

The Leader.

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

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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

News of the Week.

THE new "proposals of peace" from Russia, "aggravated as the voice of any sucking dove" to flutter the Volscians at Cornhill, are more likely to affect the course of the quotations than the course of arms, French or English. The statement is, that the Emperor proposes to grant peace, if the rights already attained by the Western Powers in Turkey be confirmed by treaty, and if the Dardanelles be evacuated by the fleets. If that be granted which has been refused.

It is evident, however, that Russia is only adding another of her attempts to gain time. A day is worth the trouble it takes to gain a day. The only possibility of sincerity in the Czar would consist in the fact, if it is true, that the people of his own capital are beginning to show a seditious feeling, because the war interrupts trade. It may be so, but the Czar has used false reports of every kind, and he would be capable of belying even the loyalty of his own subjects to serve the purpose of the day.

The new proposals of peace would not only gain time, but have for their evident purpose the gaining over of Prussia. To neutralise Prussia is now the most hopeful project of the Czar; everything has been turned to that purpose. The relationship,—the Czar's wife, is King Frederic William's sister; the king's vanity; his fears of nationality, his claims of German supremacy,—all have been flattered, and no doubt hopes are held out that the lead in Germany, which Austria has forfeited, shall be his. It was declared in the will of Peter the Great, that secret proposals should be offered to France and Austria, of sharing the dominion of the world. Secret and separate proposals have been offered to England, France, and Austria, and severally declined, and there is no reason why Prussia should not have been tried in her turn, according to her rank. The other Sovereigns have refused Russia. Frederic William bites.

Not so the Prussian people. The Chambers have agreed to a loan of 30,000,000 of dollars, but have accompanied their formal sanction of the Ministerial proposal by distinctly recorded reasons. Ministers appeared before the Committee and gave explanations. It is reported that they abstain from the use of the word "neutrality," at all events before the Committee. Ministers have not used very explicit language in public; but the

Committee, which acts upon these explanations, records the substance of them in a public resolution, as the basis of the decision to which the Chambers have come. The reasons are, the necessity of maintaining the honour and independence of the country; and the declared intention of the King's Government to abide by the course hitherto pursued, in union with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, and to strive for peace on the basis of right and justice, as expressed in the protocols of the Vienna Conference. If this be not a full co-operation in the aggressive defence of the West, it is infinitely more national and independent than the course to which King Frederic William is manifestly inclined. The more he wavers, the more Prussia is likely to be strengthened in national independence; and it lies with our Government, and that of France, to determine whether they will accept the compromise of the Court, or take part with the independence of the people.

From the seat of war we have nothing that materially alters the position described last week. English and French armies are on their way, Russians are establishing themselves in the Dobrudscha; Greece and Turkey are completing their rupture by the withdrawal of Ambassadors; and in the North Sir Charles Napier is making good his position, while Russia is said to be elaborately laying rocks in his calculated path.

From other continental states we have no movement of importance. From Parma, the report that the assassin of the duke has been arrested. So much the worse. How will they deal with him? Consistently with law which still obeys royal authority, and with justice which recognises in his act the rescue of a State? We do not see what they can do with him, but to give him a Civic Crown, and hang him; unless, indeed, they let him "escape."

Descending from the base to the ridiculous, Spain is now the victim of two new scandals. The glories of her arms have been illustrated by a brave soldier, who has poked his bayonet up the nose of an unoffending mule, while an officer cut down the driver for the offence of lagging behind. The wounded man became the guest and protégé of the English Ambassador. In the meanwhile, a marriage between the daughter of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, and a Prince of that branch of the Coburg House establishment for husbands, which preserves its Catholicity for southern consumption, has been broken off on account of a moral reform which the

Infant has just accomplished. Having lived for some years with a lady more celebrated than respected, Don Francisco felt those compunctions to which his sister-in-law, the Queen-Mother, had yielded so many years before; and he proposed to marry the lady, as the Queen-Dowager had married Munoz,—an example which he did not fail to lay before his son and King, in asking the sanction of that august personage. The King graciously gave permission to his father; and the venerable Infant completed his union with the lady by that marriage which he had forgotten at the commencement. The Prince of the House of Coburg, however, seized with an unwonted principle in royal personages, hesitates to become the son-in-law of a Spanish Manon l'Escout.

It would be a pity if the war should be arrested, if only because England is greater in action than in the parade before action. The ceremony of presenting the Address was truly a great ceremonial, though our public men have not the faculty of rendering such pageants imposing. The Commons usually present their Address by a Committee;—in this, differing from the less numerous body of the Peers, who go up together; but on the present occasion the Commons also went in a body. They did not make a very gorgeous show. If some were military officers, brilliant in coat and still more in deportment; if some were able to don the semi-military costume of Lords-Lieutenants; if Ministers could wear the Windsor uniform, and the ex-Ministers blush for the day in that supreme imitation of a policeman's guise, which, by courtesy, they are entitled to wear on such occasions; the majority of the powerful Commons,—that is, the Commons that would be powerful if they could appreciate their own power—went up, three-fourths of them in that costume, which is only less mean and ugly than the dress of an English gentleman sixty years ago. Nevertheless, it was a great ceremony. It was a Russell, stimulated by the old ambition of the House of Bedford, that proposed to carry the Address of the Commons of England to the foot of the throne by the whole body of the representatives. It was a revival of national feeling which made the representatives acquiesce in the proposition by acclamation; and it was the force of an unanimous public opinion, which obliged a reluctant and carping Opposition to signalise itself by sharing in the State ceremony which it could neither prevent nor mar.

In Parliament, however, for some reason or

other, Ministers do not make that decisive progress, even in the measures under their own hand, which might have been expected. Something stops the way. When the Bribery Bill went into Committee on Monday, Mr. Vernon Smith took objection to it on account of its harshness—endeavoured to get it postponed for consideration, and tried on that pretext to get it shelved in a Select Committee. He was beaten by 146 to 76. The very type of a discontented Whig, he shows the rancour of those who have not been absorbed into office;—and the influence which the Parliamentary agent class are able to exercise on the outskirts of the Government. The blows aimed at the Bribery Bill are likely to fall thicker on the Reform Bill, and it is now actively debated whether the Bill shall be mutilated, as some suggest, in order to slip the more easily through Lords and Commons; whether it shall be attempted entire; or whether it shall be postponed. Also, whether its rejection or postponement would in honour oblige Lord John Russell to retire. And thirdly, whether, if Lord John retires, other Ministers will not follow him; and if so, who? Amongst those whose names have been mentioned, we have heard that of Lord Aberdeen; but we must confess that the rumours on those subjects, which circulate at the street-doors of public offices and in the smoking-rooms of clubs, run every round, from the absolute annihilation of each man in the Cabinet to the elevation of the men who are to be annihilated to the top. And since neither Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, nor any other member of the Cabinet, has the faculty of at once retiring from public life, and taking the Premiership, the public may rest assured that nineteen-twentieths of these tales are false.

Ordinary Parliamentary business begins to flag. Both Houses are dealing with the fag ends of legislation before the holidays, hence there is but a trifling with measures, or the debate of trifling measures, which private Members urge from time to time. Mr. Chambers's inquiry into Conventual Establishments, and Mr. Whiteside's Bill to restrain nuns in the disposition of property, hang fire, pending the report of a Committee on Conventual Establishments. But the Protestant Alliance, or some some other combination of an anti-Catholic kind, supplies Mr. Chambers with sufficient influence to prevent his being counted out. It also supplies Mr. Ball with sound reasons for warning the Irish people that Tory and ultra-Protestants combined are getting up a reaction, which might, unchecked, some day repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act. This is true! The remedy for the Catholics will be, on their side, to aid those who stand up for perfect freedom of discussion and religious equality. They have been very remiss lately in that.

An appeal has been made on behalf of the wives of the soldiers now on service in the East. Lord St. Leonard's has moved for returns, in order to ascertain the precise number of women who are now left without any apparent means of support; and urges, that "if the different parishes in the country would take upon themselves to provide for a certain number of children, they would enable the soldiers' wives to provide adequately for themselves and the remainder of their offspring." There is a strong objection to any plan which would either interfere with existing regulations for the marriage of soldiers, or would induce the wives of the soldiers not on service in the East, to believe that they labour under any peculiar hardship. We do not wish to check private benevolence; but we do not think that the circumstances justify any expenditure of the public funds.

Parliament is to break up for the Easter holidays on the 11th—the Commons to re-assemble on the 23rd; the Lords to come back to work on the 27th.

The Oxford University Reform Bill made some progress last night, being read a second time, after a debate in which the opposition which was manifested was less strong than might have been anticipated. But the fact is, few men now-a-days can, on principle, conscientiously oppose that reform. We may expect to see attempts made to cut up the bill in detail, when it gets in committee.

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

It was arranged in both Houses at the conclusion of the debates on Friday night that each House should carry up its own address instead of delegating that duty to a committee. Lord John Russell made the motion in the House of Commons, and it was seconded by Mr. Disraeli. Accordingly, on Monday morning, Peers and Commoners assembled at the unusually early hour of two. There were present some thirty temporal and four spiritual peers. The Commons mustered 300 strong. Each House, the Peers going first, then went to Buckingham Palace in their carriages. All the Peers were in uniforms; Lord Derby, Lord Eglington, and Lord Malinesbury, taking advantage of their privilege and donning the Ministerial costume; and Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Sir John Pakington, and other members of the Derby Ministry doing likewise.

The Queen, with Prince Albert on one side of the throne, and the Prince of Wales on the other, the Ministers standing round about, and the household officials disposed as usual, first received the Peers, whose address was read by the Lord Chancellor; and next the Commons, for whom, of course, the Speaker was spokesman. To both these addresses the Queen returned a "gracious answer," which the functionaries, kneeling took from her hand.

In the evening the Houses met as usual, and the Queen's replies were read, one from the woolsack, the other from the chair.

The reply to the Lords was as follows:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It is highly gratifying to me to receive the assurance of your co-operation in giving effect to those measures which I consider necessary for the honour of my crown and the welfare of my people."

Identical in spirit with the reply to the Lords, that to the Commons was somewhat differently worded:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. The declaration of your sentiments on this occasion affords me great satisfaction; and I rely with confidence on your co-operation in the measures which I consider necessary for the honour of the crown and the welfare of my people."

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

Mr. MONCKTON MILES asked Lord John Russell whether the Government were informed that diplomatic relations had ceased between the Ottoman Porte and the Government of Greece, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of Greece to accede to demands which they considered derogatory to an independent State?

Lord John Russell said he had stated on a former occasion that there was no proof that the Government of Greece were endeavouring to excite an insurrection in the provinces belonging to the Sultan. Since that time, the Turkish Government had instructed their representative at Athens to make the demands alluded to by the hon. member. The Greek Government had not given a satisfactory answer to those demands, and the minister of Turkey at Athens had demanded his passports and broken off diplomatic relations with Greece. Without adverting to the particular demands which were made by the Turkish representative at Athens, and which he believed were not made with any sanction on the part of either England or France, he must say that he thought Turkey had great reason to complain. The diplomatic papers which had been received furnished ample proof that the insurrection in the Turkish provinces bordering on Greece was not a spontaneous insurrection—that the part taken in it by the Greek subjects of the King of Greece was not a part taken spontaneously by them—that they had no strong sympathy on the subject, but that the whole insurrection had been the contrivance of the Court of Greece—that it had been got up for the purpose of weakening the authority of the Sultan, then in alliance with the King of Greece—and there were numerous proofs that the King and Queen of Greece had given the greatest encouragement to this insurrection in the provinces of the Sultan. That being the case, he could not wonder, without vouching for the propriety of any of these demands, that the Turkish minister should have left Athens. Her Majesty's Government had been in communication both with the Government of France and the Government of Austria on the subject, and had given such directions as they thought proper to her Majesty's minister at Athens, and he could only say that he thought the Court of Greece answerable

for the consequences which might result from this unfortunate affair.

In reply to Mr. BRIGHT, he said that no convention of any kind had been concluded between England and Turkey for the internal government of Turkey.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

The Earl of MALINESBURY put a question to the Earl of CLARENDON with the view of ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the rumours that a squadron of Russian vessels had issued out of Sebastopol and landed troops on the shores of the Danube and on the coasts of Circassia.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that the Government had received no official information whatever to show that there was any truth in the rumours referred to by the noble earl. Sebastopol had been reconnoitred on the 22d ult., and at that time the Russian fleet was there; and on the 25th the allied fleets entered the Black Sea. He had further received this day advices both from Admiral Dundas and Sir E. Lyons which convinced him that there was no foundation for the reports in question.

CUBA.

Sir GEORGE PEACHELL caused an interesting little debate on Cuba, on Tuesday. He moved for returns showing the state of the slave trade at present; insisting, with the committee of last year, that the Spanish Government ought to be required to fulfil treaties, and that Cuba alone now received slaves.

Mr. HUME supported the motion, and expressed the same opinions. Mr. H. BAILEY added, that unless Spain fulfilled treaties, she could not complain should England take no steps to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the United States.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the efforts to stop the infamous traffic would not be relaxed, either on the coast of Cuba or Africa. If Spain were faithful, she would be more efficient than a large squadron. He could not concur in what Mr. Baillie had said respecting Cuba falling to the United States; nor could he forget that the United States had not abolished slavery within their own limits.

Mr. CORDEN corrected Sir James.

"There appeared to him to be great logical force in the remark of Mr. Baillie. It was hardly becoming in us, who were continually raising complaints against the Spanish Government for violating—scandalously violating—her treaties made with this country for the suppression of the slave trade, that we should express ourselves prepared to defend Spain in the possession of this island of Cuba. It was not a question of whether we, as a nation, should hand over Cuba to the United States—that, he considered, no honourable member would be prepared to recommend. But some correspondence was laid on the table of the House last session between Lord John Russell and the American Government, which appeared to commit this country to the policy of preserving to Spain the possession of Cuba. That was a policy against which Mr. Baillie had protested, and against which he also protested. What he wished to guard himself against was, from offering any opinion of the right or justice of America to buy Cuba, or not; but he contended that if the Government of this country really attached so much importance to the suppression of the slave trade, they were showing great inconsistency, if they offered by force of arms to defend in all cases the right to possess Cuba on the part of Spain. He thought that the Spanish Government ought to be made to see that by their flagrant breach of treaties they were losing the sympathies of the civilised world, and were themselves preparing the way for some great power to take possession of Cuba. Without defending the policy of our presuming to give Cuba to the United States, or assisting the United States to take Cuba, he could not but believe that it would be for the interests of humanity if the United States, or some other Christian power, had possession of that island."

The motion was agreed to.

STURGEON AND SONS.

Sir W. Smijth, one of the Essex members, has taken up the cause of Messrs Sturgeon and Sons, of Grays, Essex. Early on Tuesday evening, in reply to Mr. SADLER, Mr. OSBORNE said that the Messrs. Sturgeon had not been guilty of fraud. Later Sir W. SMIJTH moved for the correspondence on the subject of the hay contracts, and in doing so he roundly took the Government to task for mentioning the name of Sturgeon and Sons in connexion with the alleged frauds in the hay contracts. It was now found that they were not guilty—"not of fraud"—not of fraud!—why they must be either guilty or innocent! He had in his hand a testimonial in their favour signed by fifty shipowners of the port of London. He had not only proofs that the Messrs. Sturgeon were innocent, but that there had been great mismanagement in the victualing department; and if it were necessary he should ask for a committee to look into these things.

Mr. OSBORNE related how the matter stood. The Messrs. Sturgeon had replied to an application from the Government for "prime upland hay" that they had some of the sort asked for, "admirably suited for horses;" they sent in fifty-eight and a half loads; but when it was inspected it was found to be very foul and musty, and it was all rejected. It was so bad that it was not even what is called cow's hay. But the dead lamb was not found in the hay sent in by the Messrs. Sturgeon. It was discovered in one of the trusses of the very best hay sent in! With respect to the mentioning of the name Mr. Osborne

said, that when the subject was mentioned in another place, he had sent to ask at Deptford who had sent in "the worst hay;" the reply was the Messrs. Sturgeons; he had communicated that information to the Duke of Newcastle, who mentioned it to the House. If Sir W. Smith had any charge to bring against the victualling department, Mr. Osborne hoped he might be there to hear it.

After some defence of the firm of Sturgeon by Mr. MASTERS SMITH, the motion was agreed to.

SCOTTISH RIGHTS.

Lord EGLINTON in presenting a petition from the Scottish Rights Association, brought the subject before the House of Peers, moving that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland; that an additional number of Members of Parliament be allotted to that country; and that the ancient palace of Holyrood might be restored. Lord EGLINTON denied that there was the slightest idea of advocating a dissolution of the Union, or of asserting any heraldic grievance. At the same time he asserted that the spirit and letter of the Act of Union had been infringed in several important respects. He contended further, that Scotland had not been treated upon a footing of equality with England in respect to the expenditure of public money. While £500,000 had been spent upon parks and palaces in England, in less than fifteen years, only £6,000 had been spent in Scotland; 2,000,000 had been spent on harbours of refuge in England, but not a single sixpence in Scotland; and nearly 2,000,000 on the Ordnance survey for England, but only £5,000 on that of Scotland; whilst the scale upon which it should be made had not yet been settled. Referring to the first prayer of the petition, he urged a number of considerations to show that the Lord-Advocate could not, from the nature of his engagements, properly attend to Scottish business, and that it was absolutely necessary to appoint a Secretary of State. On the second point, he contended that Scotland had a right to a considerable increase in the number of its representatives, whether tested by population or taxation. According to population, she ought to have 72 members; according to taxation, 79; and according to the two combined, 75 members. Lastly, he contended that considerations of justice ought to dictate the duty of keeping up the ancient palace of Holyrood, which at present was not in a condition fit to receive the descendant of the Scottish monarchs. In conclusion, he entreated their Lordships to respect the national feelings of Scotland on these subjects.

The Earl of ARBUTHNOT, in reply, said a great deal had been heard in the course of last year on the subject of Scottish grievances, but it appeared now that they were reduced to the modest number of three. None of these three were, in his opinion, entitled to the character of national grievances; and he was further of opinion that the English people believed that the Scottish people had the full advantage of the constitution. Great improvement had taken place in the feelings with which the people of England formerly regarded Scotsmen. They now regarded them with more kindness, affection, and good will than they were accustomed to do some years ago. He was in his own person an instance of this change of opinion. His Scotch predecessor, in the office he had the honour to hold, committed no other crime, in the popular view, than that of being a Scotsman; but he, though he had met with every species of abuse and outrage from the organs of the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Derby), had not yet been accused of being a Scotsman. Adverting to the three prayers contained in the petition, he admitted with respect to the first that the duties of the Lord-Advocate were in some degree anomalous, but he contended that there was not the slightest necessity for the appointment of a Secretary of State, and that no practical advantage would result from it. As to the second, the House of Commons was already sufficiently numerous, and Scotland could receive no accession of members, except they were taken from English constituencies, which he hardly thought could be seriously proposed. Besides, the relative position of England and Scotland in this respect was pretty much the same as it stood at the time of the Union. With regard to the third—the restoration of Holyrood—this could scarcely be an object to be brought under Parliamentary consideration as a national grievance. The palace was not adapted for the Sovereign's residence, though the Queen occasionally passed a day or two there. He should, however, be glad to see the chapel restored. Altogether, he repeated, that the subjects brought under their Lordships' notice could not be considered in the light of national grievances; and, having this conviction, he could not assent to the motion.

The Duke of MONTROSE vindicated the petition, particularly on the ground of the anomalous duties of the Lord-Advocate. The Duke of ARGYLL contended that every change made since the Act of Union had been attended with benefit to Scotland, and that the grievances complained of were imaginary. He observed that by the terms proposed in

the address, which asked for a number of members for Scotland in proportion to its great increase in social, commercial, and national prosperity, Scotland would have 150 members. It was impossible that such a number could be obtained without an amount of disfranchisement of English boroughs, such as no person would venture seriously to propose. Lord FAIRFAX expressed his satisfaction that the subject of heraldic grievances had not been put forward. But there were some points which certainly deserved the attention of Government. One was the endowment of chairs in the universities; and another had reference to the diplomas of medical men, which ought to have the same effect in the two countries. On the whole, Scotsmen had nothing to complain of, considering the benefits they were deriving from the union with England. Lord CAMPBELL said Scotland had no grievances which required a national agitation; and that in every point in which the Act of Union had been departed from, the change had been attended with benefit to Scotland. At the same time, the duties of the Lord-Advocate were somewhat anomalous; but there was no necessity for a Secretary of State.

The Earl of EGLINTON then replied, and the motion was withdrawn.

MR. MOORE AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY MOORE moved for a select committee "to take into consideration the case of the appointment of Henry Stonor to the office of a judge in the colony of Victoria, the said Henry Stonor having been reported by a committee of this House to have been guilty of bribery at the election for the borough of Sligo in 1853." Mr. Moore disclaimed all personal hostility to Mr. Stonor in making this motion. He wished to reach higher game, and he regretted he could only do so by making Mr. Stonor's appointment the subject of inquiry. Had the Duke of Newcastle or Mr. Frederick Peel resigned their office, the act might have been regarded as sufficient atonement, and either of them was prepared to take that course Mr. Moore would abandon his motion. Upon the subject of Mr. Stonor's appointment, his opinion remained unchanged. It was not made in ignorance of his practices at the Sligo election, but as a reward for them—Mr. Sadleir, then a Lord of the Treasury, having experienced the benefit of the four practices of which he had been declared to be guilty. To appoint a man so brazened to dispense justice in an English colony was a flagrant breach of public decency, and an insult to the House. It appeared further from Mr. Moore's statement, that a person deeply implicated in similar practices to those proved against Mr. Stonor had been rewarded with the office of incense-burner collector in Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE was at a loss to reconcile Mr. Moore's expressions of sympathy with Mr. Stonor with the vituperation he had indulged in in reference to that person. But, after all, Mr. Stonor was not the person immediately before the House—it was the Duke of Newcastle; and the charge fastened upon the Colonial Secretary must be shared by the whole Government, and no objection whatever would be thrown in the way of the fullest inquiry. The statement he had to make on the part of the Duke of Newcastle was very simple. It was to meet the unsupported allegation of Mr. Moore, that Mr. Stonor's appointment was made with a guilty knowledge, and with the corrupt intention of rewarding immoral political services, with the unqualified denial of an English gentleman, whose word has never been questioned. The appointment was made upon what was deemed sufficient grounds, and without any knowledge of Mr. Stonor's election practices, and Mr. Sadleir had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Mr. Moore had himself a considerable interest in the inquiry, for if he did not make good his serious charges, the fact must recoil heavily upon himself. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, suggested that the committee should be appointed by the general committee of elections.

Mr. DRUMMOND rose to persuade the House to reject the motion for inquiry, as well as the consent given by the Government that it shall take place. The motion was neither more nor less than an attempt to bring into that House the scenes which have taken place in the "corruption" committee upstairs. It is an attempt to engage the whole power of the House against a helpless individual. The Irish members complain that Irishmen are neglected in the dispensation of patronage, and no sooner does one of them get an appointment than his countrymen begin to abuse him. Mr. Drummond considered the conduct of the Colonial office to be mean and shabby. Having made the appointment, they ought to have stuck by it.

The debate, begun by Mr. Moore in an acrimonious spirit that met with universal rebuke and censure, was warmly continued. Mr. HINDLEY reverted to the report of a former election committee, to show that Mr. Moore had hardly used that gentleman. Mr. BOWYER, who had been attacked by Mr. Moore, met the accusation by averring that Mr. Moore had violated private confidence and had damaged himself by his own speech more than he damaged

Mr. Stonor. Mr. HENRY HERBERT, condemning Mr. Moore, thought that the only thing in question was whether the Duke of Newcastle had spoken the truth, of which the duke's unblemished character permitted no doubt, and he thought the proposed inquiry very unseemly.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD was in favour of the inquiry from motives of sympathy for Mr. Stonor, to whom, he thought, some opportunity would be afforded of regaining his position. He regretted the course Government had taken in rescinding the appointment, and, while supporting the motion, he described Mr. Moore's speech as damaging to himself and degrading to the House. At some length, in terms of severe reprimand to Mr. Moore, he addressed himself to the refutation of that speaker's charges. He moved, as an amendment, to strike out all that part of the motion which referred to the report of the committee against Mr. Stonor, in order that the proposed inquiry might embrace the entire question of Mr. Stonor's conduct. After a protracted discussion, in which Mr. S. WORTLEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. VERNON, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. F. PEEL took part, Mr. T. DUNCAN thought that great wrong would be done to Mr. Stonor by this inquiry behind his back. He had never heard an absent gentleman so abused as Mr. Stonor had been by Mr. Moore; and there was a strong feeling in the country that Mr. Stonor had been ill-treated. He supported Mr. Drummond. Mr. ROBERTS thought that there was a charge of corruption against the Government, and that it ought to be inquired into. Mr. S. HERBERT, on the part of the Duke of Newcastle, protested against Mr. Fitzgerald's amendment, which was avowedly framed to let in an inquiry as to the finding of the committee. He desired to have the duke put upon his trial. But, at the same time, he admitted that there was weight in what Mr. Duncanson had said, and added, that the Duke of Newcastle had, speaking to himself as an old friend, declared that the chief pain he felt in connexion with the transaction arose from the consideration that he had unwittingly done Mr. Stonor an injury.

Mr. FITZGERALD withdrew his amendment. Mr. MOORE replied, and limited his charge to those who had the ear of the Duke of Newcastle, and who, while recommending Mr. Stonor's appointment, were aware of his antecedents.

Mr. DRUMMOND sarcastically remarked upon the contradiction between Mr. Moore's first and second speech.

After nearly four hours' discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—for the committee, 115; against it, 37; majority for the committee, 78.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL then explained that he had, from ignorance of the arrangements of the House, voted against, instead of for, the committee, and he added some severe remarks upon the systematic running down of public men, on the part of certain Irish members, and the miserable shifting by which they sought to get rid of the responsibility of their conduct.

The motion for the appointment of the committee was then agreed to.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for better regulation of the traffic upon railways and canals. In illustration of the magnitude of the railway interest, he adduced statistics, and mentioned that there had been 230 railway companies, that the number of miles of rail authorised to be opened was 12,700, of which 7686 had been opened, that 356 millions of capital was represented by the railways, and that 254 millions had actually been raised. There was no need to dwell upon the actual advantages which had been gained by the railway system, and he admitted the ability with which it had been administered, and disclaimed any idea of a bill of indictment against the railway companies. But so many separate managements required the attention of the House. He then stated the results of the investigations of the committees on the subject, and the difficulty of dealing with it, and he gave instances of the obstacles thrown in the way of travelling and of commerce by the present incongruous arrangements. A somewhat similar system operated in regard to canals. The opinion of the committee was, that Parliament should break down the barriers between one railway kingdom and another, and thus provide for continuous travelling and transit. He then explained that the bill he proposed to introduce, in the first place, contained a distinct statutory enactment as to the duty of railway companies. Next, it gave to railway companies powers which they did not already possess for entering into combinations and agreements with each other, for the system of railways into harmony. It provided for arbitrations between companies, under the sanction of the Board of Trade. Where the bill was laid down in the bill was not carried into effect, an appeal was given to the superior courts, and thus the matter was brought under the jurisdiction of the regular tribunals of the land. It was not an unreasonable thing to ask of those great interests. His object was, while protecting the

public, not to forget the interest of those who had embarked their capital in such undertakings. There was no idea of altering, by enactment, the charges on railways as regards the public, but an arbitration was to have liberty to consider special circumstances, where one railway was required by another to carry on the traffic of the latter. He then entered into an argument to show that the interests of the shareholders would be promoted, and not injured, by the proposed system of harmony. The grand object of the bill was to do away with alliances offensive and defensive, and to make the railways the Queen's highway.

After remarks by several gentlemen connected with railways, leave was given to bring in the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House of Commons did much talking and some business on Wednesday.

First, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR moved the second reading of the Middlesex Industrial Schools Bill, the object of which is to provide schools for juvenile criminals, the expense to be paid out of the county rate. This is a private bill. Lord DUDLEY STUART opposed it, on the ground that the county magistrates, who will carry out its provisions, are not responsible to the ratepayers; and that it will increase the expense of the county. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. LUCAS seconded this amendment on religious grounds. Chaplains were not provided for children not of the established church. But the bill was strongly supported by Mr. BUTT, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. ROBERT, and Sir WILLIAM CLAY. Mr. MIALL raised the objection that it was a private bill; and Sir GEORGE GREY acknowledged its force, but did not feel it sufficiently weighty to prevent him from voting for the second reading.

Lord DUDLEY STUART receded before the opinion of the House, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of a bill, further to extend the Public Libraries and Museums Act. Power was given to places governed by vestries; to town-councils to levy rates without asking the consent of the ratepayers; and the provisions of the bill were extended to Ireland and Scotland. Great opposition was raised, mainly on the ground that the control of the ratepayers would be destroyed. Mr. FRIZBOY took up this ground; adding that the previous act had not been sufficiently tried. The supporters of the bill, among whom were Mr. HUME, Mr. MILNES, and Mr. BRIGHT, fought hardly in its behalf; but on a division they were defeated by the bare majority of 88 to 85—3!

The Property Disposal Bill, brought in by Mr. WHITESIDE and now pressed to a second reading, gave rise to a warm but abortive debate. This bill is intended to prevent the use of undue influence in procuring bequests for convents from women who have taken vows. The opposition to it was led by Mr. PHINN, who, willing to pass a fair measure, willing to give persons in nunneries the same safeguards in disposing of their property as those now enjoyed by married women, declared that this bill went too far in thrusting upon the party benefited by the disposal of property the burden of proving a negative—that undue influence had not been employed. Besides which, he entirely objected to the machinery of the bill.

Mr. FAGAN founded his objection to proceeding on the fact that when the bill was read a first time it was understood that it should not proceed further until Mr. Chambers's committee [not nominated as yet] had reported.

Lord PALMERSTON had two objections to the second reading of this bill. First, there had been an understanding, at the first reading, that the further proceeding should be suspended until the House had decided upon the appointment of the Conventual Committee; secondly, the bill itself was objectionable. The preamble was full of assertions which, whether well founded or not, were unnecessary, and calculated to give offence; and he thought the enactments also objectionable, as they contained too much or too little. They required proof by the party benefited that an instrument executed in a convent was the free act of the party executing it. But the argument of the advocates of the bill showed that this enactment would be a nullity, for that there was a moral influence exercised over the mind of a nun which she could not resist; so that, if a nun, acting under this moral coercion, disposed of property, it would be impossible to prove that it was done with her free will.

Mr. WHITESIDE was surprised at the course taken by Lord Palmerston, after he and the Attorney-General had objected that the bill did not go far enough, and render void all deeds executed within the walls of a convent. Mr. Whiteside denied the alleged understanding, and considered the attempt to turn him over to a committee that would never be appointed as a mockery. He defended the preamble, the truth of which he affirmed, but he was ready, he said, to alter any word that could not be proved. Lord Palmerston had objected to the principle and the machinery of the bill, but had assigned no reason. There was no offensive machinery in it,

and the principle was the same which the law applied to cases of guardian and ward, attorney and client, and other relations where influence was presumable. Mr. KEOGH complained of misrepresentations on the part of Mr. Whiteside, and observed, that the very first clause of the bill would render absolutely void a transfer of property by a member of a religious community to a member of her family, unless proved not to have been executed under influence.

