to the same distinctions, conservative of the same solemnities, which awe and kindle us, it singles out the conscience as the field where we are to meet him, where the bridge will be found of transit between the human and the divine. No fear or servility remains with an obedience consisting, not in mystic acts and artificial habits, but in the free play of natural goodness; and rendered, not in homage to a supreme autocrat, but in sympathy with a mind itself the infinite impersonation of all the sanctities. Nor are any dizzy and perilous flights incurred by a devotion which meets its great Inspirer in no foreign heaven, but in the higher walks of this home life, and misses him only in what is mean and low. The place assigned in Christianity to the moral sentiments and affections has no parallel in any other religion. The whole faith is as an unutterable sigh after an ideal perfection. Holiness eternal in heaven, incarnate on earth, and to be realized in men,—this is the circle of conceptions in which it moves."

There are many points in this article we should question—indeed, it is written by an orthodox thinker—but on the whole it is one we emphatically recommend. An "independent section" forms a new feature in the Review—in this section will be printed articles which express opinions differing from those maintained by the Review itself. The idea is excellent. We are sorry, however, to see its first application; for the article on the *Political Parties of France*—very serviceable as an article—is not of that extreme kind to warrant isolation. Another new feature is that of giving quarterly surveys of Literature in Germany, France, America, and England; this will undoubtedly prove one of the most attractive portions of the Review.

WILKIE COLLINS'S CHRISTMAS BOOK.

Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or, the Mask and the Mystery. A Christmas Sketch. By W. Wilkie Collins, Author of "Antonina," &c. Bentley.

ONE of the prettiest and pleasantest stories we have read for a long time; charmingly and enjoyingly written, with an unaffected heartiness pervading it, such as will win for it a place by numerous firesides.

Saintine, in *Picciola*, and Alexandre Dumas, in *La Tulipe Noire*, have successfully proved that it is not subject, so much as treatment which makes the excellence of stories; there is nothing trivial to far-reaching genius. "Trivial" it may be; it may stand in the three ways, and be down-trodden by the busy feet that hurry past it; lying there, "still as any stone," it may call for no interest from the vulgar, it may suggest no thoughts to the meditative; yet, let but the eye of genius fall upon it, there as it stands on the three ways, and lo! those three ways each lead into Infinity! So when the romancist pleads that all the "great subjects" have been "used up," be sure that he wants the "vision and the faculty divine." Let him show what he can do with a poor subject, and we may estimate the richness of his mind.

It is nothing, therefore, to say that the passion of Reuben Wray for his mask of Shakspeare is a slender thread wherewith to weave a fiction. What is thread as it passes into the adroit hands of Wilkie Collins turns out strong cord, for he has bound it with the fibres of human passion. The inexhaustible well of sympathy lying in our nature may always be drawn from: show us human passion, and we are at once interested in it, no matter what object inspires it. Remote, therefore, as Reuben's passion may be, we all sympathize with it, because it is a passion. It is not necessary that we should be frantic about the inestimable treasure of possessing a Shakspeare mask; it is enough that we feel Reuben Wray is so. And here lies the art of the storyteller. He has made the fantastic real; he has brought the improbable into perfect familiarity. He has so prepared the reader's mind by artful touches in Wray's previous history, that we all accept as a matter of course what looks unreal when stated point blank. Therefore we shall not, in dry analysis, state what the story is. Get hold of the book itself. Settle yourself quietly

over the fender, and then admire with us the pleasant sketch of Tidbury-on-the-Marsh, with its Chemist and Branch Bank, and its fat vacant Branch Banker; admire with us the quiet pathos of Wray's early history, grotesquely true, with his Kemble adoration, his Shakspearian studies, the delicately hinted sketch of his wife, the Columbine; fall in love, as we have done, with bright little Annie, so naturally touched; respect Martin Blunt (the Dobbin of a lower rank of life); object outrageously, as we do, to the commonplace unreality of the two housebreakers; laugh at and enjoy old Colebatch and his clerical antagonist; sympathize with Wray's overwhelming grief at the destruction of his treasure; and smile pleasantly at the pleasant ending of the whole. If that magic lantern have not slides in it to diversify and delight your leisure evening, put no trust henceforth in our verdicts—not usually considered to err on the side of acquiescence in mediocrity.

VISITS TO RELATIONS.

Visiting my Relations and its Results; a Series of small Episodes in the Life of a Recluse. Pickering.

THE title of this book accurately describes its contents, which are the small episodes of an old bachelor's life, noted with singular felicity and truthfulness. It does not pretend to be a story; and the thread which connects the episodes together is of the slenderest. But what it attempts it carries out with unusual success. The old bachelor—shrewd, observant, upright, and unimpassioned—is excellently presented; the right tone is struck at first, and is sustained throughout. He quits his solitary home to mingle once more with the varied motley of town life. The first visit is to a careless spendthrift nephew, whose sentimental wife and comfortless home are capitally painted. From thence he proceeds to an old College friend, whose wife stands in great contrast to his niece, and whose intellectual ambition is skilfully indicated, as may be gathered from this fragment of a conversation he has with her:—

"'You cannot think,' she continued, with a melancholy smile, 'you cannot imagine, the pains I have taken to learn what is good, nor the volumes that I have written out, in the shape of extracts, from all the teachers of philosophy whose works fell in my way.'

"'Perhaps that was the reason why you failed to secure the thing itself—if, indeed, you have failed; a supposition I only make upon your own suggestion.

"'You need not mince matters with me,' she replied. 'I love to come to the point, and bring home applications to my own individual use. I know I am restless and unhappy, and I know I should not be so. I shall truly thank you, therefore, if you can suggest to me some remedy for my mental maladies.'

"'I am afraid I must give the answer of Lady Macbeth's physician, "therein the patient must minister to himself."—But, really now, Mrs. Seymour, touching that plan of yours of "heaping up teachers" in the form of extracts, it seems to me to require a limit. I do not say but that, to a certain extent and at a certain stage of life (from fifteen to five-and-twenty, perhaps), it is of great value in helping to form and strengthen the principles and taste, and induce a love for thoughtful literature—one of the most valuable of loves. But, unless the selection of such extracts is made with judgment and discrimination, worse than nothing is done for the individual's benefit.'

"'As for judgment and discrimination,' said she, 'I did not turn to them to help me. I was sensible of a craving for peace and rest,—for somewhat, in short, that was wiser and more permanent than my own wayward feelings; and when I found, as I often did in the course of my reading, a thought or a precept that seemed to meet this want, and which made me lay down my book and say, "how just!"—"how beautiful!"—I made it my own directly, without waiting for any thing or any body else, to decide upon its value.'

"'You could not have a better guide, taking it for granted that the sensibility of its beauty and justice of which you speak was grounded in truth.'

"'Is there a better test of our being guided by truth,' said she, 'than that of our loving those representations and views of it which oppose our wishes, and show us how vain and empty those wishes are?'

"'It is a very good and sure one, I believe,' replied I; 'for, as says the wise and pious Fenelon, "Most certainly that superior reason which corrects, reproves, and informs man, against his own inclination, can be no part of himself."'

"'Stay, stay,' said she, suddenly producing from her reticule a little manuscript book, and taking her pencil in her hand; 'Now repeat that once more, while I write it down.'

"'Instead of that, allow me to give you another remark from the same author,' said I.

"'Pray do,' she replied, 'for I am a miser in these matters.'

"'It is this—"You know a great deal more than you practise (he is writing to a disciple of his who requested his spiritual counsel), and have much less occasion for new lights than to follow those you have already received."

"'I wonder how many times I have said that to myself,' she observed, as she closed her book.

"'Then, let me counsel you not to have to say it any more. There is a covetousness of the mind for acquisition, which pursues it even in its search after truth; but, because we are looking for so good a thing, we never suppose we can have too much of it, or be diving too often into the well where the proverb says it lies.'

"'And can we?' she asked, with a look of surprise.

"'I think,' replied I, 'that we can never be built too steadfastly and permanently upon truthful principles; which, of course, must be developed and cultivated in us by every proper means; amongst which, thoughtful reading and meditation occupy a prominent place. But the events and circumstances of life which exercise our principles, and which call upon us to make a practical application of the truths we know, these are our best instructors; and if we fail in obedience here, and look for our lessons in a sofa-reclining perusal of philosophy, thinking to glide as easily into goodness and self-discipline as we can sink into an after-dinner's nap, I am afraid we shall make no way at all in learning the art of being happy; for that is the sum and substance of what we are seeking, is it not?'

"'No doubt,' said she. 'But how to find it, that is the question.'

"'I believe we may simplify it,' said I, 'into a well-sustained, systematic habit of self-control.'

"'It is a hard, an unlovely thing, though, that self-control,' she replied.

"'Pride, which is often taken for it, is a hard and unlovely thing, I grant. But the self-control I mean springs from another root. It suffers, not as pride does, because to suffer is less degrading than to murmur; but because by suffering, and by being serene and patient in endurance, experience, the richest thing in all the world, is acquired;—experience, which, as Miss Barrett beautifully expresses it—

"Like a pale musician, holds
A dulcimer of patience in his hand,
Whence harmonies we cannot understand,
Of God's will in his world, the strain unfolds
In sad perplexed minors."

"'Ah, charming!' said she; 'a dulcimer of patience! how sweet an idea!'

"'And how dainty sweet the thing itself!' said I.

"'Have you any of it to spare?' and she looked at me rather archly.

"'Not a grain. It is because of the smallness of my store that it seems to me so inestimably precious. I am quite sure, however, that I should be none the richer in patience, or any other virtue, by filling a commonplace book with extracts in its praise. Not but what I have done a great deal in that way in former times; and, as I said just now, it is to a certain extent very useful. But there is a time to have done with teachers, of an outward kind at least.'

"'Of an outward kind!' she repeated. 'Are not all books and modes of teaching necessarily external to us?'

"'Of course they are; but that to which they appeal is interior, spiritual, and divine; or they might as well be addressed to the beasts of the field.'

"'I don't catch your meaning,' said she.

"'What was it, then, in you and in me, that so entirely approved of, and united with, the few lines of Miss Barrett's which I just now repeated? What made their beauty? Was it the words?'

"'No, certainly; it was the sweetness of the idea,' she replied.

"'And that,' said I, 'was equally relished by both of us, because it struck upon something in our interior natures which lovingly responded to it, as it would, indeed, to every holy idea which could be addressed to it.'

"'What can that something be?' she asked.

"'It is a spark of the divine within us,' said I, 'which readily assimilates with truth and beauty, as being of its own nature. Every thing assimilates with its own: the pure with the pure, the corrupt with the unholy.'

This extract will indicate the nature of *Visiting my Relations*, which is purely didactic, and full of excellent good sense. His visits to a philanthropist, and to a model school, are capitally touched; the satire kindly and sensible, without a shade of bitterness. There is also a love story in the volume. The old bachelor tells the history of his early engagement and of its abrupt termination: a common story, such as will find its fellow in every man's experience; but told with a truthfulness rare, indeed, in fiction.

We repeat, the merit of this little work lies in its truthfulness and quiet good sense. The style is, like the matter, close, firm, unexaggerated, culti-

vated, but rendered inelegant by an occasional yielding to careless colloquialisms, such as "It was a lovely day, and all about me looked lively and pleasant; a deal more so, I must confess," &c.—or as the "highly talented young lady." We have already given one sample of its thoughtful remark; we will add another on

PREMATURE AUTHORSHIP.

"'But what sad havoc is often made of the capabilities of the mind by this rash and premature authorship!' said I. 'People in general, and young people more especially, under the influence of that vanity and self-love which more or less hoodwinks us all, when they feel strongly, conclude, as a matter of course, that they can describe clearly; whereas it is quite possible, and more likely than not, that they may have a very deep and exquisite perception of beauty, without a particle of the genius and cultivated judgment which are requisite for the judicious exhibition of it.'

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

The Cow: Dairy Husbandry and Cattle Breeding. By M. M. Milburn. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. W. S. Orr and Co.

This is one of *Richardson's Rural Handbooks*, an excellent shilling series we have before commended. It comprises chapters on the Milk producing and Fat producing breeds of Cattle, on the Principles of Breeding (very curious revelations are there made!), on Dairy Management, on Feeding and Rearing Cattle, and on the Diseases of Cattle. More especially addressed to persons interested in agriculture, it is, nevertheless, an entertaining volume for all lovers of natural history.

The Country House: The Poultry Yard.

The Country House: The Piggery.

C. Knight.

The two first of a new serial publication by Charles Knight which, like the *Rural Handbooks* just noticed, may be commended for the happy mixture of general with special interest. *The Poultry Yard* in particular has matter in it of that kind which arrests the attention of all lovers of natural history; and even those who have no thought of keeping poultry, will pause to read the chapters on the general characteristics and physiology of birds. *The Piggery*, by W. C. L. Martin, is also an excellent manual. On a future occasion, when the work is more advanced and our table is less crowded with books, we shall return to this *Country House*. We should add that it is well illustrated with woodcuts.

The Martyrs of Russia. By J. Michelet. Author of *Priests, Women, and Families.* Reeves and Turner.

A little book not calculated to inspire Europe with any greater love for Russia and Cossackism. It forms a portion of the *Democratic Legends* to which the French historian turned politician has lately been devoting his eloquent sympathy.

Classical Selections from British Prose Writers; chiefly illustrative of the Principles of Intellectual, Civil, and Religious Liberty; of Peace, Philanthropy, and Social Advancement. A. Cockshaw.