Mr. NAPIER defended the enactments as well as the preamble of the bill; the latter would not have been necessary before the Reformation, when a person taking religious vows was held to be civilly dead. Mr. R. PHILLIMORE was of opinion, that until Parliament recognised these institutions, and held those who entered them to be civilly dead, this question would never be set at rest. The bill dealt with a particular class of cases of undue influence, not touching another class, in which medical persons exerted a powerful influence over their patients, especially women, and which called for parliamentary influence more loudly than the other. Mr. MALINS was arguing in support of the bill, when the approach of six o'clock caused the adjournment of the debate.

BRIBERY LEGISLATION.—It is impossible to calculate the action of the House in the treatment of the bribery and corruption question. Monday afforded an illustration, when it was proposed that the House should go into Committee on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill for preventing bribery, the Whig, Mr. VERNON SMITH, moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, alleging that there were three bills before the House, one of them being Sir F. KELLY's, and that they ought to be all considered together. Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected, that to refer the bills to a Select Committee would be really to defer them till next session. He was supported in that view by Mr. WALPOLE, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. PIGOTT, and Mr. CROSSLEY, while Mr. PHINN, Mr. ISAAC BUTT, Mr. PACE, and Lord HOTHAM supported the amendment. On a division, the House resolved to consider the bill in committee by 146 to 76. But in committee all the rest of the evening was spent over two clauses defining bribery; and the Chairman reported progress.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. FAGAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish a second college at Dublin, to be called the Queen's College, having co-ordinate authority and an income equivalent to that of Trinity College, and open to students of all religious denominations. He complained that Trinity College was opulently endowed, but that no honours of eminence were open to the Roman Catholics. The University was not, as originally established, intended to be exclusively for the benefit of Protestants. The Roman Catholic corporation of Dublin gave the site; and Roman Catholic families freely subscribed to the funds. Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. NAPIER, the University members, both warmly opposed the bill, affirming that Trinity College was founded to carry on the Reformation, and that it was a Protestant institution from the beginning. Mr. WHITESIDE, with his customary vehemence, denounced the bill as confiscation. Sir JOHN YOUNG opposed it. Mr. HEYWOOD and Mr. HUME supported it; but not with any vigour. Seeing that the House was decidedly adverse to this proposition, Mr. Fagan withdrew his motion.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.—Mr. BOWYER has obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to actions for criminal conversation. He proposes that there shall be no more trials for damages; but that the courts shall be allowed to fine a convicted defendant instead. And for the protection of the woman, now utterly disregarded although her reputation is at stake, he proposes that she shall have notice of trial, and liberty to appear by counsel and to call witnesses.

POST-OFFICE DUTIES.—Ministers suffered defeat on a small question, on Tuesday. Mr. BELLEW moved an address to the Queen, praying for the establishment of a post between Arran and the West coast of Ireland. Sir JOHN YOUNG ridiculed the motion. Why should the islands of Arran have a mail?—there are only three thousand persons there—chiefly coastguardsmen, three clergymen, a magistrate, and—a lighthouse! Besides it would cost 36*l.* a year, and would not pay!

Against this monstrous doctrine Mr. FRENCH, Mr. H. BAILLIE, Sir F. BARING, and Mr. H. HERBERT loudly protested. And they beat the Government, on a division, by 92 to 80.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

At length we have authentic information respecting the French contingent. The *Moniteur* of last Monday announced that upwards of 20,000 men had sailed for Gallipoli on board war-ships; and that every day, at that date, a portion of the 800 vessels freighted at Marseilles sets sail with cavalry, munitions, provisions, and articles of encampment.

Not only this, we have the order of the day, issued to the troops, by Marshal St. Arnaud. It is as follows:—

"Soldiers!—In a few days you are to leave for the East. You are going to defend allies unjustly attacked, and to take up the defiance flung by the Czar at the nations of the West. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean Europe will applaud your efforts and your success. You will combat side by side with the English, the Turks, and the Egyptians. You know what is due to comrades—union and cordiality in the intercourse of the camp; devotedness to the common cause on the field of battle. France and England, rivals in other times, are now friends and allies. The two countries have learned to esteem each other whilst combating. United,

they command the seas, and their fleets will feed the army while famine is in the camp of the enemy. The Turks and Egyptians have held out against the enemy since the commencement of the war. Alone and unaided they have beaten them in several actions. What will they not do when seconded by your battalions?

"Soldiers! The eagles of the empire resume their flight—not to menace Europe, but to defend it. Bear them on once more as your fathers bore them before you; and, like them, let us all, before we quit France, repeat the cry which so often led them to victory—'Vive l'Empereur!'"

"A. DE ST. ARNAUD, Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East."

Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschênes, on taking the command of the Baltic squadron, addressed the following order of the day to the commanders, officers, and sailors:—

"Called on by the Emperor to the honour of commanding you at a moment when your courage may be useful to the country, I feel the most lively satisfaction at finding myself once more in the midst of you. As I have so frequently done in my long career, I am about once more to appreciate that discipline, that devotion to their duty, and that self-sacrifice of French seamen which lead to success, and which render me proud to be at your head. Let your confidence in me be as in times past; mine is assured to you. Let us unite all our efforts at the outset of a laborious campaign; and let us know, in the accomplishment of our task, how to inspire ourselves with the sentiments of patriotism which must be caused by the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!'"

The *Moniteur* of Thursday throws more light on the military preparations France thinks fit to make.

"The report has been spread that it was the intention of the Government to make a new levy of 100,000 men. The report is not exact. It is true that the Government presents to-day to the Legislative Assembly a project of law for increasing the contingent of the class of 1853. Every one will understand that, under the present circumstances, such a measure is directed by prudence, and that it was necessary to take it before a revision of the Council. But everything leads to believe that a notable part of this effective force will remain at home, as belonging to the reserve. The only object of the present project is, in reality, to give the Government the faculty of disposing of this contingent in the case, little probable, that the honour and interests of France should imperiously demand it."

In the midst of this war-work France has a domestic trouble. The committee appointed to consider the demand of the Government for leave to prosecute M. de Montalembert recommended that leave should be given. This was fiercely debated in the hitherto silent Legislative Body, a staunch minority contending that as M. de Montalembert did not authorise the publication of the offensive letter to M. Dupin, he ought not to be prosecuted. The early part of Tuesday's sitting was marked by a speech from M. Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat, who spoke with great dignity and firmness as to the nature of the offence attributed to M. de Montalembert, and concluded by strongly recommending the house not to grant the authorisation demanded by the Government to prosecute that gentleman. M. Baroche followed, and, according to his usual habit, distinguished himself by the relentless violence and unfairness with which he attempted to induce the house to join him in his endeavours to crush an eminent man, whose name will be recorded with honour long after M. Baroche himself shall have reaped the fruits of which he has already sown the seed. His speech was that of a prosecutor calling for the condemnation of a culprit—not that of a legislator and senator fulfilling a painful, though perhaps necessary, duty. His speech created a painful feeling among the audience. M. de Montalembert, in rising to reply to M. Baroche, commenced his remarks with great calmness and moderation; but, after a few sentences, he became excited by the numerous interruptions to which he was subjected, and lost his temper. He endeavoured to justify the motives which had induced him to write the letter to M. Dupin. He reminded the Assembly that while he had always been a stranger to the spirit of party, he had nevertheless taken the defence of Government, as long as the Government continued honest and moderate. It was on that account that he began by supporting the Government during the presidency of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and continued to do so till the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December. But he (M. de Montalembert) found it necessary to separate himself from Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from the day that he had ceased to be the head of an honest and moderate Government. At these words M. de Montalembert was assailed by the Bonapartists—that is, by fully three-fourths of the members present—with loud cries for explanation. In the midst of the confusion, one of the deputies having contrived to overcome the din so far as to be able to put the question distinctly as to what the orator meant by saying that the Government had ceased to be "honest and moderate," M. de Montalembert replied, "The spoliation of the property of the family of Orleans is not an honest act, and the demand for leave to prosecute me is not a moderate one."

M. Baroche then rose, and, turning towards M. Billault, said, "M. President, you ought not to allow the Emperor to be insulted." M. Billault answered: "Let him continue; this speech is a part of the documents in the process." "What!" cried M. de Montalembert, "do you set up for being my judge!" an exclamation of indignation which was applauded even by the deputies of the Imperial Legislative Corps.

The Legislative Body authorised the prosecution by 184 to 51. After the vote, M. Baroche went up to one of the deputies who had voted in favour of M. de Montalembert, and in a manner which showed the unlucky member that he was a marked man, said "Monsieur, vous avez voté contre l'Empereur."

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announced that the Emperor on the previous day received M. de Hubner, the Austrian envoy, who presented a letter from his Sovereign.

Turning from France to Germany we find reports that Russia has made new proposals for peace. The statement is that Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who arrived in Berlin a few days since from St. Petersburg on an extra-

ordinary mission, was the bearer of the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the autograph letter of the King of Prussia.

"In this reply," says the *New Prussian Gazette*, "the Czar offers to conclude peace, and to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, if the rights which the Christian subjects of the Porte recently obtained through the intervention of France and England are guaranteed by treaties; and if, in addition, the fleets of the Western Powers abandon the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

"If this nature of guarantee is accepted by the Western Powers and by the Porte, the Emperor of Russia declares himself ready to allow the rest to be settled by the means of negotiation in a Congress, which might, for instance, be held at Berlin."

Of course, this must be taken for what it is worth; but the fact that some proposals have been made is generally admitted. It is looked upon as a step to facilitate the evasion of Prussia from the Western Powers.

While there is so much suspicion of the Prussian Government, there is no room for doubting the sentiments of the Prussian people. Among the persons who gave confidential explanations to the committee for considering the Government proposition for a loan was the Minister of War, and he is said to have expressed himself thus:—

"Co-operation with Russia, under existing circumstances, said his Excellency, may be set down amidst impossibilities. The union of Prussia with Russia would convert Germany into a theatre of war, with all its fearful consequences. He who feels a spark of Prussian or German love of country cannot harbour such a thought. But ancient lawgivers, continued the general, omitted to include parricide in their penal code, because they held this unnatural crime as impossible, even so must a union of Prussia with Russia be regarded as totally unworthy of consideration, since such union would have for Germany all the character of murder."

The committee resolved to accord permission to raise the loan, conveying that permission to the Chamber in these words:—

"Whereas, 1, in the present imminent danger of war, there can be no doubt as to the necessity of granting the Government the means required to enable them to uphold the honour and independence of the country, and protect the interests of the land; and, whereas, 2, the Government of his Majesty has declared its intention to abide still further by the policy it has hitherto observed, and, in union with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, and more particularly in closest co-operation with Austria and the rest of the German States, to strive after the speedy restoration of peace on the basis of right and justice, the same as they are expressed in the Protocols of the Vienna Conferences, while they at the same time reserve their liberty to decide subsequently on an active intervention, we recommend to the Chambers to give their constitutional consent to the bill respecting the extraordinary necessities of the military budget for the year 1854, and also the raising of the pecuniary means requisite for meeting the same."

There is reason to suspect Baron Manteuffel of duplicity, and the Prussian Court generally with a desire to side with Russia. The Prussian Princes have been appointed to high commands; one of them, Adelbert, at the express desire of Russia.

From Vienna we get no news. General Hess continues to negotiate at Berlin. But at the Austrian capital, it is said people talk of a Convention of the Great Powers, the objects of which are to guarantee the integrity of Turkey and the rights of the Christians; to make the Black Sea free to the flags of all nations; to throw open the mouths of the Danube; to place the Principalities under an European protectorate; and to revise the treaties between Russia and Turkey.

The Sultan is reported to have taken one of the most daring steps in reform of modern times—second only, perhaps, in the history of modern Turkish rule, to the slaughter of the Janisaries. He has declared that the possessions of the mosques are the property of the state, and he has deposed the Sheikh-al-Islam for refusing his consent to the measure. To understand the full force of this great stroke, it must be remembered that the Sheikh is the leader and head of the wealthy Ulemas. Besides "the mosques and religious foundations of the Ottoman empire," says the *Times*, "form important spiritual corporations, exercising an independent, legal, and theocratical power in the state. The Ulemas, or masters of the law and the Koran, are the sole possessors of the vast wealth belonging to these foundations, and at the same time, as the expounders of the faith and fundamental laws of Islam, they enjoy an authority to which the highest powers in the state have been compelled to bow. The insecurity of property under an arbitrary Government and many other causes have induced Turkish landowners, from generation to generation, to assign over the fee simple of their estates to the mosques, reserving only the usufruct to themselves and their direct male descendants. Land thus held by the mosques or religious corporations became *vakouf*, or, as it is termed in India, *wakf*, and is held for ever in mortmain. Such lands have hitherto been exempt from taxation and personal confiscation, and this tenure has so increased and extended by the mere influence of duration and security in an empire where all other property is fluctuating and insecure, that full three-quarters of the soil of the Turkish dominions are said to be held in this manner." Arif Effendi succeeds to the post of the deposed priest.

After this the news from the Danube is tame. In the first place, we are not a whit further advanced in knowledge of the late Russian movement than we were last week. On the contrary, the accounts are, perhaps, more confused than they were then. One thing only seems certain: the Russians occupy part or parts of the Dobrudscha. First, it is broadly stated that the Russians have taken Taltsha, Matchin, Jsaktsha, and Hirsova; in fact, that they are masters of the country up to the very front of Trajan's wall. This is doubtful. Although the forts on the Danube could not sustain a long siege, yet they could offer a stout resistance.

Bucharest letters state that the passage of the Danube by

General Uschakoff's corps between Taltsha and Jsaktsha was a sanguinary affair. General Uschakoff had either to silence three batteries or to take them at the point of the bayonet. In the afternoon it became necessary to have recourse to cold steel, and a battalion advanced to the attack. Within less than half an hour one half of the men had fallen, and a second battalion was brought up, but it fared as badly as its predecessor. A third battalion, however, succeeded in gaining a firm footing on the right bank. While this sanguinary conflict was going on in the immediate neighbourhood of the batteries, other Russian troops, both infantry and cavalry, had crossed the river and advanced on the flank of the Turks. The Mussulmans, although fearfully overmatched, fought desperately for their guns, two batteries of which, with the exception of one gun, they managed to carry off. The third battery was defended by three companies, which were completely surrounded by the Russians, who, after a struggle of half an hour, succeeded in securing all the guns, though not until one-half of the Turks had been killed and the other half taken prisoners. Private letters state the loss of the Russians in this engagement to have been 1500 men.

Here is a German account of the passage of another Russian column:—

It is related that the passage of the Danube really began on the 17th. During the preceding night, General Schilder had received instructions to be prepared, and in the morning of the 17th the cannonade began from Brailow and from the Danubian island occupied by the Russians. At the same time the latter began to construct a pontoon-bridge below Brailow, which operation the Turks affected not to observe. About 800 feet of the bridge had been completed when suddenly, between 11 and 12, such a fearful fire was brought to bear upon it, that in three-quarters of an hour the whole was either separated or totally destroyed. In this affair the Russians lost about 450 men, either killed or drowned. On the 18th, the cannonade was continued by both parties without any result. Prince Gortschakoff arrived just in time to see the fragments of the pontoons which had been collected. On the 19th, a Council of War was held by 26 Generals, at which it was resolved that on the 22nd the example of the Turks should be followed, and the passage of the river effected by means of rafts and boats. Early in the morning of the 24th it was officially known at Bucharest that the Danube had been passed, and on the 25th private intelligence of what had occurred was received from Bucharest, Galatz, and Reni. The passage was five or six times fruitlessly attempted on the 22nd. The attempts were renewed on the following day with as little success, until between twelve and one, when a part of the Turks, for some unknown reason, began to retire, "slowly and in perfect order," from the entrenchments (probably to oppose the landing of the main corps from Galatz). By degrees the Turks disappeared entirely from the bank of the river, of which, between four and seven in the evening, the Russians were in full possession. The Turks retreated in good order.

Whatever be the fate of the Russians in the Dobrudscha, they were certainly again defeated in their attempt to cross at Turtukai; and it seems probable that the Turks have made successful counter-onsets at Sistova, Kalarasch, and Simnitza. The allied fleets are once more in the Black Sea.

M. Metaxa, the Greek Minister, has left Constantinople. The Vienna papers publish advices from Constantinople of the 27th, according to which the Porte has resolved to expel all the subjects of King Otho from the Sultan's dominions. A declaration of war was expected to accompany the execution of the measure. The Turks have in Thessaly and Epirus a force of 15,000 men, of whom 3000 are cavalry, with 120 guns. As soon as the roads are practicable this corps will be reinforced, and the insurrection, it is expected, will be attacked in its centre and home, which is Greece. Arta, the fall of which has so many times been reported from Athens, has a garrison of 3000 men. Sir Henry Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has visited Fuad Effendi at Prevesa.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Turkey and Greece. For want of better information of the process, we take the following account from the *Trieste Gazette*:—"On the 19th, Nessel Bey handed a note to the Greek Government, in which he demanded as follows:—1. The recall of all the Greek officers who have taken part in the insurrectional movement. If they obey, they are to be brought before a court-martial, and, if not, they are to be deprived of their pay. 2. The professor of the university, Soutzos Maurocordatos, and the rector, Kosti, are to be dismissed. 3. The journals are to be forbidden to write against Turkey. 4. All the Greek committees are to be dissolved. 5. All those who opened the prisons at Chalcis are to be punished. The reply of the Greek Government was discussed at a council of Ministers, presided over by the King. As, however, it was wished to ascertain the opinion of the country, the Chambers were convoked. The Ministers, in the first place, communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the Turkish note and the reply, and demanded whether the Chamber thought they had sufficiently protected the rights of the Crown and the dignity of the country. The Chamber replied in the affirmative, and with great enthusiasm. In the Senate some members, who have an eye to office, endeavoured to shape their answer evasively, but the Ministers demanded that the Assembly should declare itself categorically by a vote of Yes or No, without any restriction. On proceeding to the vote there was a majority in favour of the Ministers of 22 to 16. The reply of the Government is as conciliatory as possible, and it expresses itself with calmness and dignity.

"It says—1. The officers who have taken part in the movement have all given in their resignation, or have been struck out from the lists of the army, and none of them receive any pay. They are therefore simple citizens, whose acts cannot be interfered with by the Government. 2. The professors of the university have not been guilty of any act contrary to the interests of Turkey, which have yet come to the knowledge of the Government; but it is ready to institute an inquiry on the subject. 3. The press is free, according to existing laws. 4. There do not exist any committees.

Individual participation in the insurrection cannot be prevented by the Government. 5. Notwithstanding all the inquiries made by the Government, it has been impossible to ascertain by whom the prisons of Chalcis were opened; but the Government will continue its investigation. This reply was delivered to the Turkish chargé d'affaires on the 20th. After a conference with the French and English Ambassadors, he, at midnight, demanded his passports, which were delivered to him the next morning, and he will embark on board a French frigate for Constantinople."

The Ambassadors of France and England have presented to the Greek Government a note, in which they declare that it will be made responsible for the consequences of a rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey.

"Trustworthy accounts from St. Petersburg," says the *Daily News*, "state that the war is very unpopular amongst the mercantile classes, and that, in consequence of this feeling an order had been issued forbidding the assembling in the streets of groups consisting of more than two persons."

The telegraph reports that the Russians are dismantling and abandoning the island of Aland.

From Madrid we learn that Don Francisco de Paula, the father of the King Consort, has imitated the Queen-Mother, and married his mistress, Teresa Redondo, a "woman of infamous character." Extremely shocked at this, the Coburg family, who were, it is said, on the point of marrying one of their sons to one of the daughters of Don Francisco, have broken off the match.

A man named Bocchi, a turner, has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin of the late Duke of Parma; but it is not yet certain that he was the murderer.

WAR ARMAMENTS.

Active preparations for the great war in which we have engaged continue to be made. During the present week upwards of 4000 men have been despatched from England direct to Turkey, in five steamers, without stopping at Malta. Four splendid infantry regiments, the 7th, 93rd, 23rd, and 88th have sailed—cheered on departing with that enthusiasm which makes the opening of this war so characteristic.

The officers are fast leaving for their arduous duties in the field. On Tuesday the *Tonning* took out Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, Brigadier-General Pennefather, Brigadier-General Eyre, Major Stirling, Captain Shadwell, Captain Thackwell, Captain Harding, Major Hope, Lieutenant Graham, Captain Walsh, Aide-de-Camp to Lord de Ros; Captain Woodford, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captain Blane, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, an officer and detachment of the 19th Regiment, Lieutenant Pearce, and General Brown's horses. On Thursday, the *City of London* sailed with Major-General Sir de L. Evans, Captain Gubbins, Captain Boyle, Captain Allix, Captain Clifton, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's establishment, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, Assistant-Quartermaster-General. A company of Sappers from Woolwich also embarked with this ship, and another will embark from Gibraltar, where she touches. To-day the Emperor is to sail, taking out Sir Richard England, Brigadier-General Cator, Royal Artillery, Lord de Ros, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Captain Neville, Captain Bradford, Captain Gage, Captain Pack, Captain Kingscote, with Lord Baglan's horses and establishment, Lieutenant Calthorpe, Lieutenant Curzon, Surgeon Mapleton, and a detachment of the 19th Regiment.

Thirty-two army assistant-surgeons belonging to depôts of regiments have been ordered to attend in London to receive instructions previously to their immediate embarkation for the East.

All the shabraques of the cavalry ordered to the seat of war will be discontinued, in order to lessen the weight which the horses have to carry.

From Malta we hear of nothing but the safe arrival of regiments, and the excellent feeling that prevailed between the French and English.

A new steam mill for army purposes has just been sent out to Malta, which had been constructed in this country in compliance with an order from Odessa, but the exportation of which had been stopped by the Royal proclamation. It was much required at Malta, the Admiralty steam mill there being unequal to the pressure upon it, and the old mule mills of the Knights of the island not being suited to the requirements of the present age.

An ample supply of steam coal has gone off from Shields to the Baltic for the use of the English fleet. Between thirty and forty collier vessels are employed in carrying out coals.

Colonel Colt has received a Government order for 4000 of his revolvers, which, it is understood, are to be supplied to the fleet.

Within the past week orders have, it is understood, been sent from head-quarters, directing the instant reinforcement of the fortifications of Cork Harbour. Camden and Carlisle forts and Haulbowline island are to be immediately inspected, and the fortifications, where necessary, augmented, so as to place Cork Harbour on a footing with the most strongly fortified naval stations in the world. The stores of Haulbowline are to be immediately stocked with abundance of forage for horses, for which purpose

offices have been issued, calling for tenders for the supply of 900 quarters of oats to be delivered at Haulbowline within a week.

With respect to the fleet in the Baltic we have no important intelligence yet to communicate. The latest accounts left it in Kjöge Bay, all well. The following is a list of ships that were at Kiel on the 21st of March:

Guns.	H. P.	Men.	
Duke of Wellington	181	750	1100 ... Flagship of Vice-Adm. Sir C. Napier, Commander-in-Chief.
Reptone	120	—	979 ... Flagship of Rear-Admiral Corry.
Royal George	120	409	976 ... Captain E. J. Codrington.
St. Jean d'Acre	101	600	930 ... Captain the Hon. H. Keppel.
Princess Royal	91	409	850 ... Captain Lord C. Paget.
Monarch	84	—	820 ... Captain Erskine.
Cressy	80	400	759 ... Captain R. L. Warren.
Blenheim	60	500	700 ... Captain the Hon. R. T. Palmer.
Hogue	60	460	700 ... Capt. W. Ramsay.
Edinburgh	58	650	600 ... Flagship of Rear-Admiral Chads.
Ajax	58	450	609 ... Capt. F. Warren.
Euryalus	50	400	580 ... Capt. G. Ramsay.
Imperieuse	50	350	580 ... Captain Watson.
Atropant	46	360	450 ... Capt. Yelverton.
Amphion	32	300	300 ... Capt. A. C. Key.
Danvers	32	650	300 ... Captain Ryder.
Talbot	30	300	300 ... Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie.
Valorous	16	300	250 ... Captain Buckle.
Leonard	12	500	300 ... Flagship of Rear-Admiral Plummer.
Building	6	500	180 ... Captain J. Hall.
Reign	6	520	160 ... Captain Wilson.
Vulture	6	470	160 ... Captain Glasse.
Total	1252	3020	12,500

The above force of 93 sail will shortly be further increased by the St. George, 120; James Watt, 91; Ocean, 91; Nile, 91; Majestic, 80; Boscawen, 72; Odin, 16; Miranda, 14; Boscawen, and several other steam ships.

SEIZURE OF WAR STEAMERS BUILT FOR THE CZAR.

Through the diligence of Mr. Scamian, of the Customs, a seizure has been effected of two war steamers in process of completion by Mr. Fitcher, of Northfleet, for the Emperor of All the Russias. The seizure of the vessels was effected about 9 o'clock last Tuesday evening, and at an early hour on Wednesday morning Mr. Scamian seized the steam engines and boilers, then ready to be put on board. Whatever may be thought of the patriotism of the shipbuilders, by whom the execution of such contracts has been undertaken, it is impossible not to admire the foresight of Mr. Fitcher, who, it appears, insisted upon it as a condition of the contract, that, as the work progressed, he should be paid by instalments; the loss occasioned by the seizure will consequently fall on the Russian Government. The vessels are described as of a first-class character, and their building and equipment were superintended by three Russian engineers of high reputation. But these scientific gentlemen deemed it prudent to depart some time ago, and, as we learn, for America, for the purpose of having further contracts of the same kind executed in that country for their Government. It has been represented to us, that the parties have been endeavouring, in avoidance of the forfeiture incurred by this transaction, to set up a contract for the disposal of the seized ships and their machinery to the subjects of a neutral power; but in the face of proceedings which indicate, beyond a doubt, that the contract has been between a British citizen and our declared enemy, we have no apprehension that the Government will permit the delinquents to escape the consequences of their misconduct. —Globe.

The *Basisk* was suddenly ordered to Inverness last week, to look after a Russian steamer reported to be in that quarter. It turned out that a Russian merchant steamer called the *Asakari*, which was lately repaired on the Duke of Buccleuch's slip at Granton, had been, in anticipation of the war, sold to British owners, who despatched the same to Inverness, in room of the *Isabella Napier* steamer, which regularly runs between the northern ports and Granton Pier. This gave rise to the alarm, and the consequent trip of the *Basisk*.

THE DUKE OF PARMA.

M. A. GALLENGA has fulfilled his promise, and has forwarded more information to the *Daily News*, showing how and why the Duke of Parma was assassinated. His letter we append:—

"Sir,—I have positive and authentic news to communicate respecting the assassination of the Duke of Parma.

"On Sunday, March 23, at half-past five p.m., the duke was walking in the Strada Santa Lucia, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and dressed in the costume of a Hungarian general. As he came to the corner of the by-street called Borgo San Biagio, a man rushed upon him from the latter street, and, in the violence of his onset, plunged a dagger into the duke's stomach with an upward movement, which directed the point to the most vital part. The duke walked on a few steps, almost as if unaware that he had been wounded, but soon sank down, uttering with a faint voice, 'Some assassinato!' His aide-de-camp hastened to raise him, and thus lost sight of the murderer, who made his escape through the same by-street. The dying duke was conveyed to the palace, where he did not survive twenty-four hours, as the telegraphic despatches had informed us, and as the Court, anxious to gain time, wished it to be believed.

"The town of Parma was taken by surprise: doors and shops were shut, and the streets and night were passed in a feverish alarm. The duchess took courage in the morning; she expelled Baron Ward and his minions, dissolved the ministry, and trusted the government with Salati, Pallavicini, and Lombardini, respectively for the home, foreign, and financial affairs. They are honest, moderate well-meaning men; by no means revolutionary, but equally opposed to tyrannical measures, and willing to conform with the spirit of the age. Lombardini is a financier of great abilities.

"The murderer is described as a man of the middle size, pale and thin, of course, and between 25 and 30 years of age. He was wrapped in a wide cloak; had a brown Galabrese hat on, and ash-colored trousers. His hair was black, long, waving; he had no beard, but only two black thin mustaches. It is remarkable that, in 1833, a similar murder was perpetrated at Parma, equally in full daylight, in the most frequented square of the town, on the person of Sestieri, a minister of the police, a man justly executed, and that the author of the murder was never found out, though hundreds of persons witnessed the deed, and one of them called the assassin by his Christian name, and was kept for years in duress, with a view to force his secret from him.

"The cause of the duke's death is as yet a mystery, but no one doubts that it was the outburst of the long-continued repression of the people in consequence of the enormities they so long had to endure, and for which the duke's best friends never pleaded any better excuse than insanity.

"Besides the outrages which signified every year of his reign, the duke had lately driven the people to despair by a forced loan of eight millions, which would have achieved the ruin of the landowners—a loan for which neither was nor any public calamity could afford a shade of a pretext at the present moment. To give an idea of the manner in which this money was squandered away, it is sufficient to say that on the occasion of his late journey to Madrid—a journey undertaken for the sole purpose of following a woman with whom he had some intrigue—the duke took with him 300,000 francs out of the money which had been laid out for the construction of a railway. A sum of the same amount he had invested in a diamond intended as a wedding present to the future Empress of Austria, and for that wedding he was preparing himself, with all his court, to travel to Vienna in grand state and at an enormous cost. Immense sums were also lavished to keep up an army of 5000 men, though he could not yet dispense with, and had had deadly to pay for, Austrian garrisons in all his towns; and he had lately been extravagant in endowing, painting, and gilding the Opera-house.

"He had disgusted his people by a life such as even Italian Counts had been unused to, and had given serious cause of offence to his duchess, who in vain attempted to recall him to a better course, and to withdraw him from the fatal influence of minions, especially of Baron Ward, whom he had made his Prime Minister at home and general agent and representative abroad.

"Strange to say, the duke had managed to indispose the clergy against him no less than every other order of persons. He did not affect enlightened ideas, like the Protestant Don Giovanni, his father, the famous Duke of Lucoa, whom Pius IX. represented in 1848 as 'running away with the apoplexy'; but he actually kicked out his wife's confessor, from whom, he suspected, the mild but firm opposition of the duchess to his mad career, arose. He equally dismissed the Bishop of Parma, and banished the Jesuits (whom he recalled in 1849), because both the bishop and the Jesuits insisted on the propriety of re-opening schools and colleges, and the petty tyrant had made up his mind that his subjects should have no education of any kind.

"The Benedictines of St. John and other orders whose property tempted his cupidity were equally turned adrift; and it is passing strange that the Pope, who preaches a crusade against Sardinia for wise, just, moderate, and necessary reforms, has not a word to say against the reprobate of Parma, whose deeds of spoliation and violence against the Church have little to envy the palmy days of bluff Harry the Eighth of England. So indulgent is Rome even to those who wound her, so only they show themselves reckless in trampling upon their people!

"Meanwhile, well may the Austrian papers cry out against the infamies of the cowardly Italian stiletto, and good innocent people in England re-echo their words of reprobation. Again, I repeat, for no object, and upon no provocation, would I ever sanction such deeds. But those who are well acquainted with the condition of some of the Italian states—especially Parma as it was and Naples as it is—should express no surprise if they occasionally hear of the use and abuse of that weapon, the *ultima ratio populi*. I do not know how far we are in earnest when we go to the opera, and are so loud in our applause of William Tell's deed; but of this I am sure, that Gessler was a Titus and a Solon by the side of that monstrous, however absurd and insignificant, Duke of Parma.

"A. GALLENGA.

"13, Kensington-gate, April 3."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.

The genius who so long inspired the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and who did so many other remarkable things in this world—John Wilson, otherwise "Christopher North"—died early on Monday morning. He had long been suffering from a paralytic affection, and gradually sunk under its attacks. A writer in the *Daily News*, who, if we guess rightly, knew him well, gives us a graphic sketch of him, and some idea of the place he filled, and the part he played, among his contemporaries.