A new volume of the *Library for the Times*. It is a good idea, well executed, though the writers might surely have been more varied? Extracts are agreeable and popular reading; these are selected with a purpose—that of training young patriots.

Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, during the Years 1844-5-6. By M. Hue. Translated from the French by W. Hazlitt. Illustrated with fifty engravings on Wood. Vol. I. Office of the National Illustrated Library.

M. Hue's travels are, perhaps, the best that French Literature has given for many a long year; lively, graphic, and penetrating as the writer unquestionably is, he is aided by the depth of his convictions and by the comparatively untrodden nature of the ground he traversed. Mr. Hazlitt has well translated the book, and here we have it profusely illustrated and handsomely set forth as one of the works issued by the proprietors of our amazing contemporary, the *London Illustrated News*. A second volume is to come.

Agnes de Mansfelt; a Historical Tale. By T. C. Grattan. (Bentley's Shilling Series.) Bentley.

It is many years since we read *Agnes de Mansfelt*, but we have a vivid recollection of the pleasure it gave us, and intend devoting the first spare evening to renewing our acquaintance with it. Meanwhile, let us add for your behoof, that Mr. Bentley reissues it in an elegant form for "an old song," to take its place beside the many temptations of Railway Literature. Ours is a duodecimo age, and to this "complexion we must come at last," if we have only the requisite attractiveness!

Lilies Davenant. By Miss Stewart, Author of "Lord Dacre of Gilsland," &c. G. Routledge.

Twice Told Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. First Series. G. Routledge.

Twice Told Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Second Series. G. Routledge.

Three volumes of Routledge's *Popular Library*. The *Twice Told Tales* of that strange weird spirit Nathaniel Hawthorne, are most acceptable presents to a public in search of something to stimulate them; for old as the machinery and most of the incidents of these tales certainly are, yet there is a certain witchery in them which no imaginative reader will withstand. We

advise you to read slowly the "Haunted Mind," if you want to understand the secret of Hawthorne's spell.

A Dictionary of the French and English Languages. For the use of Schools and for General Reference. By Gabriel Surenne. Oliver and Boyd.

A compact, well printed, decidedly serviceable book. It is an abridgement of Surenne's *Standard Pronouncing Dictionary* in a pocketable shape. A vocabulary of Proper Names is added, with tables of French money, &c.

Organizations of the People, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

HOW THE "TIMES" ASSAILS WORKING MEN. (Concluded from our last, p. 20.)

It has been painful to observe the tone of the numerous employers who, under real and feigned names, have poured their foregone complaints into the ears of the *Times*. They are, with scarcely an exception, imputative and offensive. Well meaning themselves, having beyond doubt, in most cases, the welfare of the men at heart as much as the Engineers' Council, these masters will give that advice which they deem most honourable to our national character, and most serviceable to the men. It is just possible that the men may doubt their sincerity. If they do, the masters will be quick to feel the injustice of the suspicion. Can they not for a moment imagine that the Council who advise the engineers—or rather who execute their resolves—are well meaning also—that they seek the true welfare of the men, and are not even inconsiderate of the interests of the employers—according to the light and experience they have? Are these members of the Engineers' Society, therefore, likely to listen to the recommendations of "Amicus," were those recommendations ever so just? Are they likely to trust to his profession of amicableness when he addresses them as a "knot of plotting demagogues," and tells the public that "their language is as false as their hearts are untrue." If the *Times* intends this sort of writing to benefit either the men or the employers, or improve the public judgment, it is grievously mistaken. It is just the language to make matters worse all round. If the *Times* is sure the masters will triumph, and means them to triumph, and lends them its advocacy that they may triumph, this is another matter; but if it comes into the controversy to see justice done and good feeling prevail on both sides (the only reason a journal can have for interfering), it ought not to take that course which makes justice and good feeling impossible.

Supposing that the provocation comes entirely from the side of the men, and that the masters are immaculate—a rather presumptuous proposition to assume, still the masters, having more knowledge, wealth, and position, than the men, they are in circumstances to set a better example, and the public have a right not only to expect, but to exact, it from them. The old barbarian style of dispute, sixty years ago, was for the men to assume their employers to be natural tyrants, and then for the employers to assume that the men were naturally ill designing. It was said this viciousness was passing away, and that masters and men had come to regard themselves as two parties, in opposite relations, each seeking naturally and honourably its own welfare, and never disputing for each others destruction, and warring by calling each other infamous names; but respectfully and patiently endeavouring to discover and adjust the middle line of their mutual interests. The *Times* has certainly the discredit of having destroyed this belief, by a rancour of advocacy which can do nobody so much harm as the body of gentlemen who condescend to have it employed on their behalf. Impartial persons will suspect that the cause of the employers is, after all, not so very pure and fair, when an accomplished defender like the *Times*, finds it needful to embroil the question in vulgar personalities.

Even if the accusations of the *Times* were true, it is not useful to introduce them. Were the Engineers' Council a "knot of plotting demagogues," which cannot be proved—except by a logic which would equally prove the Lancashire employers to be a "gang of conspiring tyrants"—it is nothing to the purpose. In this controversy, such mutual invective is simply loss of time. The operatives will not believe that their own shopmates, whom they have known, and tried, and elected, are knaves, because the *Times* says so: nor will the public believe that the heads of the Lancashire firms (known to be as anxious for the working man's welfare as this Engineers' Council) are tyrants, because the *Operative* may say so (which, by the way, it probably will not say). In industrial questions, bad intention and good intention are alike fallible, and the sole points to be discussed are the apparent justice and probable consequences of the steps proposed. Let the engineers preserve the admirable temper in which their Council have entered into this discussion, and if they have a right case, public opinion will be with them. If they are not seduced by the dangerous and al-

most irresistible example of the *Times*, they will command respect. Working men are great in suspicion—calling names is their forte—invectives come from them in showers; they find themselves to be to a great extent ignorant, believe themselves to be greatly oppressed, and hence denunciation is at once within their taste, their powers, and their feelings. The *Times* writes as though it knew this. "Amicus" also knows "a thing or two" besides the no overwork question, and his letter is admirably adapted to ruin the engineers' advocacy—not by his arguments, which can be met, but by the feelings he will awaken, and the bad spirit he will inspire. The mechanic will naturally think he may call names if his master does so. When a gentleman stoops to invective, a workman supposes he may also indulge a little. He forgets that the public are apt to think accusation a smartness in the employer, but a vicious vulgarity on the part of the man. The next danger is that the workman may be really outraged by these imputations, and retort angrily; and then we shall have the retort thus extorted paraded in the columns of the *Times* by some astounded "Amicus," and a leading article will follow, on the plan pursued in France lately, where every delirious expression of antagonism was been stored up and palmed off upon Europe as the genuine expression of the deliberate sentiments of an entire party of Social and Political Reformers.

On the 29th the *Times* virtually recalled its imputations, and adopted a juster tone, and restated its own case. But it suffers its correspondents to persevere in their acrimony. On that day the *Times* said it had no wish "to use *hard names* either to the operatives or those who directed their movements." This is a correction of error sooner than is usual with the *Times*, and it will be well if the employers follow the example.

In this notice it is not intended to enter into the merits of the actual industrial question in dispute, but to fix attention upon the manner of conducting it—which is a point of no mean importance. The merits of the case will make themselves evident if kept out of the clouds of mutual vituperation.

It would be fortunate, if it were possible for the Engineers' Council to assume the good intention of the *Times*, of "Amicus," and of all the employers, or pass their imputations by as a digression or a neutrality, and deal with the simple justice or injustice, and the good or bad consequences of the question in dispute. It is also needful that they should declare whether their course of action will be wholly negative or partly positive. If positive in any sense, then the line should be drawn clearly between vindication of the rights of labour, and intimidation, or interference with the rights of masters. If a purely negative course is adopted, which seems the only one political economy could not assail, such a course should be distinctly stated and rigidly enforced. But these are matters for the Council to consider—the main point the public at this moment are concerned with, is to see that the intentions of the necessitous working men are as well respected as the intentions of their wealthy employers. True to the instincts of the hereditary power it ever championizes, the *Times* has exhausted all the platitudes of its praises upon the virtue of the master class, and stigmatized as "a gang of agitators," the working men, whose only proved crime is that they contemplate the improvement of their condition, by means which the competitive system has always authorised. In nearly every department of literature and Government, educated gentlemen are found following the disreputable policy of imputation—constantly addressing the working classes as they would not suffer any to address them without resentment. Now, in the matter of justice and fair play, even the populace are equals. As all are (theoretically) equal in the eye of the law, so they should be in the eye of a gentleman. Yet in the country a gentleman educated at Oxford, if he happens to be a squire, a clergyman, or an overseer, will walk into a poor man's cottage, or even take the lid off his pot, to see what he has for dinner—conduct for which he would knock the peasant down, or kick him out of doors, if he came into his house and did the same thing. In the same manner the cotton squires of the manufacturing districts will pry into their workmen's earnings, prescribe what they should live upon, what they shall eat, what society they shall keep, intimidate them into churches or conventicles on Sundays, dictate what societies they shall belong to, to whom they shall give their confidence and from whom they shall withhold it, stigmatize them as "dupes," their committees a "gang,"—conduct which in the working man would be called insolence. If the workman should thus attempt to dictate to his employer his course of procedure, the said employer would kick him out of the factory. If these same working men venture merely to say that they are not willing to work seventeen hours a day at the mere will of the master, the literary ire of the *Times* is loosened upon them, the whole country alarmed at the coup d'état of struggling industry. And this is what gentlemen capitalists, editors of leading journals, polished and cultivated employers, call fair play.



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.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Miteside, January 4, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I find that 470 of you have elected me to be one of your Executive for this year. I am very heartily thankful for this unsolicited and unexpected mark of confidence; but some few explanations are necessary on my part before I can either accept (except temporarily) or decline the office to which I have been chosen. For, however gratified I may be by the trust, I cannot lose sight of the strangeness of the position to which my friends are inviting me, namely, as one of the heads of a body which for a long time past I have been pronouncing (and still must persist in pronouncing) dead,—utterly dead, and beyond hope of even a galvanic recovery.

I am ready and willing to undertake any office for the People. But if I take office, I must work. If I work, I must know the object for which I am to work, and approve the means placed at my disposal. I know your object; but I do not approve your means, for I think them utterly insufficient.

Even if disposed to waste my own time upon futilities, I could not consent to minister to a delusion; nor have I sufficient power of face to undertake to lead men Nowhither. To think that the present Chartist organization can ever get the Charter I believe to be a delusion; and, as the "National Charter Association," under present guidance, you will just go toward Nowhither till you die of inanition on the road.

I say this with no personal reference to either the last or the present Executive; I say this without any condemnatory allusion to what are called the "past mistakes" of Chartism. I speak of Chartism as it is; of your association at its best, as the organ only of of the working classes, of only a part of them. And was it of the whole, it would not alter my conviction: which is, that the working classes alone can never win their freedom by any such organization as yours, or by any such method of procedure.

What is the difference between the middle and working classes in this matter? Why, that the middle classes have a power in the State; and even a few of them, if discontented, can terribly embarrass the Government; so the Government respects their grumbling whenever it reaches a certain temperature. But for the working classes, they may talk till doomsday, and their talk will carry nothing, because they have no power in the State. That is, no power constitutionally; and they are not yet by any means prepared to act unconstitutionally, no more than they were in April '48, or in November '39. The working classes must adopt measures very different from any they have yet seriously contemplated, before they can be strong enough to free themselves by themselves. But they can win their freedom in concert with the honest Liberals of the middle classes. In concert with them they may obtain the franchise through the ordinary means of political agitation, enrolment of names, subscription of funds, and lots of stump-oratory.

These two paths lie open to you—the unconstitutional and the constitutional. The third way goes Nowhither. You will not reach the charter, though you travel on it fifteen years more, and fifteen hundred afterwards. For the unconstitutional way you are not fit. Only one course remains; to get the middle classes to join you.

I do not advise you to betray your cause by any alliance with the Parliamentary Reform Association or the Manchester move. But I advise you to act so as to detach the best men from both these; and so at once to knock them up, and to substitute for them a real national party. If there are not any honest men among them to join you, then God help you for another generation! But there are many honest men, though prejudiced against the name of Chartist. Oh, "prejudice against a name!" Well, and is not yours a prejudice for a name?

ION.

What I advise you is this. That you instruct your Executive (and I put it to you, because it seems to me that, as only your Executive, we must have your authorization), and empower them in your name to call a conference of all advocates of universal suffrage (the principle of the charter), in order to consider of a basis of union, prepared in your name to surrender the name of the Charter and its minor provisions (if required), to try, in fact, how large a party can be got for universal male suffrage and no property qualification. For the sake of union I would defer all, except the right of all to choose from all, leaving the rest as open questions. Except upon such a simple ground, I see now no hope of a national party, no chance of our success.

I know not if my advice will be palatable. That is seldom a question I care to answer. I know it to be honest, and I believe it to be wise. It remains for you to consider. If in this course I can help you, well! I am ready. If you do not choose this way, I know not what I can do for you; and I shall have to resign a sinecure, unless, indeed, you can show me other work.

Do not think, however, that I am presuming to dictate the terms upon which I will accept your delegation. I am only pointing out what I think I can do, asking you if such qualification may be sufficient for your delegate. I wish to serve you.

Yours faithfully, W. J. LINTON.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

Dulness has prevailed in the City owing to Ministerial uncertainties, European aspects, Cape news, and the burning of the Amazon. Consols closed at 97½ on Monday and Tuesday, receding on Wednesday to 97½, and rising to 97½ on Thursday. Yesterday the closing price was—Consols, 97½.