"He was born at Paisley, in 1788, his father being a wealthy manufacturer there. He entered Glasgow University at the age of thirteen, and in four years more went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where his extraordinary quality was recognised at once. He was the leader in all sports, from his great bodily strength, as well as his enthusiasm for pleasure of that kind; and he gained the Newdegate prize for an English poem of sixty lines. On leaving college he bought the Ellersay estate, on Windermere, which will ever be haunted by his memory; for there is not a point of interest about it or the neighbourhood which he has not immortalised. So early as the beginning of 1812, we find Scott writing to Joanna Baillie of the extraordinary young man, John Wilson, who had written an elegy upon 'poor Grahame,' and was then engaged in a poem called the 'Isle of Palms'—'something,' added Scott, curiously enough, 'in the style of Spenser.' He seems an excellent warm-hearted and enthusiastic young man; something too much, perhaps, of the latter quality places him among the list of originals. A short time after this, and in consequence of loss of property, he studied law, and was called to the Scotch bar. So early as that date, before any of the Waverley novels appeared, the gifted young poet, who deeply felt Scott's kindness in encouraging his muse, gave him the title of the Great Magician, by which he was soon to be recognised by all the world. This was in some stanzas, called the 'Magic Mirror,' which appeared in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*. When John Kemble took leave of the stage at Edinburgh, and was entertained at a very remarkable dinner, where all the company believed they were taking leave of dramatic pleasure for ever, Jeffrey was in the chair, and John Wilson shared the vice-presidency with Scott. Scott's kindness to his young friend was earnest and vigilant. We find him inviting Wilson and Lockhart from Ellersay to Abbotsford, the next year, fixing the precise day when he wished them to arrive; and the reason turned out to be, that Lord Melville was to be there, and it was possible that something good might turn up in the parliament house for the young man in consequence of the interview. For Wilson this sort of aid was soon unnecessary. He became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh in 1820, and had already done more than any one man towards raising the character of periodical literature by his marvellous contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the stimulus his genius imparted to a whole generation of writers of that class. We all know his selection from those papers—the three volumes of 'Recreations of Christopher North.' There is nothing in our literature exactly like them; and we may venture to say there never will be. They are not only the most effective transcription of the moods of thought and feeling of a deeply thinking and feeling mind—a complete arresting and presentation of those moods as they pass—but an absolute realising of the influence of nature in a book. The scents and breezes of the moorland are carried fairly into even the sick chamber by that book, and through it the writer practised the benevolence of the ancient rich man, and was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. Mr. Hallam, the calmest of critics, has declared Wilson's eloquence to be as the rushing of mighty waters; and it was no less the bracing of the mountain winds. His fame will rest on his prose writings, and not on his two chief poems, the 'Isle of Palms' and the 'City of the Plague'; and of his prose writings, his 'Recreations' will, we imagine, outlive his three novels, 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,' the 'Trials of Margaret Lyndsay,' and 'The Foresters.' If the marvel of his eloquence is not lessened, it is at least accounted for to those who have seen him—or even his portrait. Such a presence is rarely seen; and more than one person has said that he reminded them of the first man, Adam; so full was that large frame of vitality, force, and sentence. His tread seemed almost to shake the streets, his eye saw almost through stone walls; and as for his voice, there was no heart that could stand before it. He swept away all hearts, whither-soever he would. No less striking was it to see him in a mood of repose, as when he steered the old packet boat that used to pass between Bowness and Ambleside, before the steamers were put upon the lake. Sitting motionless, with his hand upon the rudder, in the presence of journeymen and market women, with his eye apparently looking beyond every thing into nothing, and his mouth closed under his beard, as if he meant never to speak again,

he was quite as impressive and immortal an image as he could have been to the students of his class or the comrades of his jovial hours. The tendencies of such a temperament are obvious enough; and his faults arose from the indulgence of those tendencies. A few words from a friendly letter of Scott's, written when Wilson was a candidate for his professorship, will sufficiently indicate the nature of his weaknesses, and may stand for all the censure we are disposed to offer. 'You must, of course,' writes Scott to Mr. Lockhart, 'recommend to Wilson great temper in his canvass, for wrath will do no good. After all, he must leave off sack, purge, and live cleanly as a gentleman ought to do, otherwise people will compare his present ambition to that of Sir Terry O'Flag when he wished to become a judge. "Our present vices are made the whips to scourge us," as Lear says, for otherwise what could possibly stand in the way of his nomination? I trust it will take place, and give him the consistence and steadiness which are all he wants to make him the first man of the age.' He did get his election; and it was not very long after that he and Campbell, the poet, were seen one morning leaving a tavern in Edinburgh, haggard and red-eyed, hoarse and exhausted, not only the feeble Campbell but the mighty Wilson—they having sat *tête-à-tête* for twenty-four hours, discussing poetry and wine to the top of their bent: a remarkable spectacle in connexion with the moral philosophy chair in any university. But, if the constituents of such an office crave a John Wilson to fill it, they must take him with all his liabilities about him.

His moods were as various as those of the mother nature he adored. In 1815, when all the rest of the world was in the dark about the Scotch novel, he was in excessive delight at receiving from Wm. Laidlaw the evidence that Colonel Manering was Scott himself; and deep in proportion was his grief when he saw that genial mind going out. The trembling of his mighty voice when he paid his tribute to Scott's genius at the public meeting after his death moved every heart present. He could enter into the spirit of lake scenery deeply with Wordsworth when floating on Windermere at sunset; and he could, as we see by Moore's Diary, imitate Wordsworth's monologues to admiration under the lamp at a jovial Edinburgh supper-table. He could collect as strange a set of oddities about him there as ever Johnson or Fielding did in their City lodgings; and he could wander alone for a week along the trout streams, and by the mountain tarns of Westmoreland. He could proudly lead the regatta from Mr. Bolton's, at Storr's, as 'Admiral of the Lake,' with Canning, Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, and others, and shed an intellectual sunshine as radiant as that which glittered upon Windermere; and he could forbid the felling of any trees at Elleray, and shroud himself in its damp gloom, when its mistress was gone, leaving a bequest of melancholy which he never surmounted. The 'grace and gentle goodness' of his wife were bound about his heartstrings; and the thought of her was known and felt to underlie all his moods from the time of her death. She loved Elleray, and the trees about it, and he allowed not a twig of them to be touched till the place grew too mossy and mournful, and then he parted with it. He was much beloved in that neighbourhood, where he met with kindness whatever was genuine, while he repulsed and shamed all flatteries and affectations. Every old boatman and young angler, every honry shepherd and primitive dame among the hills of the district, knew him and enjoyed his presence. He was a steady and genial friend to poor Harleley Coleridge for a long course of years. He made others happy by being so intensely happy himself, when his brighter moods were on him. He felt, and enjoyed too, intensely, and paid the penalty in the deep melancholy of the close of his life. He could not chasten the exuberance of his love of nature and of genial human intercourse; and he was cut off from both, long before his death. The sad spectacle was witnessed with respectful sorrow, for all who had ever known him felt deeply in debt to him. He underwent an attack of pressure on the brain some years before his death; and an access of paralysis closed the scene."

DEATH OF COLONEL GORDON.

COLONEL GORDON, of the Royal Artillery, died in a railway train, some three weeks ago, between London and Crewe. In consequence of information received his friends had the body exhumed, and caused an inquest to be held upon it, when some remarkable revelations were made. It seems that the Colonel was travelling by third class to Aberdeen on the 15th March. In another compartment of the carriage was a drunken man. This person behaved very offensively to all present; and at Stafford he got out, bringing in, when he returned, four pint bottles of porter, in order to sustain himself in his disgraceful position. At length his fellow-passengers could bear with him no longer, and one of them complained to the inspector, who prevented the drunkard from entering that compartment again. But, strange to say, he insisted on putting him into the compartment in which Colonel Gordon and two other gentlemen were sitting. Colonel Gordon and these persons objected, the former offering his card and saying he would take all the responsibility. But

the inspector roughly refused to take the card, and rushing into the carriage, seized hold on the Colonel to put him out! The inspector struck him and pushed him; and put the drunken man into the carriage, sending the conductor with him. Colonel Gordon was greatly excited. He asked the two gentlemen for their names, intending to summon the inspector for an assault. But he seemed to fall asleep, and presently his head fell forward, one of the passengers caught him—he was dead. Saunders the inspector, and Teddy the conductor, declared that the man was not drunk; that Colonel Gordon did not offer his card; that he did offer great resistance; and that, as the train was late, it was necessary to do something to get it started. The superintendent of the Stafford police said the man appeared to be sober. "He walked into the carriage with his hands in his pockets!" Sir John Liddell, having made a *post mortem* examination, declared that the Colonel died from an affection of the heart; any sudden excitement would be likely to cause death. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Saunders.

Saunders, the inspector, was tried at Chester on Thursday, and "acquitted" on the medical evidence, that Colonel Gordon might have died from the excitement which took place previously to the assault by the inspector.

THE LANCASHIRE LABOUR-BATTLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Preston, Thursday.

I wish to correct a slight error which inadvertently slipped into my correspondence last week, and which, if not explained, might lead some to suppose that the operatives have acted slightly in defiance of the authorities. In mentioning the plot of land in the Freshfield Park, upon which the open-air meetings have been lately held, I said that it was within the borough of Preston, the fact being that it is in the township of Bailwood, although closely adjacent to Preston. I do not lay great stress upon this fact myself, for the prohibition of open-air meetings within the township is clearly such a stretch of magisterial authority as could not be supported if the operatives chose to try the question; but it is, perhaps, worthy of notice as testifying the extreme anxiety of the Unionists to act within the law.

The returns which I have obtained of immigrants during the week exhibit a remarkable falling off—51 persons only having been imported up to the time at which I write, of whom about 39 are fit for the mills. During the same period 6 persons have been sent back again to Belfast, and 13 to Manchester. I have also reason to believe that most of the agents employed by the Association have been recalled. This change of tactics is probably referable to two causes; firstly, the extremely unprofitable progress made by the new hands, when balanced against the enormous expense incurred in procuring them; and, secondly, the prevalence of an expectation that the bad state of trade will force down wages in other parts of the district, or at any rate compel them to work short time, and thus cause a withdrawal of the pecuniary support afforded to those on strike. It cannot indeed be disguised that the high prices of bread, and consequently of money, added to the war-panic, have acted very depressively upon the Manchester market, and if this state of things continue much longer, the only resource left to the operatives will be to give way for a time to the terms of their late employers, upon the understanding that whenever trade shall amend they shall have an advance, or seize that favourable opportunity of continuing the battle. If they were to adopt this policy, it is not likely that they would be compelled to resort to this alternative; for whatever may be the result, the masters have had far too much of this strike wantonly to give their operatives a pretext for resorting to another. Thus will this lamentable struggle not be utterly thrown away; for it will teach both disputants, that the only sure road to prosperity lies in friendly rather than hostile combination. That trade is bad throughout the Cotton District there cannot now be any reasonable doubt. Rumours are very rife of a reduction of the wages at Stockport to the terms of May last, and two of the Blackburn mills are now running short time. I regret to state that the feeling manifested by some of the masters towards the few hands who fall away from the Union and become "knobsticks," is not of a nature to tempt others into following their example. The rule of the Association appears to be, that no operative who has been on strike shall be received by any other than the master who previously employed him. The other day, a man, growing weary of idleness, selected a mill which seemed to him to pay the best rate of wages, and applied for and received employment there. But when the former employer heard of the circumstance, he wrote to the owner of that mill, and demanded that the man should be discharged. Both of these gentlemen are members of the Association, and, although the man is a first-rate hand, he was actually discharged, and, having forfeited the support of the Union, has no other resource but to accept per force the terms of his former employer. To such a pitch is this carried, that in most of the mills of the Associated Masters it is impossible for an operative to get employ, unless recognised as one of the former hands, or fur-

nished with a note of license from the former employers authorising the bearer to work for whom he pleases?

During the week, some interviews have taken place between an Associated Master and his former hands; but not, as yet, with any hopeful result. It is understood that this gentleman is desirous of meeting the hands to some extent; but, unless he has the courage to get at defiance those threats of proceedings upon the 5000*l.* bond, so successfully employed upon Mr. Swainson, an accommodation is scarcely to be expected.

Last week the surveyor of the town, on behalf of the Inspector of Nuisances, reported to the Local Board of Health that the state of "the Immigrants' House," and certain other houses appropriated to the reception of immigrant hands, was such as to call for the active interference of the board. Upon this, it was resolved, "That the law clerk be provided with a list of the houses mentioned by the inspector as overcrowded, and that he be instructed to write to the owners, requesting them to have the numbers reduced, with a view to the prevention of disease." Now the "law clerk" is no other than Mr. Ascroft, the town clerk, and legal adviser of the Masters' Association.

The notice vouchsafed by the leading journals to the meeting of townspeople briefly referred to in my last, has given an importance to that event which its real character seems hardly to warrant. The truth is, that it was not a meeting of the principal tradesmen and middle classes of the town, but was chiefly attended by tradespeople directly connected with the operatives; the speakers were none of them persons likely to command attention from the manufacturers and the committee of mediators, although it comprised the names of some highly influential persons, was appointed entirely without authority, and, taken as a whole, was composed of very heterogeneous elements. Desirable, as it undoubtedly is, to devise some available scheme of mediation, it is above all things indispensable that it should be constituted and conducted in a regular manner, and should be entrusted to the care of such persons only as, by their high character and station would command the respect and attention of both parties. I fear, however, that the present state of feeling among the manufacturers is such that no mediation would be accepted by them; and I know of some who, strong in the receipt of their 5*d.* per loom, and 1*d.* per spindle from the Bazaar fund, glory over the present depression of trade as ensuring their victory over the operatives.

The funds of the Unionists remain unshaken. Up to the present time, the aggregate amount of these sums approaches 85,000*l.* With great foresight the Blackburn people are reserving a certain proportion of each week's subscription to meet the contribution for the Easter week's holiday.

THE GREAT MANCHESTER WILL CASE.

THERE has been a trial at the Kingston Assizes this week of great interest, not only on account of the immense importance of the questions at issue, but on account of the rank of the parties and the length of the trial. It began on Saturday, before Baron Parke and a special jury, and entirely occupied Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The case was the Duke of Manchester *versus* Bennett and others, and came before the court in the shape of an issue directed to be tried by Sir G. F. Wood upon a bill filed by Lady Olivia Sparrow, the mother of the late Duchess of Manchester, on behalf of the defendants, who were the grandchildren of that lady; and the question the jury would be called upon to decide was, whether a will executed by the duchess in 1848 was a genuine instrument or not. The bill that had been filed impeached altogether the validity of the instrument, and the grounds stated in support of that suggestion appeared to be, first, that at the time the will was executed the duchess, from bodily suffering and illness, was not in a state to enable her to execute such an instrument; and, secondly, that she had been induced to execute it by undue and improper influence exercised over her by the duke, her husband, at a period when she was not in a state to resist such influence.

Sir F. Theigier (who was specially retained), Sergeant Channell, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Green, of the Chancery bar, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Bovill, and Mr. Rochfort Clark, were counsel for the defendants.

In opening the case Sir Frederick Theigier said, the Duke of Manchester had been forced to take these proceedings, and if, in doing justice to the case, family circumstances, which it were better to keep from the public, were divulged, he would not be responsible. As far as the duke was concerned, he had no interest in the will one way or the other.

Dr. Verity, the first witness, told the main story of the will. He said he had known the late duchess before she was married. In 1848 she was at Tunbridge Wells, and Dr. Verity was there also. The duchess then expressed anxiety about the conduct of her sons, Robert and Frederick, and said she did not know how to make her will. "I must trust it all to the duke, for if ever there was a true man he is one." Shortly after the duchess was taken ill, at Brampton, the seat of her mother, and removed thence to Kimbolton Castle, the paternal estate of the Dukes of Manchester. Here she grew worse. Dr. Merriam and Mr. Hurst attended her. She was soon able to transact business, and as her malady progressed her mind became clearer. Dr. Verity spoke to the duke about the will. The duke said there is a will.

"Shortly after this conversation, the duke told me that the duchess had spoken to him about the will, and I replied that I was glad of it. Towards the end of October I saw the duke and Mr. Beauford together, and the latter asked me if I thought her grace was in a fit state to transact business, and I immediately went into the duchess's bedroom, and found her very calm and collected. I told her there was some business for her to transact, if she felt equal to it, and she replied, 'Oh, the will, I suppose; oh yes.' I asked her when she should be ready, and she replied, 'Now, I think, will be the best time; adding, 'You will be here?' I replied, 'Of course; and I then went to the door, and saw Mr. Beauford with the will in his hand. Mr. Beauford and I then went into the room; and Mr. Beauford went up to the bed where the duchess was lying, and she shook hands with him; and inquired after the health of Mrs. Beauford. He then read over the will to her grace, and I asked her if she understood it, or whether she would like to have it fully explained to her, and her reply was, that she knew all about it; and she said, at the same time, 'The duke read it to me yesterday.' The duchess then signed the will, in the presence of myself and Mr. Beauford. The duke was not present, and there was no one else in the room. The duchess was in a recumbent position, and when she put her hand to the paper it shook very much, and she addressed me and said, 'I shall want your assistance, and I then steadied her hand. The position of the duchess at the time, and the circumstances under which the signature was made, will account for its appearance—it is evidently a nervous signature. When the duchess had signed the paper, she said, in a firm voice, 'I return this as my act and deed. No one suggested this to her. She was perfectly competent at the time to understand what she was about. I signed this paper after the duchess. She repeatedly mentioned the will after this, and said she hoped that God would bless it.'

Cross-examined as to the illness of the duchess, Dr. Verity persisted in his first statement—that although the duchess sometimes had "delusions," yet she was quite competent to transact business.

"In 1851 I remember seeing Mr. Haldane, a barrister, and friend of the family, but I did not say to him that, if the duke attempted to alienate the property from the family, I would come forward and prevent him from doing so, by proving that the duchess was not in a fit state of mind to make a will. I swear I did not say the same thing to Lady Olivia Sparrow. I also swear that I did not say that the idea of alienating her property from her children never entered the duchess's mind, and that the will was only intended to enable the duke to prevent the portion of Lord Frederick from going to his creditors."

Mr. Beauford and Mr. Pearce corroborated the statement of Dr. Verity respecting the will. Mr. Pearce, the solicitor who drew the will, said there was no mystery, nothing unusual in the matter.

Dr. Merriam, a physician, said, when he left Kimbolton, on the 11th October, the duchess certainly was not in a fit state to transact business. Mr. Hurst, surgeon, said, that as her bodily ailment increased her mind grew calmer. Sometimes the delirium lasted two or three days. She fancied she had had a baby, and caressed the pillow, thinking it an infant; she imagined the Queen was in the room, and addressed her as the Duchess of Gloucester. But he did not observe any great excitement after the 14th October.

The Duke of Manchester, examined, gave a similar account of the illness of the duchess to that given by Dr. Verity. When she was ill the duke saw her, and prayed and read with her every day. She had strange dreams, and the duke told her he thought her bodily condition laid her open to temptation, and that it was a subject upon which they should unite in prayer. One day, after Dr. Verity had spoken to him about the will, he went into the duchess's room.

"Upon my asking if I could do anything for her, she said, 'Oh, Mandy, I don't like my will at all.' I said, 'Well, I don't know the contents of your former will, or whether a codicil could be added to meet your wishes.' The duchess paused, and then repeated that she did not like her will, and she did not like to leave so much money at Frederick's disposal; and she did not like to leave any of her children independent of me. I then asked her if she would like to make a will leaving the property to me, but bearing on the face of it that it was to carry out her wishes. She seemed pleased at the proposal, and as though it had relieved her of her difficulty."

The will was signed and given to the duke, and they talked about it the next day. His conversations with the duchess were solely of a religious character.

"No clergyman was ever introduced to her during her illness. She herself declined to see one. She did not receive the sacrament, and I believe the reason was that Lady Olivia, her mother, was in the house. The duchess declined to see a clergyman, and said that I was better to her than any clergyman. There was a painful feeling between Lady Olivia and her daughter at this time, and it was on this account, I believe, that the duchess expressed no desire to receive the sacrament. I sent myself for Lady Olivia. It would have been indecent for me, in the state her daughter was in, not to have done so. Lady Olivia acted painfully. As I was accompanying her to her daughter's bedroom she said, 'I have great power over her—I never had greater power over her in my life.' She afterwards endeavoured to go into the duchess's bedroom without the sanction of the medical men, and I told her if she attempted to do so, I should turn her out of the house. She was then very violent, and said that if I turned her out of the house, she would stay in the town."

The evidence for the defence was next put in. Elizabeth Carr, the nurse, and Madame Jenny Faravalle, the lady's-maid of the Duchess, deposed to the delusions she had experienced about having had a baby, and being visited by the Queen. Often she did not know where she was; and twenty-four hours never elapsed without her mind wandering. She frequently asked for her mother, and wondered why she did not come to see her. She had violent fits, and Faravalle was compelled to hold her down. Cross-examined—Faravalle said she had first mentioned these things about a

month ago. On the day when Mr. Beauford and Dr. Verity were with the Duchess, Faravalle said she was in the dressing room, and heard the rattle of pen over paper. The Duchess was hardly ever conscious.

Lord Robert Montague said he was at Kimbolton during his mother's illness, but his father often would not permit him to see her.

"In June, 1850, I had two conversations with Dr. Verity. Upon one of the occasions he said to me, that if he were asked in the abstract whether the duchess, at the time she executed the will, was in a competent state of mind to dispose of her property he should say certainly not."

Mr. Alexander Haldane, conveyancer, had been active in getting up this proceeding. He felt a great wrong had been done. Mr. Haldane spoke to alterations in a marriage settlement, under which the daughter of the late duchess was excluded in favour of the duke's children by a second marriage. He also repeated what Lord Robert had said about Dr. Verity.

Lady Olivia Sparrow, the mother of the duchess, described her own great affection for her daughter, and for the duke, her son-in-law, only he would not allow her to love him. She described also the delusions of her daughter; and gave it as her opinion that she could not transact business. She, too, repeated what Dr. Verity had said. [Dr. Verity denied that he had spoken to her.]

"I had not become aware that this will had been executed until the spring of 1849. I heard there had been some paper signed, and I wrote to the duke to know if it was a will and what were the particulars of it, and in his answer he merely said that there was a will, but the names of the children were not mentioned in it. I immediately consulted Mr. Haldane, but I had no desire to give any offence to the Duke of Manchester, or to cast any reflection upon him, and all I desired to do was, to carry out my daughter's wishes. I swear that I never made use of the duke of the expression that I had great power over my daughter, and never had greater power in my life. I may have said this to some one else, but I certainly never said so to the duke."

Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Mayo, speaking only from what they had heard of the symptoms of the duchess's malady, they should think her incapable of transacting business; but they admitted the medical men in attendance on her had the best means of forming an opinion.

Mr. Baron Parke, in summing up, observed that it appeared to him a great many matters had been introduced into the case which in reality had nothing whatever to do with it; and he should endeavour to disembarrass it from all such matter, and direct the minds of the jury to the real question at issue, which was whether, at the time the Duchess of Manchester executed this instrument, she was in a competent state of mind to enable her to do so. With regard to the law, he should direct them that, in order to render a will valid, it was necessary that the person making it should be of sound disposing mind and memory, and be cognisant of the value of the property to be divided, and of the claims of parties to it. This was the general rule of law that had been laid down, but cases of this description varied very much in their character, and the jury would take all the circumstances into their consideration before coming to a conclusion. Where a person, on his death-bed, devised property to a large amount to a stranger, to the exclusion of his own relatives, such a case ought, no doubt, to be watched very narrowly. The present, however, was a case of a very different kind. Here were a husband and wife, who were admitted to have lived together on terms of the greatest affection and confidence, and, if the evidence for the plaintiff was believed, an intention was expressed long before the instrument was executed of a desire to carry out the intentions expressed in it. His lordship, after some further remarks, proceeded to read over the whole of the evidence, animadverting upon the more material portions as he proceeded, and he concluded by expressing an opinion that whatever decision the jury might come to with regard to the validity of the will, they would feel that the duke was completely exonerated from all possible blame, so far as coercing or influencing the duchess to sign the instrument, and that there was not the slightest imputation upon his honour in the transaction. The question still remained, however, whether the duchess was in a competent state of mind at the time to execute such an instrument, and upon that point they would give their opinion.

The jury retired soon after five o'clock, and in about half an hour they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establishing the validity of the will.

THE REVENUE.

NO. I.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5, 1853, AND APRIL 5, 1854, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF.

Years ended April 5.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,513,189	18,871,382	358,193	...
Excise	13,385,498	13,473,872	88,374	...
Stamps	6,429,025	6,494,938	65,913	...
Taxes	3,194,271	3,241,701	47,430	...
Property Tax	5,593,043	5,975,677	382,634	...
Post Office	1,045,000	1,104,000	59,000	...
Crown Lands	252,000	305,888	143,888	...
Miscellaneous	271,514	167,544	...	103,970
Tot. Ord. Revenue	48,683,540	49,724,052	1,040,512	103,970
Imprest and other Moneys	714,718	934,309	219,591	...
Repayments of Advances	1,114,548	1,338,001	223,453	...
Total Income	50,512,806	51,997,362	1,484,556	103,970
Deduct Decrease .....	...	...	103,970	...
Increase on the Year .....	...	...	1,484,556	...

Quarters ended April 5.

	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,432,832	4,325,941	...	106,891
Excise	2,098,581	1,943,350	...	155,231
Stamps	1,657,749	1,651,699	...	6,050
Taxes	111,476	199,309	87,833	...
Property Tax	2,152,233	2,567,714	415,481	...
Post Office	282,000	282,000	...	...
Crown Lands	72,000	65,000	...	7,000
Miscellaneous	19,518	10,687	...	8,831
Tot. Ord. Revenue	10,826,289	11,045,700	219,411	284,003
Imprest and other Moneys	221,096	276,316	55,220	...
Repayments of Advances	171,859	111,072	...	60,787
Total Income	11,219,344	11,433,088	213,744	344,790
Deduct Decrease .....	...	...	...	...
Increase on the Quarter .....	...	...	213,744	...

NO. II.—THE INCOME AND CHARGE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, IN THE QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5, 1853, AND APRIL 5, 1854.

Quarters ended April 5.

	1853.	1854.
	£	£
Customs	4,431,238	4,341,742
Excise	2,105,331	1,940,523
Stamps	1,657,749	1,651,699
Taxes	111,476	199,309
Property Tax	2,152,233	2,567,704
Post Office	282,000	282,000
Crown Lands	72,000	65,000
Miscellaneous	19,518	10,687
Imprest and other Moneys	113,558	171,941
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores	107,538	104,375
Repayments of Advances	171,859	111,072
To cash brought to this Account and applied to pay off Deficiency Bills	11,244,500	11,458,062
Total	11,244,500	11,658,062
	1853.	1854.
	£	£
Permanent Debt	5,487,179	5,424,855
Terminable Annuities	1,282,781	1,273,406
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	...	2,817
Sinking Fund	604,889	813,876
The Civil List	99,495	99,745
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	312,982	303,220
For Advances	98,390	158,996
For paying off Non-commuters of certain Stocks .....	...	1,999,372
Total Charge	7,885,216	10,078,227
The Surplus	3,359,284	1,581,775
Total	11,244,500	11,658,062

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE chief event in Court history this week has been the presentation of addresses to the Queen by both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty received them on her throne. Prince Albert stood on one hand, and the Prince of Wales on the other; while around stood the Ministers and the great household officials.

Two county elections occurred at the close of last week. On Friday the Earl of Bective quietly succeeded his father-in-law, the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, as Member for Westmoreland; and on Saturday Lord Adolphus Vane was returned unopposed for the family division of Durham County—the North. He succeeds Lord Seaham, who is now a Peer.

Mr. Maguire has been found, by an election committee, to have been duly elected for Dungarvan.

The representation of Flintshire is vacant in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Mostyn, by the death of his father, to the peerage as Lord Mostyn.

At a meeting held in the Marylebone Court House, on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Hume in the chair, the following resolution, among others, was agreed to:—"That the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell further to amend the representation of the people is entitled to the cordial support of all Parliamentary reformers, inasmuch as it greatly increases the number of voters, disfranchises nineteen nomination boroughs, and transfers their representation to more populous districts." Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart were present and supported the resolutions.

At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, Mr. Anderton moved that a dutiful and loyal address should be presented to the Queen, assuring her Majesty of the cordial support of her faithful and loyal subjects the citizens of London in prosecuting the war declared by her Majesty against Russia, in the confident belief that it is a just and necessary measure to preserve the balance of power in Europe, and in the earnest hope that it will lead to an early and lasting peace. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Gossett succeeded Mr. Clementson, on Monday night, as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons. Mr. Gossett is popular in the House.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., has consented to be nominated

for the chairmanship of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, which has become vacant by the demise of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.

The only surviving son of Tippoo Saib, the "Tiger of Mysore," Prince Gholam Mahomed, and his son Feroze Shah, have arrived in England. The former is seventy years of age; he has been a pensioner of the Company since the fall of his father's kingdom; and he now wishes to get his pension continued to his son.

A remarkable dinner took place on Thursday. It was given in honour of Lord Elgin. Lord John Russell presided. Five Colonial Ministers were present—Lord Grey, Lord John Russell, Lord Montagu, Sir John Pakington, and the Duke of Newcastle—beside a host of peers, members of Parliament, and British and Canadian gentlemen. The speakers were profuse of compliments to Lord Elgin for his wise administration of Canada; and they all gloried in the success of those measures which had set the colonists perfectly free to manage their own affairs. Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, was not behind with his testimony to Lord Elgin; and he added the generous confession that he had found England a home.

Viscount Hardinge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, gave a farewell banquet, on Thursday, to the officers about to proceed on active service to the East. The guests included the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Baglan, the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord de Ros, Sir Charles Trevelyan, General Wetherall, General Freeth, General Yorke, Brigadier-General Airey, Brigadier Buller, Brigadier Estcourt, General Sir Richard England, and Lieut.-Colonel Mundy.

Sir Stephen Lakeman, who gained renown fighting against the Caffres, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial-office on Thursday.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, arrived in town on Thursday evening, from Paris, on his return from the East.

When in London, last week, the Spanish General Prim was introduced to Lord Hardinge and Lord Raglan. General Prim goes to the East with the French army.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an Order in Council, announcing her Majesty's approval of the proposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for fixing the number and salary of the minor canons of Bristol Cathedral. The number is reduced from six to three, and the annual stipend of each is fixed at 150*l*.

The Bishop of Rochester, as Visitor to Rochester Cathedral, has issued his judgment upon the complaints made to him at his visitation in July last. The bishop does not find reason to interfere where he has the power, and he states that several matters complained of are not cognizable by him as visitor.

Mr. John Ball, one of the members for the county of Carlisle, in a letter to his constituents, declares that the recent divisions in the House of Commons "must show to all Catholics that the time is come when it is absolutely necessary for them to exert themselves, if they wish to preserve that share of religious freedom which has been achieved by our fathers during the last half century." After remarking upon the incomprehensible policy of those Roman Catholics "who think it a matter of indifference whether we have a Government that openly joins our enemies or one that does what is possible to protect us," Mr. Ball says:—"When I see in the division list nine members of Lord Derby's Government voting with Mr. Chambers; and thirteen members of the present Government voting with us, besides others who paired in our favour, such as Lord John Russell—who made an excellent speech—I can have no doubt as to which party is, on the whole, to be looked on as friendly and which as hostile; but I would not have Catholics rely for defence upon anything other than their own energy, the justice of their cause, and the prudence with which it should be conducted."