Fluctuations have been—Consols, 97 to 97½; Bank Stock, 216 to 217; Exchequer Bills, 58s. to 61s. premium. The bargains in the official list of Foreign Stocks yesterday comprised—Brazilian, 95½; the Small, 96; the New, 94½; Russian Five per Cents., 103; Ecuador, 3½ and 4; Granada, ex December, 1849, coupon, 17; Mexican, for money, 28½ and 29½; for the account, 29½, 30½, and 30; the Small, 29½; Peruvian-Deferred, 47½, 48, 47½, and 48; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 101 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents., 93½, 92½, and 93½; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 24 and 23½; for account, 23½; Passive, 5½ and 4; Spanish Three per Cents., 42½, and 4 ex div.; the New Deferred, 18½, 18, and 4 ex div.; Venezuela, for account, 37 and 37½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93½ and 94; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 69½ and 4 ex div.; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 91½ and 92.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	216	215½	216½	216	216	216
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	98	97½	98	98
3 p. Ct. An.	97½	97½	97½	97	97	97½
3 p. Ct. An. 1726.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Ct. An. Ac.	97½	97½	97½	96½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. An. Ac.	98½	98½	99	98½	98½	99
New 5 per Cts.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Ans., 1860.	7½	—	7	7	7	6½
Indt. St. 10 p. Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indt. Bonds	70 p	71 p	70 p	72 p	72 p	—
Ex. Bills, 1000.	59 p	59 p	57 p	58 p	58 p	58 p
Ditto, 500s.	59 p	59 p	57 p	61 p	58 p	61 p
Ditto, Small	59 p	59 p	70 p	61 p	61 p	58 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Austrian 5 per Cents.	80	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc.	30
Belgian Bds., 4½ p. Ct.	94	Small	29½
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	95½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	87½
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts.	45	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	92½
Chilian 6 per Cents.	101	Portuguese 5 per Cent.	92½
Danish 5 per Cents.	103	4 per Cts.	33½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.	59½	Annuities	—
4 per Cents.	92	Russian, 1822, 4½ p. Cts.	101
Ecuador Bonds	83	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts.	23½
French 5 p. Ct. An. at Paris 106.25	—	Passive	84
3 p. Cts., July 11, 72.00	—	Deferred	18½

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.		BANKS.	
Aberdeen	124	Australasian	39½
Bristol and Exeter	85½	British North American	45
Caledonian	16½	Colonial	—
Eastern Counties	7	Commercial of London	25½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	28	London and Westminster	30
Great Northern	18½	London Joint Stock	18½
Great S. & W. (Ireland)	36½	National of Ireland	—
Great Western	87½	National Provincial	—
Lancashire and Yorkshire	62½	Provincial of Ireland	—
Lancaster and Carlisle	—	Union of Australia	44
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	97½	Union of London	14½
London and Blackwall	7½	MINES.	—
London and N.-Western	117½	Bolanos	—
Midland	58½	Brazilian Imperial	—
North British	7½	Ditto, St. John del Rey	19
South-Eastern and Dover	—	Cobre Copper	34½
South-Western	—	MISCELLANEOUS.	—
York, Newcas., & Berwick	18½	Australian Agricultural	15
York and North Midland	—	Canada	49½
Docks.	—	General Steam	27½
East and West India	142	Penins. & Oriental Steam	17½
London	116	Royal Mail Steam	78½
St. Katharine	79	South Australian	23

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 23rd day of December, 1851, is 21s. 7d. per cwt.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK LANE, January 9.—Supplies since Monday are small. The trade on the spot was slow to-day, and prices remained precisely as on Monday, except for a few parcels of Russian Oats, for which 3d. was taken. All the country markets were dearer yesterday for Wheat, and those in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 1s. to 2s. dearer for Barley. One or two transactions have taken place in Indian Corn afloat, at about 28s. for Odessa. There are no buyers of Egyptian Wheat at the prices asked. Some Egyptian Barley just arrived here is found not to sell at present, though offered at 19s. in ship, and this makes holders exhibit more disposition to sell. From letters dated December 26, received by the Odessa mail which arrived yesterday, it appears that about thirty vessels had left that port in the month ending December 12, with grain for the United Kingdom, and about twenty for the Continent, and most of the cargoes are said to be already disposed of.

GRAIN, Mark-lane, Jan. 9.

Wheat, R. New..	36s. to 38s.	Maple	28s. to 30s.
Fine	39 — 40	White	30 — 32
Old	38 — 40	Boilers	32 — 34
White	40 — 42	Beans, Ticks	24 — 25
Fine	44 — 46	Old	27 — 29
Superior New	46 — 48	Indian Corn	27 — 29
Rye	25 — 27	Oats, Feed	17 — 18
Barley	23 — 24	Fine	18 — 19
Malt	28 — 30	Poland	19 — 20
Malt, Ord.	50 — 54	Fine	20 — 21
Fine	54 — 58	Potato	17 — 18
Peas, Hog	26 — 27	Fine	18 — 19

FLOUR.

Town-made	per sack 40s. to 43s.
Seconds	38 — 41
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship	36 — 39
Norfolk and Stockton	34 — 37
American	per barrel 19 — 22
Canadian	19 — 22
Wheaten Bread, 6½d. the 4lb. loaf.	Households, 5½d.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN

WEEK ENDING JAN. 3.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat	37s. 2d.	Rye	26s. 11d.
Barley	26 3	Beans	28 7
Oats	17 9	Peas	28 4

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat	37s. 4d.	Rye	27s. 1d.
Barley	26 7	Beans	29 9
Oats	18 3	Peas	29 2

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*

	S. d.	S. d.	S. d.	S. d.
Beef	2 6	3 4	2 6	4 0
Mutton	2 10	3 10	3 6	4 6
Veal	2 4	3 10	2 6	4 0
Pork	2 8	3 8	3 0	3 10

* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Friday.	Monday.
Beasts	868	3562
Sheep	4450	22,190
Calves	276	208
Pigs	280	255

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 12.

BANKRUPTS.—E. H. PALMER, late of Brentford, common brewer, to surrender January 17, February 20; solicitors, Messrs. Laurence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Aldermanbury.—H. K. SABINE, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, card maker, January 16, February 13; solicitor, Mr. Brisley, Pancras-lane, Chapside; official assignee, Mr. Stansfeld.—P. SUMMERS, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, fancy printer, January 20, February 19; solicitors, Messrs. Laurence, Plews, and Boyer, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings.—R. TROWER, College-street, Chelsea, builder, January 13, February 19; solicitors, Messrs. G. and G. H. Clark, Finsbury-place; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings.—J. COLLES, Buckingham, dealer in corn, January 15, February 14; solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—J. COGLE, Limington, Somersetshire, miller, January 15, February 18; solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Son, Bridgewater; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Herniman, Exeter.—T. HUGHES, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, timber merchant, January 21, February 23; solicitor, Mr. Brutton, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter.—T. ROBINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, January 28, February 18; solicitor, Mr. Preston, Hull; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull.—H. BROWN, Liverpool, ship chandler, January 16, February 12; solicitor, Mr. Greatley, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

Friday, January 9.

BANKRUPTS.—B. and R. BILLING, Reading, brickmakers, to surrender January 23, February 20; solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Faulkner, Bedford-row; and Mr. Blandy, Reading.—F. F. COBB, Canterbury, grocer, January 20, February 17; solicitor, Mr. Cullen, Poplar; official assignee, Mr. Graham.—S. MASON, Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper, January 21, February 18; solicitors, Mr. Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyne; and Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.—J. WILLIAMS, Bristol, shipowner, January 23, February 18; solicitor, Mr. Day, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol.—D. BOONBYER, Tavistock, Devonshire, ironmonger, January 20, February 18; solicitors, Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Parker, Bedford-row, and Mr. Terrell, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter.—G. MILNES, Palsgrave, and Scarsborough, Yorkshire, cloth merchant, January 26, February 16; solicitors, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Hird, Huddersfield; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.—J. B. TAYLOR, Liverpool, commission agent, January 22, February 13; solicitor, Mr. Booker, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool.—R. W. O'GILVIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker, January 20, February 26; solicitor, Mr. White, Sunderland; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS REQUIRING LOANS.
THE ADELPHI LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND DEPOSIT BANK, 17, Adam-street, Strand, continues to make advances of £5. 5s. and upwards on most liberal terms. Good Bills discounted, and Money advanced upon the deposit of every description of Property as Collateral Security.—Office hours Ten to Four.

THE LECTURE ON THE WEEK.

Mr. THORNTON HUNT will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, in the Lecture Theatre of the Western Literary Institution, 47, Leicester-square; when the Events, Achievements, Spirit, and Progress of the Past Week will be summed up and commented on as usual. The Lecture to commence punctually at Seven. Doors open at Half-past Six. Admission to the Amphitheatre, 3d.; Front Seats, 1s.

ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE beg to announce that the First of a Series of MONTHLY MEETINGS, to be held in the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., and the Reverend BREWIN GRANT, of Birmingham.

The Chair will be taken by N. GRIFFIN, Esq., at Seven o'clock. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
41, Ludgate-hill.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications will be forwarded on application.

COUNTY COURTS TRADESMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Offices—46, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NO ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Notwithstanding the numerous advantages derived by the public from the introduction of County Courts, Tradesmen and others, compelled to resort to them, frequently experience much inconvenience and considerable sacrifice of time and money by needless personal attendance, mistakes made in the proceedings, and from the employment of irresponsible and incompetent agents.

This Association has been established for the Collecting and Recovery of Debts, in a respectable and expeditious manner, and as a Central Office for the various County Courts. A charge of five per cent. only will be made at these offices. Tables of fees, rules of the Courts, their respective districts, and all other necessary information may be obtained.

A competent Secretary has been appointed, who will procure the summonses and conduct the cases, except where a solicitor is required, and from his practical acquaintance with the business will render most important services.

In cases where a solicitor is required, the most respectable and most competent in the various districts will be engaged at a moderate and fixed charge.

No charge will be made in unsuccessful cases, except postages and actual outlay.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, between the hours of ten and four daily; or Prospectuses forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.

HOFWYL COLLEGE, RIVER, near DOVER.

Conducted by Mr. J. WESTON, M.R.C.P. Established in 1843, to combine the beneficial influences of family and home with a sound, extensive, and polite EDUCATION on very moderate terms, commencing at £20 per annum, to a limited number of thirty-six young gentlemen. The situation is most healthy and delightful; the grounds and land, fifty acres in extent; and the Institution commodiously adapted, with spacious and airy rooms and covered Gymnasium. Each pupil learns drawing, and has a single bed. French and German by foreign professors resident in the family. Twelve young ladies receive, under the care of Mrs. Weston, M.C.P., a superior education, combining with the ornamental the useful part of a young lady's education, so generally neglected in most schools. Terms as above. Prospectuses, containing views of the establishment and locality, may be had on application to either Principal.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR CHILDREN

from Three to Seven Years of Age.

This Establishment, at present in its commencement, is recommended to the attention of those parents who are desirous of obtaining for their children a course of early training in harmony with the true objects of moral and intellectual culture, and who are aware of the great difficulty of effacing, or of counteracting in after years, the injurious effects of ignorant and injudicious nursery discipline.

It combines, with the watchfulness of parental care, arrangements calculated to promote the health, physical development, and joyous freedom of the child.

The habits and dispositions are carefully trained; truthfulness and unselfishness are sedulously cultivated; and obedience is enforced—not by severity or intimidation, nor by the allurements of factitious rewards—but by a firm, consistent, and gentle mode of treatment, by appealing to the understanding and the sympathies, by directing attention to the natural consequences of conduct, and by fostering a love of excellence.

The instruction, which is graduated from the simple to the more complex, is carefully adapted to the comprehension of the child; and, while the teaching of dogmatic creeds on the assumption of their unquestionable truth is scrupulously avoided as prejudicial to the due exercise and development of the intellectual faculties, the utmost endeavours are made to educate and strengthen those elements of character which are the foundation of true religious feeling. Knowledge is made attractive, and the lessons are given by means of sensible signs with familiar conversations, on the principle of cultivating the perceptive and reasoning powers by stimulating curiosity concerning the structure and qualities of objects and the phenomena of animate and inanimate nature.

For reference, &c., apply to Mr. John Chapman, Publisher, 142, Strand.

LONDON to DUBLIN (via Holyhead) in THIRTEEN HOURS and a HALF.

Three communications daily on week days; two on Sundays. Sea passage, Four Hours and a Half. First class, £3; second, £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight), first class, £4. 10s. second, £3. Children under twelve half-price. For full particulars of the booking-through system between England and Ireland, see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 20; "Fisher's Irish Guide," page 2.

STRICTURE CURABLE BY A NEW REMEDY.—SEVEN THOUSAND CURED LAST MONTH.

DR. HUGH MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, begs to offer to the afflicted his new remedy, which will effect a perfect cure in every case, without the use of the Bougie. Thousands who, through fear of exposure, are enduring this distressing malady in silent sorrow and misery, will hail with pleasure the announcement of this discovery, which will emancipate them from the thrall of their misery, in secrecy, without the least confinement, inconvenience, hindrance to business or alteration in diet, or anything that can possibly excite suspicion.

This new remedy will be sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 10s., in postage stamps, addressed to Hugh Murray, M.D., George's-square, Liverpool.