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is much occupied with the question of limited liability. Recently the Council adopted the principle; and last week, after three days' debate the Chamber ratified the decision of the Council by 27 to 18. But a poll is to be taken.

The *Cork Reporter* says that the tide of emigration from that port is so great, that the Cork Steam Ship Company, to meet the demand, intend putting two of their steamers on that station next Wednesday. On Saturday last the *Minerva* steamer carried over 550 emigrants from our quays, leaving no fewer than 200 behind, for whom it had not accommodation.

In 1852 there were 858,566 acres in Ireland under wheat; in 1853, 827,254 acres. Of oats there were 2,283,449 acres in 1852, 2,156,874 in 1853. Of barley, bere, rye, beans, and peas, there were 339,591 acres in 1852, 349,017 in 1853. Of potatoes, 876,532 acres in 1852, 897,774 in 1853. Of turnips, 356,790 acres in 1852, 399,385 in 1853. Of other green crops, 121,565 acres in 1852, 120,561 in 1853. Of flax, 187,008 acres in 1852, 174,423 in 1853. Meadow and clover, 1,270,713 acres in 1852, 1,270,309 acres in 1853. The total extent under crops was 5,739,214 acres in 1852, 5,695,847 in 1853, a decrease of 43,867 acres. The chief decrease was in oats and wheat, the chief increase in turnips, flax, and potatoes. These returns are collected by the efficient aid of the constabulary and metropolitan police.

It is just twenty years since the province of Canada first borrowed money from this country. The loan was for twenty years, and the time being up on Saturday last, the 1st of April, 1854, the whole sum due was paid in full out of the surplus revenues of the province. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the colony.—*Daily News*.

A Parliamentary return shows an increased consumption of tea and tobacco for the last three years. In Great Britain, in 1851, the consumption of tea was 47,376,781 lbs.; in 1852, 47,808,622 lbs.; and last year (reduced duty), 51,001,851 lbs.; whilst in Ireland the consumption was, in 1851, 6,573,278 lbs.; in 1852, 6,901,412 lbs.; and last year,

7,832,236 lbs. Of tobacco, the consumption in Great Britain, in 1851, was 23,457,888 lbs.; and in Ireland, 4,457,137 lbs.; in 1852, in Great Britain, 23,944,968 lbs.; and in Ireland, 4,473,600 lbs.; and last year, in Great Britain, 24,940,555 lbs.; and in Ireland, 4,624,141 lbs.

Queen Victoria wrote a letter condoling with the Marchioness of Westminster on the loss of her youngest son, the midshipman, who recently died on his way to the Baltic. The letter was posted on Wednesday last week; it was mis-sent to Flint instead of Eaton Hall, in Cheshire, and did not reach its destination until Saturday last!

A new diving apparatus has been invented by Dr. Payenne, a Frenchman. He has found means of providing fourteen men sufficient air, under water, for four hours. He can dive down, and rise again afar off. In this way he and three seamen boarded a man-of-war by the port holes, the other day, at Cherbourg, without being observed by the crew. At present the invention has only been used to supply Paris with oysters!

A short time ago the working masons of Liverpool addressed a note to their employers, respectfully asking an advance of wages, and stating several reasons for making such application. The employers responded to the note, and solicited a personal interview with the workmen for the purpose of conversing together, with a view of making such overtures as might avert the baneful effects of a strike or turn-out. The result has been an amicable arrangement of the affair; and the master masons congratulate the working masons on their rightly appreciating these conciliatory means of settlement.—*Liverpool Standard*.

The journey across the Isthmus of Panama, *via* the railway, can now be performed in twelve hours.

Smith, the Dublin tract distributor, has again been before Mr. O'Callaghan—this time as a complainant. Smith offered a Mr. Barlow, a Catholic, an offensive Protestant tract; Barlow kicked Smith's hand. Barlow thought he had a right to kick Smith for offering him insulting documents. The magistrate fined Barlow *sixpence*!

A Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, died suddenly very early on Sunday morning, in the house of a woman at Chesterton. According to the evidence of Francis Edmund Stacey, also a Fellow of King's College, he and Mr. Vance parted company between one and two o'clock in the morning at Chesterton. Vance, it appears, went to the bed-room of Sarah Chamberlain, threw himself on her bed, and in about five minutes died. The woman called out, and "Jane," who lived next door, and Mr. Stacey came to her assistance. Mr. Bumpsted, a surgeon, said that Mr. Vance died from disease of the heart. The jury found a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Lloyd, who murdered the man Gittins, at Nesscliff, has made a full confession. He endeavoured to perpetrate the deed three times before he succeeded.

There is again just now a great abundance of wife beating; as usual, the great proportion of wife-beaters are produced by the filthiest parts of the town.

Hennan, the man who killed his wife with a hatchet, has been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity.

Skinning cats alive is one of the minor atrocities committed in London. People lose their cats; and find skinned cats in rubbish holes. A fellow named Jackson was seen to throw four bodies of skinned cats, yet warm, upon a dung heap in Whetstone Park. He could not be punished because nobody saw him skin them. Cats are not property.

A railway joust was successfully performed, last week, on the Londonderry and Enniskillen line. The mail for Derry was delayed. The Derry people sent a pilot-engine up the line—single rails—to learn the cause. The pilot-engine, jauntily driven, met the train it went to assist almost at full speed. Of course the passengers were hurt. The drivers escaped.

There were six fires on Friday evening last week. The rush of engines gave the streets a semi-revolutionary aspect. The hall, used for exhibitions, at Hungerford Market was burnt down, and several of the neighbouring shops were injured.

There was a serious fire in Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday, at the house of Mr. Flynn, a tailor. Fortunately the whole of the occupants of the house escaped. One man, however, in getting down a ladder, fell, and was much hurt.

There was a fire in a detached cottage belonging to a lunatic asylum at Hoxton, on Monday. Fortunately the patients had been removed; and the promptness and energy of the firemen prevented any further disasters.

Postscript.

SATURDAY, April 8th.

PARLIAMENT was last night occupied in dealing with the question of University Reform, and the defects of the War Department.

The House of Commons, soon after it assembled, proceeded to consider the second reading of the bill for the reform of the University of Oxford. The debate was opened by Sir W. HEATHCOTE, one of the members for the University, who stated that he should vote for the second reading, believing that such a bill was necessary, and any objections to details he would reserve for committee.

Mr. BYNG approved of the measure as being necessary.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, though willing to agree to the second reading, complained of the complicated nature of the bill, and stated that much of his objection to it had been removed by the judicious selection of the commissioners to be appointed under its provisions.

Mr. BLACKETT complained that the bill did not go

far enough, and urged that nothing but an entire reconstruction of the University would meet the evils of its present organisation.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE and Mr. WARNER supported, and Lord ROBERT CECIL opposed the measure; while Mr. G. H. VERNON commended its conciliatory spirit, and Mr. WIGRAM objected to its tendency to break up entirely the old collegiate system.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER followed, and supported the bill with limitations, more particularly with reference to the preservation of the endowed schools in connexion with colleges, such as Winchester. Mr. HENLEY opposed the bill on protectionist grounds.

Mr. GOULBURN was opposed to the bill on account of its sweeping character; especially as regarded the limitation of the time for which fellowships are to be held.

Mr. GLADSTONE then, at no great length, answered some of the objections made in the debate, but said that on the great question of the admission of Dissenters into the University, he should reserve the statement of his opinions until the committee.

The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, Earl GREY moved for papers showing the nature of the changes made in the war department of the Colonial-office by the appointment of an additional secretary. He brought forward what he alleged to be a number of cases of mismanagement in that office—and especially as regarded the administration of the army. In the West India commands the mortality of the soldiers since the war was such that one-seventh of the force was annually cut off in Jamaica, and 6700 had perished from 1812 to 1837—a far greater proportion of deaths than occurred at the battle of Waterloo; but the average of deaths in the last ten years had been much less, thus showing how improved management operated to decrease the mortality. He attributed much of the mortality to feeding the soldiers on salt meat, the quality of their bread, and crowding in barracks, and this was true of nearly all commands abroad. He particularly instanced Trinidad and Sierra Leone. He laid down the whole evils of the administration of the army to its being divided among so many departments, such as the Ordnance, the Horse Guards, the War-office, and the Colonial-office, instead of being under one head; and argued the impossibility of the Colonial Secretary being able to manage a war, and the additional Under-Secretary would be of much use. There should be without delay some effectual re-organisation of the administration of the army. He suggested that it should be committed to a board, similar to that of the Admiralty, which he preferred to a fourth Secretary of State.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE followed, and without attempting to say that the present system was a good one, urged that great improvements had been made in it, and that practically it worked well, and was efficient both as regarded promptitude and energy at the present crisis, which was the best test; and he deprecated any attempt at alteration just at this moment, which, so far from promoting the efficiency of the administration of the army, would destroy it.

Lord HARDINGE also spoke, but addressed himself only to certain details in Earl Grey's speech.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his sense of the importance of the subject, and said that he should bring on a discussion upon it after Easter.

No further speech of importance was made, and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

The Baltic fleet had returned to Kjöge Bay on Thursday; and Admiral Napier had issued the following signal to the fleet:—

"Lads—War is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

The autograph letter of the Emperor of Austria approves of the policy pursued by England and France; but does not give the slightest clue to the intentions of Austria. Characteristic!

Despatches have been received by the Turkish Embassy at Vienna confirming the statement that the Russian General Uschakoff had been driven back into Bessarabia; that the Turks were concentrating at Trajan's wall; and that the fortresses in the Dobrukscha had not been taken.

Harrison, the man who brought "the Belgian girl" over here and placed her in the house of Madame Denis, has been found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour.

Desaux, the father of Madame Denis, is also found guilty.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

This time last week the shrine of speculation was stayed from tumbling on the heads of the devotees only by the shoulders of a Samson. The *Times*, *tali tempore*, quieted the timid, informed the ignorant, and opened the eyes of the blind; so, Consoles were arrested within an eighth of the dreaded 85 to which I alluded; and the "vultures, who would have fed on the dead and dying in the Mammon warfare, were scared by the bright beam of returning hope!" An epigram from *Elegant Extracts*. The City Intelligence now assures us that the English funds maintain their upward tendency, and have recovered a clear two per cent from the lowest point touched seven days ago. "*First Justice Rules Capital Court*."

I leave the House at Westminster to the subtle and all-seeing "Stranger." In the Committee I made two grave errors; of course, I have: I wouldn't be a complete man, like Hugh, for all Cathay. I am now assured that Mr. Edwin James is the Brummel barrister, and that "war his advocacy which decided the destiny of Dungarvon. Never mind! Mr. Huddleston will take more pains than ever with his person and progeny. The Narrow Gauge has won the Cannock fight; the South Staffordshire people are to make the line. The Chalfont Waterworks are not to stop; the landlords were stronger than public convenience.

During the struggle in Room 18, the Photographic Institution in Bond-street was summoned to the aid of the Committee to afford them clear and defined views of the properties traversed by the scheme: two artists were despatched into Gloucestershire; in about eight days the whole county was secured, and fifty-six views of the mills, farms, and streams, were sent up to the promoters; who, through Hawkshaw, had asked for the sum of ten thousand pounds. The opposition affirmed an excess of value; the photographs proved the contrary. Living, as we too frequently do, in fog and mist, it's quite right to make the most of the luminary while we have him—even for dissipating the cobwebs and crust of the law or Parliament.

Going up to the Queen on Monday "to assure her assurance," I was surprised to see so many of the senators in private evening dress. Silver Stick-in-Waiting says there is an intense and increasing ignorance about Court costume; they of "Cockney make," this and incoherence about the hams, probably find it a folly to be wise.

The Duke of Cambridge's silver camp equipage, from Garrard the Grand, is particularly plain; he presented to him, as you are aware, by the Queen, and by the Consort; he, poor gentleman, is obliged to sit at home at inglorious ease! The horses of the grooms seeking the East, like the *Wise Men*, have been shipped under their owners' inspection during the week. W. G. assures me that, save those belonging to the noble owner of Dear Park, the whole string of "one looked apple, half-bred, and poor." It's cruel to say so. But I suppose Lord B. and the generals wouldn't be very choice about carriage.

An inglorious Englishman named Puckle, in 1716, patented a "Portable Gun, or machine called a Defence." The Committee on Fire Arms have ordered the enrolment to be printed, and a curious paper it is. There is a complete drawing of the invention, which can be made to discharge grenade shells as well as bullets. "The chambers, the screw upon which every shot play off and on," the treped, or stand; the chambers of the gun for a ship shooting square bullets against "Turks," and for round bullets against "Christians"—graceful distinction! &c. &c.; and the artist heads the specification by a very patriotic couplet—"A Defence."

"Defending King George, your country, and laws,
Is defending yourselves and Protestant cause."

Gossip at Covent-garden, during *William Tell*, which was heavy, gave me the pleasing intelligence that the Colonne Choir are coming over again. There never was a more popular manager among his troops than Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street. He doesn't intend to command any company this season; but he is to be commanded, and there are bid-dings for the French plays, in St. James's, both from the managers of the Gaietés and Gymnase. And they want to bring over "Les Cosaques." Jules Janin says that in the late awful quarrel between Madame Doche and Madame Page, which nearly came to blows on the Boulevards, it was the fine remark of Madame Page, complimenting Madame Doche on her experience, and that, too, as a widow, which first roused the angry blood (there is but a six weeks' difference of age between these rival queens). He writes me word that "the Polish Princess Ozartoryska is the piano-forte performer amongst the Paris amateurs." Madame Rachel has received during her last trip to St. Petersburg and Moscow—playing some 30 nights in the capital and 15 at the latter town—30,000*l.*!!! Barnum and Madame Lind Goldschmidt will throw up their hands and eyes, and that heavy Cloten of a brother of hers, M. Raphael, who in his serious moments looked like a Dissenting minister, has quietly achieved a sum of 14,000*l.*!!! and the money hasn't been paid in *Russian* paper!

The City people can't agree about buying Southwark-bridge; and the Government idea, of throwing open all the toll-bound pontine accommodation, has slipped into limbo.

There's a disgusting, crafty old woman, holding a lease of the Hampton Court-bridge, who charges a penny every time one passes on a Sunday. She weathered her landlord out of a long time bargain, for a mere song; and, since the opening of the railroad, has revelled in a poll-tax, of and for which I would decapitate her. Two weeks more of our present glorious weather will call forth the unrivalled beauties of Bushy-park. 'Tis the only avenue which is straight, and not narrow—smooth; and macadamised—turfed, and begirt with a beauty of blossoms that entices you to its end without alloy or disappointment!

Any one who likes good manners, and a decorous auditory in a debating club, for a change after the House of Commons, should go to the "Passimists," in Gray's Inn-lane. Here, on Tuesday, I was amused by learning "why" the "cautious and cold Dundas was sent to the active service in the Black Sea," "why the fiery and restless Napier lies almost useless, like a lion with his claws cut, in the Baltic." I was assured that we were defenceless—our contingents miserably equipped—the soldiers ill drilled—the sailors half of them never aloft—that Lord A.—was in the Russian Emperor's hands—that the St. Petersburg Court had letters in the Prince's own writing. France, too, said Catiline, in the chair, is without money—St. Arnaud, with Marshal Vaillant, had reproached Louis Napoleon for spending the cash belonging to the war estimates in street architecture—all the expeditionary service will have to be re-shipped from Gallipoli to be of any use at Adrianople. And all this with such lofty language, such precision of dates, facts, and figures! Well might Alderman Lucas damn the poor for knowing too much.

They visit the counters of coral in Cockspur-street, at which the polite Mr. Philippe presides, a very Oscar of Orferes. These exquisite bracelets and chains cost some thought and trouble in the cutting—each from a separate stem. My wife has made me suffer an extravagance of twenty-five guineas for a pale, pink coral armlet, which for the last two days has interrupted my digestion. The coral reefs are principally on the African coast: the fishers come out from Naples, Genoa, and other Mediterranean ports. These men go down into the deep in open boats, without chart or compass—remain for weeks untiring, hardy, and content with a jug of water and bag of biscuits. They dedicate the best branch to the Virgin who is enshrined as a *Lar*; and the sweet saint favours him who brings her the choicest offering: so they believe, and believing realise a luck. Certainly Philippe's stones are the most valuable in Europe—so Dr. D. H., who knows everything and everywhere, affirmed when I spoke of Lady M.'s purchase.

The South-Western chair is about to be vacated: a seat of thorns seemingly. Do the revolted Mortimer and his partisans intimidate every one? I hope not—or is Sir W. Heathcote's resignation to be followed by Mr. Chaplin's restoration? As long as the mad sergeant is kept from the board, I don't care. He, conscientious, capacious, and hyper-critical, worried away the best servant of the London and South-Western interests they ever had, or will have in a hurry. I mean that restless, honest, clever Wyndham Hardinge, whom every one connected with the narrow-gauge welfare esteemed and appreciated.

What swarms of barristers, engineers, surveyors, and solicitors, darken the corridors of the committee-rooms at Westminster: not a scheme is broached without a dozen counsel for and against,—half a score geometers to swear in support or opposition of any measurements, and a line of agents on either side of all degrees from petty France to Lincoln's Inn. "Les Badauds ne passeront jamais," says Macaire: and shareholders consider a speculation not worth notice that hasn't a vast staff out of Parliament-street and Chancery-lane.

Does any one want a cheap and a real pleasure? There are transports daily leaving the docks at Woolwich with artillery horses, stores, and men. On Tuesday Captain Osborne gave me a lunch at the barracks, and we went into the dockyard to look about us. The *Morayshire*, 13, was getting under weigh, conveying horses and guns to the Mediterranean: the stables were in the hold—rather too hot, having no ports to be opened: otherwise the comfort was supreme. The men were in high spirits, and as the vessel was swung down the full fair stream, shining like silver, with a blue canopy and a sunlight overhead that rejoiced the heart of every one who looked up to it with a prayer for those on board the ship, I felt thoughts that come out but poor and pale when put down on paper. *Domine! adjuva nos.* The friends on shore cheered hesitatingly: but the real acclaim came from the cluster of sailors in the rigging of the guard-ship. No landsman opens his mouth like a sailor, either to shout, swallow, or swear.

Afterwards we went over the *Royal Albert*, fast advancing to completion, on the stocks. Crowds accompanied us—soldiers with their sweethearts—pensioners scrutinising—mechanics explaining—some town dandies and officers calm, whom nothing can astonish—London apprentices, who will go everywhere, and drag the sempstresses after them, even to the ship's keelson. The main deck height is 8 feet, orlop deck 7 feet, and she is to carry 152 guns; 4 tier of ports, 19 of a side. May she have her *Dies iræ*!

Pall-mall is gaping incredulously at hearing the intentions of the Government as to the enrolment of a National Guard—the cheap defence of nations! as Titmarsh entitles his picture of Epicer in uniform. 'Tis hinted that 'twould be well to propose that every householder shall be trained to bear arms. Sheridan's plea to be excused, I dare say, will be adopted by one or two. "Lame and a coward," is a clear claim of exemption.

The *Charivari* reports an address of Sir John Turtlesoup, at an English public meeting, on the interesting "Hair-Question." Speaking of the French allies, the baronet adds: "Ce n'est point à eux de couper barbe et moustaches pour fraterniser avec nous, puisque nous allons faire, ensemble la guerre—c'est à nous de renoncer à l'usage du rasoir. Amen."

Flores radiat et ver. Mrs. Buck's flowers in Covent-garden Market solace me every day; and, besides, you are served by very pretty specimens of the female flower kingdom. A pretty woman improves the sale of a flower as much as a flower improves the woman, who is, of course, not for sale. I hope next week to tell you about what's preparing "above," "below," and "along" the line of the Academy—that cave of Trophimus, that sadler and respectabilisea genius seeking shelter in its shades. Let the most sociable fellow alive but once pass the portals, and when he comes out again he bears such a Magnifico look, that his own father hardly knows him. Depend upon it they've a freezing process—which no neophyte dreams of; or else there's a freemason's oath to forswear sack and live cleanly and respectable. I wonder Frank Stone accepted their sniggering civilities. Pass on to Colnaghi's and see the engraving of Paul Delaroche's *L'Hémicycle du Palais des Beaux Arts*, by M. Henriques Dupont, "in the line manner—exquisitely true to the delicate shades of character and vigorous drawing of the original." Some day of leisure I'll tell all about the great picture for which Delaroche only received 3000*l.*, though he increased the intended number of figures from twenty-four to seventy-five, and refused further remuneration. *Bel esprit!* Here also is M. Delasalle's superb edition of Marc Antonio.

Misfortunes bring misfortunes. The "Ring" has been wrung again by last Thursday's events—"Virgo carrying off the City and Suburban Handicap, and the Metropolitan Stakes." Harry Hill, it is expected, will leave out the H in his surname. I wonder how much lawyer P—netted on both Destinies? The Grand Stand is thoroughly renovated, and received a host of people from Wood-street, Cheapside, up to Eaton-square. Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Cow-cross, came in "every sort of wain and cart." There was, really, a tremendous Spring Meeting! Two entries by the Necro-grapher affect me sincerely this week: one recording the exit of old Edmund Byng; a courteous, kind, London host, on a small, yet truly convivial style (who is to play *Benedick* to his fair relative *Beatrice*?); the other telling the knell of Professor Wilson—fine heart, I free, and manly friend: 'tis a tower fallen headlong on the plain, which we hoped, at one time, would have stood a few more *hæstra*. I recollect another poor and pleasant gentleman gone to his rest: M. Frasey, the curate of St. Nicholas des Champs, the friend of the poor; forty years pastor—"tabernis pauperum"—loved by all—the only steady beacon-light—a Pharos amid the wild waves of the Revolutions which have madly lashed Paris since '93.

The Shrewsbury barber, of course, was on the course; this Proteus of "professionals" found money, as at Derby, the "Lord knows how!" Yes! I saw and nodded to my "Frail" friend, and by his demeanour knew that he was with the good and safe men, as usual, on this occasion.

The Oxford men are to lose the University boat-race, so Mortlake Coombes tells me. I don't know! I only know he did me in his own race with Cole!

Mr. Leone Levi has received "the swiney goblet"—awful epithet for a bequest! The Society of Arts have to award this prize, value 100*l.*, containing 100 sovereigns, for a work, every five years, on the "Commercial Law of the World." Mr. Levi is a naturalised British subject, born in Italy, at Ancona; which gave the first writer on international law, Alberico Gentili, who filled the Chair of Civil Law at Oxford in the sixteenth century. He who enjoys the gentle delights of dulness should visit John-street now and then. You see people there who are never seen elsewhere.

The anniversary of Shakspeare's natal day will be celebrated at the Garrick, with Mr. Charles Dickens in the Chair. He is the *Εὐρωπαϊκὸν Ἀγαμέμνων* of presidents at the dinner-table. What a spread of intellect it will be.

M. M.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 7, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

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

A POLITICAL SERMON:

FOR THE DAY OF FAST AND HUMILIATION.

LORD ABERDEEN has announced, in a reply to the Earl of Roden, that a day of fast and humiliation is to be appointed, in order that the people of this country may put up prayers, specially and together, for the success of our arms in the approaching contest. There might be no objection to the appointment of such a day, if the people of this country were prepared to improve the occasion as Lord Aberdeen intends. Differences may exist amongst us as to the form or efficacy of prayer; some may prefer the set-ceremonial of the Church of England, or of different Establishments; others the impromptu entreaty or exhortation upon which dissenting bodies venture amid temptations of rambling thought; but many clergymen no doubt will be found who, whether according to the set form of the Establishment, or the dictate of the heart at the moment, will be able to present the case for the thoughts of their hearers so as worthily to associate human action and divine law. For that is the object of prayer, since men have abandoned the idea of obtaining by particular request a special interposition of Providence.

If ever a country had the right to appear with its own case of action before the throne of divine power, England has that right at the present moment. The contest which we undertake is waged for no selfish interest of our own. It is true that in the endeavour to convince some of the more reluctant of our countrymen, we have shown that English interests are at stake in the disposition of national independence and freedom; that Turkey is a better customer for our commerce than Russia; and that if she be superseded and appropriated by the great power of the North, a supremacy will be established in Europe dangerous to our own political existence. But although that is true, the interests at stake are so infinitely larger than our own, that selfish considerations are merged. It is with some satisfaction that we find England capable of national acts on motives so enlarged. Peace and trade appeared so completely to have narrowed the English mind, that utilitarian objects alone, tested by the results of profit, appeared sufficient to rouse us. Those who occupied the most conspicuous place in public openly avowed these doctrines. But the English nation appears collectively to have been better than its more conspicuous citizens individually; and the whole country is acting upon generous motives which her "representative men," a year or two back, would have disavowed as romantic and obsolete. We are taking up arms, not to make conquests for our own profit or pride—not to establish our own dictate, whereof we have as witnesses those nations that do not go with us—not to compel converts to a creed; but to establish the sacred principles of law and national independency. We are fighting to secure freedom of states in self-development. In short, we are risking our substance, our

strength, possibly our existence in the world, on the faith of divine law and its ultimate victory,—on the side of right as opposed to wrong and to human dictation. It is a cause in which the people have a just ground to invoke, if not the special interposition of Providence, at all events that sustenance which is derived from carrying on human action under a consciousness that it is in accordance with divine beneficence. A day set apart for reflection, in this spirit, on the great course of action before us, can only be rendered inopportune by the religious discords which will mark its observance, and by the default in the religious feeling of the people called upon to observe the day religiously.

For it will not be observed religiously. People who are released from their daily duties, in shop or public office, will think, not of the divine aid, but of far inferior things; will reflect less upon the great objects of the war than upon public glorification in its successes; will calculate in the early part of the day, less the balance of right and wrong; than the bill of fare for dinner; will, in the middle of the day, be absorbed less in divine contemplation, fasting, than in the enjoyment of creature repletions; and, as the evening draws in, will be in a state of anything but humiliation. Some serious persons, indeed, will work themselves into a state of prescribed sorrow and agony; preface, will, towards night, sit in sackcloth and ashes,—not, indeed, corporeally, for we do not take things now-a-days in that substantial and sterling fashion, but spiritually. They will sit in the moral sackcloth and ashes of ostentatious abstinence from festivity; the costume being the state robes of their sectarian pride, which exalts them above other men. No; it is not as a day of fast and humiliation that the day can be turned to account for exalting the spirit of the English people.

The subject, indeed, is most proper for the clergy to handle, since it is the special function of that body to execute the study which the many will never possess the bent to accomplish, and to bring to the multitude wisdom from the stores of knowledge human and divine. On that day most especially it would be the business of the clergy to throw a divine light upon the path before us. In some churches this will be done; and those whose intelligence guides them into such churches, will come away wiser in their intellect, and firmer in the support which they are prepared to give to the nation in its just course.

But it is as a day of leisure for the over-worked English people,—as a day set apart for an English purpose; as contradistinguished from individual or class objects,—as a day, in short, cleared from other pursuits, and secured for the contemplation of our history, that it will have the best moral effect. It will remind the tradesman that there are greater things than the till—things which can arrest the progress of commerce, and yet command the sympathy of traders. It will tell the working man that there are vicissitudes in the life of states greater even than strikes and charters. It will remind the leisurely peer that the strength of England lies in those multitudes whom he will see parading in the streets; and it may remind all classes of our countrymen, that the individual life of the people, with all its comforts, depends upon the life of the whole nation, and upon the co-operation of its several classes to sustain the strength of the state. It is a festive occasion of not unnatural pride in the past, strengthening us for the future, under such divine sanction as our religious discords and narrownesses will permit us to obtain.

Would that it were the commencement of a better spirit, as it might well be; that it

could mark the close of an epoch in which too protracted a peace had narrowed the understandings and hearts of the English people to grosser and inferior objects, and that it might be the beginning of another epoch in which all classes should be more awake to national feeling and to pursuits of which a world may be the field. If it were so, we should get more out of the coming contest than the defence of Turkey or the subjugation of Russia. In the moral satisfaction which the English people are likely to earn out of the contest, by the exercise of their generous strength, they will discover, once again, that there are richer things in the universe than the profits of the ledger or the best wages. They may, perhaps, in the altered condition of society at this period, discover that work can be done without being spread over long hours of uninterrupted toil. Reason has proved the perfect feasibility of short time; the English community has been logically convinced that the good might be attained for all classes; and if we have not yet got the boon, if so reasonable a request on the part of the working-classes has been neglected, it is because the English people have been chilled by indifference; but when the feeling of the community has once more been roused, that which Mr. Lilwall has vainly sought by a mechanical agitation may come to pass through in the altered customs of the people. Philanthropists of many political parties and various classes have tried to bring about a union between Englishmen, as such, irrespectively of rank. Young England, Charles Kingsley and the Christian Socialists, some of the *élite* of the working-classes, and others less easily classified, have laboured in vain at that which victories or common calamities may bring about as naturally as the succession of night and day.

The working-classes justly complain that they have been neglected; their charter has been set aside by the power which indifference possesses of tiring out enthusiasm. Uncertain whom to follow, or what to do, they discover that they can secure nothing for themselves, but are the sport of circumstances. Should the contest last long,—as probably it will—certain State necessities will alter these things. Already it is observed that sentries are posted with an economy dictated by the want of soldiers abroad; recruiting officers have become familiar in the streets; and for a time the army may be kept up by that process of recruiting. But the drafting of our armies away must at last leave us short of defence.

That defence the people itself can give.

There are politicians in this country, filled with an alarming idea that Napoleon III. is working upon this calculation—that he is enticing our armies abroad, in order to enter with his into England, and to avenge Waterloo in Waterloo-place. The idea would have been more natural many months back. But even now it is only an exaggeration of a truth; for although we do not suspect the Emperor of the French, and do not dread him if we did suspect him, it is not fit that England should remain undefended. She cannot remain so: if her armies be gone, her people must be called out; and then that true charter, that true universal suffrage will be accorded—the rifle in every man's hand. That is true political power; not because it secures "the right of insurrection"—quite the reverse; but because it renders power and people convertible expressions. There is no possibility of surprising a state whose whole people are its army; there is no hope for the internal traitor in a land whose people are its guard; there is no possibility of slighting a people who are its own army. The Government of the United States can as

little despise its masses, as it can dread insurrection. The present contest, then, may result in rendering England freer, as well as more generous and more fit to be the ally of nationalities abroad, upon whose struggles she has looked with so much indifference. This is a sermon which the English people will read to itself, not only in the churches on the day appointed by her Majesty's Ministers, but in its own action.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ROUSSEAU.

Poor Society is at its confessions again this week. The very prevalent disposition to admire that lamentable monster of candour and infirmity, Rousseau, would be unaccountable if it were not for the fact that society shares what was perhaps as striking a trait in his character as his deplorable timidity, or his morbid fancy. Society is for ever confessing to itself its shortcomings, parading its better intentions, and with equal ostentation parading its miserable attempts at reform. We speak most especially of moral reforms.

It is the custom in this country to talk of such subjects as if that which is conventionally called "moral" rule, were the ordinary practice, and so to ignore full half of the actual life of society. But ever and anon something comes out which shows what is going on beneath the surface. Smiling society, which would walk over the ground of Staffordshire, pretending that there are no mines beneath, is subject to meet a miner rising black from the ground, or is startled by one of those explosions with which it ought to be familiar. So it is now.