Dr. Murray may be consulted by letter in all cases of secrecy, and will guarantee a complete cure for every case, without the fear of exposure or the necessity of a personal interview.

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THE Stock of BENEFIT 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.

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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. 12s. 6d.	6 Table do. do. 25s.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Cot Pattern, richly engraved teapot..... 23s.
Coffeepot to match..... 30s.
Cream Ewer, gilt inside..... 18s.
Sugar-basin, ditto..... 25s.
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.

Five 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 99, CHEAPSIDE.

CURE OF ASTHMATIC COUGHS BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. Ince Gamis, Medicine Warehouse, opposite Stukeley's Bank, Yeovil:—"A lady purchased a 2s. 9d. box, and observed that she had suffered for years from an asthmatic cough, and spent many pounds on other medicines to no purpose. Weeks after the same lady called again, when 'she had been completely cured by them,' merely one 2s. 9d. box. Other instances are from time to time occurring, which prove the value of these Wafers above other medicines for pulmonary diseases, coughs, colds, &c.—Ince Gamis." To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists. Also, **DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS**, the best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste. Prices 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.—All Pills under similar Names are Counterfeits.

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. 1d., 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.

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THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling out, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented; and sufficient for three months' use will be sent post-free, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage-Stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the Hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it. At home daily from Two till Five. "My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Jane, Kennington. "I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostions; your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's. For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infants' Hair.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.—The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been deceived by other preparations (dangerous to the head, &c.) will find this Dye perfect in every respect, and that "none but itself can be so perfect." Price 3s., sent post-free by post for forty-two postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. **WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?** Soft and hard corns and bunions may be instantly relieved and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent post-free on receipt of thirteen postage stamps. "It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. John, Hounslow. "My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

EPILEPSY is one of the most afflictive of all human maladies, rendering the life of the patient a burden, and most frequently cutting him off in the midst of his days, and consigning him to a premature grave. As yet no remedy has been brought forward and offered to the public, potent enough to conquer this grim giant of human misery; all that has been devised by the most eminent of the faculty has failed to eradicate the disease or restore health and happiness to the unfortunate sufferer. To such as have yet been doomed to pass their days in fear and wretchedness, after trying every available means, and are now looking anxiously for death to put an end to their sufferings, Dr. WATSON offers his new and important discovered remedy, which during the last three years he has applied in upwards of 50,000 inveterate cases, without a single instance of failure! he can therefore, by its use, guarantee a perfect cure for every case.

Sufferers should immediately write to Dr. W., who will send his new and invaluable remedy to any part of the globe, with such advice and directions as he will guarantee to effect a perfect cure in every case, without the least inconvenience or danger to patients of either sex, or any age. Its efficacy is infallible in every case of Fits, Convulsions, or any disorder of the nervous system. The importance of this remedy is fully established by more than ten thousand signatures of Patients, cured solely by its use, numbering among them many medical men. No letters can be replied to, unless containing Post-office order for usual fee of One Guinea, payable at the Liverpool Post-office, to Charles Vincent Watson, M.D., for which the remedy will be sent free to any part of the Kingdom, and a permanent cure guaranteed in every case without further charge.

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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, GARRET FOSTER GILL. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand."

For every description of Gout or Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tic 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.

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).

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 whom, also, may be had, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN."

"Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 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 engraved "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars-road"—being attached to each.

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.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,

Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Nervousness, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, &c. &c.—Notwithstanding the slanderous assertions of a notoriously truthless London paper, **DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS**, as their name, Renal (or the kidneys), indicates, are now established as a most safe and efficacious remedy 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. 1d., 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, 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 invalids and fraud on the Proprietor.

TO PREVENT FRAUD on the Public by imitations of the above excellent remedy, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners 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 transportation.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"Abersychan, Pontypool, 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 for ward 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. Bloem." "4, Market-street, Manchester. Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them of me.—Yours truly, George Westmacott."

One person informs Mr. Smith, *Times* Office, Leeds, that these celebrated Pills are worth a guinea a box.

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.

At 11s., **WALTER DE ROOS**, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where he may be consulted from 11 till 1, and 5 till 8, Sunday excepted, unless by previous arrangement.

* * Wholesale Agents: Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, Temple-bar; Prentiss, Edgware-road; of whom the above may be obtained, and of all other Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; but, should difficulty occur, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

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

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

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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.

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Chief Office 9, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 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. 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. GEORGE ANGUS, Secretary.

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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.**
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 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.

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 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.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, INSTITUTED UNDER TRUST, TO COUNTERACT THE SYSTEM OF ADULTERATION AND FRAUD NOW PREVAILING IN 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-square, London. Branch Establishments—35, Great Marylebone-street, Portland-place, London; and 13, Swan-street, Manchester. The Agency intend hereafter to execute all orders for any kind of articles or produce; their operations for the present are restricted to GROCERIES, ITALIAN ARTICLES, FRENCH WINES, and BRANDIES. A Catalogue has just been published, containing a detailed list of all articles with the retail prices affixed, with remarks on adulteration. Price 6d., or sent by post for ten stamps. Also a wholesale price list for Co-operative Stores gratis, or by post for one stamp. Particulars relating to 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 Institution, to be sent by post for three stamps. Rules have been framed and printed for enabling 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. The Agency will undertake to have certified in London the rules of any society organizing themselves on the above-mentioned form. Catalogue, Wholesale List, Particulars, and Rules, in one parcel, 1s. 6d., per post. All communications to be addressed 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.

PROVISION for WIDOWS and Others, at the

Smallest Yearly Outlay.—Annuities are guaranteed to widows and other nominees, upon a plan which secures a larger income than can be obtained in any other way. Example:—A husband aged 35 can secure to his wife aged 30 an annuity of £10 at his decease, for the yearly premium during his lifetime of £1. 19s. 11d., and one of £50, for £9. 19s. 6d.

EAST OF ENGLAND LIFE OFFICE, 6, King William-street, Mansion-house, London.

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 The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh John Disney, Esq.
 Sir John T. Tyrell, Bart., M.P. J. R. Spencer Phillips, Esq.
 Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained from EDWARD BUTLER, Secretary.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM COMPANY.

Completely registered and incorporated. **TRUSTEES.**
 Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P.
 William John Evelyn, Esq., M.P.
 Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.
 This Company being now completely registered, and the usual notices to Parliament having been given, the few remaining unallotted Shares may be obtained, upon application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 16 A, Great George-street, Westminster. By order of the Board, RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

METROPOLITAN and PROVINCIAL JOINT STOCK BREWERY COMPANY.

Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Temporary Offices, Eldon Chambers, Devereux-court, Temple, on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1852, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering the 19th clause of the Deed of Settlement of the said Company, in regard to the admission of Shareholders to the premises of the Company, and of adding to the said deed a clause providing for the constitution of subscribers who shall have the right of purchasing of the Company on reduced terms, and inspecting the premises of the Company under such regulations as the Board of Directors may find necessary; and also clauses giving the servants of the Company a share in the profits of the business.—By order of the Directors, THOS. HERBERT EDMANDS, Secretary.

December 30, 1851. N.B. Under the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, Shareholders whose calls remain unpaid at the time of Meeting will have no right to be present.

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."

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.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All the Homœopathic Medicines, in Globules, Tinctures, and Trituration, are prepared with the greatest care and accuracy by JOHN MAWSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland; from whom they may be obtained, in single tubes, neat pocket cases, and boxes, suitable for families and the profession. "Laurie's" and all other works on Homœopathy, together with cases and tubes, sent post-free to all parts of the kingdom. Dispensaries and the profession supplied on liberal terms.

Just published, and may be had free of charge, a small pamphlet on Homœopathy, by J. Silk Buckingham, Esq.

MAWSON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The Cocoa-nut, or nib, contains a very large proportion of nutritive matter, consisting of a farinaceous substance, and of a rich and pleasant oil. This oil is esteemed on account of its being less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Homœopathic physicians are united in their recommendation of cocoa as a beverage; and the testimonials from other sources are numerous and of the highest character. It was so highly esteemed by Linnaeus, the chief of Naturalists, that he named it Theobroma—"Food for the Gods." Dr. Pereira says, "It is a very nourishing beverage, devoid of the ill properties possessed by both tea and coffee."

Dr. Epps, the popular lecturer on Physiology, says:—"Mothers, while suckling, should never take Coffee; they should suckle on Cocoa. I have the testimony of mothers who have so suckled, and they state that they found, with Cocoa without Beer, they produced quite sufficient milk, and the children suckled with such diet were in better health than those suckled on a previous occasion, when Beer, and Coffee, and Tea formed the liquid part of their diet." The same author adds:—"Cocoa is the best of all flavoured drinks. It is highly nutritious."

Dr. Hooper says:—"This food is admirably calculated for the sick, and to those who are in health it is a luxury."

Many persons have been turned against the use of Cocoa and Chocolate from having tried the many, and very generally inferior article vended at the grocers' shops under that name. The preparation here offered by JOHN MAWSON contains all the nutritious properties of the nut without any objectionable admixture. It is, therefore, recommended as an agreeable and wholesome substitute for Coffee, to which it is certainly much superior, as it is also to the Cocoa sold as "Soluble Cocoa," "Flake Cocoa," &c. It is light, easy of digestion, agreeable, nutritious, and requires little time or trouble in preparing for use. TESTIMONIAL.—"Having used the Homœopathic Cocoa prepared by Mr. Mawson, I have no hesitation in giving it my fullest recommendation."—Thomas Hayle, M.D.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN MAWSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 4, Hood-street, Newcastle, and 60, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.

AGENTS.—North Shields—Mease and Son, druggists. Sunderland—Mr. John Hills, grocer, South Shields—Bell and May, druggists. Fenrith—Mr. George Ramsay, druggist. Stockton—John Dodgson and Co. druggists. Durham—Scawin and Monks, druggists. Darlington—Mr. S. Barlow, druggist. Carlisle—Mr. Harrison, druggist. Agents wanted!

Just published, 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, 6 c Postage Stamp.

METROPOLITAN ECONOMIC CABRIOLET COMPANY,

for supplying the public with neat and commodious Cabs at the rate of 4d. per mile.—Provisionally Registered.—Offices, 23, Parliament-street, Westminster. Capital £40,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each; deposit 10s. a share. The object of this Company is to provide for the public a good and cheap as well as a safe vehicle or conveyance, and to prevent extortion and insult, at present so universally and justly complained of. The fare of the Company's cabs will be 4d. per mile. Men of good character and only such will be employed, and the most strict regulations enforced to prevent imposition. Fixed salaries will be paid to all servants, and liveries supplied them by the Company. Great as the return will be for capital (50 per cent., as is shown by the estimate), the Directors have every reason to believe it will be considerably more, the increase of cab-hiring at the reduced rates being incalculable. The Directors intend immediately commencing with 100 cabs, and gradually to increase the number to what the amount of capital will allow. No liability beyond the £2 per share.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to T. W. Wallbanks, Secretary.

No application for shares in this Company will be received after Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1852.

23, Parliament-street; Jan. 5, 1852. T. W. WALLBANKS, Sec.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.—The

undermentioned Associations of Journeymen of various Trades have commenced business at the addresses below given; and now call upon a fair-dealing and Christian public for the support of its custom and influence. The miseries of unlimited competition, the abuse of the powers of capital, have long taught the working classes that union is their only strength; but painful experience has likewise shown that strength to be but wasted, for the most part, in combinations for the raising of wages, in the forced idleness of strikes. By united labour, therefore, they now seek to maintain themselves and their families; and if not always able to compete with the nominal cheapness of the slopseller or the low-priced tradesman, they hope, in the quality and workmanship of their goods, to guarantee to all customers the fullest value of their orders; whilst those who look beyond the work to the worker—who feel that custom itself has its morality, and that the working classes of England have been stinted of their due reward in money, health, knowledge, and all that makes the man, will surely rejoice in aiding a movement which tends to substitute airy workshops for dens of filth and fever—fair prices for starvation wages—fellowship for division—and moral as well as practical self-government for mechanical obedience, or thralldom bitterly felt—and by the peaceful, healthy, intelligent, and gradual processes of labour to check for ever the blind and sudden struggles of want. For such men there will be scarcely a criminal or beggar, scarcely a pauper, prostitute, or drunkard, but will supply a living argument for associated labour.

Working Tailors' Association, 34, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

North London Needlewomen's Association, 31, Red Lion-square.

Working Printers' Association, 4 A, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

Pimlico Working Builders' Association, Bridge-row Wharf, Buildings, Upper Tachbrook-street, and Co-operative Coal Depot, Bridge-row Wharf, Pimlico.

North London Working Builders' Association, 4, All Saints-place, Caledonian-road.

Working Pianoforte Makers' Association, 5, Charles-street, Drury-lane.

City Working Tailors' Association, 23, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

Working Shoemakers' Association, 11, Tottenham-court-road.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Southampton Working Tailors' Association, 18, Bernard-street, Southampton.

Salford Working Hatters' Association, 12, Broughton-road, Salford, Manchester.

Central Office of the London Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Read the "Journal of Association," published Weekly, price One Penny. J. J. Bezzer, 183, Fleet-street.

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 8th 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 book passengers throughout from Southampton to Bombay by their steamers leaving England on the 20th February, 20th March, and of alternate months thereafter, such passengers being conveyed from Aden to Bombay by their steamers appointed to leave Bombay on the 17th February, 1st of April, and 1st of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving Calcutta on the 8th of February, 20th of March, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from Bombay and Western India.

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. The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.

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

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