An unfortunate gentleman goes to a house of a kind which is never talked about, save when society is making its "Confessions" *à la Rousseau*, or its more convivial and boastful "Confidences" *à la Lamartine*. He goes for the purpose of meeting a woman still more truly as well as technically "unfortunate" than himself; and while there, by a special disaster, disease of the heart consummates its fatal work, and the time of his death renders the place of it notorious. The gentleman is a Fellow of Cambridge University, and the world is scandalised at the fact, that a Fellow, whom the rules of the University require to be unmarried, should resort to those "substitutes" for marriage which everybody knows to be customary. So customary are they that if a man be unmarried, and strictly observe the rule which everybody professes to observe, he becomes an object of contempt rather than of admiration for an asceticism which is taken to be speak a mean or pitiful disposition. That Fellows might be detected, if spied upon, everybody knows; but that a Fellow should be detected is a painful scandal, and his friends will be indignant with us for the mere circumstance of mentioning it again. Yet, mention such things we must.

For there is more. Women, even of the unfortunate class, have their feelings and attachments. Fellows, whom the rules of the society oblige to live without the ceremony of marriage, omit the ceremony and the ostensible household, but nothing else; and as they are men at least up to the English average in heart and head, they have equal chance with others of earning the affection of women, even without the marriage ceremony. There is more or less reciprocity in these engagements. With men who are decidedly of a conjugal turn the union may be so complete that there is nothing absent but

the ceremony and the ostensible household. Others of a more careless turn seek no simulation of marriage at all, but take their chance as ordinary men do, as undergraduates, or confirmed philosophers, who are not marrying men; and there is every shade of difference between these extremes, from the men whose evening walk becomes familiar with a particular series of area-railings, knockers, and shop-fronts, to the man who has a wife who is, as it were, "a crown to her husband" on some stated day of the week. It is not surprising, therefore, if the unfortunate gentleman whose retreats were rendered conspicuous by the time of his death should not be singular in his resorts. Two women, who were in the same room when he expired, were alarmed; their alarm brought another inmate of the same house,—another Fellow of the University. Nor are we to suppose that in the University there are only two gentlemen who might thus be caught wandering from the path of conventional dictation. Fellows must not marry; and to those who understand the meaning of the prohibition, we need say no more.

But society has been making its confession also in Parliament, as it has not long since by a royal commission. We saw the lawyers under that commission lately investigating the law of divorce, and pointing out some of the manifold evils and injustices which render our code ridiculous, if it were not straggling, in its effects. We now have Mr. Bowyer, likewise, who aspires to be a reformer of the law of divorce, so far as to improve the law relating to criminal conversation. His measure has two great points in it—First, the substitution of a fine for the damages, which copy the old Saxon rule of a pecuniary compensation, and offend the sense of gentlemanly propriety in these times of refinement. A man is still to be mulcted if he be detected in breach of the existing law; but the fine is to go to the Crown, or to the lawyers, and not to the injured husband. Some injured husbands won't thank Mr. Bowyer for his reform; some will.

The other point is, to permit the wife to be heard by counsel; Mr. Bowyer rightly observing that, although she is essentially a party to the questions in issue, she has no standing before the court. Some women will thank Mr. Bowyer for procuring them an audience; others will not; since on these occasions,—so odious is the law, so unjust is society, so vain is the hope of real justice, that women would rather not be heard than otherwise. "The less said the better," is the woman's feeling, even when she is wronged. But it is, indeed, monstrous to reflect upon the injustice which the law inflicts, right, and left,—upon the tyranny which ties together for ever two human beings whom no right motive would retain in the same household,—upon a law which enforces that intolerable barbarity "restitution of conjugal rights," and which can find no pretext for release from the marriage bond save cruelty of the most brutal kind, or the infringement of the bond on one side only. Yet Mr. Bowyer has nothing better to suggest than the substitution of a fine for damages, and the concession of a counsel to the wife.

In Parliament, in royal commissions, in law courts, in the haggard faces of the troubled home, society at once confesses its consciousness that its own rules are against its own convictions, and that it is impotent to set right its blunders; and then, by its representative men, high in the land or legislature, it proposes these palterings with justice, as if they were reforms! Truly we may say that the institution of marriage, as it is at present observed, is a failure, only exceeded by these preposterous mockeries of amendment.

FLAWS IN THE SPANISH RIGHT TO CUBA.

SPAIN is proving herself more and more incompetent to hold her colony. The Government which cannot protect its own people—which cannot keep its own soldiers in order in its own capital, cannot hold distant dependencies. The incident in which our Ambassador figured at Madrid the other day exposed as much as anything the impotency of the Government. He saw an unoffending muleteer assailed, first by a common soldier, who stabbed his animal in the nose with a bayonet, by way of arresting it in its course, and then by a young officer, who cut the man's head. Our Ambassador ran down into the street, took the wounded man into his house, and sent a note to the Government offering himself as witness of the whole outrage, and threatening that if Government did not take care of the wounded man, he would. Such a message to a Government that actually performed its duties would justly be considered an act of insolence: it was the only fit and intelligible mode of addressing the Spanish Government. But what government, indeed, can reside in a public Administration which is thus called to its duty by foreign residents?

Nor can it preserve its allies to prop it up in its decay. It has been remarked that there is some parallelism in the case of Cuba and that of Turkey, and that England, the ally of Spain, is as much bound to defend the island as the Danubian Principalities. The distinctions between the cases, however, are many; but let us take a few. In the first place, if Turkey was an aggressor at all—which is denied—it was not upon Russians, but upon her own subjects: the aggressions of the Spanish Government are committed upon American citizens and their property; giving to America an indefeasible right of reprisal and war. In the second place, Cuba is not a constituent part of Spain, but is, in a geographical and military sense, American;—is, beyond all refinement, necessary to the occupation of America. In the third place, the American Government has waived its right of reprisal and war, upon several occasions; persevering in a hopeless experiment upon Spanish good faith, and endeavouring to give Queen Isabella an opportunity either of redeeming the past pledges of her Government, or of transferring the island to America, peaceably, on terms advantageous to Spain. In the fourth place, the Government of Turkey has been faithful to its treaties, at least with third parties; that of Spain habitually violates its treaties, and conspicuously its treaty with England, whom it most impudently asked to give it a guarantee of its occupation of Cuba against all risk.

In other words, Spain combines with the weakness of Turkey the insolence and bad faith of Russia. A consciousness of this false position of Spain displayed itself in many of the speakers during the conversation on Wednesday upon the slave-trade treaties. Sir George Pechell, moving for the papers, showed the enormous expense which this country has bestowed upon its cruisers—just 20,000*l.* short of 3,000,000 sterling; Mr. Hume, who seconded the motion, pointed out that Spain is the only delinquent in this breach of treaties, and that if her treaties were enforced we could at once withdraw 20 or 25 ships; and Mr. Cobden, who supported the motion, pointed to the undeniable fact, that if Cuba were transferred to the United States, the treaties with this country would be observed, and the slave-trade with Cuba, its chief centre, would be extinguished. Thus the country which now claims English interference to defend the outlying province, which she alienates by bad government, costs

this country all that we expend on 25 ships of war to make good her default in the treaties with us. Sir James Graham did not sanction the idea of transferring Cuba to the United States, but he spoke with marked coldness on the subject. In fact, the English Government cannot help the transfer, and ought to have no interest in the matter.

PROPOSED ENGLISH NATIONALITY LEAGUE.

AN eminent publicist has put forward, in the last *Monthly Record* of the Friends of Italy, a proposal which we have already mentioned, and which we are, above all other journals, bound to support. It is the formation of a League in this country to secure "that this war shall not be mismanaged like the last," but "end in a permanent repression of Russia and of dynasticism." Now before any one can be expected to support such a proposition, let us ask whether the people of this country are capable of sustaining such a League—whether even those who have recently adopted the idea, are prepared to fulfil the conditions necessary to its success? We ask both questions in hopes of having an answer in the affirmative.

There is before us a striking example of a successful national movement, and one which ought to be very instructive for us. Cuba is about to become a state of the American Union. The eagle has already marked the island for his own. But by what means is the affair brought to that point? Not by the choice of Cuba, pure and simple, though Cuba has a voice in the matter, and will exult in joining the great republic. Not by the Cuban insurgents, whose leader, Lopez, died in the good work. Not Florida or Charleston expeditionaries, whom the republic discovered. Not Spain, who has lost the opportunity which America extended to her of selling the land, peaceably, at a profit. Not the English Government, whose First Lord of the Admiralty still demurs to the proposal of transferring Cuba to Spain, and whose Minister unattached, when Foreign Secretary, argued for Spanish "rights." Not the Government at Washington, which has throughout adhered to more technically regular courses. Not the American people at large, who had been thinking about the project, and have heartily approved of it. But it was the American people in another form.

It was the "Order of the Lone Star"—that half-confidential, half-public association which was organized among the American people for the specific purpose of bringing the Lone Star, which lies off the mouth of the Mississippi, into the galaxy whose ensign is the star-spangled banner. We know well enough that this will not be avowed even by Americans; we know that at the Embassy it would be formally, and properly, denied that the result will be due to anything but the will of the Republic, acting through its appointed Government. Most true. Still we put beginning and end together, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Order of the Lone Star has accomplished its first enterprise: it proposed the acquisition of the island; its friend, Mr. Soulé, was appointed Ambassador from the Republic to Spain; and its virtual representative is now actually demanding from the recreant kingdom that "redress" which will be more difficult for Spanish pride and penury to yield than to yield Cuba itself.

Here, then, is a splendid example of a successful League, springing from the people, and concentrating the people's will—a more true representation than that of time-serving elected "members," who hang upon the dictates of the hustings, and find excuses for in-ertness in the "diversities of opinion"—those

chinks in which the slower vermin of politics take refuge. But what are the conditions of this successful American League?

It was not established on a basis to make it the representative of "universal suffrage:" rather a high subscription, some considerable reserve in the choice of its members and promulgation of its rules, and other incidents of its formation, made it to a certain extent limited. Yet its numbers were considerable, its influence sufficient to draw into it men of standing in politics and society, its action upon Government sufficient for the results which we have named. Why all this?

In the first place, because the American people, high as well as low, share the ambition, without which no nation is great or truly alive; in the second place, because those who joined were resolved to accomplish their object, cost what it might; in the third, because both this object and those to follow were national.

For the acquisition of Cuba was only the first object, one much more sweeping to follow—the extension of the Union and its influence. The Order of the Lone Star was established to promote the principles and institutions of the Union aggressively; not by "being an example"—the poor passive proposal of lukewarm patriots, but by conquest,—reason and the sword working together.

Are Englishmen capable of a league on these conditions? Are there not among us cultivated men who would shrink from throwing sufficient power into the hands of a few to accomplish a concentrated purpose?—a scruple which deters many half-courageous men, who do not feel in themselves the strength to wrest back a delegated power if it be abused. Are there not amongst us cultivated men who would shrink from reserve of speech necessary in all combinations, to go beyond the Government of the country—white-handed closet men, who are not confident of justifying themselves stoutly, should a day of reckoning come? Are there not men who would shrink from many risks needed in any enterprise where patriotism, bold and unselfish, devotes itself to the service of its country—risks of money that may be lost; of time that may seem hopelessly consumed in the uphill part of the path; of failure and ridicule, possibly, even of blood?

Cuba may yet cost blood both to Spain and America; but Cuba will be American.

And if Englishmen are not too much enervated by peace, by closet teachings, by trading selfishness, they may have their Order of the Lone Star, and England may once more know herself, not alone in the voice of Downing-street. Happy for her and for the world if it be so.

But the objects of such a League must be national. The first sympathizers with Lopez, acting on Cuban—that is, Spanish, or at least foreign ground, failed. The lesson is worth remembering.

The Order of the Lone Star was based on American ground—to propagate American principles and institutions actively. We, too, have our institutions—our forgotten, neglected Bill of Rights—mutilated now, curtailed, and abridged; and our people, therefore, are less free than they were when they drove out the recreant James. Can we not propagate that great statute, at home and abroad? It is now the English statute; but since it was conquered by the English people, we have learned to beg and bully for a "Charter," without obtaining it; forgetting that all the charters which Englishmen boast were not begged, but taken. So, too, abroad, where we used to conquer and dictate, we now advise and request. But rougher times, which will try the mettle of Englishmen, will, we believe, revive the life within us, and we may

not only form, but be a League to sustain English institutions actively and aggressively. But such a League must be national in its objects; its members must be men resolute and alive; its leaders must be less of the Hamlet or Henry the Sixth class, than Cromwells, Hampdens, Washingtons, and Cushings. Have we any such; or has the breed emigrated? Perhaps the proposers of the League know where a few men of "grit" are to be found?

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKES AND LOCK-OUT.

VI. COMBINATIONS, STRIKES, AND LOCK-OUTS.

ONE of the most remarkable phenomena of this age is the extraordinary development of the principle of combination, or association. The weak, having discovered that by acting in associated numbers they may become strong, are unwilling to participate in any movement except as particles of a coalition, and having once ascertained the enormous power of union, seem to think that union is competent to everything. We cannot feel surprised that this, like every other panacea, is only partially successful; that whilst it effects a vast amount of good in one case, it works out irremediable evils in another; that instead of being competent to everything, it is competent only to some things; and that, as its power remains always the same, it is a mighty engine either for good or evil, just as the object towards which it is directed is beneficial or the reverse.

As laws have always been made by the employers of labour, we shall not be surprised to find that, in times past, the Legislature has frequently interfered to take away from the labourer the only means within his power for enforcing the full market value of his labour; viz., the power of combination. The famous, or rather infamous Statute of Labourers, passed in the reign of Edward III., fixed a maximum rate of wages, in order to counteract the effect upon the labour-market of a terrible and depopulating pestilence, by keeping wages from rising in spite of a deficiency of labour. To carry out the spirit of this unjust law many subsequent acts were framed, some of which made it felony for operatives to combine for the purpose of raising their wages above the standard fixed by the statute. But it was reserved for the enlightened age of George III. to put a crowning point to the long tale of legislative oppression by passing the statute against Combinations, which, after declaring all combinations to obtain an advance of wages to be unlawful, declared that any workman who entered into a combination to obtain an advance of wages, lessen the time of working, or by money or otherwise endeavour to prevail on any other workman not to accept employment, or who should, for the purpose of obtaining an advance of wages, endeavour to intimidate or prevail on any person to leave his employment, or to prevent any person employing him; or who, being hired, should, without any just or reasonable cause, refuse to work with any other workman; such workman should, on the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses, before any two justices of the peace, within three calendar months after the offence had been committed, be committed to the common gaol, for any time not exceeding three calendar months; or, at the discretion of such justices, should be committed to some House of Correction, there to remain, and be kept at hard labour, for any time not exceeding two calendar months. It is to be observed that the statute delivered over the offending workman to the tender mercies of the justices of the peace (in the manufacturing districts generally employers), without the intervention of a jury, and although the workman had a power of appeal to the Quarter Sessions, Mr. McCulloch† very justly points out that this was only an appeal from one set of justices to another. In all this time, from Edward III. to George III., we do not find any law in the Statute Book to prevent the employers of labour from associating to keep down the price of labour; on the contrary, the fixing of a maximum rate had undoubtedly a tendency to encourage that description of association.

It is only fair to admit, that if the Legislature did make blunders in the way of interfering with the maximum rate of wages, it occasionally carried

* 30 and 40 Geo. III., c. 105.

† "Wages and Labour." By J. M. Culloch, Esq.

its paternal supervision to the extent of settling the minimum. The Spitalfields' weavers had for a long time a minimum rate fixed by Act of Parliament, beneath which no condition of trade or labour could legally force their prices; and in the days both of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Percival, the notion of granting similar privileges to the cotton weavers was entertained by those statesmen. During the Ministry of the former, the Bolton weavers, complaining bitterly of the low rate of wages, petitioned to have a minimum rate assigned; and it is a curious illustration of the value of these legislative interferences, that the only reason why a minimum rate was not fixed was a difference of opinion as to what that rate should be: the Government offered eighteen shillings per piece for a certain sort of cotton cambric, but the weavers wanted twenty-four; and it is a fact that the same fabric is now frequently sold—material, labour, profit, and all—for twelve shillings per piece!

In 1824 Mr. Hume obtained the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the laws for preventing combinations among the workmen, and the result was that, after a vast quantity of evidence had established the impolicy and injustice of denying to those who had labour for their stock the same liberty which had from time immemorial been conceded to those who had capital for their stock, a bill for the abolition of the Combination Laws was introduced by the "veteran reformer" himself, and speedily passed into a law. There is little need for digression into any argument to establish the justice of this measure. It is clear that if one man has a right to ask what price soever he pleases for his labour, a thousand men have the same right. It is in vain to urge that this right may be misused, that the workmen may combine to force up the price of wages unnaturally, that they may avail themselves of their union to comport themselves insolently and dictatorially towards their employers; these errors bring their own inevitable punishment with them, without external interference, and certainly the best way for employers to avert the misuses of the right is so to direct its exercise by the influence of education and example as to ensure its working in their favour rather than against them. If the argument that, because liberty is capable of being misused it ought not therefore to be conceded, were valid, the franchise would never have been granted, and the negro might have groined in vain.

It must be admitted that, if the framers of the law for legalising combinations entertained the Utopian speculation that it would have the effect of diverting the power of union from all dangerous and pernicious channels, they must have been greatly disappointed; for scarcely a year has passed, since 1824, without one or more instances occurring where the power of combination has been grossly and lamentably misused. Whatever the ultimate fruits of that law may be, and sooner or later they cannot but be good, its immediate consequences were alarming in the extreme. In 1826 a monster strike of spinners occurred throughout the whole of the Manchester, Stockport, Ashton, Hyde, and Staleybridge District, when the mills were stopped for thirty-two weeks, the operatives voluntarily underwent unheard-of privations, the masters imported fresh hands into the trade, and at the conclusion of the dispute the hands resumed work at five per cent. less than the rate they were receiving when they turned out: this fall being mainly attributable to the extra supply of labour imported into the market. About the same time the trade of Bradford received a terrible blow from a most obstinate struggle between the masters and the woolcombers, which resulted in an immediate abatement in the earnings of the latter, and in their ultimate displacement from the trade by the invention of wool-combing machines.*

The strike of the Fustian Dyers of Manchester, during the present year, has resulted in the importation of 1400 new hands into the trade, and their rate of wages is now below that upon which they turned out.

In these, and many other strikes that might be quoted, the workpeople appear to have misused the power entrusted to them, and the evil wrought recoiled upon their own heads. Besides the enormous cost of these strikes, in loss of

wages,* derangement of business habits, and demoralisation, we see that, as in the case of the woolcombers, employers were sometimes prompted to invent machinery for entirely displacing their unmanageable operatives from the trade. In the cotton manufacture the spinners are the most veteran strikers, and it is in the department of spinning that labour has been economised by machinery to the greatest extent. Strikes inspired the Mule, subsequent strikes inspired the Self-Actors, and mechanical genius still seems bent upon improving this class of machinery, so as to dispense with the assistance of skilled labour altogether. The Block-printers have also great reason to deplore the effects of former strikes, in the almost entire substitution of machine-printing for their once lucrative handicraft.

Another manner in which this unreasonable striking works to the destruction of the operative class is, in driving capital from those neighbourhoods which have become infamously celebrated for that description of warfare. Strikes have driven the stuff trade from Norwich to Bradford; strikes have almost entirely destroyed the once valuable silk trade of Dublin. With all due deference to the lately-expressed opinion of a distinguished practical man, I do not think that any extensive diversion of English enterprise or English capital towards the shores of the Rhine is to be seriously apprehended. Before Germany, or Prussia, or any other country can present a very tempting prospect to the English Capitalist, they must have some more brilliant advantages to offer than a patient, or a slavish population. The supply of coal and building materials, the system of internal transport, her unequalled commercial machinery, her convenience of geographical position as regards the Cotton Countries, the inexhaustible resources of her marine, and, above all, the proud solidity of her institutions, must ever give to Great Britain an incalculable advantage over all other countries in the attraction and preservation of Capital. All these advantages must be destroyed, and all must be found to exist elsewhere, before the Cotton Manufacture will take to itself wings and fly away to other shores.

It is a very favourite maxim with those who take a partial and master's view of these questions, that strikes never do any good to the operatives; but here they attempt to prove too much. Strikes are generally hurtful, because the natural operation of commercial laws generally compels the master to pay a just price for his labour; but injustice does sometimes occur, the market-price (that is to say, the price generally paid) is refused throughout certain districts by the common consent of the employers there, and then it would seem that a strike is the only remedy which the workman has in his power to obtain what is justly due to him. Much might be said upon the abstract advantages of resistance, upon the stagnation, the *laissez faire* which would inevitably ensue without it, and of how far a better feeling and a mutual respect is created between the parties to the labour-contract by the knowledge that both sides have the power to resist an injustice. A strike, if rationally conducted and directed against a real injustice, is nothing else than the neutral operation of a law of Political Economy; that which enables a man to refrain from selling if dissatisfied with the offered price. For one man to strike alone would be a thing inappreciable to the employer; the gap would be speedily filled up and an end put to the matter; but when a thousand men, each feeling the same injustice, strike work consentaneously and say, "we must have our price," the employer, if he be wise, will at once recognise the justice of the claim by paying a proper price for their labour.† I assume that, in this case, the demand is a just one; if it be otherwise, it must be unsuccessful; and we arrive therefore at this very simple conclusion, that the failure or success (immediate or remote) of a strike depends entirely upon the justice or injustice of the demand.

If combination be an evil among the work-peo-

* The present strike at Preston has already cost about 250,000*l.* in money wages. The indirect loss is incalculable. † Mr. McCulloch puts this very fairly, even while adopting rather a capitalist view. "Few masters," says he, "willingly consent to raise wages; and the claim of one or of a few individuals for an advance of wages is likely to be disregarded so long as their fellows continue to work at the old rates. It is only when the whole, or the greater part, of the workmen belonging to a particular master or department of industry combine together, or when they act in that simultaneous manner which is equivalent to a combination, and refuse to continue to work without receiving an increase of wages, that it becomes the immediate interest of the masters to comply with their demands."

ple, why should it not be equally so among the employers? This question is sometimes met by an assertion that the masters only combine in self-defence; that they acknowledge union to be an evil, but are driven to adopt it by the conduct of their work-people, and in order to save themselves from ruin; others have gone so far as to hazard the opinion that the masters have a better right to combine, because they are wiser men than the operatives, and are more to be trusted with the dangerous weapon of combination. In a pamphlet recently published by "A Lancashire Man" (a considerable employer of labour), this argument is put forward with great distinctness. After stating that he "can hardly admit a strike or a combination, as practised, to be otherwise than dishonest," and after soundly abusing the Operatives' Union, this writer proceeds:

"Now compare this with a masters' association; nothing but necessity brings them together; there is infinitely more jealousy among them than among the operatives; they are more accustomed to manage their own affairs, and very cautious about delegating their rights. It is often from motives of humanity towards their hands that they do combine. They do not call in foreign aid. You will find their committee managed by the best and most thoughtful men amongst them—not this noisy and perhaps the hardest task-masters, but by those who have been the workman's best friends; and they succeed, because their counsels are guided by knowledge; they feel that public opinion is upon them, and that they are responsible for the advice they give."

We need go no farther than the Association of Masters at Preston to test the accuracy of this statement. It may be true that there is great jealousy among them, but in the object for which they appear to be bound together their interest is identical;—production at the smallest cost. They have delegated their rights to others with such a degree of caution that businesses, which are splendid fortunes in themselves, are now brought to an utter standstill, and are suffering the perils of an active competition. Upon the *humanity* evidenced by their acts it is better to be silent. Their success or failure is yet undetermined, but that their counsels have been guided by knowledge is a position which few, even of their partisans, will be bold enough to assert. Whether they feel that public opinion is upon them I cannot tell; but that opinion has not been on their side, and it seems to have had little influence over them. I do not wish to institute an invidious comparison, but it certainly must be admitted that the Operatives' Combination has been at least as wisely managed as the masters.

The truth is that a combination is a very good thing in itself, but it is susceptible of gross misuse; so is a strike, which is one of the modes in which a combination operates: what, however, is the nature of a lock-out, the other way in which a combination asserts itself?

In considering this phenomenon we are under the disadvantage of all who deal with a new thing; experience upon the subject is not extended. We can understand strikes, and reason about them upon something like safe ground; but upon lock-outs we are utterly at sea. There have been strikes in abundance—good strikes and bad strikes, well-managed and ill-managed, calamitous and beneficial; but of lock-outs there has hitherto been but one. It was reserved for the Associated Masters of Preston to discover this unique strategical move, and they alone deserve the credit of its invention.

Prima facie, a lock-out is a strike on the part of the masters. When the men strike, they say by implication, "we won't sell;" and when the masters lock out, they say, in the same manner, "we won't purchase." This seems fair enough; but it requires a very slight examination to discover some very important distinctions between a strike and a lock-out. A strike admits of a remedy; because, if the demands of the work-people are so exorbitant that the state of trade will not enable the masters to comply with them, the work-people must inevitably give way sooner or later, and, in the mean time, the masters may do, as they have frequently done, they may avail themselves of imported labour. But for a lock-out there is no remedy. If the masters of a district, or any large proportion of them, lock up their mills and refuse to permit the operatives to work upon any other terms than those which

* It should, of course, be understood that in recognising strikes as the only way of enforcing a just demand, I do not approve the tactics too commonly resorted to in these commercial wars. Intimidation and open violence are offences punishable by the common law, and should be condemned and repressed whensoever and wheresoever they may be committed. Strikes are not necessarily connected with such nefarious proceedings, and the manner in which the Preston struggle has been conducted gives warrant for a hope that they will never again be resorted to.

* During a late visit to Bradford I saw Donisthorpe's beautiful patented machine for woolcombing, tended by one man, and doing the work of eighty hands. At the same time, a few miserable remnants of the old woolcombers were throwing themselves upon the public sympathy as having been thrown out of employment entirely by the influence of machinery.

they have arbitrarily fixed; if their wealth is so considerable that they can support the stagnation of their trade for an indefinite period; if their zeal and resolution be aroused, and their better judgment blinded, by a belief that they are fighting for the mastery with their work-people; if all this be obstinately persevered in, then is there no remedy for the work-people; they cannot import masters to supply the want, and they must either adopt the arbitrary rate or seek by emigration more just and less capricious employers. It might have been said some time back that such a body of masters as would be likely to adopt such a course was an impossibility, but recent events at Preston have proved the contrary.

There is another very important distinction between a strike and a lock-out, in that the latter breaks a moral contract between the employers of labour and the general inhabitants of the town in which they reside. Wherever a number of master manufacturers settle trades-people and operatives are sure to come; upon the faith that an active and money-getting community will be the result, and that it will be suffered to proceed upon the laws which naturally govern such communities. But when those manufacturers resort to a lock-out, the activity of the town is brought to a standstill, the shopkeepers are ruined, the savings of the work-people are exhausted, they become paupers, and, as such, are chargeable upon the rate-payers, and ruin is brought upon the town by this arbitrary proceeding of the manufacturers. It is not, of course, intended to be urged that they are not legally entitled to shut up, or even blow up their own mills, or that they do not in some degree participate in the ruin resulting from such conduct; all that it is attempted to establish is, that they are to some extent morally bound to those whom they have attracted round them, and without whose assistance their capital could never have had existence, that they will not, by any wanton act, destroy or impede the system upon which the prosperity of all depends.

It is an unfortunate circumstance attendant upon these unions, that their transactions and constitutions are generally secret. Perhaps, when the Legislature legalised combinations, it would have been better if it had dealt with them as it did with the joint-stock companies, by defining the limits within which combinations are legal, and providing some machinery for insuring the responsibility of their members. We know, in a general way, that almost every trade in the kingdom now has its union, but as to when those unions were formed, and what is the exact nature of their constitutions, it is not possible to ascertain. Want of documentary evidence alone would prevent this (for very few of these unions keep regular archives), besides the very natural jealousy with which they shroud all their actions in the greatest possible obscurity. The Union of the Spinners is understood to be the most ancient, and consequently the most substantial combination among the cotton operatives. The Weavers' is of recent date, and is believed to have been called into existence by the Stockport strike, in June of last year. The master manufacturers have combined, in one way or other, from time immemorial,* and, although, as I have before stated, it is pretended that their association has only been formed in self-defence, I expect to be able to prove, in the next chapter, when I come to trace the outbreak of the present disputes, that this assertion is not consistent with the facts.

And now, having opened the ground, in a manner, by the discussion of abstract principles and the relation of general facts, I shall proceed to give the result of inquiries into the facts and circumstances conducive to, attendant upon, and resulting from, the Preston Labour-Battle.

JAMES LOWE.

PAN-HELLENISM AND PAN-SLAVISM IN TURKEY.

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.)

"I NEVER will permit," said the Tzar to Sir H. Seymour, "an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine empire, or such an extension of Greece as

* A lady once remarked to me that, whatever truth there might be in the assertion that the masters have only lately formed an association, she was quite persuaded that they had enjoyed all the advantages of one for many years; for that she never travelled in a first-class carriage in Lancashire, with manufacturers for companions, without hearing them lay their heads together to plot something or other against the work-people.

would render her a powerful state. Still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little republics. . . . I tell you distinctly that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days in Constantinople, I will not permit it." What will he have then? What is this Will-o'-the-wisp purpose of his that is always leading us a dance after negations? The Tzar is willing to establish himself in Constantinople as trustee (*dépositaire*); "it may come to pass that circumstances shall require him to occupy Constantinople."

Some weeks before the publication of the Secret Correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government, we said, "A study of the famous dispatch of Pozzo di Borgo shows clearly enough that the chief aim of Russia always has been, not the renewal of the experiment in the Crimea, but the absolute and entire annexation of Turkey. For that reason she has always made an instrument of Slavism and Hellenism, but she has always been cautious not to allow any movement too independent of Russia to succeed."

Now that we have the fact confirmed by the Tzar's own lips that Slavism and Hellenism are, in his eyes, only instruments of war, and that he means to arrogate to himself, "as trustee," the whole heritage of the Ottoman empire, let us beware of falling into a trap. We are told, with great emphasis, that the Greek merchants in the city, and other Hellenes, formerly such great friends to Russia, are become exasperated against the Machiavel of the north in consequence of the last revelations. Therefore some wiseacres think they see an opportunity for a fine stroke of policy. Ho-ho! they say, the Tzar declares he won't have a Byzantine empire? That shows he is afraid of it; so let us set it up without more ado in spite of him, and to plague him!

The Russian Government are cleverer diplomatists than all that comes to. They do not stake all on a single card. How they would laugh in their sleeves if the West, after having let itself be duped, in 1821, by a Greek insurrection, were again to take upon itself the task of clearing the ground in Turkey for the benefit of the Tzar! It is certain that the Autocrat wants to swallow the whole of Turkey; but it does not follow that he would not like to see Europe at work upon a Byzantine empire, or some such thing. Russia well knows that, except the Turks, there is no available element of nationality in the Illyrian peninsula. The exasperation of Nicholas against a Byzantine empire is all put on, for he knows the impossibility of the project. In repudiating it, the Russian Cabinet has no other object in view than to suggest it to Europe and purify it in our eyes. It wishes to enrol us as its secret agents. To smother Turkey between two planks, between a Russian war on the one side and a Hellenist movement, supported by Europe, on the other side—what a triumph that would be! Russia has often officially denied or covered with obloquy the agents or the movements that were fulfilling her orders. She was too sure of those movements to fear any untoward consequences from such official denials. Did not the Russian Government repudiate Pan-Slavism likewise? Did not Nicholas say, the other day, that he does not desire the conquest of Turkey; for his country is "so vast, so happily circumstanced in every way, that it would be unreasonable in him to desire more territory or more power than he possesses?" But read the dithyrambic effusions which the Pan-Slavist Bulgarian and others are now pouring forth in the *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg. Read those fanatical appeals to the capture of "our holy city Tzarigrad (Constantinople), on which the shining Greek cross is again to cast its lustre." Then will you see to what a culminating point the Russian Government carries its nonchalance in the matter of repudiation.

The Russian Cabinet has good reason sometimes to deny its paternity; it is not expedient for it that Europe should be startled by the avowal of plans too vast. We have put "Pan-Hellenism and Pan-Slavism in Turkey" at the head of these papers; but it must be owned that the Ottoman Empire is at most but the half of the great chess-board over which Russia pushes forward its Pan-Slavist knights towards the heart of Europe. The agitators of this latter movement have mined the ground in all the countries between the Balkans, the Carpathians, the

Riesengebirge, and the Adriatic. Let the war in the East become more defined, and before long—unless a Hungarian and a German revolution shall have interposed—we shall have Slave movements for the benefit of Russia. It is not only that the agitations felt in Hungary, on the confines of Germany, and in Turkey, are the result of strong popular tendencies; but Russian gold scattered among poor tribes; the intrigues of Muscovite agents, who contrive to work their way even into the ranks of European democracy; and the connivance of high personages even about the Austrian throne—all these together constitute a real danger. Already in Austria and the adjacent provinces of Turkey, Louis Gaj, the confidant of Jellacic, has appeared as a storm-boding bird; soon, perhaps, we shall see once more the man of the SLAVE CONGRESS of 1848.

That Congress, held in Prague in June, 1848, foreshadowed the danger. A mob of Russian agents and crotchety adventurers assembled there to prepare the bases of a "Grand Slavonian Realm," to be constructed out of the dismembered remains of Turkey, Hungary, and Germany. At that Congress there were deputies—that is to say, important schemers—from Servia and Bohemia, Turkish Croatia and Prussian Silesia, Poland and Montenegro, Hungary and Illyria, &c. There were also Russian priests. The Vladika of Montenegro, the Sultan's vassal, was in direct correspondence with the Congress. Jellacic, Ban of Austrian Croatia, member of the Pan-Slavist Propaganda; Prince Windischgrätz, the famous massacer; the centre of the Russian party in Vienna; Count Leo Thun, Governor of Bohemia; Palacky, the Pan-Slavist agitator; Count Wrbsky, and a multitude of other men of influence in the Austrian Court, favoured the movement, and the majority of them took part directly in the labours of the Congress. So high-sown was the ambition of that body, that in the official catalogue of the races comprised in the Grand Slavonian Realm, and represented in the Congress, were enumerated—

1. The Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks.
2. The Poles and Ruthenians.
3. The Slavonians, Croats, Serbs, and Dalmatians.

According to the scheme of Slave Federalisation, the greater part of Turkey, all Hungary, and parts of Germany, were to be incorporated with the Slavonian Realm, and Slavism was to have stretched from the heart of Russia to the eastern frontier of Bavaria! These fine plans were put forth at Prague, at a moment when Russia was assembling an army on the Pruth to invade Moldo-Valachia.

The Austrian Government at that time showed no energy in opposing these schemes; for just then the Austrian camarilla had need of Russia and the reactionary Slave populations against the German, Hungarian, and Italian revolutions. Subsequently, when a revolution at Prague had complicated matters, the Court of Austria durst not institute a thorough inquiry, for fear the result should involve too many aristocratic persons. Those same aristocratic persons are now working in Vienna in favour of Russian interests. The Austrian Government knows them, but dares not shake them off; because the profound discontent and revolutionary spirit of the Germans, Hungarians, and Italians, force the Court to throw itself into the arms of its friend-foes, the Slaves.

What we have just said may appear a digression, but it belongs to the very essence of our subject. Russia has spread a net of orthodox Greek and Pan-Slavist intrigues over all the east of Europe, from Athens to Prague and Breslau. Let us beware that we do not suffer Turkey to fall a victim to these intrigues, for who knows what might be involved to-morrow in its ruin? Let us beware of supporting the crown of Austria against the democratic populations; for we should thereby strengthen the Slave element in Austria, the enemy of Germany, Hungary, and Turkey.

Against the Russo-Greek and Russo-Slave movements which are beginning to agitate the Ottoman Empire, there is but one means of safety: that is, our alliance with the Hungarian, German, and Italian peoples. If we dare not choose this alliance, Austrian Slavism will dare to ally itself to Hellenism; and Turkey, already invaded in Epirus, will find herself assailed by another invasion from Austrian Croatia and Slavonia. Turkey will then be pressed on both flanks by Russian seditions, and attacked in front by a Russian army.

Are we positively resolved that Russia shall advance simultaneously to the heart of Turkey and to the heart of Germany?

A "STRANGER" IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "votes" of yesterday presented Mr. Adderley under two aspects: Mr. Adderley, begging to be informed by Lord John Russell whether the "Prayer for the War" (meaning for the Peace) was to be postponed until after the "first events" were fought and over; and Mr. Adderley begging to be informed by the Government generally whether anything was being done to provide for the defence of our east coast? This is very characteristic of the Christian Englishman, who thinks he may as well pay a compliment to Providence, but keeps his powder dry nevertheless. Mr. Adderley has not been the first to ask the question about the prayer: in both Houses there has been a persevering attempt these three weeks to bore the Government into piety: and it is wonderful the reluctance with which the Coalition, which cannot, perhaps, hit upon a compromise in the appeal to Heaven, accedes to the entreaties of the Christians who believe that the Almighty may be induced to take a diplomatic view of the "fraudulent" conduct of the Russians—who certainly have been first in the field in their prayer for victory. Lord John Russell, replying on Thursday to the Marquis of Blandford, evidenced his own private notion of the matter to be perfectly Parliamentary, for he will be guided by precedent in his approach to Providence, and he points out that in the last war Providence wasn't prayed to until several battles had been fought—whence his recommendation to the piety members not to be in a hurry with what he regards as a matter of form, like an address to the Crown. He might point out, further, that if Mr. Adderley and Lord Blandford are eager on the subject, there is nothing to prevent them pairing for the session, and praying privately, continuously, until the war is over—an arrangement which, though at the expense of Providence, would greatly relieve Mr. Speaker. Lord John Russell might meet the matter in another way, boldly and honestly, as Lord Palmerston met the suggestion of the Scotch Divines, that we should entreat the Almighty to assist the organisation of the Board of Health. As Home Secretary, he treated Providence as a "foreign power," with which it was not his business to deal: and as he is supposed to have opinions of his own as to the capacity of England singly to fight Russia, he might be as careless of consulting Providence as of suborning a German alliance. In his unpleasantly celebrated speech at the Reform Club banquet to Sir C. Napier, he clearly trusted implicitly to the talents of the Admiral in the Baltic, and his rebuke of the "reverend" Mr. Bright did not suggest that the noble viscount would be any great hit in an ordered public prayer. Besides, the Coalition may have this reason for hesitating to go on their knees: that they may not yet have arranged in the Cabinet what is to be prayed for. Is Providence to be requested to prevent the *status quo ante bellum*; or to give us absolute peace, conditional on the evacuation of the Principalities? How can those who have no war policy (which is obviously the national, if not the Governmental, condition) draw up a war prayer? Providence, like a Minister receiving a deputation, must know what the proposition is before the question can be considered. These are points suggesting that it would be just as well if Christian M.P.'s refrained from being blasphemous as the era approaches in this enlightened age when two or three hundred thousand Protestants will be cutting the throats of a similar number of the adherents of the Greek Church—both undoubted followers of the Redeemer.

But there will be a prayer: and Sturgeon, who supplied bad hay, and Pitcher, who does a stroke of business with the enemy, will join in it. Why not? There's the House of Commons, representative of the nation: it has a chaplain, and has prayers every day, at a quarter to four, P.M., and then proceeds to look after "private business" with great meekness, humility, and charity,—the latter being strikingly illustrated when one hon. gentleman has to sketch the character of another hon. gentleman, or when the leader of the Opposition deferentially inquires of the leader of the House whether he doesn't think that, on the whole, the Government is idiotic—the leader of the House, out of deference to the "interests of the public service," declining to afford any information. There is nothing inconsistent

in the representative of a rotten borough going on his knees with Mr. Speaker and the clerks at the table at a quarter to four, P.M.: for may you not be "a man of the world, sir," and a Christian, too? Mr. Henry Baillie, who was Secretary to the India Board, and a colleague of Mr. Stafford and "W. B.," quoted Carlyle to the House of Commons on Thursday, and expressed his conviction that this was an age of shams—several of the young Tories cheering the remark with emphasis. And the character of the debate in which Mr. Baillie spoke is scarcely reconcilable with the prayers and pretensions of the House of Commons. But sensible people would tell the delicate-minded Mr. Baillie, who was champion of the Ceylonese until he was appointed an oppressor of Hindoos, that you must take things as you find them,—a pick-pocket philosophy very generally adopted in a commercial country. The Athenians were bored to death with the eternal information that Aristides was honest; and what popularity can be expected for the public man or public writer who too frequently alludes to the circumstance that the House of Commons is not honest? Chancellor Ochsenstern would have enjoyed our strangers' gallery; but he would not commence every-day's life with "My son —," &c. We are a great people: all mankind should rush to 2, Fowkes-buildings, Tower-street, the inmate of which—Britannia's Broker—advertises, with assiduity, that he can make foreigners British-born subjects—for a consideration! Think, oh, Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians, of the glories of a *Civis Britannicus*:—you mightn't have a vote at home; but you may kick with impunity Austrian custom-house officers abroad! Palmerston would vote against your enfranchisement here; but if you get into a mess in Athens he will make the King of Greece buy your four-posters. Rush to 2, Fowkes-buildings, Tower-street; it is not far from the South-Eastern Railway-station: hurry to Vienna and pull the nose of Graf Buol. That would be a career.

It was a very interesting debate, that on Thursday, when, for the first time, Mr. Burke wasn't, and Mr. Carlyle was, quoted—the sign of a transition era in Parliamentary life. The debate was about Mr. Stonor, who is an ill-used man, being an individual sacrificed in order that the maintainers of a villainous system may keep up appearances with a rude and uninformed public. Mr. George Moore has ruined him. Why? Honourable members said one after another on Thursday that it was mere malignity. Foolish honourable members. Mr. Moore belongs to the little party which was broken up and all but destroyed by the defection of those distinguished drum and trombone of the Pope's brass band, Messrs. Sadleir and Keogh; and Mr. Moore persecutes Mr. Stonor because every blow at Stonor hits the renegades whom Stonor served, and who are supposed to have served Stonor by getting him this appointment now in question. One pities Stonor, and one also pities the renegades, and one sympathises with the Duke of Newcastle, and one almost weeps with F. Peel, whose heart is obviously broken. But a party is a party; it served the Coalition to ruin Stafford and "W. B.," and it serves the "Irish Independents" to disgust the English Peers in the Cabinet with their Irish allies, and to get such popularity in Ireland as will warn would-be renegades back to the patriotic ranks. Mr. Moore may fail, in the committee which has been granted to him, to prove his case in the technical way: but he has already succeeded in doing what he wanted to do—produced an impression in the public mind that there's something wrong, and in the Parliamentary mind that it is rather dangerous not to be honest. Mr. Gladstone was very wrath with Mr. Moore, on Thursday, and he was loudly cheered, because Mr. Gladstone is of that sort of lofty nature which cannot conceive and does not see the petty political villanies around him, and accordingly fancies that Mr. Moore, who all the while is acutely practical and is carrying his point, must be a monomaniac, with the tendencies of the class who put logs on railways and gunpowder in their grandpapa's pipes. Mr. Gladstone, looking what he talked about, gave the word of an "English gentleman" that there was no ground for the suspicion that Stonor had got his appointment because of his corrupt cleverness in returning a junior Lord of the Treasury at Sligo; and the Ministerialists,

including the Radicals, who always cheer the Government now, cheered with the uproarious satisfaction of men who consider a matter settled. That is always the way; Hayter jobs; a swindle is accomplished; a constituency is sold; and a country is deluded; and then when an "Independent," Irish or English, and whose cue it is to talk virtue, calls the attention of the House to the matter, a Gladstone or a Lord John Russell gets up, is in a position to plead total ignorance of the point, and indignantly repudiates the idea that they could ever sanction anything so improper. That answers very well with the Ministerialists; but the country is innocent, and looks at facts, when it can get them; and the fact in this case being that a briefless barrister gets a good appointment immediately after having served in a corrupt way the Government which gives him the appointment, the country will be disposed to laugh at the conscientious vehemence of Mr. Gladstone. The country will at the same time thoroughly enjoy the very different treatment of the matter by Mr. Drummond. Mr. Drummond regarded the motion as a gross and disgusting "affectation."—Mr. Drummond, the skeleton of the House feast, suggesting that every one knew very well that there was not the slightest novelty in the Stonor case. The House cheered Mr. Gladstone and cheered Mr. Drummond—which shows what a sensible assembly it is. The House of Commons hates cant: and its disinclination to enjoy the Stonor case is aggravated by its detestation of Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore, of unpopular manners, and epigrammatic style, experiences also the disadvantage of being the member of an unpopular (in the House) party; and his position is, therefore, on the whole, not pleasant. I don't remember an individual being so consecutively assaulted in a debate as he was on Thursday. Mr. Drummond compared him to a dwarf kicking the shins of a giant; Mr. Vernon suggested his similarity to a cur of unclean palate; Mr. Gladstone said he was malignant; Mr. F. Peel said that he was false, and so on. He deserved all this; for he deliberately undertakes to destroy the Parliamentary system of governing Ireland; and that is an offence the commission of which is incompatible with House of Commons' position. To do Mr. Moore justice, however, he seems to have the courage and coolness for the task: and not being delicate in attack, not to mind vigour in the counter-blows. In his reply on Thursday he was jaunty, and happy, and epigrammatic to the last: and, after all the denials, fixed his arrow right into the place where it will stick—in the bench of Irish members, who, in the morning, write to their constituents that Protestant England is conspiring to repeal the Emancipation Act, and, in the evening, go down to the House to vote for the English Minister who can give them a place. And as Mr. Moore is attacking the Coalition, of course he gets support from the Tory Opposition, who cheered him, with constraint, and who put up Henry Baillie to quote Carlyle as to the deficiencies of the age. The debate, too, was not altogether against him. Mr. Lucas, one of the same party, made a telling defence of him, which contained even broader assertions of Parliamentary corruption than Mr. Moore himself had ventured on: and Mr. Roebuck said enough to show, that whatever the speech might be, the motion was a proper one, and that a committee must inquire. Mr. Moore might study tact, and modify his manner: but when the House of Commons carries his motion by 3 to 1, he cannot be going very wrong—at any rate, not for public amusement.

Such debates are not bad preparations for the further discussion of those Bribery Bills which are to correct the political dishonesty of mere voters. Such debates fan that stench of corruption which arises from the committee lobby into the House itself and into the nostrils of the public; and, in very disgust and despair, we shall have political profligates consenting to decency. It is sickening and revolting, such a scene as that on Thursday, such a scene as that which took place daily for a month in Mr. Butt's committee. But how otherwise can you disturb the political indolence of a great people, strong and self-reliant, and with faith in the "self-government" which Parliament assumes for them? It is a pity that, just now, Admirals Napier and Dundas are more attended to than Parliament men, and that this great people is eagerly paying for a war of the character and objects of which it is pro-

foundedly ignorant. But, while we are defending civilisation against barbarism, it is just as well we should be suggesting in quiet committee-rooms what this civilisation that is so precious is made up of. It is a pity the Bribery Bills don't pass: for we are sure to have a general election before the war is over. But it would be a great advantage to have another series of election committees during the period when the war will be unpopular, and the manufacturing districts will be starving; for then Mr. Gladstone would be more lofty and Mr. Drummond less candid,—for then there would be something like a fear of a revolution. And, in that view, Mr. Vernon Smith may be a better Reformer than he suspects himself to be in doing that very friendly thing to the enthusiastically Liberal Coalition—attempting to postpone their measures for curing corruption—a postponement to which Lord John, cheered by the Radicals, offers a coy and curt resistance. On the same ground the Radicals may be consoled for the loss of their Reform Bill—that bill which contains the beloved minority clause;—Sibyl Hume will come back with Reform at a higher price—viz., a war price.

Even Lord Eglinton, snubbed on Scottish rights, may fare better next session, when there will be less exclusive attention to defending civilisation in the Black and Baltic oceans, and when the then Coalition will be less stalwart and less insouciant. Of course the debate on that business was very silly. Scottish rights are a joke: and even the solemn advice of MacCallum More to his country didn't obtain proper attention or excite the appropriate awe. There is, apparently, a confirmed tendency in the Peers not to enjoy his Grace of Argyll, and it is odd that his Grace of Argyll doesn't find that out, and be less wise in his tone. He was very valiant, on Thursday, in kicking that mangiest of animals the Scottish lion: and in listening to him one naturally thought that the civilisation we are defending, &c., must have its disadvantages when that royal beast is so completely down, and a gabbling duke, with a second-rate clerk's capacity, and a country schoolmaster's view of life, is so completely up.

Saturday Morning.

A. STRANGER.

Open Council.

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

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

THE TWO CARLYLES.

MR. BOSWORTH, a bookseller in Regent-street, 'recently published,' as a list of his own informs us, "A Discourse on the Nigger Question, by Thomas Carlyle, sewed, 6d.;" and Bosworth being also the successor (Nickisson intervening) of Fraser, who started the magazine still bearing that name, in which Mr. Carlyle's "Sartor" was first printed, there was a public thread of connexion between the great author and the publisher in question. Well, a few days ago the said Bosworth advertises a pamphlet called "Shall Turkey Live or Die? by Thomas Carlyle, Esq.," which, we incidentally learn at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's (the publishers of the mass of Carlyle's writings), is sought after by numbers at their shop as "Carlyle's new work." Deeming the affair at least a questionable one on the part of Mr. Bosworth, yet willing still to suppose him free from blame as regards his two pamphlets, we take his shop on our way, and find no less than a dozen copies of "Shall Turkey Live or Die?" By Thomas Carlyle, Esq. (under which, in small inconspicuous German type, is added the word *Advocate*), arranged in the centre of the window, as its most important furniture. We step within, and our worst suspicions are confirmed, more fully than we could have imagined possible; for on the counter stand, side by side, two piles of thin books, one set entitled

"BURNS."

By THOMAS CARLYLE.

The other,

"SHALL TURKEY LIVE OR DIE?"

By THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq., *Advocate*.

Slowly groping for the threepence thus asked for under undoubtedly false pretences, we first touch the one book and then its neighbour, with the remark, "Not by the same man, eh?" To which, after a moment's hesitation, the young gentleman who serves us replies—"No, it isn't the same, but it's a cousin of his—a cousin I think he is." On being further asked how it sold, he said at the rate of about a hundred copies a day.

AN AUTHOR.

THE STRIKES.

[The subjoined letter has been in type several weeks. We have been unable to find room for its insertion till now.]

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Cheltenham.

SIR,—You have been so constantly and consistently the supporter of equal justice and the rights of the working classes, that any apparent injustice to their cause must be an unintentional oversight. With this conviction, I am anxious to call your attention to a notice in a late number of your journal, on the subject of strikes, and your advice to the Preston operatives on their turn-out, in which you call on the men to obtain, and give to the public, evidence that the wages they demand can be given, leaving a fair profit to the masters, and you quote the conduct of one of the mill-owners, who has been offering some statistics on the subject, and recommend the men to follow the example, as the only way to come to a fair and just settlement of the question. Now this looks all very fair and reasonable; but is it not so only in appearance—not in reality? What chance have the men of ascertaining, with any probable correctness, the real profits of the masters, known, in all probability, only to themselves or some few well-paid confidential clerks? How, therefore, can the men disprove the statements of the masters, 'cooked' though they may well believe them to be, to suit the circumstances? Is it likely that the masters will supply the sinews of war to the opposing party?

No statistics, no figures, no explanations of masters, no assertions of no profits can do away with the broad fact, patent to all the world, that our manufacturers are making large fortunes. There stand the masters, surrounded by all that money can command of comfort, elegance, luxury, indulgence—their children educated and provided for with ample fortunes, and every year rising in society; and there are the poor workers, by whom all this wealth is produced, ground down to the mere necessities of life—their homes wanting every comfort—their wives slaves—their children uneducated and half-starved, and the workhouse or an early grave the only future in store for them. What is the use of evidence brought against such overwhelming facts? If there are not large profits whence comes this wealth? What reasoning can persuade any one that this is what it should be? What can convince those writhing under its injustice—men like ourselves—that this is their fair share in life's blessings? We cry, *Educate the working classes*; but have we considered that education is light let into their darkened souls to see the hideous contrast with sharper gaze, and to soften and refine the feelings till such a fate shall be intolerable to them. Yes, educate them, for it is their only hope of rescue, but do not mock their dawning reason by attempting to persuade them that such things are just, fair, or right; or that they ought to submit quietly to a state of things so contrary to all possibility of their improvement morally or mentally. Tell them the plain truth, that to struggle against their state is useless, and only injures themselves, and makes their hard fate harder. Tell them what you told them the other day, that their only remedy is in emigration: lessen the supply, and labour will become valuable and wages high. No proof of unjust distribution of profits will avail in correcting the evil while men are more plentiful than work. They have moral justice on their side, but in a country of commerce they must have interest too, or they are powerless. All struggles, founded on the justice of the case, must end as this last has, in the utter misery, demoralisation, degradation, and ruin of the mistaken operatives. Reason and justice they have; but, like the oppressed Italians, they have no power. Might, not right, is against them—the might of capital, which, like the Austrian army, can stand by well clothed and well fed, and wait till they have exhausted their enthusiasm, their patience, their courage and means of resistance, and then lead them back again to their old state, doubly aggravated by their vain struggles. Let us hope that, taught wisdom by affliction, their defeat may be their best blessing, and that we have seen the last of these fearful and unequal struggles, hardening and degrading alike to masters and men. Let them only for a moment consider what would have been the mighty difference in results to themselves and their children had they, instead of feeding idle men and women with the vast sums that have been collected, determined to devote it to the real and only cure, emigration. Half the money now utterly lost would have sent over to America a sufficient number of their hands as to have insured by (the only means) scarcity of labourers, full pay for those that remain, while those they sent out, prosperous and successful in other lands, would have paid back the sums lent to enable others to follow them, or for the future support of those that remain. How much wiser and more effectual would such a scheme have been than the sad and miserable struggle of the last few months. Let, then, all who really sympathise with the strug-

gling men, urge them to return to their work, and let their future combinations be for a systematic and regular emigration—let them determine to send out as many as possible every year of the class worst paid till demand and supply are equalised, and men as well as merchandise have a fair and just value in the market. By this means, without danger or risk of suffering to themselves, they can dictate their own terms, and obtain a fair and just share of the blessings of life, and confer upon all future generations a lasting benefit. Let them never mind who triumphs now, theirs will be the triumph in the result, if they pursue this course with half the union, energy, and self-sacrifice they have shown in unavailing and hopeless strikes. In America alone there is room for all our ill-paid workers, and in New Zealand and Australia there will every day be more and more demand for the industrious and hard working. There never was a time when there was less reason for the poor man to despair, or waste his energies and time in ill-paid labour and miserable poverty that crushes the soul as well as the body. Do not, then, let any who are the true friends of the people delude them with any hope of benefit in discussions on profits and small or large wages, but urge them on to this real cure, which is always in their own power, and may immediately be begun, and if systematically carried out, is sure in its results. Let it not be a few of the discontented and dissatisfied who emigrate, but let it be a well-digested, well-arranged, well-combined plan, insuring the result. Let the middle-aged with families be sent out first, the young and unmarried remain till it becomes their turn also. Ten or twelve shillings a week is comfort to a single man—starvation to a man with a family. The repaid money, as each is able in his new home, will keep up the fund, and enable them to continue drafting out till ten or twenty per cent. are added to the wages, and miserable poverty no longer known among the steady and industrious poor. Do not let the real believers in the rights of all men, and the real seekers for the elevation of the people, be frightened from this course by any of the bold assertions of the ruin of commerce, and that capital will leave the country. It will not do so, depend upon it. It will learn to be contented with plenty, not affluence, and to insure present blessings to their children, not leave them the doubtful blessing of large fortunes. But if it should lessen our commerce, is money and interest to be set against human hearts and human lives—are the many always to be sacrificed for the few, morality to money, justice to power? No one who really has ever taken the pains to learn what ten or twelve shillings a week can procure, with the greatest care, for a poor man with a family, can wish to persuade them to submit to such a life of want and suffering for one hour longer than is absolutely necessary. No one can have watched and known a poor man's life, even the fairest and best, from his marriage to his death, and not feel that education—enlightenment—is hardly a blessing conferred unless you can raise men and women from the abject poverty, the ceaseless labour, the comfortless misery of their lives. No wonder that they lean with blind faith on those who offer them hope, however delusive, at any sacrifice. Let it be the office of those who see with more calm judgment than it is possible for them to see, to direct them in a wiser course—to show them their real interest and the true means of escape and safety; but if they wish to be trusted by the people do not let them send them back on that long tried and well proved fallacy, the justice of the masters. The world must have progressed some 100 years before that word justice will be understood where interest and money are in the balance. The men well know what justice means where they are concerned, and will trust no one who is still blind enough to be misled by such a fallacy. Make the masters see it is their interest and they will be just,—generous, perhaps—but not till then. Not till then will they or any business men know what fair profit means—not till men are as valuable as horses will masters know that if they want to keep them they must lodge them, clothe them, treat them as well as they do their dumb animals, or, if they do not, lose them—not till then will masters listen to any suggestions of the rights of those so long wretched and oppressed that it has ceased to attract their attention. It is to themselves—to combinations among themselves—that the working men must trust for a cure—a combination not to keep up wages—not to oppose masters—not to support strikes, but to send all who cannot get fair wages here to the land of plenty of work and plenty of food—the land fitted for poor men, where their children shall be the rich and prosperous in the future greatness of those new countries. Let but the poor man have faith and trust in himself, and poverty and wretchedness—long his birthright—shall no longer stare him in the face as an inexorable doom, but only the necessary fate of those who by their own demoralisation deserve it. Trusting to your favour for the insertion of the above,

I am, sir,

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,

And an admirer of your talented and disinterested advocacy of their cause.

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*.

Professor Wilson is dead! The glory and splendour of *Blackwood's Magazine*, the pride of Scotland, the idol of Scottish youth, one of the kindest and kindest of men and women, in his seventieth year has passed away from among us, leaving only a name, which will continue to awaken echoes, and a few volumes which will always be read for their strange eloquence. It seems but the other day we listened to that eloquence as, like a grand old lion pacing his den, he moved restlessly about.

Talking of lovely things that conquer death."

His word eye flashing with the light of tremulous enthusiasm, his grand chest opening with wild Homeric shouts of laughter; he then seemed to have a fountain of life within him, and now he is cold, calm, silent:—

"O Morte villas
Di Ador made antea?"

One by one "The Romans" pass into silence, one by one the great lights which made the last age illustrious disappear, and those which are to make our own age its rival cannot seem so bright to us; because, even if they are brighter, they are not seen by us in the light of early affection.

John Wilson, in the pages of *Blackwood* and in his professor's chair, helped to educate the nation, and none can say his teaching was not healthy. It was a large manly nature speaking to mankind; a nature, eccentric sometimes in its aims, but always moving amid high aspirations, generous thoughts, and, even in the heat of conflict, high above the mean. As a critic, he was reckless and riotous in epithets, blaming severely but admiring heartily; what he scorned he scorned with unhesitating fiery indignation; what he ridiculed he ridiculed without measure and without niceties of style, pleasing the victim with wit, or worse; but he praised in the same vehement tone never minding adulation, never afraid of "committing himself" to enthusiastic eulogy, never stopping to consider what others thought. His vehemence was in his nature; you would as soon look for prudence as for kind property in a lion; you expect power, grace, swift easy strength.

The Magazines are dull this month. They are all more or less (and more or less than "less") occupied with Russia and the War; sometimes instructively, as in *Revel's Miscellany*, where you may read a life of Omar Pasha, or in *Blackwood*, wherein is given a view of the *Commercial Results of a War with Russia*. But those who are getting weary of articles on the war, and want a little amusement, will fare badly. *Blackwood*, indeed, gives a capital paper on *The Popery of All Nations* in a review of MAGNIN'S book on *Marionettes*, formerly noticed by us; and Fraser is agreeable on *Glaciers*, and most instructive on the *Electric Telegraph*, and more eclogistic than usual on *F. D. Manning* (a valuable paper, however); and the *Dublin University* is charming and gay in its concluding *Visit to the Dramatic Gallery of the Garrick Club*. The *New Quarterly Review* continues its articles on the "Publishing System," and announces a scheme for the constitution of a Publishing Society. Beyond these we remember nothing to call for notice.

In this number of the *British Quarterly* there appears the first elaborate article yet written upon AUGUSTUS COMTE. It occupies eighty pages, and is written with great care, ability, and in a spirit of praiseworthy magnanimity; the antagonism is of course strong, the attack fastening upon every weak place, or every place supposed to be weak; but, although the object of the paper is to refute Comte, and to destroy his influence, there is throughout a generous recognition of his genius, power, sincerity. It will do good service. If the Comtist will smile at many misrepresentations and misapprehensions, he will also admit some "palpable hits;" above all, he will see that the polemical spirit is not disgraced by any ignoble element. It is war to the knife; but the war of sturdy minds. As to the misrepresentations or misapprehensions, such things are, perhaps, inevitable. It seems almost impossible for an antagonist to state his adversary's views correctly. In this article we are said to "glory in" what we disavow; to be "anxious" to establish what is counter to the whole spirit of our philosophy; to hold opinions we do not hold; and are informed that we "ought to know" what we do know perfectly well, and sometimes what we know not to be the case. In the pages on Chemistry and Biology we could point out a dozen such misapprehensions, but perceiving no trace of animus, no lurking unfairness, we attribute these things partly to the inadequacy of our own exposition, and partly to that condition of an antagonist's mind which, as COMTE says, makes the clearest handwriting illegible. The fact to which we point with satisfaction is, that here, in a first-rate organ, and one specially devoted to the defence of Orthodoxy, is an elaborate review of *Comte's Religion and Philosophy*, written without unseemly acrimony, and written in such style as to further the interests of discussion. Believing as we do in the immense value of the ideas set forth by COMTE, we wish for nothing better than that public attention should be drawn to his works.

Of the other articles in this Review we may speak in our next. The number seems unusually varied and interesting.

EVENINGS IN MY TENT.

Evenings in my Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Ejjareed, illustrating the Moral, Religious, Social, and Political Conditions of various Arab Tribes of the African Sahara. By the Rev. N. Davis, F.R.S.S.A. Price 24s. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

In comparison with the other quarters of the globe, Africa may be considered almost as a *terra incognita*. Within a very few years,—almost within the memory of the present generation,—the adventurous traveller who essayed to penetrate into its interior, was regarded less as a pioneer of civilisation, than as a forlorn hope,—whose escape from destruction was scarcely to be anticipated. Sad indeed is the catalogue of brave men, who have fallen victims to the climate, the hardships of a traveller's life, or the ferocity of the natives. Ledyard, Harnemann, Bowditch, Laing, Clapperton, with others mentioned by Mr. Davis, and others again whom he does not mention, such as the two brave Cornishmen, Richard and John Lander,—swell the melancholy list. And yet, how little do we still know of Africa. In our childhood, its name exerted a mysterious power over our imaginations, dating from that terrible "African Magician" of the Arabian Nights. To him succeeded visions of the dreary, infinite desert, tree-less, water-less,—of the magical mirage,—of vast rivers whose birth and whose ending was alike a mystery, of beautiful, dreadful wild beasts, the kings and princes of these wide domains. In riper years, poetry and romance peopled this grand stage with fitting actors,—with the lofty, generous Arab, dwelling like a patriarch of old, in his goat-skin tent, scouring the sands on his matchless horse, yielding but to numbers, incapable of deceit or treachery. It must be owned that either the spell of the African magician still somewhat blinds our eyes, or these simple and noble sons of the Desert have degenerated strangely. Modern travellers concur in representing the Arab as singularly cunning, rapacious, and cowardly, apparently incapable of truth, and sunk in abject superstition; in fact, as exhibiting all the vices of an oppressed race.

The work before us is an account of the various Arab tribes inhabiting the great Sahara of Africa. The author's tour in this region was of a very different character from the painful and dangerous expeditions of the travellers to whom we have alluded above; indeed, he may be said to have journeyed at his ease, and certainly under circumstances extremely advantageous. He was a resident at Tunis, when the heir apparent to the throne, Sidi Mohammed Bey, was on the point of making a journey into the interior, and was not only permitted to accompany the expedition, but received from the prince all possible assistance towards the accomplishment of his object. Sidi Mohammed Bey, as described by Mr. Davis, is a singularly superior and intelligent man: just, generous, and enlightened. His behaviour on the decease of the last Sovereign, his father, is characteristic of the customs of the country, and highly creditable to himself.

"Towards evening I took a walk to the outskirts of the camp, and when I returned, I was introduced to Sidi Ali Bey, brother to his Highness Sidi Mohammed Bey. He is an intelligent and very agreeable kind of man, of small stature, and about thirty years of age. Both these princes (besides, I believe, four others) are the sons of Mustafa Basha, who ascended the throne of Tunis in the year 1834, and reigned only two years. Sidi Mohammed Bey is his eldest son, and the whole country expected him to succeed his father. But he had a cousin who was a few years older, and, in conformity with the ancient rule of the country, he considered him having a greater claim to the throne.

"The history of this regency presents us with instances where the parties acted very differently from the generous Sidi Mohammed, and the people expected him to follow their example. Indeed, his cousin was so resigned to a cruel fate, that when the eldest son of Mustafa entered his apartment with a number of Mamloks following him, he threw himself upon his knees and implored for mercy. But Sidi Mohammed bade him rise: 'Fear not, my lord,' said the noble prince, 'I came to do thee no harm. I deplore the demise of my lord, my beloved father, but I rejoice now to render to thee what is thy due.' He then took hold of Ahmed's arm, and led him into the great hall, where he placed him upon the throne, and proclaimed him the legal sovereign of the regency of Tunis! The roar of artillery from the fortresses announced to the inhabitants a successor to Mustafa Basha."

The chapter on the present state of affairs in the regency of Tunis, and the recent interference of the French in their councils, contains some useful information; but the main object of Mr. Davis's book is to enforce his conviction that Africa can only be successfully explored, and its wild hordes civilised, by a well-organised system of missionaries. If we do not here take up our parable against the evil that has been done by an ill-organised missionary system in some of our colonies, the irreparable injury to progress and to real civilisation, no less than to the cause of the faith they profess to serve, which has resulted from their narrow bigotry and intolerance, their petty jealousies, and self-seeking policy,—it is because we are about to quote a passage from Mr. Davis's book which has additional weight, coming from a man who is evidently devoted to his religion, and most anxious to extend its sway.

"Religious societies, as well as those whom they employed, have, to a melancholy extent, frustrated their own designs by neglecting opportunities at their disposal. Money was obtained at home for the express purpose of propagating the Gospel in Africa, and this object was scrupulously endeavoured to be carried into effect. But in doing this, a line of demarcation was carefully drawn between (what I would venture to call) the *direct* and *indirect* mode of preaching the Gospel; restricting the missionary agents to the former, and confining them to it *exclusively*. By preaching the Gospel *indirectly*, I mean teaching the savage the blessings of what is understood by the term *civilisation*, which is, I conceive, in its fullest sense, comprised in that system of religion founded upon the word of God. When opportunities offer themselves of conveying the Gospel to a nation in a direct manner, I decidedly regard it as the more preferable way; but if we are precluded, by a combination of circumstances, from doing this on the outset, are we to deprive that nation of those blessings which are of a nature that the greatest savage can both comprehend and appreciate, and to which no obstacle exists? If I am prevented teaching a man to believe in that Name which is the only one under heaven by which we can be saved, am I to deprive him of the blessings of that portion of the Saviour's teaching to which he sees no objection? Am I not to teach him that blessings are attached to the dispositions of the meek, the merciful, the pure in heart, the peacemaker? And surely there is much of indirect preaching the Gospel in the following selection of passages, and to which no barrier exists to prevent our propagating the same.

"Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread."

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."

"The sluggard will not plough by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing."

"For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags."

"The love of money is the root of all evil." And, "that the soul be without knowledge, it is not good."

"Let us not be desirous of vain-glory, provoking one another, envying one another."
 "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."
 "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."
 "Rob not the poor man, because he is poor; neither oppress the afflicted in the gate."

From the numerous anecdotes in these pages, illustrative of the singular superstitions of the ignorant Arabs, we will select one or two, as interesting to the general reader, and characteristic besides of the life of these people:—

"During an eclipse of the moon which I witnessed at Tunis, the discharging of guns and pistols, towards that luminary, was so great, that, at first, I apprehended either the approach of an hostile army, or an internal revolution. It may be as well to mention here that the common belief is, that a dragon is carrying on a dreadful contest with the moon, and is doing all in his power to devour her. The result of this conflict being, according to the vulgar opinion, of a most serious nature, the exertions to bring it to a successful issue are adequate to it. It is believed that, should the struggle continue longer than twenty-four hours, the inhabitants of this world would be doomed to perpetual darkness, or the world would be at an end: hence the terror and consternation expressed on the countenances of all—young and old, male and female, priest and laymen, bond and free—are beyond conception. A lady describing this very scene in a letter to a friend of hers in Scotland, says, 'I could not but feel sorry for many of these poor people, as they stood, with their faces pale from fear, trembling from head to foot, gazing on the darkened moon with intense earnestness, and at the same time repeating in a loud voice, "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God." In order to encourage the faithful, a procession, composed of about thirty of their teachers, proceeded with lanterns around the city at a quick pace, chanting some prayers as well as portions from the Koran. By the time the eclipse was over, the powder and balls being spent, and the people themselves reduced to complete hoarseness, the town became gradually more quiet; and when the moon once more made her appearance, all began to thank God that she had not been overcome by the monster, but had gained the victory.' The tranquillity and composure of the Europeans during this total eclipse of the moon seemed to surprise our Arab friends exceedingly. We had neither recourse to gun-powder nor to screaming. All our attempts to explain the phenomenon to them, as well as every effort to point out the absurdity of their proceedings, proved fruitless, and only seemed to irritate these victims of ignorance and superstition."

The following we seriously recommend to the notice of our fair readers. It strikes us far more original than hysterics, investing the caprices of the lady with a religious sanction, so to speak:—

"Amongst the many other absurdities common among the African females, there is one called *Jenoon* feast, or the feast for the devil. The circumstances connected with it are the following:—

"The *Jenoon*, or devil, causes a lady to fancy some article, either of dress or jewellery, and until her husband (the lady is always a married one) procures her the article, the *Jenoon* torments her in the most pitiless manner. But the tormenter is not satisfied to see the lady in possession of a fine pair of earrings, a handsome dress, a nice diamond pin, or gold bracelets, but he must have something for himself, or rather for the trouble, and that something is nothing less than a splendid feast of ladies exclusively. I, however, was permitted, by particular favour, to attend one of these feasts at Nabil, the ancient Neapolis, and am therefore able to furnish my readers with a brief description of it."

"The room in which it was celebrated was beautifully illuminated, and surrounded with ottomans, upon which the ladies, amounting to forty, were luxuriously reclining, amongst whom was the lady possessed by the *Jenoon*. All of them were beautifully dressed, and none of them, judging from their appearance, were more than forty years of age, though there were some who were still in their teens. After I had been there a few moments, supper was brought in, and, as usual, the favourite dish of Barbary, was, of course, not excluded. They all sat down on the ground, and some with wooden spoons, whilst others with their hands, partook freely of the food. I was invited to join them, which I did, and had also the pleasure to be favoured with a spoon."

"After supper, they all took their former places; and a band of music began striking up some of their national tunes. All the ladies sat quiet till of a sudden one of them, a young woman of about twenty, arose, and began to dance by herself. She was soon followed by several others, who were wheeling rapidly round; and all of them worked themselves into such a frenzy, that from weakness they fell to the ground, where they lay, till, recovering their strength, they recommenced their madman. This lasted a considerable time. The lady with the *Jenoon* was sitting quietly on the ottoman. When the visitors had finished their amusement, she started up, and followed their example; and when she, like the others, was stretched on the floor, one of the spectators arose, and asked what article she fancied, to which she made no reply. The former then mentioned several articles of dress, asking whether she wished any of them; and when the article which the *Jenoon* lady desired, was mentioned (I believe a shawl), she suddenly started up, and this was the signal that the *Jenoon* feast was considered as ended."

MORLEY'S LIFE OF CARDAN.

Jerome Cardan. The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan. By Henry Morley, Author of "Palissy the Potter." 2 vols. Price 18s. Chapman and Hall.

THE reading public, and even the scholarly few, have reason to be very grateful to Mr. Morley for the patient and passionate zeal with which he has studied and reproduced in acceptable forms the labours of men once famous, now only names. Bernard Palissy, Vesalius, Conrad Gesner, and Cardan were all worth hearing about; but hitherto the writers who have undertaken to tell us about them have done so in a perfunctory style, tantalising and misleading. Mr. Morley writes of these men because he has studied them; he has studied them because he loves them.

Cardan is a great name. Once it was a household word in scholarly Europe; the signature to all the wisdom of the age (wisdom in which, as always, no inconsiderable amount of unwisdom fermented), and yet, for all that wide celebrity, Cardan is now only a name, except to a few scattered scholars. We have ourselves a somewhat omnivorous taste, and in ranging through vast libraries of forgotten celebrity, it seems strange that we should never have fallen upon one of Cardan's books: he published one hundred and thirty-one! Mr. Morley has been ransacking these—or such of them as lie in the ten folio volumes of the collected edition—and weaving together all the scattered facts, dates, and hints, has produced, for the first time, a biography of Cardan. For the first time, and Cardan died in 1576! The labour must have been immense, but it was a labour of love.

A curious picture we get in these volumes of life in the sixteenth century, and especially of the scholar's life; but the picture is only curious; the story wants the interest which vivified the life of Palissy. Cardan's strangely constituted mind—his superstition, his science, his weakness and his strength, his lust for fame, his daring ardour of research, his dissolute and studious ways—are happily set before us. He was "one of the few men who can be at once versatile and profound. He sounded new depths in a great many sciences, brought wit into the service of the dullest themes, dashed wonderful episodes into abstruse treatises upon arithmetic, and left behind him in his writings proof of a wider knowledge and a more brilliant genius than usually went in those days to the making of a scholar."

As much as any man will desire in these busy times to know of Cardan and his opinions will be found in Mr. Morley's volumes; for Cardan, with

all his learning and ingenuity, wanted that salt of style which alone preserves writings and gives them immortality. Opinions soon become antiquated errors or commonplaces; style alone persists. Cardan's opinions were for the most part of those which soonest disappear from the arena of discussion, and can only now interest us historically. Let us take as a sample his proud science of Metoposcopy, and hear Mr. Morley on it:—

"A few words will explain the nature of the science. Of lines upon the forehead, it is necessary for the metoposcopist to observe the position, the direction, length, and colour, and the observation is to be taken at a proper time; that is to say, in the morning, when the subject of it has not broken fast. The forehead was mapped out by Cardan as an astrologer, such as the head has been since mapped out by Gall as a phrenologist. Seven lines drawn at equal distances, one above another, horizontally across the whole forehead, beginning close over the eyes, indicate respectively the regions of the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. The signification of each planet is always the same, and forehead reading is thus philosophically allied to the science of palmistry, already discussed. Jerome presents a head after head, marked upon the forehead with every combination of lines that had occurred to him, and under each writes the character and fortune which, by his system, he discovers such a combination to betray. Thus, if a woman has a straight line running horizontally across the forehead, just above the middle—in the region of Mars—she will be fortunate in life, and get the better of her husband; but if the same line be crooked, it betokens that she is to die by violence. A waving line, like Hogarth's line of beauty, over one eye—in the region of the Moon—assures to the possessor good fortune upon water and in merchandise; women with this line will be fortunate in marriage, and in all their undertakings. It is also essential for a man to have a perpendicular line running down the nose half-way up to form a T, with a line not quite horizontal, but ascending slightly, so that it begins in the region of Mars; on the left, and ends on the right hand, in the region of the Sun. He will be brave, strenuous, and noble-minded in all his undertakings; and a woman with such lines will be generous and fortunate. Configurations that by no means flatter their possessor form the majority, but I omit some of these; let it be enough to add, concerning women, that a woman who has a wart at the root of the nose between the eyes, is a most atrocious monster, guilty or capable of the worst crimes that a first imagination can conceive; and that she is destined to a wretched end. A woman with a wart upon her left cheek, a little to the left of where the dimple is, should be, will be eventually possessed by her husband."

"The published work is but a fragment of the entire treatise, which in other books was made to explain on the same principles the meaning of lines upon the knee, arm, navel, and foot, they being discussed and illustrated as minutely as the lines upon the forehead. Such was the result obtained by building one false science on another. Astrology based upon astronomical observations—error based upon truth—had in it some tangible matter; but Metoposcopy based upon Astrology—error based upon error—is one of the most unaccountable speculations that was ever built up by a scientific man."

If we are to find anywhere matter fit for present use, it will be in his "Book of Precepts," wherein Cardan utilises for the benefit of his sons his own varied experience of life. Mr. Morley has extracted eleven pages of precepts; we will borrow from those pages a few sentences:—

"All virtues are fair and honest, only by fortitude we become like the immortal Gods, and happy."

"Know that a good humour is an ill-went bears half the weight of ill."

"Live joyously when you are able; men are worn down by care."

"Remember that a family is held together, not by fear or by love, but by mutual respect."

"Love children, honour brethren; parents and every member of the family, large or small, are of doors."

"Believe other people, never flatter your wife nor slight her."

"A woman left by herself thinks too much of herself, suspects; therefore take heed."

"Deeds are masculine and words are feminine. Let men be of the former gender."

"If you hate a man, though only in secret, never trust him, because hate is hardly to be hidden."

"Delay is the hand to denial."

There is great felicity of phrase in that last precept, a felicity we find elsewhere in Cardan, such as when he calls "envy a thin hate," and "suspicion a little fear, audacity a vast hope." While noting this point, let us not forget to add that Mr. Morley himself has often a like felicity, smacking of the old writers among whom he loves to keep fellowship. Here, for example, is one which Bacon or Selden might have fathered: "A sudden lie may be sometimes only manslaughter upon truth, but by a carefully constructed equivocation truth always is with malice aforethought, deliberately murdered."

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1854. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. Trübner and Co.

THIS is a valuable publication. It might be made invaluable by a little more care and system, but such as it is we commend it to the attention of our readers, as a brief repository of the striking discoveries in Science, and the most useful applications of Science to Art. Here you may read what has been done in Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geography, Antiquities, &c. It is compiled from Reports of Societies, from newspaper cuttings, and other similar sources; and compiled without any attempt at organisation. The mere compilation is useful. But in a scientific age like ours we need something more. Not to mention the incongruity of omitting organic Chemistry, and Biology, from the annals of science, and of admitting Antiquities (!) among those annals, we must object to the rude fragmentary way in which each subject is treated.

In Germany they have a publication of the very highest value, *Canstatt's Jahresbericht*, wherein the various sciences are confided to the care of various and authoritative writers who "report progress" each in his own department. It is too much to hope from England or America any such philosophic and extensive publication; but compilers of books like the one before us might at least take a hint from Canstatt.

One of the grandours of Science is its rapid and ever-renewing conquest over the material world. Fresh wonders rise around us every year. Yesterday it was discovered that linen rags by the aid of sulphuric acid would yield more than their own weight of sugar, and that sawdust is susceptible of conversion into a substance analogous to bread, both wholesome and nutritious, a discovery which Herschell says renders famine next to impossible. To-day it is discovered that sunlight is a painter worthy of not

being R. A. Indeed, photography is now applied to those delicate scientific drawings in which minute accuracy is all important :—

"M. Milne-Edwards remarked that the zoologist has often occasion to represent a multitude of details which escape the naked eye, and yet which it is necessary that he should show. To show them the draughtsman is obliged to magnify them, as if they were seen through a magnifying glass, and the objects thus represented rarely have their natural aspect; consequently, the zoologist always takes care to use two sorts of images; figures *d'ensemble*, not magnified, and figures of certain characteristic parts, more or less magnified. In the plates presented to the Academy by M.M. Rousseau and Deveria, such as those representing the Euryale, the Agaricie, &c., the details of structure can be perceived by the naked eye no more than in nature; but if the observer uses a magnifying glass, they appear to the observer's eye as they are in nature. The advantages of photography over engraving are considerable, when the naturalist wishes to represent a body of a very complex structure; but in another regard it has much more important advantages. When the zoologist draws, he represents only what he sees in his model; he brings out, as it were, only what goes to confirm the ideas he has formed upon the structure of the body: while photography, bringing out everything, allows every one disposed to dispute the system of the author, liberty to do so, and places in their hands all the elements of the controversy. Another naturalist may even make discoveries upon these faithful images of nature, as he could have done upon nature itself."

Then, again, what is impossible to Electricity? We are making it weave in our looms, we are about to make it serve as aide-de-camp :—

APPLICATION OF THE TELEGRAPH AND ELECTRICITY TO MILITARY PURPOSES.

"At a recent grand review at Olmutz, Austria, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria were present, a sham fight on a grand scale, the siege of the citadel, including the application of electricity on the most recently approved principles of ignition and combustion, constituted the most important of the manoeuvres which were practised. A Vienna paper describes three omnibus-looking vehicles, which were in the camp, each containing a complete electric apparatus, with a contrivance for laying an insulated wire along the ground by the mere locomotion of the vehicle, the wire being so protected as to remain uninjured by the pressure of the heaviest artillery passing over it. By this means orders are to be instantaneously conveyed from the Emperor's station, and that of the chief commander, to troops at almost any distance on the field of the manoeuvres."

Are you fond of barbaric pomp, and curious in jewels? Beware, lest you are spending a fortune on clever imitations. Read this :—

HOW THEY MAKE JEWELS IN PARIS.

"One of the most curious sights in Paris, or, indeed, in the whole world, is afforded by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Bourguignon, situated at the Barriere du Trone, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy-looking sand into a diamond of the purest water, is daily going on, with the avowed purpose of deceiving everybody but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the forests of Fontainebleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade, that large quantities are exported. The colouring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Bourguignon. He maintains in constant employment about a hundred workmen, besides a number of women and young girls, whose business it is to polish the coloured stones, and line the false pearls with fish-scales and wax. The scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed for this purpose, and form a considerable source of profit to the fishermen of the Seine, in the environs of Corbeil, who bring them to Paris in large quantities during the season. They must be stripped from the fish while living, or the glistening hue which we admire so much in the real pearl cannot be imitated. The Paris pearls have been of late years perfected to so great a degree, that the Roman pearl, which delighted our grandmothers by its supposed skilful imitation of nature, has been entirely beaten out of the field. It is, however, to the "cultivation" of the diamond that M. Bourguignon has devoted the whole of his ingenuity; and were he to detail the mysteries of his craft, some of the most singular histories of "family diamonds" and "heir-looms" would be brought to light. The single fact of the sudden falling off in the pattern orders, that is, execution of orders according to pattern, on the decrease of the *fureur* of lansquenets, gives rise to many a sad conjecture, and M. Bourguignon could tell us the tale, no doubt, of the gradual conversion of the contents of many a fair lady's casket, which coming to her on her marriage from Fossard's splendid show-room, have been replaced, in secret, by Bourguignon, and worn in the very face of him who gave them, without exciting the smallest suspicion. Often, on the other hand, has the artist's skill been called into requisition to deceive the trusting wife, who has confided her diamonds to the safe keeping of her husband or his confidential man of business. Some curious coincidences, worthy of dramatic record, have occurred in that same retired, *distingue* looking shop of Bourguignon's on the Boulevard. A few months ago, one of our fair compatriots entered it, looking rather flushed and excited, and drawing from her muff a number of morocco cases of many shapes and sizes, opened them one after another, and spread them out on the counter. "I wish to learn the price of a *parure* to be made in exact imitation of this," said she, "that is to say, if you can imitate the workmanship with sufficient precision for the distinction never to be observed." Bourguignon examined the articles attentively, named his price, and gave the most unequivocal promise that the *parure* should be an exact counterpart of the one before him. The lady insisted again. She was urgent overmuch, as is the case with the fair sex in general. Was he sure the imitation would be perfect? Had he observed the beauty and purity of these stones? Could he imitate the peculiar manner in which they were cut? &c. "Soyez tranquille, madame," replied Bourguignon; "the same workmen shall have the job, and you may rely upon having an exact counterpart of his former work." The lady opened her eyes in astonishment and trepidation, and M. Bourguignon, with unconscious serenity, added, by way of reassuring her, "I will attend to the order myself, as I did when I received the commands of Milor—, who ordered this very *parure*, I think, last February;" and, with the greatest unconcern, he proceeded to search his ledger, to ascertain which of the workmen executed it, and what the date of its delivery. Meanwhile the lady had sunk down in a complete fainting fit. Milor—, whom Bourguignon had named, was her own treacherous lord and master, who had forestalled her, by exchanging Rundell and Bridge's goodly work against Bourguignon's deceptive counterfeit; no doubt to liquidate his obligations on the turf. "But the worst of all," adds the worthy artist, who recounts the scene with infinite humour, "was the utter fury into which Milor fell, when she recovered from her swoon, reproaching me for having aided her husband in deceiving her; for she herself had never discovered the difference between the false and the real, although the diamonds made by Rundell and Bridge had been in her possession ever since her marriage, and had been worn by her upon every state occasion."

"Not only, however, is domestic deception carried on by means of M. Bourguignon's artistic skill, but he has often been called upon to lend his aid to diplomatic craft likewise. Numberless are the snuff-boxes, adorned with valuable diamonds, which issue from his atelier in secret, as the reward of public service, or skilful negotiation; innumerable the portraits, "set in brilliants," which have been mounted there, to gladden the hearts of charge-d'affaires, attaches, and vice-consuls. The great Mehemet Ali, like all great men who, when they commit little actions, always do so on a great scale, may be said to be the first who ever introduced the bright delusions of M. Bourguignon to the unconscious acquaintance of the children of that prophet, "who suffered no deceivers to live."

"The wily old Mussulman, who knew the world too well not to be conscious of the value of an appearance of profusion on certain occasions, had announced that every pacha who came to the seat of Government, to swear allegiance to his power, would return to his provinces laden with presents of jewels for his wives. It may readily be imagined that, under such conditions, the duty became a pleasure, and that there needed no second bidding. Meanwhile, Mehemet, with characteristic caution, had despatched an order to his envoy then sojourning in Paris, to send him forthwith as many of the diabolical deceptions of the lying Franks, in the way of mock diamonds, as he could collect. Bourguignon undertook to furnish the order, which was executed in due course, and duly appropriated, no doubt, causing many a Mashallah! of delight to fall from the lips of the Harem beauties of Egypt, and many an Allah Hu! of loyalty from those of their husbands, at sight of so much generosity. It is thus that civilisation will in time stride round the earth and enable us to deceive one another according to our peculiar means and resources, a result certainly never anticipated by any of the great civilisers of the world."

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

- Historical Survey of Speculative Philosophy, from Kant to Hegel, designed as an introduction to the Opinions of the Recent Schools*, by Heinrich Moritz Chalybäus. Translated by Alfred Tulk. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
- Days and Hours*. By Frederick Tennyson. John W. Parker and Son.
- The Heiress of Somerton*. 3 vols. Richard Bentley.
- Flora Lyndsay; or, Passages in an Eventful Life*. By Mrs. Moodie. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.
- Table Traits, with Something on them*. By Dr. Doran. Richard Bentley.
- Rosalind and Felicia; or, the Sisters*. Richard Bentley.
- Russia and the Russians, comprising an Account of the Czar Nicholas and the House of Romanoff*. By J. W. Cole. Richard Bentley.
- Rambles and Recollections of a Fly-fisher*. By Clericus. Chapman and Hall.
- The Poetical Works of the late Catherine Grace Godwin*. Edited, with a Sketch of her Life, by A. Cleveland Wigan. Chapman and Hall.
- The Poetical Works of William Cowper, with Life, Critical Dissertation, and Explanatory Notes*. By the Rev. George Gilfillan. Vol. I. James Nichol.
- Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon*. By Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon. Trübner and Co.
- Philip Rollo; or, the Scottish Musketeers*. By James Grant. Vols. I. and II. G. Routledge and Co.
- Singleton Fontenoy. A Naval Novel*. By James Hannay. G. Routledge and Co.
- Modern German Music. Recollections and Criticisms*. By Henry F. Chorley. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- The Sweet South; or, a Month at Algiers, with a few Short Lyrics*. By Eleanor Darby. Hope and Co.
- The Modern Mystery; or, Table Tapping, its History, Philosophy, and General Attributes*. By J. G. Mac Walter. John Farquhar Shaw.
- The Czar Unmasked*. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- Corregio: a Tragedy*. John W. Parker and Son.
- The Art Journal*. George Virtue and Co.
- Household Medicine*. W. S. Orr and Co.
- Paul Peabody*. W. S. Orr and Co.
- Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine*. G. Routledge and Co.

The Arts.

OPENING OF THE OPERA.

THE British Isles occupy vast spaces in the domain of Noddledom; but happily there are British Emigrants who will not live there. Among those Emigrants must be counted the numerous readers of this priceless journal (price 6d., "to be had of all agents"), and my projected sarcasm will not, of course, fall on them.

In that case, however, perhaps it is idle to utter the said sarcasm. I will not. Yet it was savage, scaring. You would have enjoyed it, as you always enjoy sarcasms at others. It was intended to set in a lurid light the monstrous taste of a public which, having the power (and pence) to hear such an opera as *Guillaume Tell*—one of the greatest of musical works—did not go, but, "in fact, not to put too fine a point upon it," stayed away.

Yes, stayed away; for never in my experience was there so cold and scanty an audience as on the second night of *Guillaume Tell*; never did that magnificent opera "go off" so flatly. I will not pause to inquire *why*: it might lead to unpleasant conclusions. Let me merely note in passing that Costa, the most over-praised man in London, had a considerable share therein by the way he vulgarised the music with hurrying time and remorseless noise. Costa always seems to me to forget two things: that the orchestra is *not* the chief feature in an opera, but should be subordinate to the singers; and that rapidity is not brilliancy. His command over the orchestra is admirable; no one rivals him in that respect; but the inspirations which regulate that command are detestable. He is a first-rate general, a bad generalissimo.

Mdlle. Marai, who made her debut in *Mathilde*, is a blonde: her hair is blonde, her complexion blonde, her voice blonde, her style blonde. It was not an impassioned performance, but neither was it a failure this debut; on a future occasion she may fix her place.

Of Tamberlik and Ronconi what can be said commensurate with their deserts? The great singer and the greatest artist have already been lauded by me in hyperboles; and you may turn back to old numbers of this journal (you wont) to read there my opinion if you are curious on the matter (you are not). I am content for to-day with recording the facts of the opera having opened, and of Mdlle. Bosio—more brilliant than ever—having appeared in

ERNANI.

This pleasant vocal and much-abused opera was played on Tuesday, and by the admirable execution of the finale to the third act, raised the tepid enthusiasm of the audience into a vociferous *encore*. The emotion, once roused, was suffused through the fourth act, and the opera was a success. It is true we had Angelina Bosio for *Elvira*, so often played by non-descripts, and her brilliant voice made amends for her tame manner. The same can be said of Tamberlik, who played *Ernani* in a very mild, fat manner, as if that outlaw had fed largely upon pork, and not thoroughly digested it; but his singing was the perfection of manly tenderness and thrilling energy. Ronconi was desperately out of tune, and nowhere particularly good, except in the charming lightness and tenderness of the *Veni meco sol di rose*, which was sung as only he, or a tenor, could sing it. The new baritone, Susini, is a poor substitute for Belletti in the part of *Don Silva*. The orchestra brilliant—and stunning.

Of course you preserve a lively recollection of

THE COLOGNE SINGERS,

who last year produced such an impression at the Hanover-square Rooms, revealing the vast capabilities of choral effect; and you will therefore be glad to hear that Mr. Mitchell, to whom you owe so many an entertainment, has again engaged these singers, who will give their first concert on the 5th or 6th of May. Mr. Mitchell, who does engage the *Kölner Männer Gesang-Verein*, and does not engage a troupe of German tragedians, deserves, and receives, my warmest acknowledgments.

Apropos of music, though I haven't time nor space to tell you of the concerts which are commencing "with their usual severity," I must squeeze in a line to note the appearance amongst us, once more, of ERNST, assuredly the greatest violinist in the world, and the one who never leaves you dissatisfied.

VIVIAN.

PENCIL NOTES.

PRAISE so lofty followed the first day's public exhibition of Miss Howitt's picture of "Gretchen," at the Portland Gallery, that our laggard criticism will appear doubly ungracious. As a first effort, the picture is certainly remarkable; and, with so much evidence of a rare capability for work, we shall be astonished if Miss Howitt does not rise, in a few years, to a high position. It would seem unfair to this young lady artist to compare her with Retsch; and to say that, after an immense amount of labour, she has not succeeded in giving us as good an illustration as will be found in Retsch's outlines; but there is an evident purpose in Miss Howitt's very ambitious and, we must say, very faulty picture, to provoke this comparatively odious comparison. She has chosen the vivid hues of the pre-Raphaelite school, and has complicated the difficulty of harmonising these colours by introducing various reflections; as, for instance, the reflection of the bright scarlet dress on Gretchen's lip and on her hair. In the attitude of the girl—she is returning from the fountain, wounded by the tongues of her companions, and is entering the porch of her home—there is, unskilful drawing apart, a very touching indication of deep grief. The head is flung back, the eyes are closed, and one hand is pressed against the brow; the figure is thrown forward, and, being quite out of the balance, seems to be advancing with an uncertain step. Nothing could have been better than this device, or, indeed, than the intention of the whole arrangement. The failure is simply that of inexperience; it is a great failure, proportionate to the greatness of the endeavour; but it is accompanied with a kind of success more valuable than belongs to some pictures, "calculated to sustain the reputations," et cetera.

There is a work at the Portland Gallery that differs as widely, in subject, style, effect—every quality, in short—from Miss Howitt's first essay, as one work can differ from another. An extraordinary performance is this second picture. It might easily be mistaken for a Rembrandt. Such unconstrained, successful daring, such wonderful power, is very seldom seen in any modern painting. The subject is a robber's cave, with two fearful

rascals busied in disfiguring their spoil. One is melting a silver cup; the other, clipping up a huge silver plate with a pair of sheers. The painter of this work is Mr. G. Harvey. We do not remember his name, but hope to see ability so singular as his employed on many more works, as good and better than this one.

In Paris they are taking bronze casts of the Venus of Milo, for the principal public gardens, and a few museums in the departments. Shall we incur the charge of Vandalism if we express a wish that Louis Napoleon had ordered this beautiful torso to be promoted, in the copies, to a complete form? At all events, the Vandals who only desire to restore the missing limbs of statuary should be lightly censured.

Other bronzes are in process of casting, and, when complete, will occupy conspicuous positions. The statues of Francis I., Louis XIV., and the Emperor—all to be executed in Florentine bronze—will adorn the court of the Louvre and the Carrousel. A colossal statue of Louis XVI., by Raggi, is warehoused somewhere near the Champs de Mars, waiting orders for a final destination. This statue is of vast dimensions, being full twenty feet high. It represents the king in his state robes, fleur-de-lys bespangled. His majesty holds in one hand a plumed hat, the charter in the other, and appears to weigh both very attentively.

The interesting collection of models, supposed to be original studies of M. Angelo, Raphael, Donatello, and others, will be exhibited at Marlborough House until the 10th, when the exhibition closes. No one should miss seeing these fine examples of art in the early stages of its working. Such exhibitions are wisely made exhibitions apart. By all means there should be opportunities for observing the artist's process; and separate collections of rough designs would, moreover, tend to keep unfinished works out of the principal galleries.

The name of Marlborough House reminds us that the "Department of Practical Art" has to fortify itself against a new and powerful antagonist. Charles Dickens has evidently conceived a strong distaste for the principles disseminated by the head School of Design. The schoolmasters themselves are, it would seem by the first chapter of the new story in *Household Words*, joined in a dismal band to ring Fancy's knell—poor Fancy being prematurely interred under the Museum of False Principles. A few of the questions for settlement are—ought prize-roses, or ought they not, to bloom upon our carpets? "Grim leons" to glare from the domestic hearth-rug? Greek slaves and pets of the ballet to enliven our corazzas? Our over-coats to be buttoned with direct imitations of Dutch Sam; and professed anatomical trowser-makers to give accurate representations of the femur, tibia, and fibula; by way of striking novelties in stripes?

The exhibition in Suffolk-street, by the Society of British Artists, is now open. On the whole, it is the best of the three exhibitions that have begun the picture season. Woolmer is severely academical, as usual; and Hurlstone exemplifies the great advantage that painters possess who have learnt to draw the figure. We cannot find room for a criticism this week; but, next Saturday, will show what impression has been made on us by the work of emphatically British artists.

Q.

THE BITE OF THE BAT.—*Phyllostoma hastatum*.—This is a common bat on the Amazon, and is, I believe, the one which does much injury to the horses and cattle, by sucking their blood; it also attacks men, when it has an opportunity. The species of blood-sucking bats seem to be numerous in the interior. They do not inhabit houses, like many of the frugivorous bats, but enter at dusk through any aperture they may find. They generally attack the tip of the toe, or sometimes any other part of the body that may be exposed. I have myself been twice bitten, once on the toe, and the other time on the tip of the nose; in neither case did I feel anything, but awoke after the operation was completed: in what way they effect it is still quite unknown. The wound is a small round hole, the bleeding of which is very difficult to stop. It can hardly be a bite, as that would awake the sleeper; it seems most probable that it is either a succession of gentle scratches with the sharp edge of the teeth, gradually wearing away the skin, or a titrating with the point of the tongue, till the same effect is produced. My brother was frequently bitten by them, and his opinion was, that the bat applied one of its long canine teeth to the part, and then flew round and round on that as a centre, till the tooth, acting as an awl, bored a small hole; the wings of the bat serving, at the same time, to fan the patient into a deeper slumber. He several times awoke while the bat was at work, and though of course the creature immediately flew away, it was his impression that the operation was conducted in the manner above described. Many persons are particularly annoyed by bats, while others are free from their attacks. An old Mulatto at Guia, on the Upper Rio Negro, was bitten almost every night, and though there were frequently half-a-dozen other persons in the room, he would be the party favoured by their attentions. Once he came to us with a doleful countenance, telling us, he thought the bats meant to eat him up quite, for, having covered up his hands and feet in a blanket, they had descended beneath his hammock of open net-work, and attacking the most prominent part of his person, had bitten him through a hole in his trousers! We could not help laughing at the catastrophe, but to him it was no laughing matter.—*Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.*

HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)

THE deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday, were 1489. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53, the average number was 1202, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1322. The actual number registered last week is 167 above the estimated amount.

Last week was the thirteenth of the quarter, and it usually happens at this period that the deaths registered derive a considerable accession from coroners' inquests, the registration of which is in many instances not completed until the end of the quarter.

Such cases will be found chiefly in the class of violent deaths, which comprises fractures, burns, suffocation, &c.; some are specially referred to apoplexy, disease of the heart, &c.; others, vaguely returned, are classed under "sudden deaths." No death occurred from cholera in the week.

Last week the births of 1015 boys and 933 girls, in all 1948 children, were registered in London. In nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1548.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.124 in. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. on every day of the week, except Sunday. The highest mean occurred on Friday, when it was 30.264 in. The reading of the barometer increased to 30.29 in. at 9 h. A.M. on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 47.3 degs., which is 4 degs. above the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature rose to 51.4 degs. on Saturday, which is 7.8 degs. above the average of the same day. It was above the average on every day of the week. The highest temperature occurred on Saturday, and was 71.0 degs.; the lowest was also on the same day, and was 34.9 degs., showing a range on that day of 36.1 degs. The wind blew generally from the west-south-west. The mean dew-point temperature was 39.4 degs. On Saturday, the mean difference between the dew-point temperature and air temperature was the greatest in the week, viz., 13 degs.; and the greatest difference on this day was 24.3 degs., and was also the greatest in the week. No rain fell except on Sunday, when the amount was only 0.03 in.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAM.—April 7, at Dacre-terrace, Lee, Kent, the wife of J. Hill William, Esq., of 12, Waterloo-place, London: a son.
CLARKE.—Feb. 25, at Kirkee, Bombay, the wife of Captain Walrond Clarke, Tenth Royal Hussars: a daughter.
GAGE.—April 2, at Fawsley, the Hon. Mrs. Gage: a son.
HAYES.—March 29, at Drumboe, Lady Hayes: a daughter.
NEVILLE.—April 3, at Cambridge, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville: a son.
RICE.—April 3, at Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice: a daughter.
WINGFIELD.—March 26, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield: a son.
WILMOT.—April 2, at Putney, Lady Eardley Wilmot: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AITCHISON-COLQUHOUN.—March 28, at St. Peter's Dublin, Charles T. Aitchison, Esq., Bombay Army, son of the late Major-General Andrew Aitchison, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Annie Colquhoun, youngest daughter of the late Alexander William Colquhoun, Esq., J.P., of Crosh, county of Tyrone.

BALLANTYNE-MASON.—Feb. 9, at Kerowly, Rajpootana, James R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D., Principal of the Government College, Benares, to Annabella Georgina, fourth daughter of the late Captain T. Monck Mason, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., K.C.B.

CARR-COLBECK.—March 30, at Trinity Church, Sighill, George Carr, Esq., of Greenlawalls, in the county of Northumberland, to Isabella, the youngest daughter of the late H. Colbeck, Esq., Lemington-house in the same county.

HANKIN-GOAD.—Feb. 13, at Umritair, Lieutenant G. C. Hankin, Sixty-sixth N.I. and Sixth Irregular Cavalry, to Cecilia C., widow of the late Capt. G. P. Good, First N.I.

LAWRENCE-CHAPMAN.—March 16, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. S. M. Andrews, Colonel T. B. Lawrence, Third Division N.Y.S.S., attaché to the Legation of the United States at this Court, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Chapman, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the State of Pennsylvania.

DEATHS.

ALLAN.—February 25, at Bombay, William Gatrix Allan, only son of the late Lieutenant James Allan, R.N., of Forbes, N.B., aged thirty-six.

ARMSTRONG.—March 3, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, and late Commander-in-Chief at Madras, deeply lamented.

CARNEGIE.—March 31, at Fair Oak, Mary Georgina, the only child of the Hon. John and Mrs. Carnegie, aged sixteen.

DOUGLAS.—April 4, Howard, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and grandson of General Sir Howard Douglas Bart., G.C.B., aged ten.

MORRIS.—April 4, in the Island of Jersey, Captain John Morris, H.C.S., late of Manantody, East Indies, deeply regretted.

MOSTYN.—April 3, at Pengwery, Flintshire, the Right Hon. Edward Pryce, Baron Mostyn, aged ninety-five.

POWYS.—February 12, at Umballa, Mary, wife of Captain the Hon. Charles Powys, of the Ninth Royal Lancers, and only surviving child of the late William Scott Kennedy, Esq.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY-INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, April 7, 1854.

THE reaction upwards in Consols that we noticed last week has been increasing by degrees, in the absence of any bad news, and with the belief, which gains ground, of there being something behind, the nature of which the public knows nothing about, but which is conjectured to be a compromise or further delay. The sensitiveness of the Ministry to have their present inaction commented upon, and the various contradictory rumours from Belcos Bay, give the Bulls a few days fresh breathing and hope.

"After all it will blow over" the humiliation and disgrace of course not being reckoned. The modern "Falkland" it is thought, would gladly swallow that without nausea.

So Consols have been gaining ground. To-morrow is the 8th, when the bet that was laid six months ago by a renowned capitalist, of 10 to 1 in thousands, that Consols would not be done at 85 by that day, will be won.

It is needless to assert that the Funds are not too high; but so little confidence has the public in the whole affair being real, and that forward action is meant, that the Bears have pretty nearly ceased further operations.

Money is easier a good deal this week. We have some arrivals from Australia; our Railroad Shares maintain a respectable firmness; and even the long-neglected Mining Shares begin to stir, and put forth higher premiums. Foreign exchange, English mites command a fair share of attention. Land Companies still very dull. Foreign Stocks are better. Russian Five, 88 to 94; Dutch Four, 82 to 84. Mexicans are looking better, owing probably to some better understanding between the United States and Mexico. Australian Banks are still rather low.

Consols leave off rather flatter—at four o'clock at 87½ to 88. A great deal of Stock has been lent for delivery until the May account, which would sugar that the sales have been mostly speculative.

Consols, 87½; 87½; Caledonian, 52, 52½ x. d.; Chester and Holyhead, 13, 13½; Eastern Counties, 11½, 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 54, 55; Great Western, 72½, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60, 60½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84, 85; London and North Western, 95, 95½; London and South Western, 75, 77; Midland, 52½, 53; North British, 93, 93½; North Staffordshire, 7, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27, 29; Scottish Central, 68, 68½; South Eastern, 57½, 58½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64, 64½; York and North Midland, 45½, 46½; East Indian, 11, 11½; Luxembourg, 45, 45½; Ditto (Railway), 25, 25½; Ditto, 25, 25½; Namur and Liège (with Int.), 64, 64½; Northern of France, 24½, 25; Paris and Lyons, 114, 114½; Paris and Orleans, 41, 43; Paris and Rouen, 38; Paris and Strasbourg, 27½, 27½; Sambre and Meuse, 7, 7½; West of England, 3, 3½; Western of France, 14, 14½; Agua Fria, 1, 1½; Anglo-Californian, par, 1 pm.; Brazilian Imperial, 54, 54½; St. John del Rey, 31, 31½; Colonial Gold, par, 1 pm.; Great Nuggets, 1, 1½; Linares, 10, 11 x. d.; Nouvion, 10, 10½; par, 1 pm.; Quarta Rock, 7, 7½; par, 1 pm.; Mexican, 3, 3½; Wallers, 1, 1½; Polimores, par, 1 pm.; Oboro, 1, 1½; par, 1 pm.; Australian Bank, 71, 72½; Australian Agricultural Land, 27, 28; Oriental Bank, 45, 47; Crystal Palace, 14, 14½; Scottish Australian Investment, 12, 12½; North British Australian Land and Lease, 1, 1½; par, 1 pm.; Union of Australia Bank, 67, 68.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, April 7.

LOCAL TRADE.—The arrivals of Wheat and Flour during the week are moderate, and small of Barley and Oats, yet the demand on Wednesday and to-day has been very limited, at barely Monday's prices. This applies to all descriptions of Grain.

FRUIT ON BOARD.—There has been some business this week in British Wheat and Oats, but the prices have been too high to induce any extensive transactions.

Danish Oats have found buyers at 27s. 3d. for 39 to 40 lb. cost and freight to East Coast.

Black Sea Grain.—The sudden rise of last week has caused some inclination to do business in both floating and arrived cargoes. From the Black Sea we hear that hundreds of vessels are leaving the ports without cargoes. The same characters will be immense. At Constantinople and along the Asiatic coast, bread stuffs are so scarce that an actual famine exists. Of the vessels which have actually passed Constantinople, bound eastward, few are for this country, and not above one out of a total of three weeks of 148.

The French market continues to rise, and some cargoes have been sold for Continental account; it is, however, doubted whether they will not be sold before arrival, instead of being sent to those markets.

The dry weather is considered to be a cause of alarm for the safety of the Bye crop, which is stated to be in want of rain.

At Amsterdam prices have risen as much as they have here, and a large business has been done.

In America prices have fallen considerably.

Our markets are barely supplied with home-grown Wheat. Neither rising nor falling markets have the effect of making forward supplies—a tolerably sure indication of there not being any great deal to bring. It is an important feature in the trade that a great many of the country buyers who have lately bought in the London market have come from wheat-producing counties. For the time everybody seems to have supplied their wants, and it is thought we may have a quiet trade for a week or two. If this is the case some good opportunities will probably occur during the period to secure Wheat on favourable terms. At the present moment it is certain that the quantity of Wheat on the way to the English markets is small. At Wakefield and some other important markets, both merchants and millers were caught on the late rise with scarcely any stock of Wheat or Flour. In Ireland the trade was in a very depressed state a fortnight ago, and though the advance in prices has raised the spirits of persons in the trade, it has not given courage for fresh transactions. At Liverpool the market is again quiet, owing to fresh arrivals from America.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	114
3 per Cent. Red.	.....	.....	.....	.....	86½	86½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	86½	86	86½	87	87½	87½
Consols for Account	86½	86½	86½	87	87½	87½
3½ per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	86½	87
New 5 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860	415-16	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
India Stock	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	5 d	.....	7 d	17	5 d	par
Ditto, under £1000	5 d	5 d	5 d	6	par	1 d
Ex. Bills, £1000	2 p	1 d	2 p	3 p	3 p	4 p
Ditto, £500	.....	2 d	.....	par	3 p	4 p
Ditto, Small	2 p	2 p	.....	par	3 p	4 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	92	Russian Bonds, 5 per	90½
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	33½	Cents 1822	90½
Chilian 6 per Cents.	98½	Russian 4½ per Cents.	86
Danish 5 per Cents.	.....	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def.	17
Ecuador Bonds	33	Spanish Committee Cert.	.....
Mexican 3 per Cents.	23½	of Coup. not fun.	34
Mexican 3 per Ct. for	.....	Venezuela 3½ per Cents.	22½
Acc. April 12	23½	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	.....
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	35	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	65½
Portuguese 3 p. Cents.	34	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	84

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.
This Theatre will re-open on Easter-Monday, April 17th, when will be performed

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

Principal Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Leslie, Vincent, White, Miss P. Barton, Mrs. Chatterley, and Miss Marston.

After which,
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by Messrs. Emery, F. Robson, Leslie, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs.....Mr. F. Robson.

DR. KAHN'S CELEBRATED MU-

SEUM is NOW OPEN in the spacious premises known as the SALLE ROBIN, 233, Piccadilly, top of the Haymarket. For gentlemen from 11 till 5, and from 7 till 10 daily. Explanations by Dr. Leach. On Wednesday and Friday, a portion of the Museum is open for ladies only, from 2 till 5. Gentlemen, however, are still admitted on those days from 11 to 2, and from 7 till 10. Explanations given to the ladies by Mrs. Leach. Admission, 1s.

A NOTHER REDUCTION OF FOUR-PENCE THE POUND IN THE DUTY ON TEA.

In accordance with our usual practice of always being FIRST to give the Public the full ADVANTAGE of every REDUCTION in the value of our goods, we have at once lowered the prices of all our Teas to fullest extent of the REDUCTION OF DUTY; and we are determined, so far as we are able, that the Public shall reap the full benefit of this act of the Government.

The Best Pekoe Orange	5 s. d.
Strong Breakfast ditto	3 8 the pound.
Good sound ditto	2 8 "
Choice Gunpowder	4 8 "
Finest Young Hyson	4 4 "
Good Plantation Coffee	1 0 "
Cuba, Jamaica or Costa Rica	1 4 "
Choice old Mocha	1 6 "
The Best Homoeopathic China	1 0 "

For the convenience of our numerous customers, we re-
tail the finest West India and Refined Sugars at market prices.

All goods delivered by our own vans, free of charge, within eight miles of London. Parcels of Tea and Coffee, of the value of Two Pounds sterling, are sent, carriage free, to any part of England.

CULLENHAIN AND COMPANY,
Tea-merchants and Dealers,
27, SKINNERS-STREET, SNOW-HILL, CITY.

DUTY OFF TEA.—On and after the 6th

of April, the prices of all our TEAS will be again REDUCED 4d. per pound.

Strong Orange Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s.; former prices, 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d.

Rich Souchong Tea, 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d.; former prices, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s.

Best Souchong Tea, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s.; former price, 4s. 4d.

Prime Gunpowder Tea, 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d.; former prices, 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s.

The Best Pearl Gunpowder, 5s.; former price, 5s. 4d.

Prime Coffee, 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d. Prime Mocha, 1s. 4d. Best old Mocha, 1s. 6d.

Sugars are supplied at market prices.
All goods sent, carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. Teas, coffees, and spices sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London.

A general price current sent post free on application.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Sole Agent, for

supplying the Public with the celebrated unadulterated BOTTLER ALES, PORTER, and STOUT, brewed by the Metropolitan and Provincial Joint-Stock Brewery Company, submits the following scale of charges for the Company's goods in imperial measures:—

Ale or Stout	quarts	6 s. d.
Do do	pints	3 6 "
Do do	half pints	2 6 "

TERMS—CASH.
Country orders promptly attended to.—Money orders on the Strand Office.

The same goods are constantly on draught at the Company's Wholesale and Retail Stores,
13, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, London,
Where all orders must be sent to
WILLIAM STEVENS, Sole Agent.

P.S.—A Single Bottle at the wholesale price, and families supplied with the same beer in casks.

FIVE GUINEAS.—Mr. WM. H. HALSE,

the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, informs his friends that his FIVE GUINEA APPARATUS are now ready.—Send two postage stamps for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in

EARS.—Extraordinary discovery.—Just published, sent post free on receipt of 6 postage stamps, A STOP TO EMPIRICISM, and exorbitant fees. Every deaf person can restore their own hearing, without absence from home, or personal consultations. This book will cure thousands, rescue them from the grasp of the extortionate Empiric, by Dr. HOCHSTON, M.D.C.S., London, 2nd May, 1845, L.A.C. April 30th, 1846. Hours of consultation, 12 till 4 daily. 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OFF?

If so use the BOTANICAL EXTRACT (an effectual remedy), 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. If your hair is changing grey, use the Restorative Fluid (not a dye), 2s. 6d., 5s., and 11s. Prepared only by Mr. TAYLOR, Hair Restorer, who may be consulted (gratis) on all diseases of the hair, 19, New Bond-street, removed from 25, Edward-street, Portman-square.

Private Rooms for Dyeing Hair.

AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE,

embracing every variety of these superior Timepieces, imported directly from our Old Established Factory; all brass works, and warranted to keep correct time. They are sold one-third less than the usual price. Day Clocks from 10s. to 18s.; Night-Day, 30s. to 35s.; also, every variety of American goods, by LEFAVOUR & Co., 54½, New Oxford-street.

AMERICAN PEACHES.—This excellent

FRUIT, perfectly fresh, and of the finest flavour, we are now importing from the United States, hermetically sealed, in jars and cans. These jars, preserved in brandy, at the reduced price of 5s.; fresh peaches, in cans, 4s.; spriced, 3s. They will be forwarded to all parts of the country on the receipt of a Post-office Order for the amount. Sold, with every variety of American goods, at the American Warehouse, by LEFAVOUR & Co., 54½, New Oxford-street.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the CHEAPEST in the end.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO.'S FURNISHING LIST OF ARTICLES, especially adapted to the requirements of Household Economy, may be had gratuitously upon application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading Articles from all the various departments of their Establishment, and is calculated greatly to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their Goods. It enumerates the different descriptions of Fenders, Fire-irons, Table Cutlery, Spoons, Deacons and Electro-Plated Goods, Tea Services, Lampes, Brass and Copper Goods, Articles in Britannia Metal, Pewter, and Tin, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, &c. &c. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument); Eton-bridge. Established A.D. 1708.

HEAL AND SON'S SPRING MAT-

TRESSES.—The most durable Bedding is a well-made SPRING MATTRESS; it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer without replacement than any other mattress, and with one French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed. HEAL and SON make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS and priced LIST OF BEDDING. It contains designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding, and is sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 196, Tottenham Court Road.

OLD PATTERNS BRUSSELS CAR-

PETS.—Families who do not object to patterns of last year's designs, have now an opportunity of selecting from upwards of 1000 pieces of dining and drawing room carpets, at a considerable allowance from the manufacturers' prices. Thus superior qualities (the Comber patterns), original price 4s. 9d. and 5s. per yard, are now 3s. 6d. and 4s. 9d.; three-thread Brussels are reduced from 4s. to 3s. and 5s. 3d. per yard; and several large lots of really good and durable Brussels are to be sold at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard. Tapestry, velvet pile, and Turkey carpets in great variety. Silk, worsted, and cashmere damasks for curtains. Good washing damasks, from 2s. per piece of 30 yards. Patterns forwarded to any part of town or country, and are now on view at the National Linen Company's warehouses, 105, Fleet-street, corner of Farringdon-street, and bottom of Ludgate-hill.

NOVELTY IN BEDSTEADS.—

HAMMOND'S newly-invented ORIENTAL OTTOMAN, a handsome ornament in a room, forms a full-sized bedstead for two persons on a moment's notice; price, mattress complete, 35s. The largest stock of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Pillows in the Kingdom, at HAMMOND'S Bedding Factories, 14, High Holborn, London.

CHEAP MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE has a LARGE STOCK OF PATENT HARMONIUMS, from Eight Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Sole Manufacturer of the Unique Folding Seraphine, from Six Guineas. Also, the Organ Harmonium, with German Pedals, suitable for Places of Worship, price Twenty-five Guineas. Harmonium and Seraphine Notes supplied to order. An extensive Assortment of warranted Pianofortes, including a variety of Cheap Instruments, suitable for learners. Sprague's Concertinas, from Two Guineas each. Price-lists free. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 7, Finsbury Pavement.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Proprietor.

ECONOMIC CARPET CLEANING and

GENERAL DYEING COMPANY. Head office, 482, New Oxford-street.—The CARPETS of a mansion, by a cheap and simple process, CLEANED, fit for use, before breakfast. Neither beating nor taking up essential. In THE DYEING DEPARTMENT, all scientific improvements adopted. Orders punctually executed. Carpets, freed from dust, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.—EDWARD H. OSBORNE.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acids, or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Treatise on the above, free on the receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from 10 till 4.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so often hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. For VARI-COSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. Postage, 6d.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 & 2, Newman-street, and 4 & 5, Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto with ornolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 5l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 10l.; Steel Fenders from 2l. 15s. to 6l.; ditto, with rich ornolu ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 7l. 7s.; Fire-irons from 1s. 9d. the set to 4l. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and
Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

TEA URNS, OF LONDON MAKE

ONLY.—The largest assortment of London made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 33s. to 6l.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-

STEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, which are devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 15s. 6d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 15s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 21s.; and Cots, from 21s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 15s. to 13l. 13s.

PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-

TRAYS.—An assortment of Tea-Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

Gothic shape Papier Maché
Trays, per set of three from 20s. 6d. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto from 13s. 6d. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto from 7s. 6d.

A large quantity of small papier maché and iron trays, many of them executed in the highest style of art, at about a quarter of their original cost; being odd, or slightly out of condition. These are especially worthy the attention of tavern and coffee-house keepers. Round and Gothic waiters, oak and brass, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating) exclusive of the Show, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-MONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads and bedding), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.
39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 & 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 & 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
The Court of Directors grant LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at 30 days sight upon the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above £10 is now at a premium or charge of two per cent. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated, and bills collected.

Apply at the Company's Offices, 54, Old Broad-street, London.
London, April, 1854. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

BERDAN'S MACHINE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That no Applications for Shares in this Company will be received after Thursday, the 15th inst.

By order, HYDE CLARKE, Secretary.
17, Cornhill, April 4, 1854.

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL COAL AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

Capital, 60,000l. in shares of 1l. each.
Offices, 1, Moorgate, London.

THE Committee direct attention to the fact that recent advices announce the discovery, at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, of both Gold and Copper. Unalotted shares may be obtained on application at the offices. It is computed that investments in this Company will realise more than thirty per cent.

By order, R. B. BERNINA, Secretary.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared White India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at

61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON.
22, Gay-street, Bath.
34, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANCHESTER and LONDON LIFE

ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION,
77, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER;
454, WEST STRAND, LONDON;

1, CAVENDISH-ROW, RUTLAND-SQ., DUBLIN.

1. Life and survivorship risks of every description—civil, naval, or military.
2. Loans on equitable terms, life assurance being contemporaneously effected, on approved personal or any other sufficient security.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., divided every five years amongst all policyholders entitled to profits.

Secretary, Manchester—
CHARLES HENRY MINCHIN.
Actuary and Secretary, London—
WILLIAM JAMES STRICKLAND.

OFFICERS in the NAVAL and MILI-

TARY SERVICES may Assure their Lives in the UNITED MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, 54, Charing-cross, on payment for war risk of a small additional premium; such addition to cease on the termination of actual service.
THOMAS PRITCHARD,
Resident Director.

ENGINEERS, MASONIC, and UNI-

VERSAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
345, Strand, London.

War Risks on an entirely new principle.

Annuitants admitted to a share in the profits.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Credit given for half the premiums.

Assignments and Transfers of Policies registered, free of charge.

Premiums payable half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents on the introduction of business.

ANTHONY PECK, M.A., Actuary and Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, 1, Old Broad-street, London. Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The Scale of Premiums adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the Profits, are assigned to Policyholders every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Securities.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed Capital of 700,000l., of which nearly 140,000l. is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested Capital, will be seen from the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums Assured, including Bonus added, amounted to 2,500,000

The Premium Fund to more than 500,000

And the Annual Income from the same source, to 100,000

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL ENGELL, Actuary.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS FOR

THE AMAZON LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY, AND SINK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A liberal commission and procurator fees allowed. Applications to be made to

WILLIAMS WOODBRIDGE, Manager and Actuary.

1, Ironmonger Lane, London.

Loans on Personal Security.

GENERAL INDEMNITY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Registered pursuant to Act of Parliament, for the Guarantee against Losses arising from Robberies, Forgeries, Frauds, Debts, Insolvency, Fire, and Non-payment of Rent.

Life Assurance is also effected on improved and safe principles.

Capital, 500,000l. (with power to increase to 1,000,000l.) in 100,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share.

Offices: CANNON-STREET WEST, LONDON.

Subscribers: Messrs. Humphreys, Son, and Morgan.

Consulting Actuary: Alex. G. Finlaison, Esq., Old Jewry, City.

Managing Director:—William Rendall, Esq.

This Company has been established for the purpose of combining in one office, and concentrating under one management, the various modes in which the principle of Insurance is capable of being applied.

The business of the General Indemnity Insurance Company comprises all the forms of Insurance at present in action, and includes some new and important features not previously brought before the public. These are divided between its three main departments in the following manner:—

1st. Insurance against robberies, forgeries, frauds, &c.

2nd. Insurance against losses by bad debts and guarantee of rents. (This department includes the collection of debts and rents without guarantee, at a moderate commission.) The winding-up of bankrupt and insolvent estates, and advances to assurers, on the security of unrealised assets not immediately available, and the purchase and sale of estates.

3rd. Fire and Life Insurance in all its branches. Insurances to mortgagors, providing for re-payment of mortgage-money. Annuities and loans to policy-holders on real and personal security. The Fire department includes a new feature of considerable importance. Insurance against loss of business profits in consequence of fire.

Application for Shares, Prospectuses, and Agencies, to be addressed to the Secretary.

Agents wanted in all parts of the kingdom. Apply to W. Rendall, Esq.

Price 12d.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL of POPU-

LAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ARTS.

No. 14.—SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

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WORD-PICTURES of CHILDREN.

Things as They are in America: Ontario—

Niagara. By W. CHAMBERS.

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THE BRITISH NAVY.

SURRY and HIS GERALDINE.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. By LEITCH RITCHIE.

Chapter XIV.

POETRY AND MISCELLANEA.

W. and R. Chambers, 3, Bride's-passages, Fleet-street, London, and 539, High-street, Edinburgh; and sold by all Book-sellers.

DEFINITIONS in POLITICAL

ECONOMY, by the late Rev. T. R. MALTHUS. A New Edition, with a Preface, Notes, and Supplementary Remarks by JOHN CAZENOVE. Price 3s. 6d.

Samplin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers-court.

Just published, price 2s.

AN APOLOGY for HEBREW PRO-

PHETCY; or, Christianity Identified with Democracy. By OMICRON.

To the memory of Michel de Montaigne, this humble endeavour to promote a more perfect understanding of the spirit, the nature, and the genius of the Hebrew Prophecies, is most respectfully dedicated, by one whose reverence for that name but little less than his for this side of the Atlantic.

London: Holborne and Co., 147, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 2s. post free, 2s. 6d.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS: an Essay on

Spermatorrhoea, its Nature and Treatment, with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement. By a MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, London.

London: Aylott and Co., 8, Paternoster-row.

BALTIC FLEET DENMARK.

TURKEY, &c.—The SUBMARINE and EUROPEAN Telegraph Companies' London Offices, 30, Cornhill, and 45, Regent-street, respectively, have established DIRECT VICES, which very much facilitate TELEGRAPHIC Communication with DENMARK, the NORTH of GERMANY, and SOUTH of EUROPE.

G. L. PARROT, Secretary.

30, Cornhill, 29th March, 1854.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

1, St. Martin's-place, Tinsley-square, London.

Established May, 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security.

The interest is payable in January and July, and the convenience of parties residing at a distance may be received at the Branch Offices, or paid through Country Bankers, without expense.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses free on application.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

39, Throgmorton-street, Bank, and 14, Pall-mall.

Chairman—THOMAS FAIRBANKS, Esq., Alderman.

Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAY, Esq.

Richard E. Arden, Esq., Edward Bates, Esq., Thomas Campbell, Esq., James Carr, Esq., J. Humphrey, Esq., Ald.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Croftson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, M.A., of King's College.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of 300,000l., invested on mortgage and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 80,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Whole Term.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	2 17 8	23 15 9	20 15 10	4 12 5 7	
30	2 1 3	1 2 7	2 5 5	2 6 7	
40	1 5 0	1 6 8	3 6 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 6	4 6 11	
60	3 2 4	3 17 10	6 12 8	6 0 10	

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a permanent reduction in the future annual payments for life of from 3 1/2 to 11 per cent., according to the age, and a corresponding increase varying from 65 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 1 to 3 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the Premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy stamps.

Medical attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

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